THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CARBOY -CONO.

PART IV

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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

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THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologists, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Familiar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechanical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference — that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is $2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan of the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

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of basketwork or of a wooden box: used chiefly for containing certain acids (such as vitriol or sulphuric acid) and other highly corrosive liquids likely to act chemically upon stoneware.

car-brake (kär'brāk), *n.* A brake used to arrest the motion of a railroad-car. When operated by hand, it comprises a brake-wheel, brake-shaft, brake-chain, brake-lever, and brake-shoe, with their various parts. (See *brake-shaft, brake-shoe,* and *brake-wheel.*) Where other than hand-power is used, the brake consists essentially of the shoe and lever and some means (as a coiled spring, steam, compressed air, or the pressure of the air acting in a vacuum) for developing power and applying it to operate the brake-lever. When all the brakes of a train are operated together by a single application of power, the apparatus is called a *continuous brake.* The most important forms of such brakes are the Westinghouse brake and the vacuum-brake. (See *air-brake.*) Some continuous brakes, as the improved Westinghouse, are operated by the breaking apart of the cars in the train, and are called *automatic* or *self-setting brakes.* See cut under *brake*^{3}.

car-bumper (kär'bum″pėr), *n.* A buffer.

carbuncle (kär'bung-kl), *n.* [< ME. *carbuncle, -boncle,* also assibilated *charbuncle, -boncle, -bocle, -bucle,* < OF. *carbuncle, -boucle,* assibilated *charbuncle, -bucle, -boucle, -bocle, scherbuncle,* F. *escarboucle* = Pr. *carbuncle, carboncle* = Sp. Pg. *carbunclo* = It. *carbonchio* = D. *karbonkel* = MHG. *karbunkel,* also *karfunkel,* G. *karfunkel* (as if connected with *funke,* a spark) = Dan. *karfunkel* (prob. < G.) = Sw. *karbunkel,* < L. *carbunculus* (ML. also *carvunculus, carvuculus*), a gem, an inflamed tumor or boil, a disease of plants caused by hoar-frost, also lit. a little coal, dim. of *carbo*(*n-*), a glowing coal: see *carbon.*] **1.** A beautiful gem of a deep-red color, inclining to scarlet, found chiefly in the East Indies. When held up to the sun it loses its deep tinge, and becomes of the color of a burning coal. It was formerly believed to be capable of shining in darkness. The carbuncle of the ancients is believed to have been a garnet, some varieties of which still go by that name, though the name included also the ruby and the spinel.

2. In *pathol.,* a circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue, resulting in suppuration and sloughing, and having a tendency to extend itself, undermining the skin. It is somewhat similar to a boil, but more serious in its effects.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle.* *Bacon.*

3. In *her.*: (*a*) A charge or bearing generally consisting of 8 radiating staffs or scepters, 4 of which are vertical and horizontal and 4 diagonal or saltierwise, and supposed to represent the precious stone carbuncle. Also called *escarbuncle.* (*b*) The tincture red, when describing a nobleman's escutcheon according to the system of blazoning by precious stones. See *blazon, n.,* 2.—**4.** A whelk or "toddy-blossom" on a drunkard's face.

carbuncled (kär'bung-kld), *a.* [< *carbuncle* + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Set with carbuncles.

He has deserv'd it [armour], were it *carbuncled*
Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shak.,* A. and C., iv. 8.

2. Afflicted with carbuncle, or having the color of a carbuncle; glowing like a carbuncle, as from drink: as, "a *carbuncled* face," *Brome,* The Good Fellow.

carbuncular (kär-bung'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *carbunculus,* carbuncle, + *-ar*^{2}.] Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.—**Carbuncular fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

carbunculate (kär-bung'kū-lāt), *a.* Same as *carbuncular.*

carbunculation (kär-bung-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *carbunculatio*(*n-*), < *carbunculare,* pp. *carbunculatus,* have a carbuncle, or (of plants) the disease called *carbunculus*: see *carbuncle.*] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants by excessive heat or cold.

carbunculine† (kär-bung'kū-lin), *a.* [Cf. equiv. L. *carbunculosus,* containing red sandstone, < *carbunculus,* red sandstone.] Containing red sandstone.

In sandy lande thai [chestnuts] stande if that it wepe
Black erthe is apte, and londe *carbunculyne*
And ragstoon all to rapte is for hem digne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

carburet† (kär'bū-ret), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *carbureto,* Pg. also *carburo,* = F. *carbure,* < NL. *carbo*: see *carbon.*] Same as *carbide.*

carburet (kär'bū-ret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbureted, carburetted,* ppr. *carbureting, carburetting.* [< *carburet, n.*] Same as *carburize.*

carbureted, carburetted (kär'bū-ret-ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *carburet, v.*] Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet or carbide: as, *carbureted* hydrogen.—**Heavy carbureted hydrogen.** Same as *ethylene.*—**Light carbureted hydrogen,** a compound of carbon and hydrogen (CH_4) which occurs in coal-mines (fire-damp) and about stagnant pools.

carbureter, carburetor (kär'bū-ret-ėr, -or), *n.* [< *carburet* + *-er*^{1}, *-or.*] **1.** An apparatus for adding hydrocarbons to non-luminous or poor gases, for the purpose of producing an illuminating gas. This is effected by the addition of volatile hydrocarbons, or by placing material rich in hydrocarbons in the charge in the gas-retort, or by causing the gas to pass through liquid hydrocarbons to take up the more volatile vapors. Air-carbureters are of this last class. Various devices are employed to saturate the air with the vapor, but all are essentially alike.

2. A hydrocarbon used for this purpose.

The lightest distillates of American petroleum, Sherwood oil, or shale, have been much investigated in regard to use as anæsthetics or as *carburetters.* *Ure,* Dict., III. 399.

Also *carburetter, carburettor.*

carburetted, *p. a.* See *carbureted.*

carburisation, carburise. See *carburization, carburize.*

carburization (kär″bū-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *carburize* + *-ation.*] The process of adding carbon, especially to iron; any process which has as its chief result the increasing of the amount of carbon present in a metal. Thus, cement-steel is iron which has been changed to steel by being carburized by the so-called cementation process. Also spelled *carburisation.*

carburize (kär'bū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carburized,* ppr. *carburizing.* [< *carbur*(*et*) + *-ize.*] To cause to unite with carbon or a hydrocarbon, as when the illuminating power of a gas is increased by mingling with it the vapor of volatile hydrocarbons. Also *carburise, carburet.*

carburometer (kär-bū-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *carbur*(*et*) + *-o-meter,* < L. *metrum,* a measure.] An apparatus invented by M. Coquillon for determining the amount of carbonic oxid, hydrogen, etc., in gases contained in fuels. *E. H. Knight.*

carbyl (kär'bil), *n.* [< *carb*(*on*) + *-yl.*] A name given by Magnus to the hydrocarbon ethylene when it acts as a basic radical, as carbyl sulphate, $C_2H_4(SO_3)_2$.

carcajou (kär'ka-jö), *n.* [F., from a native name.] **1.** The American wolverene, *Gulo luscus.* See *wolverene.*—**2.** Erroneously—(*a*) the American badger, *Taxidea americana*; (*b*) the cougar, *Felis concolor.*

The wolverene has been confused not only with the lynx and cougar in early times, but also quite recently with the American badger, *Taxidea americana.* Thus F. Cuvier (supp. to Buffon, ed. 1831, I. 267) treats at length of "le *carcajou* ou blaireau américain," . . . to which he misconceives the name *carcajou* to belong.
Coues, Fur-bearing Animals, p. 45.

carcan (kär'kan), *n.* [< F. *carcan*: see *carcanet.*] Same as *carcanet.*

carcanet (kär'ka-net), *n.* [Formerly also *carkanet,* sometimes *carquenet* (with dim. *-et* or for **carcant*), = D. *karkant,* < OF. *carcant, carcan, carchant, charchant, cherchant,* mod. F. *carcan* = Pr. *carcan* = It. *carcame* (ML. *carcannum, carchannum*), a collar of jewels, an iron collar; (1) perhaps, with suffix *-ant* (cf. OF. *carcaille,* a carcanet, with suffix *-aille,* = E. *-al*), < OHG. *querca* = Icel. *kverk* = Dan. *kværk,* the throat: see *querken.* (2) Less prob. ML. *carcannum* = *crango,* a collar, appar. < OHG. *crage, chrage,* throat, neck, MHG. *krage,* throat, neck, collar, G. *kragen,* collar, cape, gorget, dial. neck: see *crag*^{2}. (3) Some refer to Bret. *kerchen,* the bosom, breast, the circle of the neck, same as *kelchen,* collar, < *kelch,* a circle, circuit, akin to W. *celch,* round, encircling.] **1.** A necklace or collar of jewels.

Jewels in the *carcanet.* *Shak.,* Sonnets, lii.

About thy neck a *carkanet* is bound,
Made of the Rubie, Pearle, and Diamond.
Herrick, To Julia.

Then in the light's last glimmer Tristram show'd
And swung the ruby *carcanet.*
Tennyson, The Last Tournament.

2†. A circlet of gold and jewels worn as an ornament for the hair.

Curled hairs hung full of sparkling *carcanets.* *Marston.*

carcara (kär-kar'ä), *n.* Same as *caracara.*

carcass, carcase (kär'kas), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carcasse, carkass, carkis,* < ME. *carkes, carkeys, karkeis, carcays*: (1) < OF. *carcas, carcois,* also assibilated *charcois, charcos, charquois, charchois,* mod. F. dial. *charcois, charquois,* m., OF. also *carquasse,* mod. F. *carcasse,* f., carcass, skeleton, frame, OF. also flesh, = Sp. *carcasa* = Pg. *carcassa,* carcass, = It. *carcassa,* f., a shell, bomb, skeleton, hulk (ML. *carcasium, carcoisium,* a carcass; cf. It. *carcame,* a carcass—a corrupt form, or diff. word), associated with, and perhaps derived from (as the 'shell' or 'case' left by the departed spirit), (2) OF. *carquais, carcois, carquois,* F. *carquois,* m., = Sp. *carcax* = Pg. *carcaz* = It. *carcasso,* m. (ML. *carcaissum*; Croatian *karkash*), a quiver, prob. a corruption (appar. simulating initially L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh; cf. *carrion*) of ML. *tarcasius,* MGr. ταρκάσιον, a quiver, = Turk. Hind. *tarkash,* < Pers. *tarkash,* a quiver.] **1.** The dead body of an animal; a corpse: not now commonly applied to a dead human body, except in contempt.

Wheresoever the *carcase* is, there will the eagles be gathered together. Mat. xxiv. 28.

Beside the path the unburied *carcass* lay.
Bryant, The Ages, x.

2. The body of a living animal, especially of a large animal; in contempt, the human body.

To pamper his own *carcass.* *South,* Sermons, IV. ii.

3. Figuratively, the decaying remains of a bulky thing, as of a boat or ship.

The Goodwins, . . . a very dangerous flat and fatal, where the *carcases* of many a tall ship lie buried.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

Some ruinous bones . . . and stonie Reliques of the *carkasses* of more than foure thousand Places and Cities.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

4. The frame or main parts of a thing unfinished, or without ornament, as the timberwork of a house before it is lathed or plastered or the floors are laid, or the keel, ribs, etc., of a ship.—**5.** An iron case, shell, or hollow vessel filled with combustible and other substances, as gunpowder, saltpeter, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, etc., thrown from a mortar or howitzer, and intended to set fire to a building, ship, or wooden defense. It has two or three apertures, from which the fire blazes, and is sometimes made to serve by its light as a guide in throwing shells. It is sometimes equipped with pistol-barrels loaded with powder to the muzzle, which explode as the composition burns down to them.—**Carcass-flooring,** in *building,* a grated frame of timberwork which supports the boarding or floorboards above and the ceiling below.—**Carcass-roofing,** a grated frame of timberwork which spans the building, and carries the boarding and other covering.—**Carcass-saw,** a kind of tenon-saw, having a backing of metal bent over and hammered down to strengthen the back.

Carcass.

Carcavelhos (kär-kä-vāl'yōs), *n.* [Pg., < *Carcavelhos,* a village in Portugal. Commoner forms in England are *calcavella* and *calcavellos.*] A sweet wine grown in the district of the same name in Portugal.

carcelage† (kär'se-lāj), *n.* [< OF. *carcelage* = Sp. *carcelaje, carceraje* = Pg. *carceragem,* prison fees, incarceration, < ML. *carcelagium,* equiv. to *carcerarium,* prison fees, < L. *carcer,* a prison.] Prison fees. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

carcel-lamp (kär-sel'lamp), *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] A lamp in which the oil is fed to the wick by means of a pump operated by clockwork, sometimes used in lighthouses and as a domestic lamp.

carceral†, *a.* [< L. *carceralis,* < *carcer,* a prison, = Sicilian Gr. κάρκαρον.] Of or belonging to a prison: as, "*carceral* endurance," *Foxe.*

carcerate† (kär'se-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *carceratus,* pp. of *carcerare,* imprison, < L. *carcer,* prison: see *carceral.* Cf. *incarcerate.*] To imprison; incarcerate.

carcerular (kär-ser'ö-lär), *a.* [< *carcerule* + *-ar*^{2}; = F. *carcérulaire.*] Pertaining to or resembling a carcerule.

carcerule (kär'se-röl), *n.* [= F. *carcérule,* < NL. *carcerula,* dim. of L. *carcer,* a prison.] In *bot.*: (*a*†) A now obsolete name for one of the component parts of a schizocarp (which see). (*b*) A dry indehiscent pericarp with several cells and many seeds.

carchariædian (kär″ka-ri-ē'di-an), *n.* A shark of the family *Carchariidæ* or *Galeorhinidæ.* *Sir J. Richardson.*

Carcharias (kär-kā'ri-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καρχαρίας, a kind of shark, so called from its sharp or jagged teeth, < κάρχαρος, sharp, jagged.] **1.** The typical genus of selachians of the family *Carchariidæ.*—**2.** Same as *Carcharinus.*

Considerable confusion exists concerning the species of *Carcharias,* from the fact that the generic term has been used by different authors for greatly different sharks.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 80.

3. An early name of the genus *Odontaspis.* *Rafinesque,* 1810.

carchariid (kär-kar'i-id), *n.* A shark of the family *Carchariidæ.*

Carchariidæ (kär-ka-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carcharias* + *-idæ.*] A family of anarthrous sharks, exemplified by the genus *Carcharias,*

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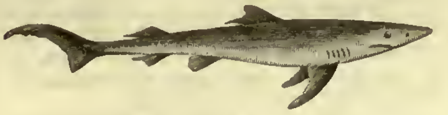
to which different limits have been assigned by various ichthyologists. (*a*) In Günther's system of classification it is a family of *Selachoidei*, characterized by the nictitating membrane of the eye, the presence of an anal fin, and two developed dorsal fins. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert it was substituted for *Odontaspidæ* (which see).

Carchariinæ (kär″ka̤-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carcharias* + *-inæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a subfamily of *Carchariidæ*, having the teeth unicuspid, sharp-edged, smooth or serrate, and erect or oblique, and the snout produced longitudinally.

Carcharinus (kär-ka̤-rī′nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *carcharus*, a kind of shark or dogfish (cf. Gr. καρχαρίας, a kind of shark), < Gr. κάρχαρος, sharp, jagged. Cf. *Carcharias*.] A genus of sharks, of the family *Galeorhinidæ*, comprising some of the largest and most voracious of selachians. The blue shark is *C. glaucus*. Also *Carcharias*.



Blue Shark (*Carcharinus glaucus*).

The genus *Carcharinus* embraces the blue sharks, the sharks of story. . . . The species of *Carcharinus* share with the species of Carcharodon the name man-eater sharks. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 82.

carcharioid (kär-kar′i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. καρχαρίας, a kind of shark, + εἶδος, shape.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Carchariidæ*.

II. *n.* A carchariid.

Carcharodon (kär-kar′ọ̄-don), *n.* [NL.: see *carcharodont*.] A genus of man-eater sharks of enormous size and with serrate teeth, of the family *Lamnidæ*. The only species, *C. rondeleti*, attains a length of 40 feet, and is found in all tropical and temperate seas. Teeth of extinct members of this genus indicate species of still more enormous dimensions.

carcharodont (kär-kar′ọ̄-dont), *a.* [< NL. *carcharodon(t-)*, < Gr. καρχαρόδων, commonly καρχαρόδους, with sharp or jagged teeth, < κάρχαρος, sharp, jagged, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** Having compressed trenchant teeth, like those of members of the genus *Carcharias*.—**2.** Having acute or pointed teeth: as, "all snakes are *carcharodont*," *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 432.

carchesium (kär-kē′si-um), *n.* [L., < Gr. καρχήσιον, a drinking-cup, the masthead of a ship.] **1.** Pl. *carchesia* (-ạ̈). In *classical antiq.*, a drinking-vase, resembling the cantharus, but having its bowl narrower in the middle than above and below, and its projecting handles strengthened by being connected with the bowl at about the level of the rim. Also *karchesion*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidæ*. The animalcules are associated in dendriform colonies. *C. polypinum* is an example.

In *Carchesium* the zoöids are united in social tree-like clusters, but the muscle of the pedicle does not extend through the main trunk; the individuals can withdraw themselves to the point of branching of their stock, but the colony cannot withdraw itself from its position. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 45.

carcini, *n.* Plural of *carcinus*.

Carcininæ (kär-si-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carcinus*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of crabs, of the family *Portunidæ*, typified by the genus *Carcinus*. The carapace is but slightly if at all transverse, and the chelipeds are rather small. Its best-known representatives belong to the genera *Portunus*, *Carcinus*, and *Platyonychus*, which last includes the lady-crab of the United States. See cuts under *Carcinus* and *Platyonychus*.

carcinoid (kär′si-noid), *a.* [= F. *carcinoïde*, < Gr. καρκίνος, a crab, + εἶδος, shape.] **1.** Crablike; specifically, pertaining to the *Carcinoida*.—**2.** Cancroid; carcinomorphic.

Carcinoida (kär-si-noi′dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *carcinoid*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his *Branchiopoda*, incongruously composed of the zoëæ of various crustaceans, the genera *Nebalia*, *Cuma*, *Condylura*, and certain copepods, as *Cyclops*. [Not now in use.]

carcinological (kär″si-nọ̄-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *carcinology* + *-ical*; = Sp. *carcinológico*.] Pertaining to carcinology.

carcinologist (kär-si-nol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *carcinology* + *-ist*.] One versed in the science of carcinology.

The sanction of many eminent *carcinologists*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 655.

carcinology (kär-si-nol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [= F. *carcinologie* = Sp. *carcinologia*, < Gr. καρκίνος, a crab (= L. *cancer*: see *cancer*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of zoology which relates to crustaceans, or crabs, shrimps, etc. Also called *crustaceology* and *malacostracology*.

carcinoma (kär-si-nō′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *carcinomata* (-ma̤-tạ̈). [L. (also in accom. form *cancroma*, *cancröma*) (> F. *carcinome* = Sp. Pg. It. *carcinoma*), < Gr. καρκίνωμα, a cancer, < καρκινοῦν, affect with cancer, < καρκίνος, a crab, cancer: see *carcinus* and *cancer*.] A tumor which grows more or less rapidly, tends to break down and ulcerate in its later stages, propagates itself in neighboring or more distant parts, and after excision very frequently recurs; a cancer, in the stricter sense of that word. A carcinoma is characterized microscopically by trabeculæ and nodular masses of cells of epithelial form and origin, running in a stroma of tissue of mesoblastic origin. Several types are distinguished: (1) flat-celled epithelioma; (2) cylinder-celled epithelioma; (3) simple carcinoma (carcinoma simplex), a variety of glandular carcinoma forming nodular tumors of considerable consistency; (4) carcinoma scirrhosum, or scirrhous cancer, a variety forming very hard nodules of almost the consistency of cartilage; (5) carcinoma gelatinosum, or cancer with colloid degeneration of the epithelial parts; colloid cancer; (6) carcinoma myxomatodes, or cancer with the stroma consisting of mucous tissue; (7) cylindroma carcinomatodes; (8) carcinoma gigantocellulare; (9) melanocarcinoma. Certain pathologists exclude the epitheliomata from the carcinomata, and hold that the latter are not of epithelial origin, but are purely a mesoblastic formation. Some, again, founding the definition of carcinomata entirely on anatomical features, independently of histogenetic considerations, include in them the sarcomata alveolaria. The softer carcinomata are as a rule the more rapidly fatal. The earlier a cancer is removed, the greater is the prolongation of life and the chance of escaping a return. See *cylindroma*, *epithelioma*, *sarcoma*.—**Alveolar carcinoma.** See *alveolar*.

carcinomatous (kär-si-nom′a̤-tus), *a.* [< *carcinoma(t-)* + *-ous*; = F. *carcinomateux* = Pg. *carcinomatoso*.] Pertaining to carcinoma; cancerous; like a cancer, or tending to become one.

Carcinomorpha (kär″si-nọ̄-môr′fạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. καρκίνος, a crab, + μορφή, form.] In Huxley's system of classification, the cancroid or carcinoid crustaceans, as crabs and crablike, short-tailed, 10-footed, stalked-eyed crustaceans. It is nearly the same as *Brachyura* in an ordinary sense, but includes such forms as *Ranina*, *Homola*, and *Dromia*.

carcinomorphic (kär″si-nọ̄-môr′fik), *a.* [As *Carcinomorpha* + *-ic*.] Carcinoid or cancroid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Carcinomorpha*.

carcinophagous (kär-si-nof′a̤-gus), *a.* [< Gr. καρκίνος, a crab, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Eating crabs and other crustaceans; cancrivorous.

carcinus (kär′si-nus), *n.*; pl. *carcini* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. καρκίνος, a crab, cancer, = L. *cancer*: see *cancer*. Cf. *carcinoma*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, a cancer or carcinoma.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans; the shore-crabs. *C. mœnas*, the green crab, is a very common British species of small size, much used for food.

Green Crab (*Carcinus mœnas*).

car-coupling (kär′kup″ling), *n.* An arrangement for connecting the cars of a railroad-train. See *coupling*.

card^1 (kärd), *n.* [< ME. *card* = D. *kaart* = G. *karte* = Dan. *kort*, a card, a map, = Sw. *kort*, a card, *karta*, a chart, < F. *carte*, a card, ticket, bill, map, chart, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *carta*, < ML. *carta*, also *charta*, a card, paper, a writing, chart, charter, < L. *charta*, a leaf of paper, paper, a writing, a tablet, < Gr. χάρτη, also χάρτης, a leaf of paper, a separated layer of the papyrus-bark, any thin leaf or sheet, as of lead. See *chart*, a doublet of *card*^{1}, and *cartel*, *charter*, etc.] **1**†. A paper; a writing; a chart; a map.

I haue caused that your Lordship shall receiue herewith a little Mappe or *Carde* of the world. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 215.

The places are Modon and Coron, which are but twelve miles distant the one from the other; and do stand in our way to Scio, as you may plainly see by the *card*. *Campion*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 53.

He is the *card* or calendar of gentry.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

2. A piece of thick paper or pasteboard prepared for various purposes. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of cardboard on which are various figures, spots, names, etc., used in playing games; especially, one of a set of 52 such pieces of cardboard (distinctively called *playing-cards*) arranged in 4 suits of 13, each suit consisting of 10 pieces on which are printed colored spots varying in number from 1 to 10, different in form in the different suits, and called spades, clubs, diamonds, and hearts, according to their shape, and 3 face-cards, called the king, queen, and knave or jack. The color of the spades and clubs is black; that of the diamonds and hearts, red. An additional card, the joker, is sometimes used in euchre. See *euchre*, *whist*, etc.

Sche seyd that ther wer non dysgysyngs, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner syngyn, ner non lowde dysports, but pleyng at the tabyllys, and schesse, and *cards*. *Paston Letters* (ed. 1875), III. 314.

The European world is, I think, here at an end: there is surely no *card* left to play. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

(*b*) A piece of cardboard on which is written or printed the name, or the name, address, etc., of the person presenting it, as in making a social visit, announcing the nature and place of one's business, etc. Cards intended for the former use are called *visiting-cards*, and for the latter *business cards*. (*c*) A paper on which the points of the compass are marked: used with a movable magnetic needle to form a compass. See *compass* and *compass-card*.

All the quarters that they know
I' the shipman's *card*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

The *card* of goodness in your minds, that shews ye
When ye sail false; the needle touch'd with honour,
That through the blackest storm still points at happiness.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii. 2.

On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason the *card*, but passion is the gale.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 108.

(*d*) A piece of pasteboard or heavy note-paper on which is written or printed an invitation to a public or private entertainment, especially an invitation to or announcement of a wedding.

3. A short advertisement of one's business, or a personal statement of any kind, in a newspaper or other periodical.—**4.** Anything resembling a card in shape or use: as, a *card* of matches; "*cards* of yellow gingerbread," *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 393.—**5.** A frame filled with honeycomb; a sheet of honeycomb. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 20.—**6.** A perforated sheet of cardboard or metal, used in a Jacquard loom as a guide for the threads in weaving a pattern.—**7.** An eccentric person, or any one who has some notable peculiarity; a character. [Slang.]

A *card* in our Northern parts signifies a brawling vagabond. *Goldsmith*, Works (ed. 1885), IV. 454.

Such an old *card* as this, so deep, so sly. *Dickens.*

Commanding cards, in *whist* and other games, the best cards unplayed in their respective suits.—**Cooling card**†, probably, a card the playing of which is so decisive of the game as to cool the courage of the adversary; hence, figuratively, something to damp one's hopes or ardor. Other explanations are given.

There all is marr'd; there lies a *cooling card*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

These hot youths,
I fear, will find a *cooling card*.
Beau. and Fl., Island Princess, i. 3.

On the cards, publicly made known as likely to take place: said in reference to "events" in horse-racing, as inscribed or written down in proper form; hence, anything likely or possible to happen: as, it is quite *on the cards* that the ministry may go out.—**To call a card.** See *call*^{1}, *v.*—**To speak by the card**, to speak with precision, as from exact information.

We must *speak by the card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

card^1† (kärd), *v. i.* [< ME. **carden* (in verbal n. *cardying*, *cardinge*, *cardyng*); from the noun.] To play at cards.

card^2 (kärd), *n.* [< ME. *carde* = D. *kaarde* = MLG. *karde* = OHG. *kartā*, *chortā*, MHG. *karte*, G. *karde*, dial. *kardel*, *kartel* = Dan. *karte*, *karde* = Sw. *karda* (cf. Icel. *karri*) = F. *carde* = Sp. Pg. *carda* = It. *cardo*, a card (cf. Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cardo*, a thistle; cf. F. *chardon*, a plant the head of which is used as a flax-comb, G. *kardendistel* (also *kardetschdistel*), the thistle which is used as a flax-comb: see *cardoon*), < ML. *cardus*, a thistle, a card, for L. *carduus*, a thistle (used for carding), < *carĕre*, card; cf. Gr. κείρειν, shear, = E. *shear*.] **1.** A brush with wire teeth, used in disentangling fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, and laying them parallel to one another preparatory to spinning. In hand-cards the wires are short and are passed slantingly through leather, which is then nailed upon a board. Two of these brushes are used, one in each hand, and in use are drawn past each other, the fibers being between them. In the carding-machine, which has superseded hand-carding, the cards are formed by hard-drawn wire staples, each furnishing two teeth, drawn through leather and bent at a certain angle. The material thus prepared is called *card-clothing*. See *carding-machine*.—**2.** A carding-machine.—**3.** A currycomb made from a piece of card-clothing.

card^2 (kärd), *v. t.* [< ME. *carden* (= D. *kaarden* = LG. *kaarten* = G. *karden* = Dan. *karte, karde* = Sw. *karda* (cf. Icel. *karra*) = F. *carder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cardar* = It. *cardare*); < *card^2, n.*] 1. To comb or open, as wool, flax, hemp, etc., with a card, for the purpose of disentangling the fibers, cleansing from extraneous matter, separating the coarser parts, and making fine and soft for spinning.

> Go *card* and spin,
> And leave the business of the war to men.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

> Perhaps to *card*
> Wool for the Housewife's spindle.
> *Wordsworth*, Michael.

> We don't *card* silk with comb that dresses wool.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 74.

2†. To mingle; mix; weaken or debase by mixing.

> You *card* your beer, if you see your guests begin to be drunk, half small, half strong.
> *Greene*, Quip for an Upst. Courtier.

> The skipping king . . . *carded* his state.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Cardamine (kär-dam′i-nē), *n.* [NL. (cf. F. *cardamine* = Sp. *cardamino* = Pg. *cardamina* = It. *cardamine*), < L. *cardamina*, < Gr. *καρδαμίνη*, also *καρδαμίς*, a cress-like herb, prop. adj. 'cress-like,' < *κάρδαμον*, a kind of cress, nasturtium, = Skt. *kardama*, a certain plant. Cf. *cardamom*.] A genus of annual or perennial pungent herbs, natural order *Cruciferæ*, natives of the cooler regions of the northern hemisphere, with leaves usually pinnate and racemes of white or purple flowers. It includes the cuckoo-flower or lady's-smock (*C. pratensis*), bitter-cress (*C. amara*), and other species, the leaves of which are pleasantly pungent, are eaten as a salad, and have had a reputation as an antiscorbutic and purifier of the blood. The genus is sometimes made to include the toothwort, *Dentaria*.

cardamom (kär′da-mom), *n.* [Also *cardamum*, and formerly *cardamöme, cardamon*; = D. *kardamom* = MHG. *kardamuome, kardemuome, cardemome*, G. *kardamomen* (dim. *kardamumel*) = Dan. *kardemome* = Sw. *kardemumma*, < F. *cardamome* (OF. *cardemoine*) = Sp. Pg. It. *cardamomo* (Pg. also *cardamo*, It. also *cardamone*), < L. *cardamomum*, < Gr. *καρδάμωμον*, cardamom, for **καρδαμάμωμον*, < *κάρδαμον*, a kind of cress, + *ἄμωμον*, a kind of Eastern spice-plant: see *Cardamine* and *Amomum*.] One of the capsules of different species of plants of the genera *Amomum* and *Elettaria*, natural order *Zingiberaceæ*: generally used in the plural. These capsules are thin and filled with brown aromatic seeds, which are used in medicine as a carminative and stomachic, as well as in making sauces, curries, and cordials, seasoning cakes, etc. The cardamoms of commerce are the product of *Elettaria Cardamomum*, a native of the forests of southern India, where it is also cultivated, and of a larger-fruited variety of the same species found in Ceylon. The plant is reed-like, with large lanceolate leaves, and grows to the height of from 6 to 10 feet. Various other kinds are used in the East Indies and in China, chiefly the round or cluster cardamoms of Siam and Java, the fruit of *Amomum Cardamomum*; the wild or bastard cardamoms of Siam, obtained from *A. xanthioides*; the Bengal cardamoms, from *A. aromaticum*; the Javan, from *A. maximum*, etc.

Cardan's rule. See *rule*.

cardass (kär-das′), *n.* [= G. *kardetsche*, formerly *kartätsche*, < F. *cardasse*, < It. *cardasso*, also aug. *cardassone* (obs.) (cf. Sp. *carduza* = Pg. *carduça*), a card (to card wool with), < *cardo*, a card: see *card^2*.] A card to card wool with.

card-basket (kärd′bås″ket), *n.* An ornamental basket for holding visiting-cards which have been received.

cardboard (kärd′bōrd), *n.* A stiff kind of paper made by pasting together two or more thicknesses of paper, drying and pressing; a thin pasteboard.

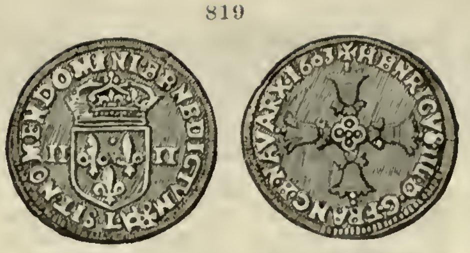
card-case (kärd′kās), *n.* A small pocket-case, generally of an ornamental kind, for holding the visiting-cards of the bearer.

card-catalogue (kärd′kat″a-log), *n.* A catalogue, as of books in a library, in which the entries are made on separate cards, which are then arranged in order in boxes or drawers.

card-clothing (kärd′klō″ᴛʜing), *n.* Wire card used to cover the cylinders and slats of a carding-machine and for other purposes. See *card^2*.

card-cutter (kärd′kut″ėr), *n.* A machine or an instrument for trimming, squaring, and cutting cardboard.

cardecu†, cardicue† (kär′de-kū), *n.* [< F. *quart d'écu*: *quart*, fourth part (see *quart*); *de*, of; *écu*, shield, crown-piece, < OF. *escu* = Sp. Pg. *escudo* = It. *scudo*, shield, kind of coin, < L. *scutum*, shield: see *scudo* and *escutcheon*.] A quarter-crown (*quart d'écu*), an old French silver coin. The weight of the specimen represented in the above cut is 146 grains.


Obverse. Reverse.

Cardecu (quart d'écu) of Henry IV. of France, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> You see this *cardecu*, the last and the only quintessence of fifty crowns. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

> I could never yet finger one *cardicue* of her bounty.
> *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, ii. 1.

> A set of hilding fellows. . . . The bunch of them were not worth a *cardecu*. *Scott.*

cardel (kär′del), *n.* A hogshead containing 64 gallons, in use among whalers.

Cardellina (kär-de-lī′nä), *n.* [NL. (cf. Sp. *cardelina* = It. *cardellino, carderino, cardello* (Florio), also *cardelletto*, goldfinch, thistle-finch), < L. *carduelis*, goldfinch (see *Carduelis*), + *-ina*^{1}.] A genus of beautiful American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Mniotiltidæ* and subfamily *Setophaginæ*; the rose fly-catching warblers. The bill is parine in shape and scarcely notched, the wings are long and pointed, the tail is short and even, and the plumage is richly colored. *C. amicta* or *C. rubrifrons* is the red-fronted warbler; *C. rubra* is the rose warbler, entirely red with silvery auriculars; both are found in Texas and southward. *C. versicolor* inhabits Guatemala.

carder^1† (kär′dėr), *n.* [< *card^1, v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who plays at cards; a gamester: as, "coggers, *carders*, dicers," *Bp. Woolton*, Christian Manual, I. vi.

carder^2 (kär′dėr), *n.* [< *card^2, v.*, + *-er*^{1}; = D. *kaardster* (suffix *-ster*) = G. *karder* = F. *cardeur* = Pr. *cardaire* = Sp. *cardador* = It. *cardatore*.] 1. One who or that which cards wool; specifically, the machine employed in carding wool.

> The spinsters, *carders*, fullers, weavers.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. [*cap.*] One of an association of Irish rebels who tortured their victims by driving a wool- or flax-card into their backs and then dragging it down along the spine.

> This shall a *Carder*, that a White-boy be;
> Ferocious leaders of atrocious bands. *Hood.*

carder^3 (kär′dėr), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a corruption of *caddow*, q. v.] A jackdaw. [Prov. Eng.]

carder-bee, carding-bee (kär′dėr-, kär′ding-bē), *n.* A name given to several species of large bees of the genus *Bombus*, especially the European *Bombus muscorum*, from their habit of carding and plaiting the moss with which their nests are constructed. When building, the bees form a line from the nest to the moss which is to be used, all of them facing toward the moss. The first bee bites off some sprigs of moss, cards and rolls it with the jaws and feet, and passes it to the second, who further manipulates it before passing it to the third, and so on until the material reaches the nest, where other bees are employed in felting and plaiting the bits with wax into a dome-like form made to harmonize with the irregularities of the ground, so that it is hardly distinguishable. In the beginning of the year the bees work singly, each female starting a new colony.

card-grinder (kärd′grīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for sharpening the teeth of the cards used in carding wool, flax, and cotton. See *card^2*.

cardia (kär′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (> F. Sp. Pg. It. *cardia*, the cardiac orifice), < Gr. *καρδία* = L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*, q. v.] 1. The heart. *Wilder.* —2. The upper part of the stomach, where the esophagus or gullet enters it. See *cardiac*.

cardiac (kär′di-ak), *a.* and *n.* [In ME. *cardiacle*, *n.*, q. v.; = F. *cardiaque* = Sp. *cardíaco* = Pg. It. *cardiaco*, < L. *cardiacus*, < Gr. *καρδιακός*, < *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the heart.—2. Exciting action in the heart; having the quality of stimulating action in the circulatory system. Hence—3. Cordial; producing strength and cheerfulness.—4. Pertaining to the esophageal portion of the stomach: opposed to *pyloric*.—**Cardiac aorta.** See *aorta*.—**Cardiac arteries and veins,** the coronary arteries and veins of the heart.—**Cardiac asthma,** dyspnœa due to imperfect action of the heart.—**Cardiac cæcum,** the cardiac end of the stomach, when it is elongated and convoluted like a cæcum, as in the blood-sucking bats, *Desmodidæ*.—**Cardiac crisis,** an attack of angina pectoris and irregular pulse, especially such as occurs in the course of locomotor ataxia.—**Cardiac dullness,** the dullness of the sound produced by percussion over that part of the chest where the heart lies. The area of superficial dullness may be marked out by light percussion, and represents the space where the heart is uncovered by the lung. The area of deep dullness, which marks the outlines of the heart itself, can be distinguished only by strong percussion.—**Cardiac ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Cardiac glands,** tubular glands of the mucous membrane of the stomach, most numerous in the cardiac region. The portion next the orifice, lined with epithelium like that of the surface of the gastric mucous membrane, is short, and two or more tubules open into it. These are lined with short, columnar, coarsely granular cells called principal or central cells, and between these and the basement membrane the so-called parietal cells are found.—**Cardiac line,** in *chiromancy*, the line of the heart, which runs across the palm from the outer side toward the base of the first finger.—**Cardiac orifice,** the esophageal opening of the stomach.—**Cardiac passion†,** an old name for heartburn. See *cardialgia*.—**Cardiac plate, cardiac ossicle,** a transverse arched calcification extending across the stomach in some crustaceans, as a crawfish, and articulating at each end with a pterocardiac ossicle. See cut under *Astacidæ*.—**Cardiac plexus,** the plexus formed by the anastomosis of pneumogastric and sympathetic and other nerves going to the heart.—**Cardiac sacs,** in echinoderms, radial dilatations or diverticula of the stomach, as of a starfish. Each may be more or less sacculated, and extend some way into the ray or arm to which it corresponds.—**Cardiac tube,** a primitive, rudimentary, or embryonic heart, in a simply tubular stage.—**Cardiac vessels,** the arteries and veins of the heart.—**Cardiac wheel,** in *mech.*, a heart-wheel; a cam-wheel in the form of a heart. See *heart-cam*.—**Middle cardiac nerve,** the largest of the three cardiac nerves, arising from the middle cervical sympathetic ganglion, and proceeding to the deep cardiac plexus. Also called *nervus cardiacus magnus*.

II. *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits; a cordial.

cardiacal (kär-dī′a-kal), *a.* Same as *cardiac*.

cardiace†, *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *καρδιακή*, fem. of *καρδιακός*, relating to the heart: see *cardiac*.] A heart-shaped precious stone. *Crabb.*

Cardiacea (kär-di-ā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-acea*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the fourth family of his testaceous acephals, approximately corresponding to the modern family *Cardiidæ*.—2. A superfamily of bivalve mollusks, formed for the families *Cardiidæ, Adacnidæ, Veniliidæ*, and *Glossidæ*.

Cardiaceæ (kär-di-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Cardiidæ*.

cardiacle†, *n.* [ME., with unorig. term. *-le*, < OF. *cardiaque*, n., < L. *cardiacus*, having pain about the heart: see *cardiac*.] A pain about the heart. *Chaucer.*

cardiac-pulmonic (kär″di-ak-pul-mon′ik), *a.* Same as *cardiopulmonary*.

Cardiadæ (kär-dī′a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-adæ*.] Same as *Cardiidæ*.

cardiagra (kär-di-ag′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ἄγρα*, a catching. Cf. *chiragra*, *podagra*.] In *pathol.*, pain or gout of the heart.

cardiagraphy (kär-di-ag′ra-fi), *n.* A less correct form of *cardiography*, 1.

cardialgia (kär-di-al′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδιαλγία*, heartburn, < *καρδιαλγής*, having the heartburn, < *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, the heartburn; a burning sensation in the upper, left, or cardiac orifice of the stomach, rising into the esophagus, due to indigestion; gastralgia.

cardialgy (kär-di-al′ji), *n.* [= F. *cardialgie* = Sp. Pg. It. *cardialgia*, < NL. *cardialgia*, q. v.] Same as *cardialgia*.

cardianastrophe (kär″di-a-nas′trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ἀναστροφή*, a turning back: see *anastrophe*.] A malformation in which the heart is placed upon the right instead of the left side.

cardiasthma (kär-di-ast′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ἄσθμα*, asthma: see *asthma*.] In *pathol.*, dyspnœa caused by disease of the heart; cardiac dyspnœa.

cardiatrophia (kär″di-a-trō′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ἀτροφία*, want of nourishment: see *atrophy*.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the heart.

cardicentesis (kär″di-sen-tē′sis), *n.* Same as *cardiocentesis*.

cardicue†, *n.* See *cardecu*.

Cardidæ (kär′di-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cardiidæ*.

cardiectasis (kär-di-ek′ta-sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cardiectasie*), < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ἔκτασις*, stretching out, dilatation: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of the heart.

cardiform (kär′di-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. *cardus*, a card (see *card^2*), + L. *forma*, shape.] In *ichth.*, having the appearance of a card (see *card^2*); having slender teeth closely set like those of a card.

cardigan (kär′di-gan), *n.* [Named from the Earl of *Cardigan* (1797–1868).] A close-fitting knitted woolen jacket or waistcoat. Also called *cardigan jacket*.

cardiid (kär′di-id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Cardiidæ*.

Cardiidæ (kär-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-idæ.*] The family of cockles, typified by the genus *Cardium.* It is a group of siphonate headless mollusks or tracheate lamellibranchs, consisting of the cockles and their allies, having equivalve convex shells, with prominent umbones or beaks curved toward the hinge, which, viewed sidewise, give a heart-shaped figure. See *Cardium.* Other forms are *Cardiaceæ, Cardiadæ, Cardidæ.*

cardinal (kär′di-nạl), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *cardinal* = D. *kardinaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *kardinal-* (used only in comp.) = F. *cardinal* = Pr. *cardenal* = Sp. *cardinal* = Pg. *cardeal* = It. *cardinale*, important, chief, < L. *cardinalis*, pertaining to a hinge, hence applied to that on which something turns or depends, important, principal, chief (cf. a somewhat similar use of E. *pivotal*). II. *n.* < ME. *cardinal, cardenal* (after OF.), late AS. *cardinal* = D. *kardinaal* = MHG. *kardenāl*, G. *kardinal* = Dan. Sw. *kardinal* = OF. *cardinal, cardenal*, F. *cardinal* = Pr. Sp. *cardenal* = Pg. *cardeal* = It. *cardinale* = Russ. *kardinalŭ*, < ML. *cardinalis*, a chief presbyter, a cardinal, from the adj.; < L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge; cf. Gr. *κραδᾶν*, swing.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a hinge; noting that on which something else hinges or depends; hence, chief; fundamental; preëminent; of special importance: as, *cardinal* virtues or sins; the *cardinal* doctrines of a creed; the *cardinal* points.

> Thise uour uirtues byeth y-cleped *cardinals*, nor thet hi byeth heghest amang the uirtues, huer-of the yealde [old] filosofes speke. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

> Every man gradually learns an art of catching at the leading words, and the *cardinal* or hinge-joints of translation, which proclaim the general course of a writer's speculation. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

> Even in societies like our own, there is maintained in the army the doctrine that insubordination is the *cardinal* offence. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 532.

2. In *conch.*, of or relating to the hinge of a bivalve shell: as, *cardinal* teeth.—**3.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the cardo or base of the maxilla, which is sometimes called the *cardinal piece.*—**4.** [See II., 3.] Of a rich deep-red color, somewhat less vivid than scarlet.—**Cardinal abbot.** See *abbot.*—**Cardinal bishop, priest, deacon.** See II., 1.—**Cardinal finch, cardinal grosbeak.** See *cardinal-bird.*—**Cardinal margin,** the upper margin or hinge of a bivalve shell, containing the teeth.—**Cardinal numbers,** the numbers *one, two, three*, etc., in distinction from *first, second, third*, etc., which are called *ordinal numbers.*—**Cardinal points.** (*a*) In *geog.*, north and south, east and west, or the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian and the prime vertical circle. (*b*) In *astrol.*, the rising and setting of the sun, the zenith, and the nadir.—**Cardinal redbird.** See *cardinal-bird.*—**Cardinal signs,** in *astron.*, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.—**Cardinal tanager,** a North American tanager of the genus *Piranga*, as the scarlet tanager or the summer redbird, *P. rubra* or *P. æstiva:* so called from the red color.—**Cardinal teeth,** the hinge-teeth of a bivalve close to the umbones, as distinguished from those further away, called the *lateral teeth.* See cut under *bivalve.*—**Cardinal trilost,** a local English (Cornwall) name of sting-rays with two spines. See *trilost.*—**Cardinal virtues,** the most important elements of good character; specifically, in *ancient philosophy*, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

> As there are four *cardinal virtues*, upon which the whole frame of the court doth move, so are these the four cardinal properties, without which the body of compliment moveth not. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Cardinal winds, those which blow from the cardinal points.

II. *n.* **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of the Sacred College, a body of ecclesiastics who rank in dignity next to the pope and act as his counselors in the government of the church. In case of a vacancy in the papal office they maintain order in the church and protect its interests till a new pope is elected by themselves from their own number. They are appointed by the pope, and are divided into three classes or orders, called in full *cardinal bishops* (6), *cardinal priests* (50), and *cardinal deacons* (14). A cardinal priest may be a bishop or an archbishop, and a cardinal deacon may be of any ecclesiastical grade below bishop. The college of cardinals is seldom full, vacancies nearly always existing. The dress of a cardinal is a red soutane or cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, and a low-crowned, broad-brimmed red hat (not actually worn), with two cords depending from it, one from either side, each having fifteen tassels at its extremity.

Cardinal's Hat used heraldically as part of the armorial achievement of a cardinal.

2. A cloak, originally of scarlet cloth, with a hood, much worn by women at the beginning of the eighteenth century: so named from its similarity in shape and color to one of the vestments of a cardinal. At a later period the material as well as the color varied. Malcolm, writing in 1807, says the cardinal was almost always of black silk richly laced. See *mozetta.*

> Sir, I must take leave of my mistress; she has valuables of mine: besides, my *cardinal* and veil are in her room. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

3. A rich deep-red color, somewhat less vivid than scarlet: named from the color of the vestments of a cardinal.—**4.** A hot drink similar to bishop, but usually made with claret instead of port, of which bishop is compounded.—**5.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the genus *Cardinalis* (which see), as the cardinal redbird, *Cardinalis virginianus*, and some related species, as *C. igneus* and others. (*b*) A name applied to several other crested finches of America, as the species of the genus *Paroaria*, and the *Gubernatrix cristatella.*—**Cardinal's hat,** in *her.* See *hat*, and cut above.—**Texas cardinal,** *Pyrrhuloxia sinuata.* See *Pyrrhuloxia.*

cardinalate^1 (kär′di-nạl-āt), *n.* [= D. *kardinalaat* = F. *cardinalat* = Sp. *cardenalato* = Pg. *cardinalado, cardealado* = It. *cardinalato*, < ML. *cardinalatus*, < *cardinalis*, a cardinal: see *cardinal* and *-ate^3.*] The office, rank, dignity, or incumbency of a cardinal. Also *cardinalship.*

> An old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> Beaufort had made the great mistake of his life in 1426, in accepting the *cardinalate.* *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 657.

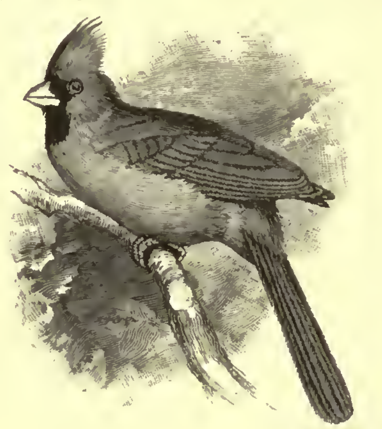
cardinalate^2† (kär′di-nạl-āt), *v. t.* [< *cardinal*, *n.*, + *-ate^2.*] To make a cardinal of; raise to the office of cardinal. *Bp. Hall.*

cardinal-bird (kär′di-nạl-bėrd), *n.* The cardinal, cardinal grosbeak, or cardinal redbird, *Cardinalis virginianus*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, called by Cuvier the *cardinal finch.* It is from 8 to 9 inches in length, and of a fine red color, including the bill, the female being duller in color than the male. Its face is black and the head crested. It is sometimes called the *Virginia nightingale*, on account of its song, and also *scarlet grosbeak.* It is common in many parts of the United States, especially in the south. The name is extended to other species of the genus *Cardinalis* and to some related genera. See *cardinal*, *n.*, 5. See cut under *Cardinalis.*

cardinal-flower (kär′di-nạl-flou″ėr), *n.* The name commonly given to *Lobelia cardinalis*, because of its large, very showy, intensely red flowers: it is a native of North America, and is often cultivated in gardens. A similar species, *L. syphilitica*, with bright-blue flowers, is sometimes called *blue cardinal-flower.*

> When fades the *cardinal-flower*, whose heart-red bloom
> Glows like a living coal upon the green
> Of the midsummer meadows.
> *R. W. Gilder*, An Autumn Meditation.

Cardinalis (kär-di-nā′lis), *n.* [NL.: see *cardinal.*] **1.** A genus of cardinal-birds, or cardinal grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having red as the chief color. The bill is stout, conical, and red, the wings are very short and rounded, and the tail is rounded and longer than the wings. It includes several species of the warmer parts of America. See *cardinal*, *n.*, 5, and *cardinal-bird.*



Cardinal-bird (*Cardinalis virginianus*).

2. [*l. c.*] In brachiopods, a muscle which opens the shell.

cardinalitial (kär″di-nạ-lish′ial), *a.* [< *cardinal* + *-itial.* Cf. Sp. *cardenalicio* = Pg. *cardinalicio* = It. *cardinalizio.*] Of or pertaining to a cardinal; of the rank of a cardinal. [Rare.]

> Raised him to the *cardinalitial* dignity. *Card. Wiseman*, Lives of the Last Four Popes.

cardinalize (kär′di-nạl-īz), *v. t.* [< *cardinal* + *-ize;* = F. *cardinaliser* = Sp. *cardenalizar.*] **1.** To make a cardinal of. *Sheldon.* [Rare.]—**2.** To make cardinal in color. [Rare.]

> Shrimps, lobsters, crabs, and cray-fishes, which are *cardinalized* with boiling. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 39.

cardinal-red (kär′di-nạl-red), *a.* Of a cardinal color.

cardinalship (kär′di-nạl-ship), *n.* [< *cardinal* + *-ship.*] Same as *cardinalate^1.* *Bp. Hall.*

cardines, *n.* Plural of *cardo.*

carding^1† (kär′ding), *n.* [< ME. *cardyng;* verbal n. of *card^1*, *v.*] Card-playing.

> Use not dyceing nor *carding;* the more yow use them the lesse yow wil be esteemed. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 360.

> My Lord is little at home, minds his *carding* and little else, takes little notice of any body. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 113.

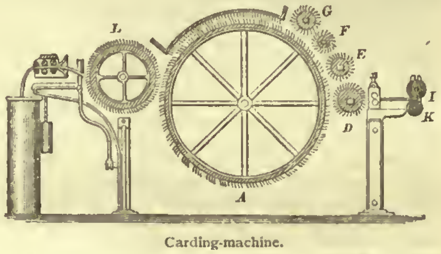
carding^2 (kär′ding), *n.* [< ME. *cardyng;* verbal n. of *card^2*, *v.*] **1.** The process of combing wool, flax, or cotton.—**2.** A loose roll of cotton or wool as it comes from a carding-machine: chiefly in the plural.

> The motion thus communicated to the *carding* twisted it spirally; when twisted it was wound upon the spindle; another *carding* was attached to it, drawn out and twisted. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 384.

carding-bee, *n.* See *carder-bee.*

carding-engine (kär′ding-en″jin), *n.* Same as *carding-machine.*

carding-machine (kär′ding-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine for carding fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, preparatory to drawing and spinning. In the earlier carding-machines the fibers were fed by hand to a cylinder upon which card-clothing was laid in strips parallel to the axis, and were removed from these strips by hand as they became full. In modern cotton-carding machines a loose roll of fibers, called a *lap*, is placed in guides and rests upon a roller, which as it revolves unwinds the lap and delivers it to the *feed-roll*, on passing through which it is seized by the card-teeth upon a small cylinder, called the *licker-in*, from which it is drawn by the teeth of the clothing of the main cylinder. Other small cylinders successively remove the fibers from and deliver them to the main cylinder. The tufts, tangles, or knots which are not loosened by the action of these cylinders project beyond the teeth of the main cylinder, and are caught by the teeth of a succession of wooden slats called *card-tops, top-cards*, or *top-flats*, from which they are cleared or stripped by hand or by mechanical devices. The fibers upon the main cylinder are laid parallel upon it, and are removed by means of the *doffer*, a cylinder moving in an opposite direction from the main cylinder and at a very much slower rate, and whose whole surface is covered by card-clothing. The cotton is stripped from the doffer in a thin continuous sheet of its full width, by means of a comb vibrating vertically in contact with the teeth of the doffer. This sheet of fibers is drawn together into a ribbon, traverses a funnel or trumpet, and is passed between successive pairs of rolls, which draw out and condense the sliver, and finally deliver it into the can ready for the *drawing-frame*, where it is doubled and drawn preparatory to twisting or spinning. For fine work, the operation of carding is repeated. The preparatory card or cards are called *breakers*, and those machines on which the carding is completed are called *finishers.* The principle of the wool-carding machine is identical with that of the cotton-carding machine, and it is chiefly distinguished from the latter by a great number of small cylinders called *urchins*, which work in pairs and are called *workers* and *cleaners.* The worker is the larger of the two; it strips the wool from the large main cylinder, and is itself cleaned by the smaller cylinder or cleaner, which delivers the wool back to the main cylinder, when it is again seized by the next worker. Wool-fibers are oiled to facilitate carding and to prevent felting.



Carding-machine.

A, main cylinder; *D, E, F, G*, toothed rollers; *I*, bearings; *K*, roller; *L*, toothed drum, or doffer.

cardio-. [NL., etc., *cardio-*, sometimes less prop. *cardia-*, < Gr. *καρδιο-*, combining form of *καρδία* = E. *heart.*] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning heart.

cardiocele (kär′di-ọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, the protrusion of the heart through a wound of the diaphragm.

cardiocentesis (kär″di-ọ-sen-tē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *κέντησις*, a pricking, < *κεντεῖν*, prick, puncture: see *center.*] In *therapeutics*, intentional puncture of the walls of the heart, as for the purpose of aspiration. Another form is *cardicentesis.*

cardiodynia (kär″di-ọ-din′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the heart.

cardiogmus†, *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ὄγμος*, a furrow.] In *pathol.*, cardialgia;

aneurism of the heart or aorta; dilatation of the heart; angina pectoris.

cardiognostic†, *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *γνωστικός*, knowing.] Knowing the heart; knowing the secret thoughts of men. *Kersey*, 1708.

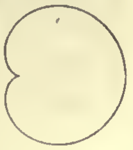
cardiogram (kär′di-ọ-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] In *physiol.*, a tracing taken with the cardiograph from the beating of the heart.

cardiograph (kär′di-ọ-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *physiol.*, an apparatus for recording by a tracing the movements of the heart. It consists essentially of a device (as a hollow cup containing a spring pressed against the chest) for producing in an elastic diaphragm vibrations which correspond to the movements of the heart, these vibrations being recorded by means of a lever in a tracing upon a revolving cylinder. It was invented by Marey; in his original experiments he introduced hollow sounds ending in elastic ampullæ into the auricles and ventricles of the heart of a horse.

cardiography (kär-di-og′ra̤-fi), *n.* [Also written (in sense 1) less correctly *cardiagraphy*; = F. *cardiographie*, and less correctly *cardiagraphie*, < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** An anatomical description of the heart.—**2.** Examination with the cardiograph.

Cardiography, in which a tracing is obtained of the pulsations of the heart. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 193.

cardioid[1] (kär′di-oid), *n.* [< Gr. *καρδιοειδής*, heart-shaped, < *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *εἶδος*, form.] A curve which may be considered as the path of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls on another circle of equal size.



The Cardioid.

cardioid[2] (kär′di-oid), *a.* [< *Cardium* + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Cardiidæ*.

Cardioidea (kär-di-oi′dē̤-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-oidea.*] A group of cardioid bivalves.

cardio-inhibitory (kär″di-ō-in-hib′i-tọ-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *inhibitory.*] In *physiol.*, stopping the pulsations of the heart or diminishing their frequency and strength.

cardiology (kär-di-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cardiologie* (cf. Sp. Pg. *cardialogia*), < NL. *cardiologia*, < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a discourse or treatise on the heart; a scientific statement of the facts relating to the heart.

cardiomalacia (kär″di-ọ-ma-lā′shi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] In *pathol.*, morbid softening of the muscular tissue of the heart, especially from obstruction of a branch of the coronary arteries.

cardiometry (kär-di-om′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *anat.*, the process of ascertaining the dimensions of the heart without dissection, as by means of percussion or auscultation.

cardiopalmus (kär″di-ọ-pal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *παλμός*, palpitation, quivering, < *πάλλειν*, poise, sway, swing, quiver.] In *pathol.*, palpitation of the heart.

cardiopericarditis (kär″di-ō-per″i-kär-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium: see *pericardium.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the heart-muscle and pericardium.

cardiopneumatic (kär″di-ō-nū-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, lung: see *pneumatic.*] Pertaining both to the heart and to the air of the lungs and air-passages: as, *cardiopneumatic* movement, the movement of the air in the air-passages by the beating of the heart.

cardiopulmonary (kär″di-ō-pul′mọ-na̤-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + L. *pulmo(n-)*, lung: see *pulmonary.*] Pertaining both to the heart and to the lungs. Also *cardiac-pulmonic*.

cardiopyloric (kär″di-ō-pi-lor′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *πυλωρός*, pylorus: see *pylorus*, *pyloric.*] Of or pertaining to the cardiac and pyloric portions of the stomach.—**Cardiopyloric muscle** (of the stomach of certain crustaceans, as the crawfish), one of a pair of muscles which pass, one on each side, beneath the lining of the stomach, from the cardiac to the pyloric ossicles.

cardiorhexis (kär″di-ọ-rek′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ῥῆξις*, a breaking, rupture, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Rupture of the heart.

cardiostenosis (kär″di-ọ-ste-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *στένωσις*, a narrowing, < *στενοῦν*, make narrow, < *στενός*, narrow.] A narrowing of the conus arteriosus of the heart.

cardiotomy (kär-di-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *cardiotomie*, < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy.*] Dissection of the heart.

cardiotromus (kär-di-ot′rọ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *τρέμειν* = L. *tremere*, tremble: see *tremble.*] In *pathol.*, fluttering of the heart, especially a slight degree of that affection.

carditis (kär-dī′tis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cardite*), < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart; myocarditis.

Cardium (kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Cardiidæ*, embracing the true cockles, of which the best-known species is the common edible one, *C. edule*. The large prickly cockle is *C. aculeatum*. In this genus the foot is largely developed, and used not only in progression, but also in the excavation of hollows in the sand or mud. By some authors the *C. costatum* of Africa is considered as the type, while by others it is regarded as representing a distinct genus, *Tropidocardium*. See cut under *cockle*.

card-maker (kärd′mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes cards; specifically, one who makes cards for combing wool or flax.

Am not I Christopher Sly, old Sly's son, of Burtonheath; by birth a pedler, by education a *card-maker*, by transmutation a bear-herd, and now by present profession a tinker? *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

card-match (kärd′mach), *n.* One of the matches formerly made by dipping in melted sulphur (now in the usual preparation for friction-matches) a thin strip of wood in the form of a toothed card.

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of these itinerant tradesmen, . . . and to take care in particular that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the venders of *card-matches*. *Addison*, London Cries.

cardo (kär′dō), *n.*; pl. *cardines* (-di-nēz). [L., a hinge: see *cardinal.*] **1.** In *conch.*, the hinge of a bivalve shell.—**2.** In *entom.*, the basal joint of the maxilla, a narrow transverse piece, articulating with the lower side of the head. See cuts under *Hymenoptera* and *Insecta.*—**3.** In *Myriapoda*, the distal or exterior one of two pieces of which the protomala or so-called mandible consists, the other piece being the stipes. See *protomala*, and cut under *epilabrum*. *A. S. Packard.*

cardol (kär′dol), *n.* [< NL. *(ana)card(ium)*, q. v., + *-ol.*] An oily liquid ($C_{21}H_{30}O_2$) contained in the pericarp of the cashew-nut, *Anacardium occidentale*. It is a powerful blistering agent.

cardoon, chardoon (kär-, chär-dön′), *n.* [< ME. *cardoun*, < OF. *cardon*, *chardon*, F. *cardon* = Sp. *cardon*, *cardo*, cardoon, lit. thistle, < ML. *cardo(n-)*, another form of *cardus*, *carduus*, a thistle: see *card*[2].] **1†.** A thistle.—**2.** The *Cynara Cardunculus*, a perennial plant belonging to the same genus as the artichoke, and somewhat resembling it. It is a native of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Its thick fleshy stalks and the ribs of its leaves are blanched and eaten in Spain and France as a vegetable.

cardophagus (kär-dof′a̤-gus), *n.*; pl. *cardophagi* (-jī). [< Gr. *κάρδος* (= L. *carduus*), a thistle (see *card*[2]), + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] An eater of thistles; hence, a donkey. [Humorous.]

Kick and abuse him, you who have never brayed; but bear with him all honest fellow *cardophagi*; long-eared messmates, recognize a brother donkey! *Thackeray*, Virginians, xix.

card-party (kärd′pär″ti), *n.* A number of persons met for card-playing.

card-player (kärd′plā″ėr), *n.* One who plays at games of cards.

card-playing (kärd′plā″ing), *n.* Playing at games of cards.

card-rack (kärd′rak), *n.* **1.** A rack or frame for holding cards, especially visiting-cards.

The empty *card-rack* over the mantelpiece. *Thackeray.*

2. A small shelf or case on the outside of a freight-car, used to hold the shipping directions. [U. S.]

card-sharper (kärd′shär″pėr), *n.* One who cheats in playing cards; one who makes it a business to fleece the unwary in games of cards.

card-table (kärd′tā″bl), *n.* A table on which cards are played.

card-tray (kärd′trā), *n.* A small salver for a servant to receive and deliver visiting-cards on.

carduet, *n.* [ME. *cardue*, < L. *carduus*, a thistle: see *card*[2].] A thistle.

The *cardue*, that is, a low erbe, and ful of thornes. *Wyclif*, 4 [2] Ki. xiv. 9 (Purv.).

Carduelis (kär-dụ̄-ē′lis), *n.* [L., the thistlefinch, goldfinch, < *carduus*, a thistle: see *card*[2].] A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having as type *Fringilla carduelis*, the European goldfinch, now usually called *Carduelis elegans*. The limits of the genus vary greatly; to it are often referred the siskin, *Carduelis spinus*, and the canary, *C. canaria*. It has been extended to include the American goldfinches, now usually referred to *Chrysomitris* or *Astragalinus*. See *goldfinch*.

Carduus (kär′dụ̄-us), *n.* [L., a thistle: see *card*[2].] A genus of erect herbs, natural order *Compositæ*, resembling the thistles (*Cnicus*), from which they are distinguished by the fact that the bristles of the pappus are not plumose. They are mostly natives of the Mediterranean region. The most common species is the blessed thistle, *C.* (or *Cnicus*) *benedictus*, or *Centaurea benedicta*, sometimes cultivated for ornament, and widely naturalized. In former times it was held in high esteem as a remedy for all manner of diseases.

care (kãr), *n.* [< ME. *care*, sorrow, anxiety, < AS. *cearu*, *caru*, sorrow, anxiety, grief, = OS. *kara*, lament, = OHG. *kara*, *chara*, lament (esp. in comp. *chara-sang*, a lament, MHG. *Kartac* (*tac* = E. *day*), also *Karvrītac*, G. *Kar-*, *Charfreitag*, Good Friday, MHG. *Karwoche*, G. *Kar-*, *Char-woche*, Passion week; cf. E. *Care Sunday*, *Chare Thursday*), = Goth. *kara*, sorrow; cf. Icel. *kæra*, complaint, murmur; akin to OHG. *quēran*, sigh. The primary sense is that of inward grief, and the word is not connected, either in sense or form, with L. *cura*, care, of which the primary sense is pains or trouble bestowed upon something: see *cure*. Doublet *chare* (in *Chare Thursday*); deriv. *chary*, q. v.] **1†.** Grief; sorrow; affliction; pain; distress.

He was feeble and old,
And wyth *care* and sorwe ouercome.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 301.

Fro pointe to pointe I wol declare
And writen of my woful *care*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i. 44.

"Phoebus, that first fond art of medicine,"
Quod she, "and coude in every wightes *care*
Remede and rede, by herbes he knew fyne."
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 660.

2. Concern; solicitude; anxiety; mental disturbance, unrest, or pain caused by the apprehension of evil or the pressure of many burdens.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,
And where *care* lodges sleep will never lie.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

If I have *cares* in my mind I come to the Zoo, and fancy they don't pass the gate. *Thackeray*, Round about the Christmas Tree.

3. Attention or heed, with a view to safety or protection; a looking to something; caution; regard; watchfulness: as, take *care* of yourself.

I am mad indeed,
And know not what I do. Yet have a *care*
Of me in what thou dost.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Want of *Care* does us more Damage than Want of Knowledge. *Franklin*, Poor Richard's Almanack, 1758.

4. Charge or oversight, implying concern and endeavor to promote an aim or accomplish a purpose: as, he was under the *care* of a physician.

That which cometh upon me daily, the *care* of all the churches. 2 Cor. xi. 28.

In most cases the *care* of orthography was left to the printers. *Southey*, Life of Bunyan, p. 40.

The musical theatre was very popular in Venice as early as the middle of the seventeenth century; and the *care* of the state for the drama existed from the first. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

5. An object of concern or watchful regard and attention.

Is she thy *care?* *Dryden.*

His first *care* is his dresse, the next his bodie, and in the uniting of these two lies his soule and its faculties. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Gallant.

Extraordinary care, ordinary care. See the adjectives.—**Take care**, be careful; beware.—**To have a care.** See *have*.—**To have the care of**, to have charge of. = **Syn.** *Care*, *Concern*, *Solicitude*, *Anxiety*. *Care* is the widest in its range of meaning; it may be with or without feeling, with or without action: as, the *care* of a garden. In its strongest sense, *care* is a painful burden of thought, perhaps from a multiplicity and constant pressure of things to be attended to: as, the child was a great *care* to her. *Concern* and *solicitude* are a step higher in intensity. *Concern* is often a regret for painful facts. *Care* and *concern* may represent the object of the thought and feeling; the others represent only the mental state: as, it shall be my chief *concern*. *Solicitude* is sometimes tenderer than *concern*, or is attended with more manifestation of feeling. *Anxiety* is the strongest of the four words; it is a restless dread of some evil. As compared with *solicitude*, it is more negative: as, *solicitude* to obtain preferment, to help a friend; *anxiety* to avoid an evil. We speak of *care* for an aged parent, *concern* for her comfort, *solicitude* to leave nothing undone for her welfare, *anxiety* as to the effect of an exposure to cold. (For *apprehension* and higher degrees of *fear*, see *alarm*.)

It was long since observed by Horace that no ship could leave *care* behind. *Johnson.*

He [Sir Thomas More] thought any unusual degree of sorrow and *concern* improper on such an occasion [his death] as had nothing in it which could deject or terrify him.
Addison, Spectator, No. 349.

Can your *solicitude* alter the cause or unravel the intricacy of human events? *Blair*, Sermons.

Education is the only interest worthy the deep, controlling *anxiety* of the thoughtful man.
W. Phillips, Speeches, Idols.

care (kãr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cared*, ppr. *caring*. [< ME. *caren*, *carien*, be anxious, be grieved, < AS. *cearian*, be anxious, = OS. *karōn*, lament, complain, = OHG. *karōn*, *charōn*, complain, = Goth. *karōn*, be anxious; cf. Icel. *kæra* = Sw. *kära* = Dan. *kære*, complain; from the noun.] **1**†. To feel grief or sorrow; grieve.

Ther ne ne schulen heo neuer *karien* ne swinken.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), I. 193.

Be ay of chier as light as lef on lynde,
And let hem *care* and wepe and wryng and wayle.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1135.

2. To be anxious or solicitous; be concerned or interested: commonly with *about* or *for*.

Master, *carest* thou not that we perish? Mark iv. 38.

Our cause then must be intrusted to and conducted by its own undoubted friends, those whose hands are free, whose hearts are in the work, who do *care for* the result.
Lincoln, Speech before Ill. State Convention, 1858.

3. To be inclined or disposed; have a desire: often with *for*.

Not *caring* to observe the wind. *Waller.*

An author, who, I am sure, would not *care for* being praised at the expense of another's reputation. *Addison.*

I will only say that one may find grandeur and consolation in a starlit night without *caring* to ask what it means, save grandeur and consolation.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 376.

4. To have a liking or regard: with *for* before the object.—**5.** To be concerned so as to feel or express objection; feel an interest in opposing: chiefly with a negative: as, He says he is coming to see you. I don't *care*. Will you take something? I don't *care* if I do. [Colloq.] —**To care for.** (*a*) See 2. (*b*) Same as 3. (*c*) To look to; take care of; perform what is needed for the well-being or good condition of: as, the child was well *cared for*. (*d*) Same as 4.

careaway†, *n.* A reckless fellow.

But [such] as yet remayne without eyther forcast or consideration of anything that may afterward turn them to benefit, playe the wanton yonkers and wilfull *Careawayes*. *Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 99.

care-cloth†, *n.* [In Palsgrave (1530), *carde clothe*, appar. for *carre cloth*: OF. *carre*, square, broad, *carré*, squared, square, mod. F. *carre*, a (square) side, *carré*, square.] A cloth held over the heads of a bride and bridegroom during the marriage ceremony as performed in England in the middle ages. See the extracts.

At the "Sanctus," both the bride and bridegroom knelt near the altar's foot; and then, if neither had been married before, over them a pall, or, as it used to be called, the *care-cloth*, was held at its four corners by as many clerics. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 173.

In the bridal mass, the York varied somewhat from the Sarum use: only two clerics held the *care-cloth*, and a blessing was bestowed by the priest with the chalice upon the newly married folks.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 175.

care-crazed (kãr′krāzd), *a.* Crazed or maddened by care or trouble.

A *care-craz'd* mother to a many sons.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

carect†, *n.* Same as *caract*^{1}.

careen (kạ-rēn′), *v.* [Formerly *carine*, < F. *carener*, now *caréner* (= Sp. *carenar* = Pg. *querenar* = It. *carenare*), careen, < *carene*, *carine*, now *carène*, = It. *carena*, < L. *carina*, the keel of a ship: see *carina*.] **I.** *trans.* *Naut.*, to cause (a ship) to lie over on one side for the purpose of examining, or of calking, repairing, cleansing, paying with pitch, or breaming the other side.

II. *intrans.* To lean to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.

Sloops and schooners constantly come and go, *careening* in the wind, their white sails taking, if remote enough, a vague blue mantle from the delicate air.
T. W. Higginson, Oldport, p. 199.

Such a severed block will be found by the geologist to have *careened*, one side or edge going down while the other came up. *Science*, III. 481.

careen (kạ-rēn′), *n.* [< *careen*, *v.*] A slanting position in which a ship is placed, that the keel may be repaired; the place where this is done.

They say there are as many Gallies and Galeasses of all sorts, belonging to St. Mark, either in Course, at Anchor, in Dock, or upon the *Careen*, as there be Days in the Year.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 28.

And they say it [the galeas] is the self-same Vessel still, though often put upon the *Careen* and trimmed.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 31.

careenage (kạ-rē′nạ̄j), *n.* [< *careen* + *-age*; after F. *carénage*.] **1.** A place in which to careen a ship.

The scourings of slave-ships had been thrown out at the ports of debarkation to mix with the mud of creeks, *careenages*, and mangrove swamps.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 340.

2. The cost of careening.

career (kạ-rēr′), *n.* [Early mod. E. *carreere*, *carreer*, *carrier*, *careire*, < F. *carriere*, now *carrière*, road, race-course, course, career, < OF. *cariere*, a road (= Pr. *carriera* = Sp. *carrera* = Pg. *carreira* = It. *carriera*, career), < *carier*, transport in a vehicle, carry: see *carry*.] **1.** The ground on which a race is run; a race-course; hence, course; path; way.

They had run themselves too far out of breath to go back again the same *career*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A charge or run at full speed, as in justing.

Make a thrust at me, . . . come in upon the answer, control your point, and make a full *career* at the body.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Full merrily . . .
Hath this *career* been run. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

Such combat should be made on horse,
On foaming steed, in full *career*.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 31.

3. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding; a specific course of action or occupation forming the object of one's life: as, "honour's fair *career*," *Dryden*.

Brief, brave, and glorious was his young *career*. *Byron.*

This pressing desire for *careers* is enforced by the preference for *careers* which are thought respectable.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 29.

[Sometimes used absolutely to signify a definite or conspicuous career of some kind: as, a man with a *career* before him.]

4. In the *manège*, a place inclosed with a barrier, in which to run the ring.—**5.** In *falconry*, a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards.

career (kạ-rēr′), *v. i.* [< *career*, *n.*] To move or run rapidly, as if in a race or charge.

When a ship is decked out in all her canvas, every sail swelled, and *careering* gaily over the curling waves, how lofty, how gallant she appears!
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 22.

Thus the night fled away, as if it were a winged steed, and he *careering* on it. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xx.

careering (kạ-rēr′ing), *p. a.* In *her.*, running, but placed bendwise on the field: said of a horse used as a bearing.

careful (kãr′fůl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *careful*, *carful*, < AS. *cearful*, *carful*, anxious, < *cearu*, anxiety, + *full*, full: see *care* and *-ful*, 1.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Full of care or grief; grieving; sorrowful.

This . . . wyf that *careful* widue was.
St. Edm. Conf. (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 465.

Ac the *careful* may crye and carpen atte ȝate,
Bothe afyngred and a-thurst; and for chele quake.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 58.

2. Full of care; anxious; solicitous. [Archaic.]

Martha, thou art *careful* and troubled about many things.
Luke x. 41.

Be not so *careful*, coz; your brother's well.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, ii. 4.

3†. Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety, or trouble; care-causing; painful.

Either loue, or sor[r]ow, or both, did wring out of me than certaine *carefull* thoughtes of my good will towardes him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 90.

By Him that rais'd me to this *careful* height
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

4†. Excited; eager; vehement.

Then was the King *carefull* & kest for wrath
For too bring that beurde in baile for euer.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 671.

5. Attentive to aid, support, or protect; provident: formerly with *for*, now generally with *of*, before the object.

Thou hast been *careful for* us with all this care.
2 Ki. iv. 13.

Are God and Nature then at strife,
That Nature lends such evil dreams?
So *careful of* the type she seems,
So careless of the single life.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

6. Giving good heed; watchful; cautious: as, be *careful* to maintain good works; be *careful* of your conversation.

Have you been *careful* of our noble prisoner,
That he want nothing fitting for his greatness?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

A luckier or a bolder fisherman,
A *carefuller* in peril did not breathe.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

7. Showing or done with care or attention: as, *careful* consideration. =**Syn. 2.** Concerned, disturbed, troubled.—**5.** Provident, thoughtful, heedful.—**6.** Prudent, wary, etc. See list under *cautious*.

II.† *n.* One full of care or sorrow.

Thus haue I ben his heraude here and in helle,
And conforted many a *careful* that after his comynge wayten. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 248.

carefully (kãr′fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *carfulli*, *carefulliche*, etc., < AS. *carfullīce*, < *carful*: see *careful* and *-ly*^{2}.] **1**†. Sorrowfully.

Carfulli to the king criande sche saide (etc.).
William of Palerne, l. 4347.

2. With care, anxiety, or solicitude; with painstaking.

He found no place of repentance, though he sought it *carefully* with tears. Heb. xii. 17.

3. Heedfully; watchfully; attentively; cautiously; providently.

If thou *carefully* hearken unto the voice of the Lord.
Deut. xv. 5.

carefulness (kãr′fůl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *care-*, *carfulness*, < AS. *carfulnys*, **cearfulnes*, < *cearful*, careful, + *-nes*, -ness: see *careful* and *-ness*.] **1.** Anxiety; solicitude. [Archaic.]

Drink thy water with trembling and with *carefulness*.
Ezek. xii. 18.

He had a particular *carefulness* in the knitting of his brows, and a kind of impatience in all his motions.
Addison, The Political Upholsterer.

2. Heedfulness; caution; vigilance in guarding against evil and providing for safety.

care-killing (kãr′kil″ing), *a.* Destroying or preventing care; removing anxiety.

careless (kãr′les), *a.* [< ME. *careles*, < AS. *carleás*, **cearleás*, without anxiety (= Icel. *kærulauss*, quit, free), < *caru*, *cearu*, anxiety, + *-leás*, -less: see *care* and *-less*.] **1.** Free from care or anxiety; hence, undisturbed; cheerful.

In blessed slumbers
Of peaceful rest he *careless* rests in peace.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay,
Cheerful he played.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 11.

The jocund voice
Of insects chirping out their *careless* lives
On these soft beds of thyme-besprinkled turf.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

2. Giving no care; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful.

A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless* about her house. *B. Jonson.*

O ye gods,
I know you *careless*, yet, behold, to you
From childly wont and ancient use I call.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. Done or said without care; unconsidered: as, a *careless* act; a *careless* expression.

With such a *careless* force, and forceless care,
As if that luck, in very spite of cunning,
Bade him win all. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5.

He framed the *careless* rhyme.
Beattie, The Minstrel, ii. 6.

4†. Not receiving care; uncared for. [Rare.]

Their many wounds and *carelesse* harmes.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 38.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Supine*, *Indolent*, etc. (see *listless*); incautious, thoughtless, remiss, forgetful, inconsiderate.

carelessly (kãr′les-li), *adv.* In a careless manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern.

An ant and a grasshopper, walking together on a green, the one *carelessly* skipping, the other carefully prying what winter's provision was scattered in the way.
Greene, Conceited Fable.

carelessness (kãr′les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being careless; heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

care-lined (kãr′līnd), *a.* Marked by care; having lines deepened by care or trouble, as the face.

That swells with antic and uneasy mirth
The hollow, *care-lined* cheek. *J. Baillie.*

carency† (kā′rẹn-si), *n.* [= F. *carence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *carencia* = It. *carenza*, *carenzia*, < ML. *carentia*, < L. *caren(t-)s*, ppr. of *carēre*, want, be without. Cf. *caret*^{1}.] Want; lack; deficiency. *Bp. Richardson.*

carene^1† (ka-rēn′), *n.* [< ME. *carene*, *carine*, *karine*, *karin* = MLG. *karene*, *karine*, < ML. *carena*, a fast of forty days, Lent, corrupted (after the OF. form, and prob. by association with L. *carere*, want, lack, ML. *carentia*, want, penury: see *carency*) from *quadragintana*, equiv. to *quadragesima* (> OF. *caresme*, F. *carême* = Pr. *caresma*, *carema*, *carama*, *quaresme*, *quareme* = Cat. *quaresma* = Sp. *cuaresma* = Pg. *quaresma* = It. *quaresima*), Lent, lit. (L.) fortieth, < L. *quadraginta*, forty: see *quadragesima*, *quarantine*.] A forty days' fast formerly imposed by a bishop upon clergy or laity, or by an abbot upon monks. *Smith's Dict. Christ. Antiq.*

Also Pope Siluester grauntyd to all theym yᵗ dayly gothe to the chirche of Saint Peter the iij. part of alle his synnes releced, . . . and abone this is grauntyd xxviij C. yere of pardon, and the merytis of as many lentis or *karyns.*
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 146).

Here folowᵗ the knowelege of what a *karyne* ys. It is too goo wulward and barfott vij. yere. Item, to fast on bred and watter the Fryday vij. yere. Item, in vij. yere not too slepe oon nyght there ne slepith a nother. Item, in vij. yere nott to com vndir noo coucred place but yf it bee too here masse in the chyrch dore or porche. Item, in vij. yere not to ete ner dryncke out of noo vessel but in the same that he made hys anow in. Item, he that fulfilleth alle thes poyntis vij. yere during, dothe and wynnethe a *Karyne*, that ys to sey a Lenton. Thus may a man haue at Rome gret pardon and soule helth.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 150).

carene^{2}† (ka-rēn′), *n.* [< L. *carenum*, *carænum*, < Gr. *κάροινον*, *καρύϊνον*, *κάρυνον*.] A sweet wine boiled down.

> *Carene* is boyled nere
> From three til two.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

carentane† (kar′ẹn-tān), *n.* [< ML. *quarentena*, *carentena*, also *cärena*, an indulgence or exemption from the fast of forty days: see *carene*^{1} and *quarantine*.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

caress (kạ-res′), *n.* [< F. *caresse*, < It. *carezza* = Sp. *caricia* = Pg. *caricias* (pl.), endearment, fondness, < ML. *caritia*, dearness, value, < L. *cārus*, dear (whence also ult. E. *cheer*^{2}, *charity*, *cherish*, q. v.), prob. orig. **camrus* = Skt. *kamra*, beautiful, charming, < √ *kam*, love, desire, perhaps = L. *amare* (for **camare*?), love: see *amor*, etc. Cf. W. *caru*, love, = Ir. *caraim*, I love, *cara*, a friend.] An act of endearment; an expression of affection by touch, as by stroking or patting with the hand: as, "conjugal *caresses*," *Milton*, P. L., viii. 56.

> Chilling his *caresses*
> By the coldness of her manners.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xx. 1.

caress (kạ-res′), *v. t.* [< F. *caresser* (= It. *carezzare*; cf. Sp. *a-caricia*r = Pg. *caricia*r, *a-cariciar*), < *caresse*, a caress.] 1. To bestow caresses upon; fondle.

> *Caress'd* or chidden by the dainty hand.
> *Tennyson*, Sonnets to a Coquette.

Hence—2. To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness.

Caressed at court and at both the universities.
Baker, Charles II., an. 1683.

caressing (kạ-res′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *caress*, *v.*] Treating with endearment; fondling; affectionate; fond: as, a *caressing* manner.

caressingly (kạ-res′ing-li), *adv.* In a caressing manner.

Care Sunday (kãr sun′dā). [E. dial., also *Carling Sunday*, *Carle Sunday*, *Carling*, < *care*, grief, + *Sunday*. Cf. *Chare Thursday* and the similar G. *Char-*, *Kar-freitag*, Good Friday. See *care*, *n.*] The fifth Sunday in Lent; Passion Sunday. [Prov. Eng.] See *Carling*.

caret^{1} (kā′ret), *n.* [< L. *caret*, there is wanting, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *carere*, want, lack: see *carency*.] A mark (^) used in writing, in correcting printers' proofs, etc., to indicate the proper place of something that is interlined or written in the margin.

caret^{2} (kā′ret), *n.* [< NL. *caretta*, name of a turtle, < Sp. *careta*, a mask of pasteboard, a wire mask used by bee-keepers, dim. of *cara*, the face: see *cheer*^{1}.] A name of the hawkbill sea-turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata*.

caretaker (kãr′tā″kėr), *n.* One who takes care of something. Specifically—(*a*) One who is employed at a wharf, quay, or other exposed place, or in a building or on an estate during the absence of the owner, to look after goods or property of any kind. (*b*) A person put upon the premises of an insolvent to take care that none of the property is removed.

care-tuned (kãr′tūnd), *a.* Tuned or modulated by care or trouble; mournful.

> More health and happiness betide my liege,
> Than can my *care-tun'd* tongue deliver him.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

care-worn (kãr′wōrn), *a.* Worn, oppressed, or burdened with care; showing marks of care or anxiety: as, he was weary and *care-worn*; a *care-worn* countenance.

> And Philip's rosy face contracting grew
> *Careworn* and wan. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Carex (kā′reks), *n.* [L., a sedge or rush.] 1. A large genus of plants, natural order *Cyperaceæ*; the sedges. They are perennial, grass-like herbs, growing chiefly in wet places, with triangular solid culms and unisexual flowers aggregated in spikelets. The herbage is coarse and innutritious, and the genus is of comparatively little value. A variety of *C. acuba*, however, which is abundant in some parts of Oregon, is remarkable for yielding an excellent quality of hay; and the roots of the sea-sedge, *C. arenaria*, found on the shores of the Baltic, are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. About 700 species are known, distributed all over the world, though they are rare in tropical regions.
2. [*l. c.*; pl. *carices* (kā′ri-sēz).] A plant of this genus.

A sand-bank covered with scanty herbage, and imperfectly bound together by bent-grass and *carices*.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 631.

careyne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carrion*.

carf†. A Middle English (Anglo-Saxon *cearf*) preterit of *kerven*, carve.

carfax† (kär′faks), *n.* [< ME. *carfax*, *carphax*, *carfans*, corruptions of *carfoukes*, also *carfowgh*, < OF. *carrefourgs*, *carrefor*, *carrefour*, *quarrefour*, F. *carrefour* (whence also E. *carrefour*) = Pr. *carreforc*, < ML. *quadrifurcus*, having four forks, < L. *quatuor*, = E. *four*, + *furca*, > AS. *forc*, > E. *fork*.] A place where four (or more) roads or streets meet: now used only as the name of such a place in Oxford, England.

Then thei enbusshed hem a-gein a *carfowgh* of vj weyes.
Merlin (ed. Wheatley), ii. 273.

carfoukes†, *n.* See *carfax*.

carfuffle (kär-fuf′l), *v.* and *n.* Same as *curfuffle*. [Scotch.]

carga (kär′gä̤), *n.* [Sp., a load: see *cargo*^{1} and *charge*, *n.*] A Spanish unit both of weight and of measure, varying in different places and for different commodities, but generally about 275 pounds avoirdupois as a weight and 40 gallons as a measure.

There are two kinds of *carga*—the "burro" or donkey *carga* of 150 lbs., and the "mule" *carga* of 300.
L. Hamilton, Mex. Handbook, p. 28.

cargazon† (kär′gạ-zọn), *n.* [Also written *cargason*; Sp. *cargazon* (> F. *cargaison*), a cargo, aug. of *cargo*, *carga*, a load: see *cargo*^{1}.] A cargo.

The ship Swan was sailing home with a *cargazon* valued at £80,000. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 42.

cargeese, *n.* Plural of *cargoose*.

cargo^{1} (kär′gō), *n.*; pl. *cargoes* or *cargos* (-gōz). [Sp., also *carga*, a burden, load, freight, cargo (= Pg. *cargo*, a charge, office, *carga*, a burden, load, = It. *carico*, *carica*, also *carco*, = OF. *charge* (AF. **cark*, *kark*, > ME. *kark*, cark: see *cark*), F. *charge*, a burden, etc., > E. *charge*, *n.*), < *cargar* = F. *charger*, load, > E. *charge*, *v.*: see *charge*.] 1. The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel. The lading within the hold is called the *inboard cargo*, in distinction from freight, such as horses and cattle, carried on deck. The term is usually applied to goods only, but in a less technical sense it may include persons.

Vessels from foreign countries have come into our ports and gone out again with the *cargoes* they brought.
S. Adams, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 457.

2. [Appar. a slang use, perhaps of other origin. Cf. *cargo*^{2}.] A term of contempt applied to a man, usually explained as "bully" or "bravo": found only in the following passage.

Will the royal Augustus cast away a gentleman of worship, a captain and a commander, for a couple of condemned caitiff calumnious *cargos*?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

To break out a cargo. See *break*.

cargo^{2}† (kär′gō), *interj.* [Appar. a corruption of It. *cancro*, a canker, used also, like E. *pox*, as an imprecation: see *canker*. Less prob. based on It. *coraggio*, courage, used as an encouraging exclamation: see *courage*.] An exclamation of surprise or contempt.

But *cargo!* my fiddlestick cannot play without rosin.
Wilkins, Miseries of Enforced Marriage (1607).

> Twenty pound a year
> For three good lives? *Cargo!* hai Trincalo!
> *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar.

cargo-block (kär′gō-blok), *n.* A tackle for hoisting bales and packages, which disengages itself automatically.

cargoose (kär′gös), *n.*; pl. *cargeese* (-gēs). [< *car-* (perhaps < Gael. *cir*, a cock's comb or crest) + *goose*.] The gaunt or great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*. [Prov. Eng.]

cariacou, carjacou (kar′i-a-kö, kär′ja-kö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of some kind of South American deer, extended to all American deer of the genus *Cariacus* (which see).

Cariacus (ka-rī′ạ-kus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), < *cariacou*.] The genus of deer (*Cervidæ*) of which the Virginia or common white-tailed deer of North America, *Cariacus virginianus*, is typical. It also includes the black-tail or mule-deer (*C. macrotis*), the Columbian deer (*C. columbianus*), and others, all of which are smaller than the stags (the genus *Cervus*) and otherwise different. See also cut under *mule-deer*.

Doe of the Virginia Deer (*Cariacus virginianus*).

cariama, çariama (kär-, sär-i-ä′mä), *n.* [Braz. *cariama* (Brisson, Marcgrave), later written *çariama*, *ceriema*, *sariama*, *seriema*, *seriama*.] 1. The native name of a grallatorial bird of South America, the seriema.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of birds (Brisson, 1760), the type being the seriema, the *Palamedea cristata* (Linnæus), *Microdactylus marcgravii* (Geoffroy St. Hilaire), *Dicholophus cristatus* (Illiger), now usually called *Cariama cristata*: a bird of uncertain affinities, sometimes classed with cranes, sometimes with hawks, and again left by itself.

Cariamidæ (kar-i-am′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < *Cariama* + *-idæ*.] The family of birds formed for the reception of the *Cariama cristata*, or seriema. The form *Cariaminæ* (G. R. Gray, 1871) is found as a subfamily name. Besides the seriema, the family contains a related though quite distinct species, *Chunga burmeisteri*. Also called *Dicholophidæ*.

cariamoid (kar′i-ạ-moid), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cariamoideæ*.

Cariamoideæ (kar″i-ạ-moi′dẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cariama* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily provided for the accommodation of the *Cariamidæ*, upon the supposition that these birds are either crane-like hawks or hawk-like cranes.

Carian (kā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Caria* (Gr. Καρία) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to the ancient kingdom and province of Caria, in the southwestern part of Asia Minor.

II. *n.* A native of Caria, or the language of the primitive people of Caria, who were dispossessed by the Greeks.

cariated† (kā′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *cariatus*, pp. of *cariare*, < L. *carian*(*t-*)*s*, adj., decaying, rotten, < *caries*, decay: see *caries*.] Same as *carious*.

Carib, Caribbee (kar′ib, -i-bē), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *Caribe*, a Carib, a cannibal, < W. Ind. *Carib*, said to mean orig. a valiant man. Hence ult. *cannibal*, q. v.] One of a native race inhabiting certain portions of Central America and the north of South America, and formerly also the Caribbean islands.

Caribbean (kar-i-bē′ạn), *a.* [NL. *Caribæus*, *Caribbæus*; < *Caribbee* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Caribs or Caribbees, or to the Lesser Antilles, formerly inhabited by them, comprising the eastern and southern chains of the West Indies, or to the sea between the West Indies and the mainland of America. Also spelled *Carribbean*.—**Caribbean bark.** See *bark*^{2}.

Caribbee, *n.* See *Carib*. Also spelled *Caribee*, *Carribbee*.

caribe (kar′i-bē), *n.* [Sp., a Carib, a cannibal: see *Carib* and *cannibal*.] The vernacular name of a very voracious South American fish, *Serrasalmo piranya*, and other characins of the subfamily *Serrasalmoninæ* (which see).

In some localities it is scarcely possible to catch fishes with the hook and line, as the fish hooked is immediately attacked by the *caribe* . . . and torn to pieces before it can be withdrawn from the water. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 134.

Caribee, *n.* See *Caribbee*.

Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*).

caribou, cariboo (kar′i-bö), *n.* [Canadian F. *caribou*, Amer. Ind.] The American woodland reindeer, *Rangifer caribou* or *R. tarandus*, inhabiting northerly North America as far as the limit of trees, where it is replaced by the barren-ground reindeer, to which the name is also extended. It is a variety of the reindeer, and has never been domesticated, but is an object of chase for the sake of its flesh. Also spelled *carriboo*. See cut on preceding page.

Carica (kar′i-kạ̈), *n.* [NL., a new use of L. *carica*, a kind of dry fig (sc. *ficus*, fig), lit. Carian; fem. of *Caricus*, ‹ *Caria*: see *Carian*.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Papayaceæ*, consisting of about 20 species, which are natives of tropical America. The best-known is *C. Papaya*, the papaw (which see).—2†. A kind of dry fig; a lenten fig. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

caricature (kar′i-kạ-tụ̄r), *n.* [Formerly in It. form *caricatura* = D. *karikatuur* = G. *caricatur*, *karikatur* = Dan. Sw. *karikatur*, ‹ F. *caricature*, ‹ It. *caricatura* (= Sp. Pg. *caricatura*), a satirical picture, ‹ *caricare*, load, overload, exaggerate, = F. *charger*, load, › E. *charge*, q. v.] A representation, pictorial or descriptive, in which beauties or favorable points are concealed or perverted and peculiarities or defects exaggerated, so as to make the person or thing represented ridiculous, while a general likeness is retained.

> Now and then, indeed, he [Dryden] seizes a very coarse and marked distinction, and gives us, not a likeness, but a strong *caricature*, in which a single peculiarity is protruded, and everything else neglected.
>
> *Macaulay*, Dryden.

> Perhaps a sketch drawn by an alien hand, in the best faith, might have an air of *caricature*.
>
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

=**Syn.** *Caricature, Burlesque, Parody, Travesty.* The distinguishing mark of a *caricature* is that it absurdly exaggerates that which is characteristic, it may be by picture or by language. A *burlesque* renders its subject ludicrous by an incongruous manner of treating it, as by treating a grave subject lightly, or a light subject gravely. *Burlesque* may be intentional or not. A *parody* intentionally burlesques a literary composition, generally a poem, by imitating its form, style, or language. In a *parody* the characters are changed, while in a *travesty* they are retained, only the language being made absurd. (See *travesty*.) In a *burlesque* of a literary work the characters are generally changed into others which ludicrously suggest their originals.

caricature (kar′i-kạ-tụ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caricatured*, ppr. *caricaturing*. [‹ *caricature*, *n.*; = F. *caricaturer* = Sp. *caricaturar*.] To make or draw a caricature of; represent in the manner of a caricature; burlesque.

> Hogarth *caricatured* Churchill under the form of a canonical bear, with a club, and a pot of beer.
>
> *Walpole*, Anecdotes, IV. iv.

> So much easier it is to *caricature* life from our own sickly conception of it, than to paint it in its noble simplicity.
>
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, [1st ser., p. 376.

caricature-plant (kar′i-kạ-tụ̄r-plant), *n.* An acanthaceous plant of the Indian archipelago, *Graptophyllum hortense*: so called from the curious variegation of the leaves, which are often so lined as to present grotesque likenesses to the human profile.

Caricature-plant (*Graptophyllum hortense*).

caricaturist (kar′i-kạ-tụ̄r-ist), *n.* [‹ *caricature* + *-ist*; = F. *caricaturiste* = Sp. *caricaturista*.] One who draws or writes caricatures; specifically, one who occupies himself with drawing pictorial caricatures.

carices, *n.* Plural of *carex*, 2.

caricin, caricine (kar′i-sin), *n.* [‹ *Carica* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] A proteolytic ferment contained in the juice of the green fruit of the papaya-tree, *Carica Papaya*. Also called *papain* and *papayotin*.

caricography (kar-i-kog′rạ-fi), *n.* [‹ L. *carex* (*caric-*), sedge, + Gr. -γραφία, writing, ‹ γράφειν, write.] A description or an account of sedges of the genus *Carex*.

caricologist (kar-i-kol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [‹ **caricology* (‹ L. *carex* (*caric-*), sedge, + Gr. -λογία, ‹ λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*) + *-ist*.] A botanist who especially studies plants of the genus *Carex*.

caricous (kar′i-kus), *a.* [‹ L. *carica*, a kind of dry fig (see *Carica*), + *-ous*.] Resembling a fig: as, a *caricous* tumor.

Carida (kar′i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* Same as *Caridea*.

Caridea (ka-rid′ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. καρίς (καριδ-), a shrimp or prawn: see *Carides*.] A series or division of macrurous decapod crustaceans, containing the shrimps, prawns, etc. It is a large and varied group, characterized by the separation of the carapace from the mandibular and antennal segments, by the large basal scale of the antennæ, and by only one or two pairs of chelate limbs. It corresponds to Latreille's *Carides*, or fourth section of such crustaceans, and is divided into several modern families, as *Alpheidæ*, *Crangonidæ*, *Palæmonidæ*, and *Penæidæ*.

caridean (ka-rid′ẹ̄-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caridea*; caridomorphic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Caridea* or *Caridomorpha*.

Carides (kar′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **Caris*, ‹ Gr. καρίς, pl. καρίδες, later καρῖδες, a small crustacean, prob. a shrimp or prawn.] A synonym of *Crustacea*. *Haeckel.*

Carididæ (ka-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ **Caris* (see *Carides*) + *-idæ*.] In some systems of classification, a family of macrurous decapod crustaceans; the prawns and shrimps. It contains such genera as *Palæmon*, *Penæus*, *Crangon*, *Pontonia*, *Alpheus*, and is conterminous with *Caridea*.

Caridomorpha (kar″i-dọ̄-môr′fạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. καρίς (καριδ-), a shrimp or prawn, + μορφή, form, shape. See *Caridea*, *Carides*, etc.] A division of macrurous *Crustacea*; caridean crustaceans proper, as prawns and shrimps. *Huxley.*

caridomorphic (kar″i-dọ̄-môr′fik), *a.* [‹ *Caridomorpha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caridomorpha*; caridean.

caries (kā′ri-ēz), *n.* [= F. *carie* = Sp. *caries* = Pg. *carie*, *caries* = It. *carie*, ‹ L. *caries* (ML. also *caria*), decay, prop. a hard, dry decay, as of wood, bones, walls, etc.] 1. A destructive disease of bone, causing a friable condition and worm-eaten appearance, attended with suppuration. It is probable that several distinct pathological processes lead to this morbid condition.—2. A disease of the teeth, resulting in the disintegration of their substance and the formation of cavities. In man and carnivorous animals it is supposed to be caused by one of the bacteria, *Leptothrix buccalis*. See *Leptothrix*.—3. In *bot.*, decay of the walls of the cells and vessels.

carillon (kar′i-lọn), *n.* [‹ F. *carillon*, formerly also *carrillon*, *quarillon* (Cotgrave) (› It. *cariglione* (Florio) = Pg. *carrilhão* = ML. *carillonus*), a var. of OF. **carignon*, *carenon*, *quarregnon*, a chime of bells, a carillon, orig. appar. a set of four bells, being identical with OF. *carillon*, *carrillon*, *quarillon*, *karillon*, also *carignon*, *carrignon*, *carrinon*, *carenon*, *carrenon*, *carregnon*, *carreignon*, *quarreignon*, etc., a square, a square of parchment, parchment or paper folded square, ‹ ML. *quaternio*(*n-*), a paper folded in four leaves, a quire (prop., as in LL. *quaternio*(*n-*), a set of four), equiv. to *quaternium*, *quaternus*, *quaternum*, paper folded in four leaves, a quire, › OF. *quaer*, *quaier*, *quayer* (› E. *quire*^{1}), *cayer*, mod. F. *cahier*, ‹ L. *quaterni*, four each, ‹ *quater*, four times, ‹ *quatuor* = E. *four*: see *quaternion*, a doublet of *carillon*, *quire*^{1} and *cahier*, approximate doublets, and *quadrille*, *carrel*^{2}, etc., *square*, etc., related words.] 1. A set of stationary bells tuned so as to play regularly composed melodies, and sounded by the action of the hand upon a keyboard or by machinery. It differs from a chime or peal in that the bells are fixed instead of swinging, and are of greater number. The number of bells in a chime or peal never exceeds 12; a carillon often consists of 40 or 50. The carillons of the Netherlands were formerly famous, but the best are now found in England. The carillon of Antwerp cathedral consists of 60 bells; that of Bruges is much larger.

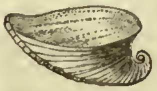
2. A small instrument furnished with bells, properly tuned, and with finger-keys like those of the pianoforte.—3. A simple air adapted to be performed on a set of bells.—4. The rapid ringing of several large bells at the same time, with no attempt to produce a tune or the effect of tolling.

carina (ka-rī′nạ̈), *n.*; pl. *carinæ* (-nē). [L., the keel of a boat: see *careen*.] 1. A keel. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, same as *keel*, 4. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a median, inferior part of a thing, like or likened to a keel: especially applied in ornithology to the keel of the breast-bone which most birds possess, such birds being called *carinate*, and constituting a prime division, *Carinatæ*. See *carinate*.

2. An intermediate piece, between the tergum and the scutum, of the multivalve carapace of a cirriped, as a barnacle or an acorn-shell. See cuts under *Balanus* and *Lepas*.—**Carina fornicis**, the keel of the fornix, a median longitudinal ridge upon the under surface of that part of the brain.

carinal (ka-rī′nạl), *a.* [‹ *carina* + *-al*; = F. *carinal*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a carina.—2. In *bot.*, having the keel or two lower petals of a flower inclosing the others: applied to a form of estivation which is peculiar to a tribe (*Cæsalpineæ*) of the *Leguminosæ*.

Carinaria (kar-i-nā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *carina*, a keel; from the shape. See *careen*.] A genus of nucleobranchiate molluscous animals, of the order *Heteropoda*, referable to the family *Firolidæ*, or *Pterotracheidæ*, or made the type of a family *Carinariidæ*. The visceral sac is a projecting saccular mass, placed at the limit of the hinder region of the foot, covered with the mantle and a hat-shaped shell. The shells are known to collectors under the names of *Venus's-slipper* and *glass-nautilus*. The gills are protected by a small and very delicate shell of glassy translucence. The animal itself is about 2 inches long, and is of oceanic habits. It is so transparent that the vital functions may be watched with the aid of a microscope.


Carinaria cymbium.

carinarian (kar-i-nā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Carinaria* or family *Carinariidæ*.

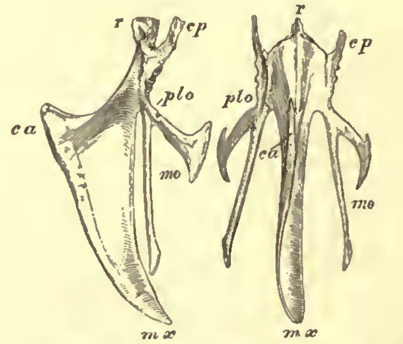
II. *n.* A member of the genus *Carinaria* or family *Carinariidæ*; a carinariid.

carinariid (kar-i-nā′ri-id), *n.* A heteropod of the family *Carinariidæ*.

Carinariidæ (kar″i-nạ̄-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Carinaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropod mollusks, of the order *Heteropoda*, represented by the genera *Carinaria* and *Cardiapoda*. They have a greatly reduced visceral mass and a hyaline shell, well-developed tentacles, projecting gills beneath the margin of the shell, and a prominent mesopodium or middle lobe of the foot, produced like a keel or vertical fin from the under surface of the body, whence the name. See cut under *Carinaria*.

Carinatæ (kar-i-nā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *carinatus*, keel-shaped: see *carinate*.] One of two prime divisions of birds instituted by Merrem in 1813; his *Aves carinatæ*, including all birds then known to have a carinate sternum, as opposed to *Aves ratitæ*, or "flat-breasted" birds, consisting of the struthious or ratite birds. The division was adopted in 1867 by Huxley, who ranged the class *Aves* in the three "orders" of *Saururæ*, *Ratitæ*, and *Carinatæ*, and it is now generally current. The *Carinatæ* include all ordinary birds (all living birds excepting the *Ratitæ*). They have no teeth; a carinate sternum (see cut under *carinate*); few caudal vertebræ ending in a pygostyle; wings developed, and with rare exceptions fit for flight; metacarpals and metatarsals ankylosed; normally in adult life no free tarsal bones and only two free carpal bones; heterocœlous or saddle-shaped vertebræ; the scapula and coracoid (with few exceptions) meeting at less than a right angle; and the furculum usually perfected. The *Carinatæ* are made by Coues one of five subclasses of *Aves*.

carinate (kar′i-nāt), *a.* [‹ L. *carinatus*, keel-shaped, pp. of *carinare*, furnish with a keel or shell, ‹ *carina*, keel, shell, etc.: see *careen*.] Shaped like or furnished with a keel; keeled. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having a longitudinal ridge like a keel, as the glume of many grasses. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, ridged lengthwise beneath, as if keeled: specifically applied in ornithology to the keeled sternum of most birds, and to the birds possessing such a sternum.



Carinate Sternum of Common Fowl, side and front views, showing *ca*, the carina or keel characteristic of *Carinatæ*, borne upon the lophosteon, which extends from *r*, the rostrum or manubrium, to *mx*, the middle xiphoid process or xiphisternum; *plo*, pleurosteon, bearing *cp*, the costal process; and *mo*, the bifurcated metosteon.

carinated (kar′i-nā-ted), *a.* Having a keel; keeled.

carine†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *careen*.

Carinella (kar-i-nel′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *carina*, keel, vessel, shell, etc.: see *carina*, *careen*.] The typical genus of the family *Carinellidæ*.

Carinellidæ (kar-i-nel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Carinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchocœlous turbellarians, or nemertean worms, represented by the genus *Carinella*, having the lowest type of structure among the *Nemertea*. The family typifies a prime division of the *Nemertea*, called *Palæonemertea* (which see).

cariniform (ka-rin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *carina*, keel, + *forma*, shape.] Carinate in form; having the shape or appearance of a carina or keel: specifically applied to the long, thin, sharp adipose fin of certain siluroid fishes.

carinolateral (ka-rī-nō-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *carina*, a keel, + *latus*, side: see *lateral*.] In *Cirripedia*, lying on each side of the carina. See cut under *Balanus*.

> On each side of the carina is a compartment termed *carino-lateral*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 254.

Carinthian (ka-rin'thi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Carinthia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Carinthia, a crown-land and duchy of the Austrian empire lying to the east of the Tyrol and northeast of Italy: as, the *Carinthian* Alps.—**Carinthian process**, in *metal.*, a process in use in Carinthia for converting pig- into wrought-iron, the metal being treated in the form of thin disks which are worked into blooms, ready to be hammered out into bars.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Carinthia.

cariole (kar'i-ōl), *n.* [= Dan. *kariol*, < F. *cariole*, now *carriole*, = Pr. *carriol*, m., *carriola*, f., < It. *carriuola* = Sp. *carriola*, a small vehicle, dim. of It. Sp. Pg. *carro*, a vehicle, car: see *car*¹. Hence by simulation E. *carryall*.] **1.** A small open carriage; a kind of calash.—**2.** A covered cart.

cariopsis, *n.* See *caryopsis*.

cariosity (kā-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *cariosus*, carious, + *-ity*.] The state of being carious.

carious (kā'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *carieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *carioso*, < L. *cariosus*, < *caries*, decay: see *caries*.] **1.** Affected with caries; decayed or decaying, as a bone.—**2.** Having a corroded appearance: applied in entomology to surfaces which are thickly covered with deep and very irregular depressions, with jagged ridges between them, like a metal plate that has been exposed to a strong acid.

cariousness (kā'ri-us-nes), *n.* Same as *cariosity*.

caritative (kar'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *caritativo*, < ML. *caritativus*, < L. *carita(t-)s*, love, charity: see *charity*.] Benevolent; beneficent; charitable. [Rare.]

> Then follows the *caritative* principle, . . . the principle of brotherly love, as seen in voluntary action in behalf of others. *R. T. Ely*, Past and Present of Pol. Econ., p. 53.

car-jack (kär'jak), *n.* A screw or hydraulic jack used in lifting cars or locomotives, or in replacing them on the track when derailed.

carjacou, *n.* See *cariacou*.

cark (kärk), *n.* [< ME. *cark*, trouble, anxiety (the alleged AS. **carc*, **cearc*, **be-carcian*, **be-cearcian* are not found), < AF. **cark*, *kark*, a load, burden, weight, the unassibilated form of OF. *charge*, > ME. *charge* (which varies with *cark* in some instances), a load, burden; cf. *cark*, *chark*³, *v.*, also *charge* and *cargo*. The W. *carc*, care, anxiety (> *carcus*, solicitous), = Gael. *carc*, care, = Bret. *karg*, a load, burden, are prob. from E. or F. The resemblance to *care*, with which *cark* is alliteratively associated, is accidental.] **1**†. A load; a burden; a weight; specifically, an old measure of weight for wool, equal to the thirtieth part of a sarplar.—**2.** A burden of care; a state of anxious solicitude; care; concern; trouble; distress. [Archaic.]

> Now I see that al the *cark* schal fallen on myn heed.
> *Gamelyn*, l. 754.
>
> And what then follows all your *carke* and caring
> And self-affliction? *Massinger*, Roman Actor, ii. 1.
>
> And at night the swart mechanic comes to drown his *cark* and care,
> Quaffing ale from pewter tankards, in the master's antique chair.
> *Longfellow*, Nuremberg.

cark (kärk), *v.* [< *cark*, *n.*; < ME. *carken*, also *charken*, varying with *chargen*, load, burden, < AF. **carker* (in comp. *sorkarker*, surcharge, *deskarker*, discharge), unassibilated form of OF. *charger*, load: see *cark*, *n.*, and *charge*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To load; burden; load or oppress with grief, anxiety, or care; worry; perplex; vex. [Archaic.]

> *Carkid* [var. *charkid*] wit care. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 23994.
>
> Thee nor *carketh* care nor slander.
> *Tennyson*, A Dirge.

2†. To bring to be by care or anxiety; make by carking.

> Care and *cark* himself one penny richer. *South.*

II.† *intrans.* To be full of care, anxious, solicitous, or concerned.

> *Carking* and caring all that ever you can to gather goods and rake riches together. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 5.
>
> Hark, my husband, he's singing and hoiting,—and I'm fain to *cark* and care.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

carking (kär'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cark*, *v.*] Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety: now scarcely used except in the phrase *carking care* or *cares*.

> Thrice happy and ever to be envied little Burgh, . . . without vainglory, without riches, without learning, and all their train of *carking cares*.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 162.

carkled (kär'kld), *a.* [E. dial.] Crumpled; wavy.

> And the blades of grass that straightened to it turned their points a little way; . . . yet before their *carkled* edges bent more than a driven saw, down the water came again. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 118.

carl (kärl), *n.* [(1) Early mod. E. and Sc. also *carle*, < ME. *carl*, *carle*, < AS. *carl*, a man, churl, as a proper name *Carl* (after OHG.), in *carles wǣn*, 'the carl's or churl's wain,' now *Charles's Wain* (q. v., under *wain*), and (after Scand.) in comp., '-man,' in *butse-carl*, ship-man, *hūs-carl*, *hūs-karl*, 'house-carl,' one of the king's bodyguard (= OFries. *hūs-kerl*, a man (vassal), = Icel. *hūs-karl*, a man (vassal), one of the king's body-guard), or 'male,' 'he-,' as in *carl-man*, ME. *carman* (Icel. *karl-madhr*), a man (as opposed to a woman), **carl-cat* (North. E. *carl-cat*), a male cat, **carl-fugel* (= Icel. *karl-fugl*), a male bird (the last two forms in Somner, but not found in use), OD. *kaerle*, a man, husband, churl, fellow, D. *karel*, a fellow, = OHG. *karl*, *karal*, *charl*, *charal*, MHG. *karl* (OHG. also *charlo*, *charle*, MHG. *charle*, *karle*), a man, husband, G. (after LG.) *kerl*, a fellow, = Icel. *karl*, a man (as opposed to a woman), a churl, an old man (also in comp., 'male,' 'he-'), = Norw. Sw. Dan. *karl*, a man, fellow; used also as a proper name, AS. *Carl*, E. *Carl*, *Karl* (after G.) = D. *Karel* = Dan. *Karl*, *Carl* = Sw. *Karl* = OHG. *Karl*, *Karal*, MHG. *Karl*, *Karel*, *Karle*, G. *Karl*, *Carl*, whence (from OHG.) ML. *Carlus*, *Carolus*, *Karlus*, *Karolus*, *Karulus*, NL. *Caralus*, > It. *Carlo* = Sp. Pg. *Carlos* = OF. *Karlus*, F. *Charles*, > E. *Charles* (see *carolus*, *carolin*, *Caroline*, etc.); the same, but with diff. orig. vowel, as (2) MLG. *kerle*, LG. *kerl*, *kerel*, *kirl* (> G. *kerl*) = OD. *keerle*, D. *kerel*, a man, churl, fellow, = OFries. *kerl* (in comp. *hūs-kerl*, above mentioned), Fries. *tzerl*, *tzirl* = AS. *ceorl*, a churl, E. *churl*, q. v.; appar., with formative *-l*, from a root **kar*, **ker*, and by some connected, doubtfully, with Skt. *jāra*, a lover.] **1.** A man; a robust, strong, or hardy man; a fellow. [Now only poetical, or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> The mellere was a stout *carl* for the nones.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 545.
>
> Why sitt'st thou by that ruined hall,
> Thou aged *carle* so stern and gray? *Scott.*

2. A rustic; a boor; a clown; a churl.

> Therein a cancred crabbed *Carle* does dwell,
> That has no skill of Court nor courtesie.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 3.
>
> It seems as if you had fallen asleep a *carle*, and awakened a gentleman. *Scott*, Monastery, I. 223.

3. Same as *carl-hemp*. [Scotch.]

carl† (kärl), *v. i.* [< *carl*, *n.*] To act like a churl.

> They [old persons] *carle* many times as they sit, and talk to themselves; they are angry, waspish, displeased with themselves. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 132.

carl-cat (kärl'kat), *n.* A male cat; a tomcat. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

carl-crab (kärl'krab), *n.* A local Scotch name of the male of the common black-clawed sea-crab, *Cancer pagurus*.

carle¹, *n.* and *v.* See *carl*.

carle², *n.* Same as *caurale*.

Carle Sunday (kärl sun'dā). See *Carling*¹, I, and *Care Sunday*.

carlet (kär'let), *n.* [< F. *carrelet*, a square file, a three-edged sword (> Sp. *carrelet*, a straight needle with a triangular point), dim. of OF. *carrel*, F. *carreau*, a square, tile, pane: see *carrel*² and *quarrel*².] A single-cut file with a triangular section, used by comb-makers.

carl-hemp (kärl'hemp), *n.* Male hemp. Also *carl*. [Scotch.] In the following passage it is used as a symbol of robustness of character.

> Come, firm Resolve, take thou the van,
> Thou stalk o' *carl-hemp* in man!
> *Burns*, To Dr. Blacklock.

carlick (kär'lik), *n.* [E. dial. form of *charlock*, q. v.] Same as *charlock*. [Local, Eng.]

carlie (kär'li), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *carl*.] **1.** A little carl.—**2.** A boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man. *Jamieson.*

carlin, carline¹ (kär'lin), *n.* [Also *carling*, < Icel. *karlinna*, a woman, = Dan. *kælling*, prop. **kærling*, = Sw. *käring*, an old woman, a crone; cf. *karl*, a man: see *carl*.] An old woman: a contemptuous term for any woman. [Scotch.]

> The *carline* she was stark and sture,
> She aff the hinges dang the dure.
> *Cospatrick* (Child's Ballads, I. 155).

Carlina (kär-lī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (> F. *carline* = Sp. It. *carlina*); so called, it is said, after the emperor *Charlemagne* (OHG. *Karl*), whose army, according to the doubtful story, was saved from a plague by the use of this root.] A genus of *Compositæ* differing from the true thistles in having the scales of the involucre scarious and colored. The species are all natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region. The most common is the carline thistle, *C. vulgaris*, the scales of which are so hygroscopic that the heads are used as a natural weather-glass. The root of *C. acaulis*, also called carline thistle, had formerly a high reputation for medicinal virtues in various diseases.

carline¹, *n.* See *carlin*.

carline² (kär'lin), *n.* [< F. *carlin*, < It. *carlino*: see *carlino*.] Same as *carlino*, 1.

carline³ (kär'lin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *carline*, the thistle, so called: see *Carlina*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the genus *Carlina*: as, the *carline* thistle.

II. *n.* A kind of thistle, *Carlina vulgaris* or *C. acaulis*. See *Carlina*.

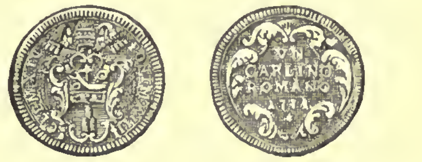
carline⁴, **carling**² (kär'lin, -ling), *n.* [< F. *carlingue* = Sp. Pg. *carlinga* = Russ. *karlinsŭ*; origin unknown.] **1.** A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft from one deck-beam to another, and forming with the beams a framing for the deck-planks to rest upon.—**2.** A transverse iron or wooden bar placed across the top of a railroad-car from side to side to support the roof-boards. Sometimes called a *rafter*.—**Carline knees.** See *knee*.

Carling¹† (kär'ling), *n.* [Short for *Carling Sunday*, also *Carlin Sunday*, *Carle Sunday*, appar. corruptions of *Care Sunday*, q. v.] **1.** The Sunday before Palm Sunday; the fifth Sunday in Lent, commonly known as Passion Sunday. It was an old custom to eat a certain kind of peas on that day. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*] *pl.* The peas eaten on Passion Sunday; "grey peas steeped all night in water, and fried next day in butter" (*Brockett*).

carling², *n.* See *carline*⁴.

Carling Sunday (kär'ling sun'dā). Same as *Carling*¹, I.

carlino (kär-lē'nō), *n.* [It., also *carolino* (> F. Sp. *carlin* = Pg. *carlim*, *carlino*): named from the emperor Charles (It. *Carlo*: see *carl*) VI., in whose time the coin was first issued, about 1730.] **1.** An Italian silver coin formerly current in Naples, Sicily, and Rome. The Roman carlino here represented weighs nearly 43 grains. The value of the carlino of Rome was about 16 United States cents, of that of Naples 8, and of that of Sicily 4. Also called *carline*.



Obverse. Reverse.
Carlino of Pope Clement XIV., British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

2. A Sardinian gold coin of Charles Emmanuel I. (1735), of the value of 120 lire, or about $28.

carlish† (kär'lish), *a.* [< ME. *carlisch*, *karlische*, common; < *carl* + *-ish*¹. Cf. *churlish*.] Churlish. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> Her father hath brought her a *carlish* knight,
> Sir John of the north countràye.
> *Percy's Reliques*, p. 88.

carlishness† (kär'lish-nes), *n.* Churlishness.

Carlism (kär'lizm), *n.* [< F. *Carlisme* = Sp. *Carlismo* = It. *Carlismo*, < NL. **Carlismus*, < *Carlus*, *Caralus* (> F. *Charles* = Sp. *Carlos* = It. *Carlo*, Charles): see *carl* and *-ism*.] The claims or opinions of, or devotion to, the Carlists of France, or of Spain. See *Carlist*.

Carlist (kär'list), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Carliste* = Sp. *Carlista* = It. *Carlista*, < NL. **Carlista*, < *Carlus*, *Carolus*, Charles: see *Carlism*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Formerly, one of the partizans of Charles X. of France, and of the elder line of the French Bourbons, afterward called *Legitimists*.—**2.** A follower of the fortunes of Don Carlos de Borbon, second son of Charles IV. of Spain; a supporter of the claims of Don Carlos, and of his successors of the same name, to the Spanish throne, based upon his asserted right of succession in 1833, in place of his niece Isabella II., which has caused several outbreaks of civil war.

II. *a.* Pertaining to Carlism, or to the Carlists.

car-load (kär'lōd), *n.* The load carried by a car, especially a freight-car; a customary unit of measure in the United States, equal to 70 barrels of salt, 90 barrels of flour, 9,000 feet of boards, 340 bushels of wheat, 430 bushels of potatoes, etc.

carlock (kär'lok), *n.* [= F. *carlock*, < Russ. *karlukŭ*.] A sort of isinglass obtained from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

carlot† (kär'lot), *n.* [A dim. of *carl*, q. v.] A countryman; a churl; a clown.

The cottage . . .
That the old *carlot* once was master of.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

Carlovingian (kär-lọ̄-vin'ji-ạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Carolingian.*

The *Carlovingian* dynasty ended and that of the Capets commenced. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 53.

Carlsbad twins. See *twin.*

carl-tangle (kärl'tang″gl), *n.* Same as *cairn-tangle.* [Scotch.]

Carludovica (kär″lū-dō-vī'kạ̈), *n.* [NL., named in honour of Charles (Sp. *Carlos*) IV. of Spain and his consort, Maria Louisa (ML. *Ludovica*) of Parma.] 1. A small genus of palm-like plants, of the natural order *Pandanaceæ.* They are natives of tropical America, and are either stemless or have climbing stems which cling to the trunks of trees by aërial roots. The large fan-like leaves of *C. palmata* are the material of which the well-known Panama hats are made, each hat being plaited from a single leaf.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] A name sometimes given to a Panama hat. *Imp. Dict.*

Carlylean, Carlyleian, *a.* See *Carlylian.*

Carlylese (kär-lī-lēs' or -lēz'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *Carlylian.*

II. *n.* Same as *Carlylism*, I.

Carlylian (kär-lī'li-ạn), *a.* Relating to or resembling the opinions or style of Thomas Carlyle, a noted Scotch writer (1795–1881). Also *Carlylean, Carlyleian.*

He [Thomas Hughes] is *Carlyleian* in his view, plus a deep and earnest faith in the people.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 104.

Carlylism (kär-lī'lizm), *n.* 1. The style or a peculiarity of the style of Thomas Carlyle. It is characterized by conversational and irregular sentences and a copious diction abounding in metaphor and allusion. It is marred by the forced use of words, the coinage of uncouth terms to suit the purpose of the moment, and the introduction of many foreign idioms.

2. The leading ideas or teachings of Thomas Carlyle, who inculcated especially the importance of individual force of character, and men's need of rulers and leaders of strong character.

carmagnole (kär-ma-nyōl'), *n.* [F. *carmagnole* (> Sp. *carmañola*), of uncertain origin, but prob. < *Carmagnola* in Piedmont.] 1. [*cap.*] A popular dance and song among republicans in the first French revolution.—**2.** A garment and costume worn in France during the revolution, and considered as identified with the revolutionary party. The name first became known in 1792 as that of the coat worn by the Marseillese in Paris, and generally adopted by the revolutionists, having short clinging skirts, a broad collar and lapels, and several rows of buttons. It was afterward extended to a costume, comprising in addition large black woolen pantaloons, a red cap, and a tricolored girdle. The name of the song and dance was taken from that of the garment.

3. The wearer of such a dress; any violent revolutionist.—**4.** A bombastic report of the successes and glories of the French arms during the revolutionary wars; hence, any bombastic address or document.

carman^{1} (kär'mạn), *n.*; pl. *carmen* (-men). A man who drives a car or cart.

The *carmen* and coachmen in the city streets, mutually look upon each other with ill-will.
Steele, Spectator, No. 174.

carman^{2}†, *n.* [ME., also *careman*, for **carlman*, < AS. *carlman*, < Icel. *karlmadhr*, a man, < *karl*, a man (male), + *madhr*, man (person). See *carl*, and cf. *carlin.*] A man.

Carefulle *caremane*, thow carpez to lowde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 957.

carmele, carmylie (kär'mēl, kär-mē'li), *n.* [Also written *caramcil* and *cormeille*, and simply *corr*, < Gael. *caermcal*, the heath-pea.] The heath-pea, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus.* [Scotch.]

Carmelin†, *a.* Same as *Carmelite.*

Carmelite (kär'mel-īt), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *carmelita* = It. *carmelito* (*carmclitano*) (cf. F. *carmc*: see *carmes*), < LL. *Carmelitcs*, fem. *Carmelitis*, < Gr. Καρμηλίτης, fem. Καρμηλῖτις, an inhabitant of Mount Carmel (ML. *Carmelites*, a friar of the Carmelite order), < Κάρμηλος, L. *Carmclus*, Carmel.] **I.** *n.* 1. A mendicant friar of the order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. This mountain, overlooking the bay of Acre in northwestern Palestine, has been from early times a resort for hermits, and in 1156 Berthold, a Calabrian monk, in obedience to a professed revelation from the prophet Elijah, built there a tower and a church and gathered around him about ten companions. From this small beginning arose the Carmelite order. According to an early rule, the monks were to live in separate cells, to abstain from meat, and to observe a strict fast from the Exaltation of the Cross (September 14th) to Easter, Sundays being excepted. Owing to Mohammedan persecutions, the Carmelites abandoned Mount Carmel and established themselves in 1238 in Cyprus and elsewhere. In the sixteenth century St. Theresa, a Spanish lady of noble family, built a convent at Avila and established a discalced or reformed branch of the order, consisting of both monks and nuns, sometimes called *barefooted Carmelites.* The habit of the order is a cassock, scapular, and hood of brown color, and a white cloak, the hood covering the head and face and having holes for the eyes. In the United States there are convents of the order in the dioceses of Leavenworth, Newark, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, St. Louis, and New Orleans. The three convents last named follow the rule of St. Theresa. **2.** [*l. c.*] A variety of pear.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A woolen material similar to beige cloth.

II. *a.* Belonging to the order of Carmelites.

Carmes†, *n. pl.* [ME., < OF. *carme*, pl. *carmes*, contr. of **carmelite.*] Carmelite friars. *Rom. of the Rose.*

carminate (kär'mi-nāt), *n.* [< *carmin-ic* + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt of carminic acid.

carminated (kär'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *carmine* + *-ate*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Mixed with or made of carmine: as, *carminated* color.—**Carminated lake.** See *lake.*

carminative (kär-min'ạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *carminatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *carminativo*, < NL. (A. D. 1622) *carminativus*, < **carminare* (Sp. *carminar*), expel wind, prob. a particular use of L. *carminare*^{1}, card, as wool, hence cleanse, < *carmen*^{1} (*carmin-*), a card for wool, < *carere*, card (see *card*^{2}); or, less prob., of ML. *carminare*^{2}, use incantations, charm, L. make verses, < *carmen*^{2} (*carmin-*), a song, verse, incantation, charm.] **I.** *a.* Expelling, or having the quality of expelling, wind from the alimentary canal.

II. *n.* A medicine which tends to expel wind, and to remedy colic and flatulence. Carminatives are chiefly obtained from the vegetable kingdom, the principal being ginger, cardamoms, aniseed, and caraway-seeds. Several of the essential oils are also used as carminatives, as those of peppermint, anise, caraway, and juniper; also ardent spirits, especially in the form of aromatic tinctures.—**Dalby's carminative,** a preparation used especially for children, for which the following is a common formula: oil of peppermint 1 part, oil of nutmeg 2, oil of aniseed 3, tincture of castor 30, tincture of asafetida 15, compound tincture of cardamoms 30, peppermint-water 960.

carmine (kär'min or -mīn), *n.* [= D. *karmijn* = G. Dan. Sw. *karmin* = Russ. *karminŭ*, < F. *carmin* = It. *carminio*, < Sp. *carmin* (= Pg. *carmim*), a contr. form of *carmesin* (now *carmesi*, after the Ar. form) = Pg. *carmesim* = It. *carmesino* (also *cremisi, cremisino*) = OF. **cramoisin, cramoisyne* (> ME. *cramosin, cremosyn, crimisine, crimosin*, E. *crimson*, q. v.), F. *cramoisi* = G. *karmesin* = D. *karmezijn* = Dan. *karmesin* = Russ. *karmazinŭ*, < ML. *carmesinus, kermesinus*, crimson, carmine, < *kermes* (Sp. *carmes*, also with Ar. art. *alkermes, alquermes*), the cochineal insect (see *kermes*), < Ar. and Pers. *qirmizī*, crimson, *qirmiz*, crimson, < Skt. *krimija*, produced by an insect, < *krimi*, a worm, an insect (= E. *worm*, q. v.), + √ *jan*, produce, = Gr. √ **γεν* = L. √ **gen* = AS. *cennan*, etc., produce: see *genus, generate*, etc., and *ken*^{2}.] **1.** The pure coloring matter or principle of cochineal, to which the formula $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$ has been assigned. It forms a purple mass soluble in water.—**2.** That one of two or more lakes of different strengths prepared from the same coloring matter which contains the greatest proportion of coloring matter to the base, which is generally alumina. Specifically—**3.** A pigment made from cochineal. It is a transparent crimson of considerable luminosity and intense chroma. It is prepared from a decoction of cochineal, the coloring matter being precipitated by some aluminous salt, forming a lake.—**Burnt carmine,** a pigment obtained by partially charring carmine. It is a reddish purple of extreme richness.—**Carmine of indigo, indigo carmine.** See *indigo.*—**Carmine spar.** Same as *carminite.*

carminic (kär-min'ik), *a.* [< *carmine* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, pertaining to or derived from carmine, the coloring principle of cochineal.—**Carminic acid,** $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$, an acid found in the buds of some plants, but most abundantly in the cochineal insect. It forms a red amorphous mass, and with the alkalis produces carmine-colored salts.

carminite (kär'min-īt), *n.* [< *carmine* + *-ite*^{2}.] An arseniate of iron and lead, occurring in clusters of needles having a carmine-red color. Also called *carmine spar.*

carmot (kär'mot), *n.* The name given by the alchemists to the matter of which they supposed the philosopher's stone to be constituted.

carmylie, *n.* See *carmele.*

carn (kärn), *n.* [The proper Celtic (nom.) form of *cairn*, q. v.] A rock, or heap of rocks. See *cairn.* [Prov. Eng.]

carnadine† (kär'nạ-dēn), *n.* [Miswritten *carnardine*; < It. "*carnadino*, a carnation colour" (Florio), < L. as if **carnatus* (see *carnation*^{1}), < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. *incarnadine.*] Carnation, or something having that color.

The rosy-coloured *carnardine.*
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2.

carnage (kär'nạ̄j), *n.* [< F. *carnage* = Pr. *carnatge* = Sp. *carnaje* = Pg. *carnagem* = It. *carnaggio*, slaughter, butchery, < ML. *carnaticum*, a kind of tribute of animals, also prob. used, like its equiv. *carnatum*, in the additional sense of 'time when it is lawful to eat flesh' (> F. *charnage* = Pr. *carnatgue* (cf. Sp. Pg. *carnal*), season when it is lawful to eat flesh; cf. ML. reflex *carnagium*, a dinner of flesh), < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal.*] 1†. The flesh of slain animals; heaps of flesh, as in shambles.

His ample maw with human *carnage* filled.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 352.

2†. The flesh that is given to dogs after the chase.—**3.** Great destruction of men or animals by bloody violence; slaughter; butchery; massacre.

In the *carnage* of Sedgemoor, or in the more fearful *carnage* of the Bloody Circuit. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

Inspiring appetites which had tasted of blood with a relish for more unlicensed *carnage.*
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

A battle was attempted by a large miscellaneous mass of students, peasantry, and burghers. It soon changed to a *carnage*, in which the victims were all on one side.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 89.

=**Syn. 3.** *Butchery*, etc. See *massacre*, *n.*

carnage (kär'nạ̄j), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carnaged*, ppr. *carnaging.* [< *carnage*, *n.*] To strew or cover with carnage or slaughtered bodies: as, "that *carnaged* plain," *Southey*, Joan of Arc, ix.

carnal (kär'nạl), *a.* [< ME. *carnal* = OF. *carnel*, F. *charnel* = Pr. *carnel* = Sp. Pg. *carnal* = It. *carnale*, < L. *carnalis*, fleshly, of the flesh (ML., natural, of the same blood or descent), < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, = Gr. κρέας, flesh, = Skt. *kravya*, raw flesh, corpse, carrion, = AS. *hrāw* (= OS. *hrēu, hrēo* = OFries. *hrē* (in comp.) = OHG. *hrēo*, MHG. *rē* = Icel. *hræ* = Goth. *hraiw*, in comp.), a corpse; prob. akin to AS. *hreáw*, E. *raw*, q. v., and L. *crudus*, raw, > E. *crude*, and ult. E. *cruel*, q. v. From L. *carnalis* comes also E. *charnel*, q. v.] **1.** Pertaining to the flesh; hence, flesh-eating; ravenous; bloody.

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

2†. Of the same blood or descent; natural; kindred; german.

In the next territories adioyning doe inhabite two *carnall* brothers, dukes of the Tartars, namely, Burin and Cadan, the sonnes of Thyaday. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 66.

3. Pertaining to the flesh or the body, its passions and its appetites; fleshly; sensual; lustful; gross; impure.

Our *carnal* stings, our unbitted lusts.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Not sunk in *carnal* pleasure. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 593.

4. Not spiritual; merely human; not partaking of anything divine or holy; unregenerate; unsanctified.

The *carnal* mind is enmity against God. Rom. viii. 7.

Meats and drinks, and divers washings, and *carnal* ordinances. Heb. ix. 10.

All appearances of mirth and pleasantry, which were looked upon as marks of a *carnal* mind.
Addison, Spectator, No. 494.

Carnal knowledge, sexual intercourse.=**Syn. 3** and **4.** See *worldly* and *sensual.*

carnalism (kär'nạl-izm), *n.* [< *carnal* + *-ism.*] Carnality; the indulgence of carnal appetites.

carnalist (kär'nạl-ist), *n.* [< *carnal* + *-ist.*] One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites.

They are in a reprobate sense, mere *carnalists*, fleshly minded men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 633.

carnalite (kär'nạl-īt), *n.* [< *carnal* + *-ite*^{2}.] A worldly-minded man; a carnalist. *Ant. Anderson.* [Rare.]

carnality (kär-nal'ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *carnalities* (-tiz). [= OF. *carnaliteit*, F. *charnalité* = Sp. *carnalidad* = Pg. *carnalidade* = It. *carnalità, -tade, -tate*, < L. *carnalita(t-)s*, < *carnalis*, carnal: see *carnal.*] The state of being carnal; fleshliness; fleshly lusts or desires, or the indulgence of them; sensuality; want of spirituality.

They wallow . . . in all the *carnalities* of the world.
South, Sermons, I. x.

If the forme of the Ministry be grounded in the worldly degrees of autority, honour, temporall jurisdiction, we see it with our eyes it will turne the inward power and purity of the Gospel into the outward *carnality* of the law.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 3.

carnalize (kär′nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carnalized*, ppr. *carnalizing*. [< *carnal* + *-ize*.] To make carnal; debase to carnality. [Rare.]

A sensual and *carnalized* spirit.
J. Scott, Christian Life, i. § 2.

carnallite (kär′nal-īt), *n.* [Named after Von *Carnall*, a Prussian mineralogist (1804–74).] A milk-white or pink-colored mineral obtained from the salt-mines of Stassfurt, Prussia. It is a hydrous chlorid of magnesium and potassium, containing small quantities of sodium, rubidium, cæsium, and bromine.

carnally (kär′nal-i), *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; not spiritually.

The Apostle doth very fitly take the law . . . either spiritually or *carnally*, according to the differing sentiments of those to whom he wrote the epistles.
R. Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull.

carnal-minded (kär′nal-mīn″ded), *a.* Having a carnal or fleshly mind; unspiritual.

carnal-mindedness (kär′nal-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* Carnality of mind.

Concupiscence and *carnal-mindedness*.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 3.

carnardine†, *n.* See *carnadine*.

Carnaria (kär-nā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *carnarius*, pertaining to flesh, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*. Cf. *Carnassia*.] In Cuvier's system of classification as altered by his editors, the flesh-eaters or third order of mammals, containing not only the *Carnivora* proper, as now understood, but also the *Insectivora*, the *Chiroptera*, and sundry carnivorous marsupials; the carnassiers. The marsupials were subsequently placed in a separate group, *Marsupiata*. Also called *Carnassia*. [Disused.]

carnary† (kär′na-ri), *n.* [Also written *carnarie*, < ML. *carnaria*, also *carnarium*, < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*.] A bone-house attached to a church or burial-place; a charnel-house.

Carnassia (kär-nas′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., adapted from F. *carnassiers* (Cuvier), carnivora (see *carnassier*); afterward changed by his editors to *Carnaria*.] Same as *Carnaria*.

carnassial (kär-nas′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *carnassière*, the sectorial tooth (orig. fem. (sc. *dent*, tooth) of *carnassier*, carnivorous: see *carnassier*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Sectorial; adapted for cutting and tearing flesh: applied to the specialized trenchant or cutting molar or premolar of the *Carnivora*.

It . . . appears that the sectorial or *carnassial* teeth in the two jaws [of the dog] differ in their nature, the upper being the last premolar, the lower the anterior molar.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 357.

II. *n.* A sectorial tooth; the last upper premolar or first lower molar tooth of those *Carnivora* which have a typically carnivorous dentition, as the cat or dog. *Owen.*

carnassier (kär-nas′i-ā), *n.* [F., a carnivorous mammal, < *carnassier*, fem. *carnassière*, formerly *carnacier*, < Pr. *carnacier* (= Sp. *carnicero* = Pg. *carniceiro*), carnivorous, fleshly, < *carnaza* (= Sp. *carnaza* = Pg. *carnaz*, *carniça*), flesh, < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*.] 1. One of the *Carnaria*; a carnivorous mammal. See *Carnaria*.—2. [< F. *carnassière*: see *carnassial*.] A carnassial tooth.

carnate† (kär′nāt), *a.* Invested with or embodied in flesh: same as the modern *incarnate*, which, however, is used in the following extract as if the *in-* were privative.

I fear nothing . . . that devil *carnate* or *incarnate* can fairly do against a virtue so established.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, v. 46.

carnation[1] (kär-nā′shon), *n.* [< F. *carnation*, < It. *carnagione*, flesh-color, also fleshiness, = Sp. *carnacion* (cf. Pg. *encarnacão*), flesh-color, < L. *carnatio*(*n-*), fleshiness, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*.] 1. Flesh-color; pink.

Her complexion of the most dazzling *carnation*. *Bulwer*, Pelham.

2. In *painting*, the representation of flesh; the nude or undraped parts of a figure.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) The common name of the pink *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, a native of southern Europe, but cultivated from very ancient times for its fragrance and beauty. Under cultivation, in place of the original lilac-purple of the wild state, it has assumed a wide variety of tints, and numberless combinations of form and color. These varieties are grouped by florists into three classes, viz., bizarres, flakes, and picotees. Also called *carnation pink*. (*b*) The *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima*, the Spanish carnation, a leguminous shrub with very showy flowers, often cultivated in tropical regions. Also formerly, by corruption, *coronation*.

Carnation (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

Bring *Coronations*, and Sops in wine,
Worne of Paramoures.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

carnation[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *carnacion*, short for *incarnacion*: see *incarnation*.] Incarnation.

These beleuid not in vergyn Marie,
Ne treuly in Cristes *carnacione*.
Old Eng. Miscell., p. 216.

carnationed (kär-nā′shond), *a.* [< *carnation* + *-ed*[2].] Having a color like carnation; pink. *Lovelace.*

carnation-grass (kär-nā′shon-gràs), *n.* Certain sedges, especially *Carex glauca* and *C. panicea*, so called from the resemblance of their leaves to those of the carnation.

carnauba (kär-nä-ö′bä), *n.* [Braz.] 1. The Brazilian name of the palm *Copernicia cerifera*. See *Copernicia*.—2. The wax obtained from this palm.

carneity (kär-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *carneus*, of flesh: see *carneous*.] Fleshiness. [Rare.]

carnel† (kär′nel), *n.* [ME., also *kernel*, *kirnel*, *kyrnel*, < OF. *carnel*, later *carneau*, F. *créneau* = Pr. *carnel* (ML. reflex *carnellus*, *quarnellus*), < ML. *crenellus*, an embrasure, battlement: see *crenelle*.] A battlement; an embrasure; a loophole.

So harde sautes to the cite were ȝeuen,
That the komli *kerneles* were to-clatered with engines.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2858.

And alle the walles beth of Wit, to holde Wil theroute;
The *carnels* beth of Cristendam, the kuynde to saue.
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 78.

carnelian, cornelian (kär-, kôr-nē′lyan), *n.* [More correctly *cornelian* (changed to *carnelian* in simulation of L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh), < F. *cornaline*, < It. *cornalina* = Pr. Pg. *cornelina* = Sp. *cornerina*, carnelian; It. also *corniola* (> E. *carneol*, q. v.); a dim. form, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; so called from its horny appearance; cf. *onyx*, which means lit. 'a finger-nail or claw.'] A siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony, of a deep-red, flesh-red, or reddish-white color. It is tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and is used for seals, etc. The finest specimens come from Cambay (hence also called *Cambay stones*) and Surat, in India, where they are found as nodules of a blackish-olive color, in peculiar strata, 30 feet below the surface. The nodules, after two years' exposure to the sun, are boiled for two days, and thereby acquire the beautiful colors for which they are prized.

carneol†, *n.* [= D. *karneool* = G. *karniol* = Sw. Dan. *karneol*, < It. *corniola*: see *carnelian*.] Carnelian. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Carneospongiæ (kär″nē-ō-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *carneus*, fleshy (see *carneous*), + *spongia*, a sponge.] Fleshy sponges: a class of *Porifera* contrasted with *Calcispongiæ*. It contains the multitude of sponges having as common characters a very thick mesoderm, a supply and drainage system like that of ordinary commercial sponges, the ectoderm and endoderm as in the *Leucones*, and the skeleton, when present, either ceratodous or siliceous, with its elements radiately or irregularly disposed. Most sponges belong to this class, which is divided by Hyatt into the orders *Halisarcoidea*, *Gummininæ*, *Ceratoidea*, *Cerato-Silicoidea*, and *Silicoidea*.

carneospongian (kär″nē-ō-spon′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Fleshy, as a sponge; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Carneospongiæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Carneospongiæ*; a fleshy sponge.

carneous (kär′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *carneus*, of flesh, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*, and cf. *carnous*.] 1. Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh: as, "*carneous* fibres," *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.—2. Flesh-colored; pink with a tinge of yellow.

carney[1] (kär′ni), *n.* [Prob. < L. *carneus*, fleshy: see *carneous*.] A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

carney[2] (kär′ni), *n.* [Also spelled *carny*; a slang word, of unknown origin.] Flattering, hypocritical talk; flattery. [Slang.]

carney[2] (kär′ni), *v.* [< *carney*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To insinuate one's self into the good graces of; flatter; wheedle. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To interlard one's discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of flattery or endearment. [Slang.]

carnifex (kär′ni-feks), *n.* [L., also *carnufex*, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh (see *carnal*), + *facere*, make.] 1. A public executioner; a hangman; hence, as a term of abuse, a wretch.

Let the *carnifexes* scour their throats!
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 4.

2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of hawks: same as *Micrastur*. *Lesson*, 1842. [Not in use.] (*b*) A genus of birds: same as *Phœnicercus*. *Sundevall*, 1835. [Not in use.]

carnification (kär″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< F. *carnification* = Sp. *carnificatio*, *carnificacion* = Pg. *carnificação* = It. *carnificazione*, < L. as if **carnificatio*(*n-*), < *carnificare*, pp. *carnificatus*: see *carnify*.] The act of carnifying; in *pathol.*, a state of certain organs in which the tissue becomes changed so as to resemble that of fleshy parts. In the lungs it is equivalent either to the condition seen in atelectasis or to hepatization.

carnify (kär′ni-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *carnified*, ppr. *carnifying*. [< F. *carnifier* = Sp. Pg. *carnificar-se* (refl.) = It. *carnificare*, < L. *carnificare*, also *carnuficare*, only in sense of 'behead,' < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *facere*, make. See *carnifex*.] 1. To form flesh; grow fleshy. [Rare.]

I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

2. In *pathol.*, to lose the normal structure and become fleshy. See *carnification*.

carnin, carnine (kär′nin), *n.* [< L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh (see *carnal*), + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A substance ($C_7H_8N_4O_3$) found in muscular tissue, and hence in the extract of meat. It is a white crystalline powder, not readily soluble in cold water. It forms a distinctly crystalline salt with hydrochloric acid.

carnival (kär′ni-val), *n.* [Formerly *carnaval* = D. *karnaval* = Dan. Sw. G. *karneval*, < F. *carnaval* = Sp. Pg. *carnaval*, < It. *carnovale*, *carnevale*, the last three days before Lent; understood in popular etymology as made up of It. *carne*, flesh, and *vale*, farewell, as if 'farewell, flesh!' but prob. a corruption of ML. *carnelevamen*, also *carnelevarium*, *carnilevaria*, *carnelevale*, Shrovetide, lit. the 'solace of the flesh,' permitted in anticipation of the Lenten fast, for L. *carnis levamen* (or ML. **levarium*): *carnis*, gen. of *caro*, flesh (see *carnal*); *levamen*, solace, lightening, < *levare*, lighten, < *levis*, light: see *alleviate*. The season was also called *carnem-laxare*, 'flesh-relaxing,' *carniscapium*, 'flesh-taking,' *carnivora*, 'flesh-eating,' as well as *carniprivium*, 'flesh-privation,' prop. applied to the beginning of Lent.] 1. The feast or season of rejoicing before Lent, observed in Roman Catholic countries with public merriment and revelry, feasts, balls, operas, concerts, etc. Hence—2. Figuratively, feasting or revelry in general.

Love in the sacred halls
Held *carnival*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Carnival lace, a variety of reticella lace made in Italy, Spain, and France during the sixteenth century.

carnivalesque (kär″ni-va-lesk′), *a.* [< *carnival* + *-esque*; after It. *carnovalesco*.] Pertaining to or resembling a carnival; suitable to or in keeping with a carnival. [Rare.]

I ought fairly to confess that my last impression of the Carnival was altogether *carnivalesque*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 133.

Carnivora (kär-niv′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *carnivorus*: see *carnivorous*.] 1. [*l. c.*] In general, carnivorous animals; animals that feed on flesh.—2. In Cuvier's system of classification, the carnivorous mammals proper; the *Carnaria* or *Carnassia* of Cuvier without the *Insectivora*, the *Chiroptera*, and the carnivorous *Marsupialia*, forming the third family of his *Carnaria*, and divided into the tribes *Plantigrada*, *Digitigrada*, and *Amphibia* (or *Pinnigrada*, the seals, etc.). The term was long almost universally used in this sense, and is still current; but it is now usually superseded by *Feræ* as an order of mammals, divided into *Fissipedia* and *Pinnipedia*, or terrestrial and amphibial carnivores. The technical characters of the order are given under *Feræ* (which see).

3. In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, the first family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, or beetles: synonymous with *Adephaga*.

carnivoracity (kär″ni-vō-ras′i-ti), *n.* [< *carnivorous*; the term. after *voracity*.] Greediness of appetite for flesh. *Pope.* [Rare.]

Carnivoræ (kär-niv′ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *carnivorus*: see *carnivorous*.] In *ichth.*, a division of cyprinodont fishes. See *Cyprinodontidæ*.

carnivoral (kär-niv′ō-ral), *a.* [< *Carnivora* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mammalian order *Carnivora* or *Feræ* (which see). *B. G. Wilder*, Amer. Neurol. Ass. Trans., 1882.

carnivore (kär'ni-vōr), *n.* [= F. *carnivore*, < L. *carnivorus*: see *carnivorous*.] A carnivorous animal; one of the *Carnivora*.

> That the *carnivore* may live herbivores must die.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 17.

carnivority (kär-ni-vor'i̤-ti), *n.* Same as *carnivorousness*. [Rare.]

carnivorous (kär-niv'o̤-rus), *a.* [= F. *carnivore* = Sp. Pg. It. *carnivoro*, < L. *carnivorus*, flesh-eating, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh (see *carnal*), + *vorare*, eat, devour.] 1. Eating or feeding on flesh; subsisting upon animal food: applied to animals which naturally seek animal food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, etc.; also to plants which feed upon insects, as the *Drosera* or sundew, the *Pinguicula*, the *Dionæa* or Venus's fly-trap, and the various pitcher-bearing plants.

> Semper states that Dr. Holmgrin has been able to transform the gizzard of a pigeon into a *carnivorous* stomach by feeding the bird on meat for a long time.
> *W. K. Brooks*, Law of Heredity, p. 93.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *mammal.*, of or pertaining to the *Carnivora;* carnivoral; carnassial. (*b*) In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the *Carnivora;* adephagous; predatory.—3. In *odontog.*, trenchant; sectorial; carnassial: as, a *carnivorous* molar or premolar.

carnivorously (kär-niv'o̤-rus-li), *adv.* In a carnivorous manner.

carnivorousness (kär-niv'o̤-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being carnivorous or flesh-eating.

> G. Arcangeli has observed the rise of temperature in several species of Araceæ, but does not consider that there is sufficient evidence to warrant the assumption of carnivorous habits in these plants. . . . It seems as if some other explanation than that of *carnivorousness* would have to be sought for.
> *Jour. of Bot., Brit. and Foreign*, 1883, p. 266.

carnok†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A measure of four bushels, or half a quarter of corn.

> Every sak [of coal] be tryed and provid to be and holde a *carnok;* and the ij. sakkes to holde a quarter, whatsoevir the price be, vpon peyne of brennyng of the sakkes and parte of the colys. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 426.

carnose (kär'nōs), *a.* Same as *carnous*.

carnosity (kär-nos'i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *carnosities* (-tiz). [= F. *carnosité* = Pr. *carnositat* = Sp. *carnosidad* = Pg. *carnosidade* = It. *carnosità*, < ML. *carnosita(t-)s*, fleshiness, < L. *carnosus*, fleshy: see *carnous*.] 1†. Fleshiness.

> The olives, indeed, be very small there, and no bigger than capers; yet commended they are for their *carnosity*.
> *Holland*.

2. A fleshy growth.

Carnot's theorem. See *theorem*.

carnous (kär'nus), *a.* [= F. *charneux* = Pr. *carnos* = Sp. Pg. It. *carnoso*, < L. *carnosus*, fleshy, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*, and cf. *carneous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to flesh; fleshy: as, "*carnous* matter," *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xv. 3.—2. In *bot.*, of a fleshy consistence: said of succulent leaves, stems, etc.

Also *carnose*.

carn-tangle, *n.* See *cairn-tangle*.

carny, *n.* and *v.* See *carney*².

caroach†, *n.* See *caroche*.

carob (kar'o̤b), *n.* [Also called *carob-tree;* = F. *caroube*, OF. *carobe* = Pr. *carobla*, < It. *carrubo*, *carrubbio* = Sp. *garrobo*, *al-garrobo* = Pg. *alfarrobeira*, carob-tree; It. *carruba* = Sp. *garroba*, *al-garroba*, *garrofa* = Pg. *alfarroba*, carob-bean, St. John's bread; < Ar. *kharrūb*, bean-pods.] The common English name of the plant *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See *Ceratonia*.

> The path led through a grove of *carob* trees, from which the beans known in Germany as St. John's bread are produced. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 42.

carob-bean (kar'o̤b-bēn), *n.* The pod or fruit of the carob; St. John's bread. See *Ceratonia*.

caroche†, **caroach†** (ka-rōch'), *n.* [Also *caroch*, *caroce*, *carosse;* = MHG. *karrāsche*, *karrotsche*, *karrutsch*, *karrosche*, G. *karosse*, *karotze* = Dan. *karosse*, < OF. *caroche*, F. *carrosse* = Sp. dim. *carrocilla* and *carrocin* = Pg. *carroça*, dim. *carrocim*, < It. *carroccio*, *carrozza*, formerly also *carroccia*, a carriage, < *carro*, a car: see *car*¹. This word seems to have helped to give a concrete sense to *carriage*, q. v.] A kind of pleasure-carriage; a coach: as, "coaches and *caroches*," *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

> His *caroches* shining with gold, and more bright than the chariot of the sun, wearing out the pavements.
> *Chapman and Shirley*, Chabot, Admiral of France, iii.

> The *carosse* of the Marquis of Rosny
> Conducted him along to th' arsenal.
> *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

> Let the *caroch* go on, and 'tis his pleasure
> You put out all your torches and depart.
> *Webster*, White Devil, i. 2.

caroched† (ka-rōcht'), *a.* [< *caroche* + *-ed*².] Placed in a caroche.

> Old honour goes on crutches, beggary rides *caroched*.
> *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

caroignet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *carrion*.

carol¹ (kar'o̤l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carrol*, *carroll*, < ME. *carol*, *carolle*, *carole*, a dance, a song, < OF. *carole*, a kind of dance, also a carol or Christmas song (> ML. It. Sp. *carola*), < Bret. *koroll*, a dance, *korolla*, *korolli*, dance, move in cadence, = Corn. *carol*, a choir, concert, = W. *carol*, a carol, song, *caroli*, carol, *coroli*, dance, move in a circle, = Manx *carval*, a carol, = Gael. *carull*, *caireall*, harmony, melody: from the root seen in Gael. *car*, *cuir*, a turn, a bar of music, movement, = Ir. *car*, a turn, *cor*, a turn, music, circular motion, = W. *cōr*, a circle, choir; and in E. *car*¹, q. v.] 1†. A kind of circular dance.

> For-thy wonderly thay woke, & the wyn dronken,
> Daunsed ful dreȝly wyth dere *carolez*.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1026.

> Festes, instruments, *caroles*, daunces.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1073.

[It is often difficult to tell from the context whether *carol* is the dance or the song that seems to have been sung as an accompaniment to it; but in Chaucer it usually means simply the dance.]

2. A song, especially one expressive of joy; often, specifically, a joyous song or ballad in celebration of Christmas.

> No night is now with hymn or *carol* bless'd.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

> They heard her singing her last song, .
> Heard a *carol*, mournful, holy.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, iv.

carol¹ (kar'o̤l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caroled* or *carolled*, ppr. *caroling* or *carolling*. [< ME. *carolen*, < OF. *caroler* = Pr. *carolar* = It. *carolare;* from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To sing; warble; sing in joy or festivity.

> Hark! how the cheerefull birds do chaunt theyr laies,
> And *carroll* of Loves praise.
> *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 79.

II. *trans.* 1. To sing joyously.

> Hovering swans, their throats releas'd
> From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious.
> *Prior*, Second Hymn to Callimachus.

2. To praise or celebrate in song.

> The shepherds at their festivals
> *Carol* her goodness. *Milton*, Comus, l. 849.

carol²†, **carrol†** (kar'o̤l), *n.* [< ME. *karole*, a wreath, < ML. *carola*, a lattice, railing, inclosure, lit. 'a circle'; same word as *carola*, a dance: see *carol*¹.] 1. A ring of leaves or flowers; a garland; a wreath.

> Scho putte ilke resche in other
> And made a *karole* in a stounde;
> The ton [*the tone*, the one] bende touched the grounde
> And the other scho helde on heygh.
> *Seven Sages*, l. 2884.

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) A small closet or inclosure in which to sit and read. (*b*) A bay-window. *Oxford Glossary*.

Also written *carrel*, *carrell*, *carrall*.

carola (kar'ō̤-lā̤), *n.* [It., a dance, ring-dance: see *carol*¹.] A dance resembling the carmagnole, popular in France during the revolution.

caroli, *n.* Plural of *carolus*.

carolin (kar'ō̤-lin), *n.* [< ML. *Carolinus*, adj., < *Carolus*, Charles: see *carl*, and cf. *carlino*.] 1. A gold coin first issued in 1732 by Charles Philip, Elector of the Palatinate, and afterward adopted in various parts of Germany. It was worth slightly less than the American half-eagle and a little more than the British sovereign. There were 24 carolins to the Cologne mark.

2. A Swedish gold coin, worth about two dollars.

Obverse. Reverse.

Carolin of Frederick of Würtemberg, 1810, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Carolina bark, pink, etc. See the nouns.

Caroline (kar'ō-lin or -līn), *a.* [< ML. *Carolinus:* see *carolin*.] Of or relating to a person named Carolus or Charles. Specifically—(*a*) Belonging to or characteristic of the times of Charles I. and II. of England: as, the *Caroline* divines.

> He discovers that this venerable clergyman of the *Caroline* age had no idea of his own language.
> *The Churchman* (New York), LII. 2.

(*b*) Same as *Carolingian*.

Caroling¹ (kar'ō̤-ling), *a.* Same as *Carolingian*.

caroling², **carolling** (kar'o̤l-ing), *n.* [< ME. *carolinge*, *carolyng;* verbal n. of *carol*¹, *v.*] The act of one who carols; a song of joy, praise, or devotion.

> Ophelia's wild snatches and the sweet *carolings* of "As you Like it." *Coleridge*, Lit. Remains, I. 82.

Carolingian (kar-ō̤-lin'ji-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Carlovingian*, after F. *Carlovingien;* = Sp. *Carlovingeo* = It. *Carolingio*, *Carlovingio*, *Carolino*, < ML. *Carolingi*, the successors of Charlemagne, < OHG. *Karling*, *Charling*, MHG. *Kärlinc*, *Kerlinc*, patronymic deriv. of *Karel*, *Karl*, Charles: see *carl* and *-ing*³.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Frankish royal and imperial family or dynasty which succeeded the Merovingians: so called from Charles Martel, duke of the Franks and mayor of the palace. Charles exercised royal power without the royal title. His son Pepin the Short deposed the last of the Merovingians and made himself king A. D. 751 or 752. Pepin's grandson Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, renewed the Western Empire by conquest, and was crowned emperor over Germany, France, and Italy in 800. The empire was subsequently divided into subordinate kingdoms, and was finally broken up in 888, though the title emperor was not at once abandoned. Carolingian kings continued to reign in Germany till 911 (Louis the Child), and in France till 987 (Louis V.).

II. *n.* A member or one of the sovereigns of the Carolingian family or dynasty.

Carolinian (kar-ō̤-lin'i-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Carolina* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Carolinas, or to either of the two States of North and South Carolina.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of either North or South Carolina.

carolino (kar-ō̤-lē'nō), *n.* See *carlino*.

carolitic, **carolytic** (kar-ō̤-lit'ik), *a.* [Origin (appar. Gr.) not obvious.] In *arch.*, decorated with branches and leaves, as a column. *Gwilt.* Also written *caroletic*. [Not in use.]

Carollia (ka-rol'i-ā̤), *n.* [NL.] A genus of small South American phyllostomine bats, connecting the genus *Vampyrus* with *Glossophaga*. *C. brevicauda* so closely resembles species of *Glossophaga* as to have been often confounded with it.

carolling, *n.* See *caroling*².

carolus (kar'ō̤-lus), *n.*; pl. *caroli* (-lī). [ML. form of *Charles:* see *carl*.] The common name of a gold coin of Charles I. of England, worth 20*s.*, officially called the *unite*.

CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FR ET H REX

Obverse.

Reverse.

Unite or Carolus of Charles I., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

carolwise†, *adv.* [ME. *carolewyse;* < *carol*¹ + *wise*².] In the manner of a carol.

> Aftyr that they wentyn in cumpas
> Daunsynge aboute this flour an esy pas,
> And songyn, as it were, in *carolewyse*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 201 (1st version).

carolytic, *a.* See *carolitic*.

carom (kar'o̤m), *n.* [Short for *carambole*, *n.*, q. v.] In *billiards*, the hitting of two or three balls in succession by the cue-ball from one stroke of the cue: in Great Britain sometimes called *cannon*. Also spelled *carrom*.

carom (kar'o̤m), *v. i.* [< *carom*, *n.*, or short for *carambole*, *v.*, q. v.] 1. In *billiards*, to make a carom (which see).—2. To strike or collide against a thing and then rebound or glance off again; cannon: usually with *on*, and common in racing slang: as, Eclipse *caromed on* Highflyer and injured his chance of winning.

Also spelled *carrom*.

caromel (kar'ō̤-mel), *n.* See *caramel*.

caroome†, *n.* A corruption of *carroon*².

caroon (ka-rön'), *n.* [Prob. < Gael. *caorunn*, the mountain-ash or rowan-tree, *caorunn*, *caorann*, and in simple form *caor*, the berry of the same, = Ir. *caor*, a berry, grape, > *caorthainn*, the mountain-ash.] A species of cherry. *Simmonds.* Also spelled *carroon.*

carosse^{1}†, *n.* Same as *caroche.*

carosse^{2}, *n.* See *kaross.*

carotel, caroteel (kar-ǭ-tel′, -tēl′), *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. An Oriental weight varying from 5 to 9 pounds.—2. In Eastern commerce, a bundle, generally of dried fruits, weighing about 7 hundredweight. A carotel of mace is 3 hundredweight.

carotic (ka-rot′ik), *a.* [= F. *carotique* = Sp. *carótico*, < Gr. *καρωτικός*, stupefying, < *καροῦν*, stupefy, < *κάρος*, stupor, torpor, heavy sleep: see *carus.*] 1. Relating to or of the nature of stupor or carus.—2. Same as *carotid.*

caroticotympanic (ka-rot″i-kō-tim-pan′ik), *a.* [< *carotic* + *tympanic.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the carotid canal and the tympanum.

carotid (ka-rot′id), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *carotide*, n., *carotidien*, a., = Sp. *carótida*, n., *carotídeo*, a., = Pg. *carotidas*, n. pl., = It. *carotidi*, n. pl., < NL. *carotis*, pl. *carotides* (cf. ML. *caroticæ*, carotids), < Gr. *καρωτίς*, usually in pl. *καρωτίδες*, the two great arteries of the neck, so called, it is said, from a belief that sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the head through these vessels, < *καρόειν*, *καροῦν*, plunge into sleep, stupefy, < *κάρος*, stupor: see *carotic.*] I. *n.* The principal artery of the neck of the higher vertebrates. There are usually two carotids, right and left, giving off few if any branches in the neck itself, but supplying the head. In man, the right carotid arises in common with the right subclavian from the innominate artery; the left arises directly from the arch of the aorta; both ascend the neck nearly vertically, but somewhat divaricating from each other, in front of the spinal column and on each side of the trachea, inclosed with the pneumogastric nerve and internal jugular vein in the carotid sheath, and divide opposite the upper border of the thyroid cartilage into the *internal* and *external carotids;* up to this division the right and left carotids are termed the *common carotids.* The *external carotids* are the outer of the terminal branches of the common carotids, supplying mainly parts of the head outside the brain-cavity; their branches are the superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, ascending pharyngeal, internal maxillary, and temporal arteries. The *internal carotids* are the inner of the terminal branches of the common carotids, ascending deeply along the side of the neck and entering the cavity of the cranium through the carotid canal in the temporal bone, supplying the brain and associate structures. (See cuts under *embryo* and *lung.*) A similar arrangement of the carotids is substantially repeated in mammals. In birds the disposition of these arteries varies much, but in most cases there is but one carotid, the left, or sinistrocarotid. Also *carotis.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the two great arteries of the neck: as, the *carotid* canal. Also *carotic.*—**Carotid arteries.** See I.—**Carotid canal,** the passage by which the internal carotid artery enters the cavity of the cranium; in man, a sinuous canal through the petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**Carotid foramen.** See *foramen.*—**Carotid ganglion,** a small sympathetic ganglion occasionally found on the under surface of the internal carotid artery while in the carotid canal.—**Carotid gland,** in *embryol.*, the termination of the first or anterior primitive aortic arch, whence the internal and external carotids arise.—**Carotid groove,** the sigmoid groove on either side of the body of the sphenoid bone where the internal carotid artery and cavernous sinus lie. Also called *cavernous groove.*—**Carotid nerve.** (*a*) A branch of the glossopharyngeal which accompanies the internal carotid artery. (*b*) The large deep petrosal nerve. (*c*) The sympathetic nerve running up along the internal carotid artery from the first cervical ganglion.—**Carotid plexus,** the plexus of sympathetic fibers lying on the outer side of the internal carotid while in the carotid canal.—**Carotid sheath,** a membranous envelop ensheathing the common carotid artery, internal jugular vein, and pneumogastric nerve.—**Carotid tubercle,** the prominent anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra, against which the common carotid artery may be compressed.—**Cerebral carotid artery.** Same as *internal carotid.* See I.

carotidal (ka-rot′i-dal), *a.* Carotid. [Rare.]

carotides, *n.* Plural of *carotis.*

carotin, carotine (kar′ǭ-tin), *n.* [< L. *carota*, carrot, + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] The coloring matter of the carrot.

carotis (ka-rō′tis), *n.*; pl. *carotides* (ka-rot′i-dēz). [NL.: see *carotid.*] Same as *carotid.*

carouge (ka-röj′), *n.* [Appar. the F. form of a native name. F. *carouge* is otherwise a var. of *caroube*, carob: see *carob.*] Cuvier's name for a bird of his genus *Xanthornus:* applied to various American orioles, hangnests, or banana-birds of the family *Icteridæ*, as the Baltimore bird and orchard-oriole.

carousal^{1} (ka̤-rou′za̤l), *n.* [< *carouse* + *-al;* the form being suggested perhaps by the older word *carousal*^{2}, *carousel.*] A feast or festival; a noisy drinking-bout or revel.

The swains were preparing for a *carousal.*
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 43.

=**Syn.** *Revel, Carousal, Wassail, Spree, Debauch, Saturnalia, Orgy* agree in expressing times of excess in drinking; some of them include other sensual pleasures. They are in the order of strength and consequent reprobation implied. A *revel* is accompanied with some drunkenness, disorder, and noise. A *carousal* is by derivation a time of drinking deeply; it may be a bacchanalian feast, a noisy, unrestrained drinking-bout. *Wassail* is limited by its associations with the past so as to be chiefly poetic or to express deep drinking. *Spree* is considered a colloquial word, but seems likely to win recognition as a convenient word for a period of drunkenness which incites to wild and reckless action. *Debauch* is distinctively excess, having less reference now than formerly to eating, applying chiefly to gross lewdness or drunkenness, which is often prolonged. *Saturnalia*, like *wassail*, has historical associations; it is a strong word for license, noisy revelry, gross and continued debauchery. *Orgy* is by derivation a secret nocturnal debauch, and by usage a time of joining in a wild or frantic abandonment to drunkenness or lust, or both—the extreme in that kind of misconduct. See *feast.*

O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! that we should, with joy, pleasance, *revel*, and applause, transform ourselves into beasts!
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

The *carousals* in the castle-halls; the jollity of the banquet tables. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 322.

We did but talk you over, pledge you all
In *wassail.* *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

Fat Luxury, sick of the night's *debauch*,
Lay groaning. *Pollok*, Course of Time, vii. 69.

Among the dependencies of Athens seditions assumed a character more ferocious than even in France, during the reign of terror—the accursed *Saturnalia* of an accursed bondage.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece, p. 183.

Amid its fair broad lands the abbey lay,
Sheltering dark *orgies* that were shame to tell.
Bryant, The Ages, xx.

carousal^{2}**, carousel** (kar′ö-zal, -ze̤l), *n.* [Prop. *carousel*, < F. *carrousel*, a tilt, tilting-match, < It. *carosello*, a form altered (by confusion with *carricello*, dim. of *carro*, a car, chariot) from *garosello*, a festival, a tournament, lit. a fight, quarrel, < *garosello*, quarrelsome, dim. from *garoso*, quarrelsome, < *gara*, strife, contention, perhaps another form of *guerra*, war, < OHG. *werra* = E. *war*, q. v.] 1†. A tilting-match or similar pageant; military exercises; a tournament in which cavaliers executed various evolutions, sometimes intermingled with allegorical dances and scenic representations.

Before the crystal palace, where he dwells,
The armed angels hold their *carousels.*
Marvell, Lachrymæ Musarum (1650).

A royal *carousal* given by Charles the Fifth of France to the Emperor Charles the Fourth.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 245.

Leaving out the warlike part of the *carousals.*
Dryden, Pref. to Albion and Albanius.

2. See *carrousel*, 2.

carouse (ka̤-rouz′, formerly ka̤-rous′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carowse* and *garouse;* < OF. *carous*, later *carousse*, F. *carrousse*, a drinking-bout, = Sp. *caraos*, formerly *caráuz*, drinking a full bumper to one's health, orig. an adv., < G. *garaus*, adv., quite out, all out, as substantive a finishing stroke (cf. *allaus*, E. *all out*, formerly used in the same way, of emptying a bumper), < *gar*, quite, completely (= E. *yare*), + *aus* = E. *out.*] 1†. A hearty drink or full draught of liquor: as, to quaff or drink *carouse.*

And here with a *carowse* after a blessing begins the feast.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 206.

A full *carouse* of sack. *Davies*, State of Ireland.

With my poniard will I stab my flesh,
And quaff *carouses* to thee of my blood.
Lust's Dominion, i. 1.

The Prelats revell like Belshazzar with their full *carouses* in Goblets and vessels of gold snatcht from Gods Temple. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. A carousal; a noisy banquet.

The early feast and late *carouse.* *Pope.*

=**Syn. 2.** See *carousal*^{1}.

carouse (ka̤-rouz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caroused*, ppr. *carousing.* [Early mod. E. also *carowse* and *garouse;* < OF. *carousser*, drink, quaff, swill, < *carous*, a carouse: see the noun.] I. *intrans.* To drink freely and with jollity; revel noisily or intemperately.

"A health," quoth he, as if
He had been aboard, *carousing* to his mates
After a storm. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

Having all day *carous'd* and banqueted.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

I said, O soul, make merry and *carouse.*
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

II.† *trans.* To drink up; drink to the bottom.

He in that forest did death's cup *carowse.*
Mir. for Mags., p. 646.

[Roderigo] To Desdemona hath to-night *carous'd*
Potations pottle-deep. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Homer, to whom the Muses did *carouse*
A great deep cup with heavenly nectar fill'd.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

carousel, *n.* See *carousal*^{2} and *carrousel.*

carouser (ka̤-rou′zėr), *n.* [< *carouse*, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}. Formerly also *garouser.*] One who carouses; a drinker; a toper; a noisy reveler or bacchanalian.

carousingly (ka̤-rou′zing-li), *adv.* In a carousing manner.

carp^{1} (kärp), *v.* [< ME. *carpen*, speak, say, tell, < Icel. *karpa*, boast, brag (*karp*, bragging), = Sw. dial. *karpa*, brag, boast, appar. the same as Sw. dial. *garpa* = Norw. *garpa*, brag, boast; cf. Icel. *garpr* = OSw. *garp* = Norw. *garp*, a warlike or boastful man, also a term applied in the middle ages to the Hanseatic traders in Sweden and Norway. The orig. sense 'speak' or 'talk' has taken in mod. use a sinister addition, 'talk censoriously,' appar. by association with the L. *carpere*, carp at, slander, calumniate, revile, also, figuratively, pluck, pick, crop, gather, tear off, pull in pieces, perhaps akin to Gr. *καρπός*, fruit (that which is gathered), and to E. *harvest*, q. v.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To speak; tell.

When he told hade his tale tomly [leisurely] to the ende,
He enclinet the kyng, and *carpit* no more.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2448.

Now we leven Joseph, and of the kyng *carpen.*
Joseph of Arimathie, l. 175.

Hwen thu art on eise, *carpe* toward Ihesu and seie thise wordes. *Old Eng. Homilies*, 1st ser. (ed. Morris), p. 287.

I will now *carp* of kings. *Percy MS.*

2†. To talk; babble; chatter.

In felaweschipe wel cowde sche lawghe and *carpe.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 474.

Kepe thi knyfe both clene & scherpe,
And be not besy forto *kerpe.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

3. To censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason or petulantly: used absolutely or followed by *at.*

Other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly *carp* and quarrel. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch
And *at* my actions *carp* and catch. *G. Herbert.*

II.† *trans.* 1. To utter; speak.

With corage kene he *carpes* thes wordes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1725.

Then our king full of courage *carped* these words.
Percy MS.

2. To blame; find fault with; chide.

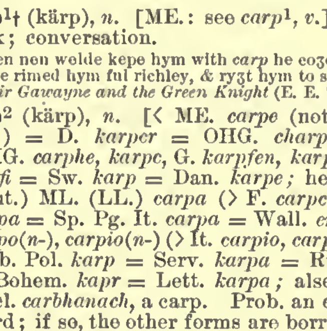
Suspecting that Euphues would be *carped* of some curious Reader. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 214.

My honest homely words were *carp'd* and censured.
Dryden.

carp^{1}† (kärp), *n.* [ME.: see *carp*^{1}, *v.*] Speech; talk; conversation.

When non welde kepe hym with *carp* he coȝed ful hyȝe,
Ande rimed hym ful richley, & ryȝt hym to speke.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 307.

carp^{2} (kärp), *n.* [< ME. *carpe* (not found in AS.) = D. *karper* = OHG. *charpho*, *carfo*, MHG. *carphe*, *karpe*, G. *karpfen*, *karpfe* = Icel. *karfi* = Sw. *karp* = Dan. *karpe;* hence (from Teut.) ML. (LL.) *carpa* (> F. *carpe* = Pr. *escarpa* = Sp. Pg. It. *carpa* = Wall. *crap*), later *carpo(n-)*, *carpio(n-)* (> It. *carpio*, *carpione*), and prob. Pol. *karp* = Serv. *karpa* = Russ. *karpŭ* = Bohem. *kapr* = Lett. *karpa;* also W. *carp*, Gael. *carbhanach*, a carp. Prob. an orig. Teut. word; if so, the other forms are borrowed.] 1. A teleostean fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*, *Cyprinus carpio.* The normal form has a long compressed body, large scales (35 to 39 being along the lateral line), a long dorsal with a strong serrate spine and 17 to 22 rays, a short anal with 3 simple and 5 branched rays, and 4 barbels upon the upper jaw. It is said to have been introduced into England in the fourteenth century. It is an excellent fish for ponds, as it breeds rapidly, grows to a large size, sometimes attaining the length of 4 feet, and lives for many years. In old age its scales become gray and white. There are numerous varieties, the most notable being (*a*) the normal form or *scale-carp* just described, (*b*) the *mirror-carp*, distinguished by very large scales below the dorsal, above the anal, and in a median posterior row, and (*c*) the *leather-carp*, characterized by its almost or quite naked skin. The last two have long been the subjects of special culture, and have been widely distributed in the United States.



Mirror-Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

2. A fish related to the common carp. The best-known is the gold carp or goldfish, *Carassius auratus.* See cut under *goldfish.*

3. A name on the northeast coast of Ireland for the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus.*—4. An English name of the opah.—5.

In the United States, a carp-sucker; a catostomoid fish of the subfamily *Ictiobinæ* and genus *Carpiodes.*—**Norwegian carp,** a name of the *Sebastes marinus.*—**Prussian carp,** an English book-name of the *Carassius vulgaris* or *gibelio.*

carpadelium (kär-pa-dē′li-um), *n.*; pl. *carpadelia* (-ä̤). [NL. (> F. *carpadèle*), < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + ἄδηλος, not manifest: see *Adela.*] In *bot.*, same as *cremocarp.*

carpal (kär′pal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *carpalis*, < *carpus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the carpus or wrist.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the carpus or pterostigma of an insect's wing.—**Carpal angle,** in *ornith.*, the bend of the wing; the salience formed at the wrist-joint or carpus when the wing is closed. It is an important point in descriptive ornithology, since the regular measurement, called "length of wing," or "the wing," is from the carpal angle to the end of the longest quill-feather.—**Carpal ossicles.** See *ossicle.*

II. *n.* Any one of the bones of the wrist or carpus; a carpale.

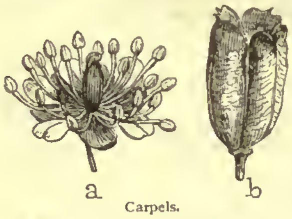
carpale (kär-pā′lē), *n.*; pl. *carpalia* (-li-ä̤). [NL., neut. of *carpalis*: see *carpal.*] **1.** Any bone of the carpus or wrist.—**2.** A bone of the distal row of the carpus, articulating directly with the metacarpal bones. See *carpus.*

Carpathian (kär-pā′thi-a̤n), *a.* Pertaining to the range of mountains in the northern and eastern parts of the Austrian empire, called the *Carpathians*, forming the northern and northeastern boundary of Hungary and inclosing Transylvania.

carp-bream (kärp′brēm), *n.* An English name of the bream when its color resembles that of the carp. *Day.*

carpe diem (kär′pē dī′em). [L., seize the day: *carpe*, 2d pers. pres. impv. of *carpere*, seize (see *carp*^{1}); *diem*, acc. of *dies*, day: see *dial.*] Enjoy the present day; take advantage of, or make the most of, the present: a maxim of the Epicureans.

carpel (kär′pel), *n.* [= F. *carpelle*, < NL. *carpellum*, dim., < Gr. καρπός, fruit: see *carp*^{1}.] In *bot.*, a simple pistil, or one of the several members composing a compound pistil or fruit. In its most general sense it is that organ of a plant which bears ovules. A carpel is regarded as a modified leaf; hence the term *carpophyl*, which has been proposed as a substitute. Also called *carpid* or *carpidium.*



Carpels.

a, flower of *Actæa*, with simple pistil; *b*, tricarpellary fruit of aconite.

carpellary (kär′pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *carpellum*, carpel, + *-ary*^{1}; = F. *carpellaire.*] Belonging to or having some relation to a carpel.

> These structures, which may be called *carpellary* leaves, show their relationship to ordinary foliage leaves in having pinnæ toward their summits. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 400.

> The *carpellary* leaves are the foliar structures of the flower which stand in the closest genetic and functional relationships to the ovules. They either produce and bear the ovules or are constructed so as to enclose them in a chamber. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 429.

carpent† (kär′pent), *n.* [ME. *carpent*, < L. *carpentum*, a two-wheeled covered carriage, coach, or chariot, a cart, ML. also timber- or carpenter-work, framing (in this sense also *carpenta*, > F. *charpente*; cf. *carpenter*), prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. and Gael. *carbad*, a carriage, chariot, litter, Ir. and OGael. *carb*, a basket, carriage, Ir. *cairbh* = Gael. *cairb*, a chariot, a ship; perhaps akin to L. *corbis*, a basket.] A cart.

> And for an acre lande, saithe Columelle,
> *Carpentes* XXIIII is to telle.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 179.

carpente†, *n.* An erroneous form of *carpet.*

> Laye *carpentes* aboute the bedde, or wyndowes.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 283.

carpented† (kär′pen-ted), *a.* Carpeted.

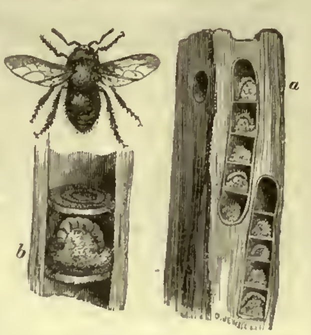
carpenter (kär′pe̤n-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *carpenter*, < OF. *carpentier*, F. *charpentier* = Pr. *carpentier* = Sp. *carpintero* = Pg. *carpinteiro*, < It. *carpentiere*, < ML. *carpentarius*, a carpenter, L. a wagon-maker, carriage-maker, later also a coachman, prop. adj., pertaining to a carriage or cart, < L. *carpentum*, a two-wheeled carriage, coach, or chariot, a cart: see *carpent.*] **1.** An artificer who works in timber; one who executes by hand the woodwork of houses, ships, or similar constructions. The occupations of carpenter and joiner are often combined. See *joiner.*—**2.** An officer of a ship, whose duty it is to keep under supervision and maintain in order the frame of the ship and all the wooden fittings about her.—**Carpenter's crew** (*naut.*), a set of men employed under the carpenter. See 2.—**Carpenter's mate,** a petty officer of a vessel of war who assists the carpenter. See 2.—**Carpenter's rule,** a graduated scale with slides, used to measure timber and cast up the contents of carpenters' work.

carpenter (kär′pe̤n-tėr), *v. i.* [< *carpenter*, *n.*] To do carpenters' work; practise carpentry.

> He varnished, he *carpentered*, he glued.
> *Jane Austen*, Persuasion, xi.

> Mr. Grimwig plants, fishes, and *carpenters* with great ardour. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, liii.

carpenter-bee (kär′pe̤n-tėr-bē), *n.* The common name of the different species of hymenopterous insects of the genus *Xylocopa.* One species, *X. violacea*, inhabits the south of Europe; in Asia, Africa, and America the species are numerous. They resemble common bumblebees in general appearance. They usually form their nests in pieces of half-rotten wood, cutting out various apartments for depositing their eggs. They have sharp-pointed triangular mandibles, well adapted to bore holes in wood.



Carpenter-bee (*Xylocopa violacea*), one half natural size.

a, a piece of wood bored by the bee, showing grubs and food deposited in the cells; *b*, two cells on larger scale.

carpentering (kär′pe̤n-tėr-ing), *n.* [< *carpenter* + *-ing*^{1}.] The employment or work of a carpenter; carpentry.

carpenter-moth (kär′pe̤n-tėr-môth), *n.* A name given to certain large bombycid moths of the subfamily *Cossinæ.* The larvæ are wood-borers, and often do great damage to forest-trees. The larva of the locust carpenter-moth, *Xyleutes robiniæ* (Peck), bores into the wood of the locust-tree, *Robinia.* It remains in the larval state three years, and attains a length of 2½ inches. It transforms to a pupa within a silk-lined cell in its burrow, and issues as a moth in the spring and summer. The European carpenter-moths are called *goat-moths* by English writers, on account of their characteristic odor.

Male Locust Carpenter-moth (*Xyleutes robiniæ*), natural size.

carpenter's-herb (kär′pe̤n-tėrz-ėrb), *n.* The plant allheal, *Prunella vulgaris.* Its corolla when seen in profile resembles a bill-hook, and, in accordance with the doctrine of signatures, the plant was believed to heal wounds from edged tools.

carpentry (kär′pe̤n-tri), *n.* [< ME. *carpentrie*, *-tarye*, < OF. *carpenterie*, F. *charpenterie* = Pr. *carpentaria* = Sp. *carpentería*, *carpintería* = Pg. *carpentaria* = It. *carpenteria*, < ML. *carpentaria*, a carpenter-shop, L. a carriage-maker's shop, prop. fem. of *carpentarius*, pertaining to a carriage or cart: see *carpenter.*] **1.** The art of cutting, framing, and joining the timbers or woodwork of buildings and similar constructions by means of hand-tools.

> Idealism is a hypothesis to account for nature by other principles than those of *carpentry* and chemistry.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 56.

2. Carpenters' work; any work of the kind done by carpenters.

> A handsome, panelled door, the most finished piece of *carpentry* in Silverado.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 145.

carper (kär′pėr), *n.* [ME. *carpare*, a talker; < *carp*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1†.** A talker.—**2.** One who carps; a caviler. *Shak.*

> The *carpers* against feminine eccentricity.
> *Philadelphia Telegraph*, XL. 1.

carpet (kär′pet), *n.* [ME. *carpette*, < OF. *carpite*, a carpet, a sort of cloth, F. *carpette*, a rug, = Sp. *carpeta*, a table-cover, = It. *carpita*, a rug, < ML. *carpita*, *carpeta*, a kind of thick woolen cloth, cf. *carpia* (> It. *carpia* = F. *charpie* (> E. *charpie*) = G. *scharpie*), lint, < L. *carpere*, pluck, pull in pieces: see *carp*^{1}.] **1.** A thick fabric, usually woven of wool, or of wool on a linen ground or back, and in more or less ornamental designs, used for covering floors, stairs, etc. Formerly the carpet (usually in a single piece, like the Persian carpet) was also used (as it still is in the East) for covering beds, couches, tables, etc., and for hangings. (See *tapestry.*) The first woven carpets were produced in Egypt, Babylonia, Persia, and Hindustan, whence they were introduced into Europe, where they are supposed to have been first manufactured by the French in the reign of Henry IV., and next in England, at Mortlake in Surrey, in the reign of James I. The smaller carpets of the East are now commonly called *rugs.* See *rug.*

> Wyndowes & cupbordes layde with *carpettes* and cuysshyns. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 283.

> Cast on a feather-bed, and spread on the sheets
> Under a brace of your best Persian *carpets.*
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

> A *Carpet* to cover the Table.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

2. Especially, a covering of this material for a floor or stair, made of several widths sewed together and intended to cover all the floor-space of a room, as distinguished from a *rug*, which is usually woven in one piece of a definite shape (either oblong or square), and is designed to cover a part of the floor only.

> Take care my house be handsome,
> And the new stools set out, and boughs and rushes,
> And flowers for the window, and the Turkey *carpet.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 3.

3. Figuratively, anything used as a carpet, or serving the purpose of a carpet.

> The grassy *carpet* of this plain. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3.

> To cover the wet earth with a thick *carpet* of fern.
> *Macaulay.*

Aubusson carpet, a carpet made at Aubusson in France. It is made in one piece, in the hand or needlework style of the Indian carpets, and is highly esteemed for the elegance of its designs and coloring.—**Axminster carpet,** a variety of Turkish carpet with a chain of flax or jute, and a woolen or worsted filling made into a pile: so named from the town of Axminster in Devonshire, England, where it was formerly manufactured.—**Brussels carpet,** a carpet of a kind originally made in Brussels, having a heavy linen web inclosing worsted yarns of different colors, which are raised in loops to form the pattern. In the ordinary Brussels carpet both the pattern and the ground are left with the loops uncut; in the imperial Brussels carpet the pattern is raised above the ground, and its loops are cut so as to form a pile, those of the ground being uncut.—**Chenille carpet,** a carpet in which the weft is of chenille instead of yarn. The pattern is dyed in the chenille itself, nothing showing at the surface of the carpet but the ends of the chenille fringe.—**Felt carpet,** a carpet in which the fibers are matted or felted together without spinning or weaving.—**Ingrain carpet,** a carpet made of wool dyed in the grain, or before it is manufactured. It is called *Scotch* or (in England) *Kidderminster*, from the place where it is made, and *two-ply* or *three-ply*, according to the number of webs composing the fabric.—**Paper carpet,** a floor-covering (plain or in imitation of ornamental woods) made of a hard and tenacious paper called *hession*, which is made by subjecting the paper-pulp to the action of chlorid of zinc and then to strong pressure, by which means the product is rendered hard and tough like leather.—**Persian carpet,** a carpet made in one piece, instead of in breadths or strips to be joined. The warp and weft are of linen or hemp, and the tufts of colored wool are inserted by twisting them around the warp all along the row according to the wearer's taste, no pattern being used. A line of tufts being inserted, a shoot of the weft is made, and then beaten up to close the fabric.—**Pile carpet,** a carpet made in the same way as Brussels carpet, but having its loops cut, thus forming a pile or soft surface.—**Printed carpet,** a carpet dyed or printed in colors; it is either woven in undyed colors and printed like calico, or the yarn is dyed in sections, which are adjusted according to their future position in the fabric.—**Scotch carpet.** Same as *ingrain carpet.*—**To be on the carpet** (more commonly *on the tapis*: see below), literally, to be on the table-cloth or table, as for consideration; hence, to be under discussion; be the subject of deliberation or of intended action: a translation of the French phrase *être sur le tapis* (*tapis*, table-cloth, carpet, etc.: see *tapestry*).—**Turkish** or **Turkey carpet,** a carpet similar to the Persian, distinguished by the selection of the tufts of colored wool according to the pattern followed, and the manner of their attachment to the back. The cutting of the yarn gives it the appearance of velvet.—**Venetian carpet,** a carpet with a warp or chain of worsted, generally arranged in different-colored stripes.—**Wilton carpet,** a variety of Brussels carpet in which the loops are cut open into an elastic velvet pile: so named from being made originally at Wilton in England.

carpet (kär′pet), *v. t.* [< *carpet*, *n.*] **1.** To cover with or as with a carpet; spread with carpets: as, to *carpet* a room.—**2.** To bring upon the carpet or under consideration; make a subject of investigation; hence, to reprimand; "haul over the coals."

carpet-bag (kär′pet-bag), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A traveling-bag made of carpeting on a frame; hence, by extension, a traveling-bag of any kind similarly formed.

II. *a.* Of or characteristic of carpet-baggers: as, *carpet-bag* government; *carpet-bag* politics. [U. S. slang.]

carpet-bag (kär′pet-bag), *v. i.* [< *carpet-bagger.*] To act or live in the manner of a carpet-bagger. [U. S. slang.]

carpet-bagger (kär′pet-bag″ėr), *n.* One who travels with a carpet-bag; specifically, a person who takes up his residence in a place, with no more property than he brings in a carpet-bag, with a view of making his way by enterprise.

(*a*†) In the western United States, a "wildcat" banker, that is, one who had no local abiding-place, and could not be found when wanted. (*b*) In the Southern States, after the civil war, a new-comer from the North: an opprobrious term applied properly to a class of adventurers who took advantage of the disorganized condition of political affairs in the earlier years of reconstruction to gain control of the public offices and to use their influence over the negro voters for their own selfish ends. The term was often extended to include any unpopular person of Northern origin living in the South.

> A good deal of bitterness of feeling has been shown in all the conventions in regard to the presence, and great prominence as members, of what the Louisiana people call *carpet-baggers*—men, that is, who are new-comers in the country. *The Nation*, VI. 123 (1868).

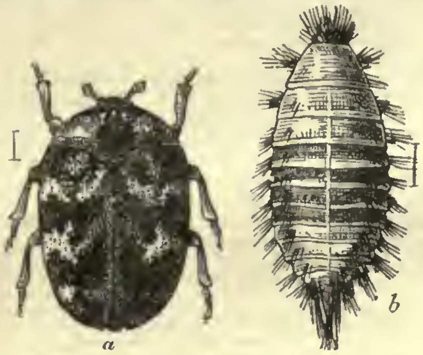
carpet-baggism (kär'pet-bag″izm), *n.* [< *carpet-bag* + *-ism.*] Government by carpet-baggers; the practices or methods of carpet-baggers. See *carpet-bagger*, (*b*). [U. S. slang.]

> Whichever party is successful this year, the vile scandal known as *carpet-baggism* is doomed, and the states lately in rebellion are sure at last of being left to themselves. *C. F. Adams*, quoted in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 195.

carpet-beater (kär'pet-bē″tėr), *n.* 1. A person employed in cleaning carpets by beating the dust out of them.—2. A carpet-cleaning machine. It consists usually of vibrating rods that shake the dust from the fabric, and revolving cylinders covered with brushes to complete the process.

carpet-bedding (kär'pet-bed″ing), *n.* In *hort.*, a system of bedding in which neat dwarf-growing foliage-plants alone are used in the form of mosaic, geometrical, or other designs. Also called *ribbon-bedding* in the United States.

carpet-beetle (kär'pet-bē″tl), *n.* A popular name of *Anthrenus scrophulariæ*, a beetle of the family *Dermestidæ*: so called from its destructiveness to carpets and other woolen fabrics. It was brought into the United States from Europe at a recent period. The beetle is about 3 millimeters in length, short-oval in form, moderately convex, and black; the under side is densely covered with white scales, while the upper side is beautifully variegated with patches of red and white scales. The larva is more elongate, dirty-white in color, and easily recognized from the tufts of rather long, stiff hair on the sides, and especially at the end of the body. The edges of carpets lying in dark places are especially liable to be damaged by these larvæ. Also known as *buffalo-bug*. See *Anthrenus.*



Carpet-beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*). *a*, beetle; *b*, larva. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

carpet-broom, carpet-brush (kär'pet-bröm, -brush), *n.* A broom or brush for sweeping or cleaning carpets.

carpet-dance (kär'pet-dȧns), *n.* A dance or a dancing-party of an easy and unceremonious character, the carpet not being lifted for the occasion, as for a ball. *Dickens.*

carpet-friend (kär'pet-frend), *n.* One whose friendship has no strength or sincerity.

> *Max.* Shall I forsake you in my doubts?
> *Aëcius.* You must.
> *Max.* I must not, nor I will not. Have I liv'd
> Only to be a *carpet-friend*, for pleasure?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Valentinian, iv. 2.

carpeting (kär'pet-ing), *n.* [< *carpet*, *n.*, + *-ing*¹.] Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

carpet-knight (kär'pet-nīt), *n.* A person knighted on some ground other than that of military service or distinction; a knight who has not known the hardships of the field. So Shakspere speaks of "a knight dubbed with unhacked rapier and on *carpet* consideration."

> You are women,
> Or, at the best, loose *carpet-knights.*
> *Massinger*, Maid of Honour, ii. 5.

> His square-turned joints, and strength of limb,
> Showed him no *carpet-knight* so trim,
> But, in close fight, a champion grim,
> In camps a leader sage. *Scott*, Marmion, i. 5.

carpet-monger (kär'pet-mung″gėr), *n.* 1. A dealer in carpets.—2. One most at home on a carpet; a lover of ease and pleasure.

> A whole book full of these quondam *carpet-mongers*, whose names yet run smoothly in the even road of a blank verse. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

carpet-moth (kär'pet-môth), *n.* A name of sundry geometrid moths, from their variegated coloration.

carpet-rod (kär'pet-rod), *n.* One of the rods used to keep a stair-carpet in its place.

carpet-snake (kär'pet-snāk), *n.* A large Australian serpent, *Morelia variegata*, a kind of python or boa: so called from its variegated coloration.

carpet-strainer (kär'pet-strā″nėr), *n.* Same as *carpet-stretcher.*

carpet-stretcher (kär'pet-strech″ėr), *n.* A tool for stretching a carpet and holding it firmly while being tacked to the floor.

carpet-sweeper (kär'pet-swē″pėr), *n.* A mechanical sweeper or broom for cleaning carpets and collecting the dust in a closed pan. It is sometimes operated by means of a crank on the handle, but commonly a cylindrical brush is moved by the roller-wheels that support the apparatus on the floor, the pushing forward of the machine by the handle serving to keep it in operation.

carpet-thread (kär'pet-thred), *n.* A heavy, three-cord thread of linen with a soft satin-like finish, used for sewing breadths of carpet together.

carpet-walk† (kär'pet-wâk), *n.* A walk on smooth turf. *Evelyn.*

carpet-way† (kär'pet-wā), *n.* A green way; a strip or border of greensward left round the margin of a plowed field. *Ray.*

carpet-weed (kär'pet-wēd), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Mollugo*, inconspicuous annuals, somewhat resembling plants of the genus *Galium* in their habit, found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres. *M. verticillata* is most widely distributed.

carpet-worsted (kär'pet-wůrs″ted), *n.* A coarse kind of worsted sewing-thread, sold in balls. *Dict. of Needlework.*

carpholite (kär'fọ-līt), *n.* [Also written *karpholite*; < Gr. κάρφος, a dry stalk, straw (< κάρφειν, dry up, wither), + λίθος, a stone.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and manganese, occurring in delicate radiating tufts of a straw-yellow color at the Bohemian tin-mines.

carphologia (kär-fọ-lō'ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καρφολογία, a gathering of dry sticks (or bits of wool, etc.), < κάρφος, straw, dry sticks, bits of wool, etc., + λέγειν, gather, pluck.] In *pathol.*, a delirious picking at the bedclothes in sickness; floccillation.

carphology (kär-fol'ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *carphologie* = Sp. *carfologia* = Pg. *carphologia*, < NL. *carphologia*: see *carphologia.*] Same as *carphologia.*

Carphophis (kär'fọ-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάρφος, a small dry body, + ὄφις, a serpent.] A genus of small harmless worm-like serpents, of the family *Calamariidæ*, containing the common worm-snake of the United States, *C. amœna*, formerly called *Celuta amœna.*

carphosiderite (kär-fọ-sid'ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. κάρφος, straw, + σιδηρίτης, of iron, < σίδηρος, iron.] A hydrous iron sulphate, occurring in straw-yellow incrustations.

carpi, *n.* Plural of *carpus.*

carpid (kär'pid), *n.* [= F. *carpidie*, < NL. *carpidium*, < Gr. as if *καρπίδιον, dim. of καρπός, fruit.] Same as *carpel.*

carpidium (kär-pid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *carpidia* (-ạ̈). [NL.: see *carpid.*] Same as *carpel.*

carpincho (kär-pin'chō), *n.* [Native name in Brazil.] A name of the giant water-cavy or capibara.

carping (kär'ping), *n.* [< ME. *carpinge*; verbal n. of *carp*¹, *v.*] 1†. Speech; talk; conversation.

> Ther *carpinge* comynliche of conceill arisith.
> *Richard the Redeless*, i. 87.

> When thou sest any man drynkyng
> That taketh hede of thy *karpyng*,
> Soon a-non thou sece thy tale,
> Whethur he drynke wyne or Ale.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

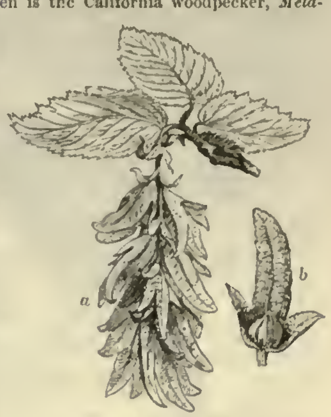
2. The act of caviling; a cavil; unreasonable criticism or censure.

> Those . . . *carpings* . . . made as to the passage through the Red Sea. *C. Leslie*, Short Method with Deists.

carping (kär'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *carp*¹, *v.*] Faultfinding; over-critical. =**Syn.** *Caviling*, etc. See *captious.*

carpingly (kär'ping-li), *adv.* In a carping manner; captiously.

carpintero (kär-pin-tā'rō), *n.* [Sp. *pajaro carpintero*, woodpecker, lit. 'carpenter-bird'; *carpintero real*, the ivory-billed woodpecker, lit. 'royal carpenter': see *carpenter.*] A name of several species of woodpeckers in the southwestern United States, from their tapping and boring wood. One of the commonest species to which the name is given is the California woodpecker, *Melanerpes formicivorus*; another is the Gila woodpecker, *Centurus uropygialis.*



Carpinus Betulus.
a, fruiting branch; *b*, single nutlet, with bract, on a larger scale.

Carpinus (kär-pī'nus), *n.* [L., hornbeam.] A small genus of trees or tall shrubs, of the natural order *Cupuliferæ*. The species have deciduous leaves, like those of the beech, and hard tough wood, and are natives of Europe, the Levant, and North America. The hornbeam of Europe, *C. Betulus*, and the hornbeam or blue beech of the United States, *C. Caroliniana*, are small trees with heavy, very hard, and strong wood, which is sometimes used for levers, the handles of tools, cogs, etc.

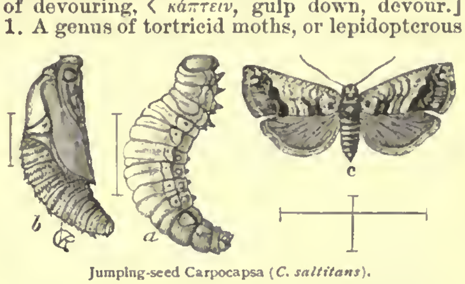
carp-lice (kärp'līs), *n. pl.* A general name of the small parasitic crustaceans or fish-lice of the family *Argulidæ*, forming with some authors a suborder *Branchiura*, by others referred to the *Branchiopoda*: so called because they infest carp or cyprinoid fishes.

carpmeals†, **carpnel**†, *n.* [Origin unknown; cf. *carpet.*] A kind of coarse cloth formerly made in the north of England.

carpo-. [< Gr. καρπο-, combining form of καρπός, fruit: see *carp*¹.] An element in certain compound words, meaning fruit.

carpobalsamum (kär-pọ-bâl'sa-mum), *n.* [NL. (> F. *carpobalsame* = Sp. Pg. It. *carpobalsamo*), < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + βάλσαμον, balsam.] 1. The dried fruit of *Commiphora* (*Balsamodendron*) *Opobalsamum*, the tree which yields balm of Gilead.—2. An aromatic volatile oil resembling oil of cloves, obtained from this fruit.

Carpocapsa (kär-pọ-kap'sạ̈), *n.* [NL. (> Sp. *carpocapso*), < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + κάψις, the act of devouring, < κάπτειν, gulp down, devour.] 1. A genus of tortricid moths, or lepidopterous insects, of the family *Tortricidæ*, whose larvæ are highly destructive to fruit. *C. pomonana* or *pomonella* infests all Europe where apples and pears are cultivated, depositing its eggs in the fruit as soon as it is set. Its larvæ come to their full size in July, when the fruit is about two thirds grown, and then escape by boring their way to the outside. The larva of *C. saltitans* (West.), the jumping-seed carpocapsa, infests the seed of a species of *Euphorbia*. When heat is applied to the seed the larva within jumps; hence the name.



Jumping-seed Carpocapsa (*C. saltitans*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, moth. (Cross and perpendicular lines show natural sizes.)

2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus.

carpocephalum (kär-pọ-sef'ạ-lum), *n.*; pl. *carpocephala* (-lạ̈). [NL., < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + κεφαλή, head.] In *Hepaticæ*, a cephalate structure upon which the spore-cases are borne.

> *Carpocephalum* entire at margin, or nearly so.
> *Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory*, II. 31.

carpocerite (kär-pos'ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. καρπός, the wrist, carpus, + κέρας, horn.] In *Crustacea*, that one of the joints of an antenna which is borne upon the ischiocerite.

Carpocratian (kär-pọ-krā'shiạn), *n.* [= F. *Carpocratien*, < *Carpocrates*: see def.] A member of a sect of Gnostics of the second century, followers of Carpocrates or Carpocras of Alexandria. He taught the doctrine of metempsychosis and the preëxistence of the soul, and maintained that the world was created by inferior spirits; that Jesus was the son of Joseph, and like other men, except that his soul was pure and steadfast; that he received from the Great First Cause special power to overcome the evils of the world through intimate recollection of his previous existence in an exalted state; and that in proportion as men attain to this recollection in their own case they are freed from the restraints of the moral law, faith and charity being the only necessary virtues.

Carpodacus (kär-pod′ạ-kus), *n.* [NL. (J. J. Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *δόκος*, a bite, a sting, < *δάκνειν*, bite.] An extensive genus of beautiful oscine passerine birds, of the family *Fringillidæ;* the purple finches or purple bullfinches, species of which are found in both hemispheres. Some shade of red is the principal color of the males. The common European species is *C. erythrinus;* the common purple finch of the United States is *C. purpureus;* the burion or house-finch of the southwestern United States is *C. frontalis.*

Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*).

Carpodectes (kär-pọ̄-dek′tēz), *n.* [NL. (O. Salvin, 1864), < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *δέκτης*, a receiver, a beggar, < *δέχεσθαι*, *δέκεσθαι*, receive, take.] A genus of beautiful tropical American birds, of the subfamily *Cotinginæ*, the type of which is *C. nitidus* of Costa Rica.

carpogenic (kär-pọ̄-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *-γενης*, producing (see *-genous*), + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, fruit-producing: applied in algology to a cell, or system of cells, which develops after fertilization into spores and a mature cystocarp.

The *carpogenic* cell or system varies in the different genera. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 20.

carpogenous (kär-poj′e-nus), *a.* [As *carpogenic* + *-ous.*] Same as *carpogenic.*

One or more of the cells termed *carpogenous* cells divide. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 425.

carpogon, carpogone (kär′pọ̄-gon, -gōn), *n.* Same as *carpogonium.*

carpogonium (kär-pọ̄-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *carpogonia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *-γονος*, producing: see *-gony.*] In *bot.*, the female organ in the *Carposporeæ;* the cell, or system of cells, which after fertilization produces the sexual spores, in whatever manner; in *Florideæ*, the carpogenic cell or system; the procarp. The term is most properly used of *Florideæ*, which are the typical *Carposporeæ.*

carpolite (kär′pọ̄-līt), *n.* [= F. *carpolithe* = Sp. *carpolito* = Pg. *carpolithos*, < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil fruit. Also *carpolith.*

carpological (kär-pọ̄-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *carpology* + *-ical.* Cf. F. *carpologique* = Sp. *carpológico.*] Pertaining to carpology. *Balfour.*

I trust that in the sequel the critical botanist will excuse me for having neglected the strict terminology of *carpological* science, and made no distinction between seeds and fruits. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 603.

carpologist (kär-pol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *carpology* + *-ist.*] One who studies or treats of carpology.

carpology (kär-pol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [= F. *carpologie* = Sp. *carpologia* = It. *carpologia*, < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That division of botany which relates to the structure of fruits in general.

carpometacarpal (kär″pō-met-ạ-kär′pạl), *a.* [< *carpus* + *metacarpus* + *-al.*] Pertaining both to the carpus and to the metacarpus: as, the *carpometacarpal* articulation.

carpopedal (kär-pọ̄-ped′ạl), *a.* [= F. *carpopédal*, < NL. *carpus*, carpus, + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] Affecting both the hands (or wrists) and the feet.—**Carpopedal spasm.** (*a*) Spasm of the feet and hands, occurring in children in laryngismus stridulus and in other diseases. (*b*) Laryngismus stridulus. [Rare.] See *laryngismus.*

Carpophaga (kär-pof′ạ-gạ̈), *n.* [NL. (P. J. Selby, 1835) (> Sp. *carpófago*), < Gr. *καρποφάγος*, living on fruit, < *καρπός*, fruit, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] **1.** A genus of fruit-pigeons, giving name to a subfamily *Carpophaginæ.*—**2.** *pl.* A group of fruit-eating marsupial mammals, consisting chiefly of the phalangers or *Phalangistidæ.* *Owen*, 1839.

carpophagous (kär-pof′ạ-gus), *a.* [< *Carpophaga* + *-ous.* Cf. F. *carpophage*, carpophagous.] Fruit-eating; frugivorous; specifically, of or pertaining (*a*) to the genus of pigeons of which *Carpophaga* is the type; (*b*) to the marsupial *Carpophaga.*

The typical group of the *carpophagous* marsupials is that of the Phalangistidæ or phalangers.
Nicolson, Manual of Zoöl., p. 638.

Carpophilus (kär-pof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (F. *carpophile*, a., fruit-loving), < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidæ*, having a bilobed labrum, 11-jointed antennæ with a 3-jointed oval club, legs moderate, tibiæ widening at tip, dilated tarsi, simple claws, and 2 or 3 dorsal segments beyond the elytra. *C. hemipterus* is a small species of wide geographical distribution.

carpophore (kär′pọ̄-fōr), *n.* [= F. *carpophore* = Sp. *carpóforo*, < NL. *carpophorum*, < Gr. *καρποφόρος*, bearing fruit, < *καρπός*, fruit, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] In *bot.*, the prolongation of the floral axis which bears the carpels of some compound fruits, as in *Geranium* and many *Umbelliferæ.* It is sometimes applied, but less properly, to any stipe supporting an ovary, as in the *Capparidaceæ.*

Carpophore (with carpels) of an umbellifer.

carpophyl (kär′pọ̄-fil), *n.* [= F. *carpophylle*, < NL. *carpophyllum*, < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit (see *carp*^{1}), + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, same as *carpel.*

carpopodite (kär-pop′ọ̄-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *καρπός*, the wrist, carpus, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In *Crustacea*, the fifth joint of a developed endopodite, between the meropodite and the propodite. *Milne-Edwards.* See cut under *endopodite.*

carpopoditic (kär-pop-ọ̄-dit′ik), *a.* [< *carpopodite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a carpopodite. *Huxley.*

carpospore (kär′pọ̄-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *σπορά*, seed.] One of the spores in red algæ (*Florideæ*) that are produced in the cystocarp as a result of sexual fertilization.

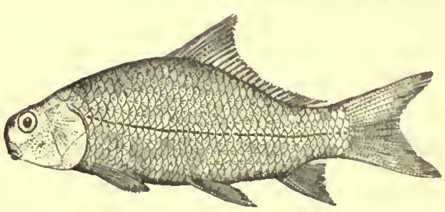
The cystocarpic spores, or *carpospores*, are always pyriform and undivided, and accompanied by paraphyses.
Farlow, Marine Algæ, p. 178.

Carposporeæ (kär-pọ̄-spō′rẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *carpospore* + *-eæ.*] In *bot.*, a proposed division of thallophytes in which sexual reproduction takes place, the product of fertilization being a number of spores (carpospores or ascospores), usually within an envelop, the whole forming a sporocarp (cystocarp). It includes the *Florideæ* among algæ, and according to some authors the *Ascomycetes* and *Basidiomycetes* among fungi.

carpostome (kär′pọ̄-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *bot.*, a narrow opening formed in the cortex of the frond of some algæ, by which the cystocarp discharges its spores.

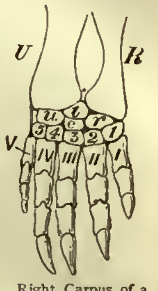
The cystocarps discharge their spores through *carpostomes* or narrow canals formed in the cortex of the fronds. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 144.

carp-sucker (kärp′suk″ėr), *n.* A catostomoid fish of the subfamily *Ictiobinæ*, having a small mouth protractile downward, and narrow pharyngeal bones with numerous thin teeth. The species attain a large size, and abound in the Mississippi valley and Great Lake region; one, *Carpiodes cyprinus*, also occurs in the Atlantic watershed. They superficially resemble the European carp, and are sometimes called *carp;* they are also known as *buffalo-fish.*



Carp-sucker (*Ictiobus carpio*).

carpus (kär′pus), *n.*; pl. *carpi* (-pī). [NL. (> F. *carpe* = Sp. Pg. It. *carpo*), < Gr. *καρπός*, the wrist.] **1.** The wrist, wrist-joint, or carpal articulation; the proximal segment of the manus or hand, corresponding to the tarsus of the foot; the joint by which the hand or distal division of the fore limb is connected with the forearm. Thus, in a horse, the so-called "knee" is the carpus.—**2.** Especially the carpal bones or carpalia, collectively considered; a number of small irregularly nodular bones intervening between the bones of the antebrachium and those of the metacarpus, and constituting the proximal division of the skeleton of the manus or hand. In man the carpus consists of 8 bones in 2 rows of 4 each, viz.: in the proximal row from the radial to the ulnar side, the scaphoid, semi-lunar, cuneiform, and pisiform; in the distal row, the trapezium, trapezoid, magnum, and unciform. In other vertebrates the number of bones varies much; in birds the free carpals are normally reduced to two. See *hand.* **3.** In *Crustacea*, the fifth joint of the normally 7-jointed leg, between the meros and the propodos.—**4.** In *entom.*, a name sometimes applied to the pterostigma or colored spot on the anterior edge of the wings in many insects.



Right Carpus of a Chelonian (*Chelydra*), showing nearly symmetrical disposition of the carpal bones. *R*, radius; *U*, ulna. The proximal series are: *r*, radiale; *u*, ulnare; *i*, intermedium; *c*, centrale; 1–5, the five carpalia, or distal carpals, known as carpale 1, carpale II, etc.; I–V, the corresponding metacarpals.

carquaise (kär-kāz′), *n.* [F., also *carcaise:* see *carcass.*] An annealing-arch used in the manufacture of plate-glass. *E. H. Knight.*

carquenet†, *n.* See *carcanet.*

Carraccesque, *a.* See *Caraccesque.*

carrack, *n.* See *carack.*

carrageen, carragheen (kar′ạ-gēn), *n.* [From *Carragheen*, near Waterford in Ireland, where it abounds.] A marine alga very common on rocks and stones on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. It is a very variable weed, with a flat dichotomously branching frond of a deep purple-brown color and of a cartilaginous texture. When dried and exposed to sunlight it becomes whitish, and in this condition is known as *Irish moss*, and is used for making soups, blanc-mange, size, etc. Also spelled *carageen, caragheen, carrigeen.*

carrageenin, carrageenine (kar-ạ-gē′nin), *n.* [< *carrageen* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] The mucilaginous constituent of carrageen, represented by some chemists under the formula $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$, and, like starch, sugar, etc., appearing to be a carbohydrate. Also *caragenin, lichinin.*

carragheen, *n.* See *carrageen.*

carraine†, *n.* A Middle English form of *carrion.*

carrall†, *n.* An old form of *carol*^{2}.

Carrarese (kar-ạ-rēs′ or -rēz′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Carrara in Italy.

Obstacles were thrown in Michelangelo's way, and the hostility of the *Carrarese* workmen was excited against him. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 276, note.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Carrara.

carrat†, *n.* A former spelling of *carat.*

carraway, *n.* See *caraway.*

carrawitchet, *n.* See *carriwitchet.*

carre^1†, **carre**^{2}†, etc. See *car*^{1}, etc.

carré (ka-rā′), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *carrer*, make square: see *quadrate.*] A vegetable tracing-paper, in size 18 by 22 inches.

carreau (ka-rō′), *n.*; pl. *carreaux* (-rōz′). [F., < OF. *carrel:* see *carrel*^{1}, *quarrel*^{2}.] **1**†. A dart; a quarrel.—**2.** An old French game, similar to bowls. *Strutt.*—**3.** A square of glass, especially a small one, used in ornamental glazing.

carrel^1 (kar′el), *n.* [< OF. *carrel*, also *quarrel* (> ME. *quarel*, E. *quarrel*^{2}), later *carreau*, *quarreau*, F. *carreau* = Pr. *cairel* = OCat. *quadrel* = Sp. *quadrillo* = It. *quadrello*, < ML. *quadrellus*, a square tile, a dart: see *quarrel*^{2}. Cf. *carlet.*] **1.** Same as *quarrel*^{2}.—**2.** A mixed fabric of silk and worsted used in the sixteenth century. *Fairholt.*—**3.** [Appar. a 'square' inclosure; but cf. *carol*^{2}.] A closet or pew in a monastery.

carrel^2† (kar′el), *n.* Same as *carol*^{2}.

carrelage (kar′el-ạ̄j), *n.* [F., < OF. *carrel*, a square, pane (see *carrel*^{1}), + *-age.*] Tiling in general; specifically, the decorated tiling in terra-cotta in use in the middle ages for floors and the like, and imitated in modern times. See *tile*, and *encaustic tile*, under *encaustic.*

carrell† (kar′el), *n.* Same as *carol*^{2}.

carriable (kar′i-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *carry* + *-able.*] Capable of being carried. *Sherwood.*

carriage (kar′ạ̄j), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cariage*, < ME. *cariage*, burden, baggage, transport, < OF. *cariage*, *chariage*, mod. F. *charriage* (> Pg. *carruagem*, a carriage, cart, = It. *carriagio*, baggage; ML. *cariagium*, act or price of transporting), < *carier*, carry: see *carry.* The concrete sense of 'vehicle' is partly due to *caroche*, q. v.] **1.** The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying.

> Fil nat thy spone, lest in the *cariage*
> It went beside, whiche were nat commendable.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

The *carriage* of sounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

The Streets be appointed and set forth very commodious and handsome, both for *carriage*, and also against the winds. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

Specifically—2. The carrying of goods, persons, etc.; the business of transportation.

I then affirm that, if in time of war our business had the good fortune to increase, and at the same time a large, nay the largest proportion of *carriage* had been engrossed by neutral nations, it ought not in itself to have been considered as a circumstance of distress.
Burke, Late State of Nation.

3†. That which is carried; goods transported; load; burden; freight; baggage.

After those days we took up our *carriages*, and went up to Jerusalem. Acts xxi. 15.

David left his *carriage* in the hand of the keeper of the *carriage*. 1 Sam. xvii. 22.

The marchants of Constantinople aduised me . . . to by uncouered cartes of mine owne (such as the Russians carrie their skins in), and to put all our *carriages*, which I would daylie take out, into them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 94.

The coachman rashly driving on,
Till coach and *carriage* both are quite o'erthrown.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 1.

4. In *Scots law*, the service of a horse and cart.—5. The price or expense of carrying.

The *carriage* of letters will be very cheap.
Addison, The Newspaper.

6. That which is used for carrying or transporting, especially on or over a solid surface. (*a*) A wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of persons.

A landau drove up, a magnificent yellow *carriage*.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxxvi.

(*b*) A wheeled stand or support: commonly in composition: as, a gun-*carriage*, a block-*carriage* for mortars, etc. See *gun-carriage*.

Six 6-in. 4½-ton broadside guns, mounted on Vavasseur *carriages*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8695.

(*c*) Any part of a machine which carries another part: as, the *carriage* of a mule-spinner, a shafting, a type-writer, etc. (*d*) That part of the frame of the old hand printing-press which supported and carried the form of types on the bed (or coffin, as it was then called), in its movement to and from the platen or impressing surface. Hand-presses are now made without carriage-frames, and with ribs running in grooved rails. (*e*) In *carp.*, the timber-frame which supports the steps of a wooden stair. (*f*) The straps or bands by which the sword was hung from the waist-belt in the sixteenth century. See *hanger*.

Ham. What call you the *carriages?* . . .
Osr. The *carriages*, sir, are the hangers.
Ham. The phrase would be more german to the matter, if we could carry cannon by our sides. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

7†. The act of carrying or taking from an enemy; conquest; acquisition.

Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that by the *carriage* . . . of that the other cities would . . . be yielded. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

8†. Tax; imposition.

By pryvey raveyns or by comune tributus or *cariages*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

9. The manner of carrying or managing one's person; hence, behavior; conduct; deportment; manners.

A sad face, a reverend *carriage*, a slow tongue.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

This afternoon Mr. Waith was with me, and did tell me much concerning the Chest, which I am resolved to look into; and I perceive he is sensible of Sir W. Batten's *carriage;* and is pleased to see any thing work against him.
Pepys, Diary, I. 308.

But, sir, your air is noble — something so liberal in your *carriage*, with so penetrating an eye, and so bewitching a smile! *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

10†. The act or manner of carrying out business; management.

The violent *carriage* of it
Will clear, or end, the business.
Shak., W. T., iii. 1.

They observed in the sachem much state, great command over his men, and marvellous wisdom in his answers and the *carriage* of the whole treaty.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 229.

11†. Bearing; import; tenor; meaning.

The Hebrew text hath no other *carriage*.
Time's Storehouse, p. 112.

As, by the same cov'nant
And *carriage* of the article design'd,
His [moiety] fell to Hamlet. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Well, now you know the *carriage* of the business,
Your constancy is all that is required.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

12. In *equity practice*, control or conduct. It implies the priority of right to go forward with a proceeding in the prosecution of which others also are interested.

The party which is entrusted with the execution of the dedimus is said to have the *carriage* of the commission, and if the first commission is lost by reason of the default or neglect of the party who had the *carriage* of it, the *carriage* of the second will be given to the adverse party.
D. G. Lubé.

13. A drain; a furrow cut for the purpose of carrying off water. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]—14. A customary dry measure used for lime, consisting of 64 heaped bushels.—**Composite carriage**, a railway-carriage made up of compartments of different classes, as first, second, and third: in use in England and on the continent of Europe.—**Sea-coast carriage**, a carriage for supporting heavy guns, used on the seaboard. These carriages are not used for transportation.—**State carriage**, the carriage of a prince or sovereign, used when he appears publicly in state.=**Syn. 9.** *Deportment*, *Demeanor*, etc. See *behavior*.

carriageable (kar'ā̤j-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *carriage* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being conveyed in a carriage or carriages.—2. Passable by carriages.

We drove on for some distance over an old Roman road, as *carriageable* as when it was built.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 232.

carriage-bridge (kar'ā̤j-brij), *n.* *Milit.*, a bridge made to be moved on wheels, for use in attacking fortifications.

carriage-company (kar'ā̤j-kum″pạ-ni), *n.* People who keep their carriages; persons wealthy enough to pay visits, etc., in their own carriages.

There is no phrase more elegant and to my taste than that in which people are described as "seeing a great deal of *carriage-company*." *Thackeray*, Newcomes, ix.

carriaged† (kar'ā̤jd), *a.* [< *carriage*, *n.*, 9, + *-ed*^{2}.] Behaved; mannered. See *carriage*, 9.

A fine lady, . . . very well *carriaged* and mighty discreet.
Pepys, Diary, June 14, 1664.

carriage-free (kar'ā̤j-frē), *a.* Free of charge for carriage.

carriage-guard (kar'ā̤j-gärd), *n.* A plate on the bed of a carriage where the fore wheel rubs when the carriage is turned.

carriage-lock (kar'ā̤j-lok), *n.* A brake for a carriage. *E. H. Knight.*

carriage-piece (kar'ā̤j-pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the slanting pieces on which the steps of a wooden staircase are laid.

carriage-spring (kar'ā̤j-spring), *n.* A spring fitted to the gearing of a carriage. The term is applied especially to fine springs used on light vehicles, as distinguished from wagon-springs and car-springs. When of metal they are usually classed as elliptical and C springs, the two kinds being combined and used in a great variety of ways. Wood is used for springs in the side-bar system of suspension and in the buckboard, and is sometimes combined in both cases with steel springs. See *side-bar* and *buckboard*.

carriageway (kar'ā̤j-wā), *n.* The part of a road, street, or bridge intended to be used by wheeled vehicles; a roadway.

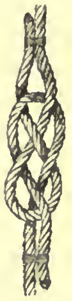
In 1845 the area of the *carriage-way* of the city was estimated at 418,000 square yards. *Mayhew.*

carriboo, *n.* See *caribou*.

carrick^1 (kar'ik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The ball or block of wood used in the game of shinty.—2. The game of shinty. [Scotch.]

carrick^2 (kar'ik), *n.* See *carack*.

carrick-bend (kar'ik-bend), *n.* *Naut.*, a particular kind of knot for joining two cables or hawsers.


Carrick-bend.

carrick-bitt (kar'ik-bit), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the bitts which support the windlass.

carried (kar'id), *p. a.* 1. So abstracted as to lose the power of attention to matters at hand.—2. In an impaired state of mind; not in full possession of one's mental powers, as an effect of fever.

He [David Deans] was heard to mutter something about national defections, right-hand extremes, and left-hand fallings-off; but, as May Hettly observed, his head was *carried* at the time.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlix.

3. Elevated in mind; transported with joy or some other strong emotion; beside one's self. [Obsolete or Scotch in these uses.]

They lose their own souls, whilst covetously *carried*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 596.

All are passionate, and furiously *carried* sometimes.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 328.

carrier^1 (kar'i-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carryer*, *carryar*, *carier*, < ME. *caryare;* < *carry* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which carries or conveys.

The air . . . is . . . a *carrier* of sounds.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The oxidation in the body is carried on by the tissues themselves; . . . the blood is merely a *carrier*, and the lungs are the vehicle of discharge.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 198.

Specifically—2. One who for hire undertakes the conveyance of goods or persons. The law distinguishes between *common carriers* and *private* or *special carriers*. One who carries not as a business, but only on occasion by special agreement, is termed a *private* or *special carrier*. One who holds himself out as a carrier, inviting the employment of the public generally, is a *common carrier*. He is bound to serve without favoritism all who desire to employ him, and is liable for the safety of goods intrusted to him, except by losses from the act of God or from public enemies, or unless special exemption has been agreed upon; and in respect to the safety of passengers carried he is liable for injuries which he might have prevented by special care. The most familiar classes of common carriers are railroad companies, stage-coach proprietors, expressmen, truckmen, ship-owners, steamboat-lines, lightermen, and ferrymen. The special rules of liability which the law, for reasons of public policy, imposes on common carriers have not been applied in their full extent to the business of drovers, owners of tow-boats, log-drivers, and others who do not literally carry the property intrusted to them; nor are telegraph companies deemed common carriers in respect to the messages they transmit.

3. A carrier-pigeon.—4†. One who manages or arranges affairs.

A master of the duel, a *carrier* of the differences.
B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated.

5. In *mach.*: (*a*) A piece of iron fixed by a set-screw on the end of a shaft or spindle to be turned in a lathe, or to a mandrel on which a round object is driven for the purpose of being turned; a lathe-dog. A projection in the center-chuck or face-plate drives the carrier around. (*b*) The distributing-roller of a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) A roller between the drum and the feeding-rollers of a scribbling-machine, for spinning wool. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) In a braiding-machine, a spool- or bobbin-holder which follows in a curved path intersecting the paths of other bobbins, and so lays up the thread into a braid. *E. H. Knight.* (*e*) A hoist, as the mold-carrier in sugar-works. (*f*) Part of the breech-action of a magazine-gun. See *carrier-ring*.—6. An oyster that will bear transportation well. [U. S.]—**Barbary carrier.** Same as *barb*^{3}, 2.—**Carrier's sauce**, poor man's sauce. See *sauce*.

carrier^2†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *career*.

carrier-bird (kar'i-ėr-bėrd), *n.* Same as *carrier-pigeon*.

As light as *carrier-birds* in air.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxv.

carrier-pigeon (kar'i-ėr-pij″ọn), *n.* A pigeon of a particular breed trained to convey from one place to another written messages tied to the neck or wing, or more commonly to the leg. The destination of the message must be some point near the pigeon's home, whither it will fly back from any place to which it has been carried; hence it is also called the *homing-pigeon*. The distance from which it will return to its home, when in perfect condition, may be a thousand miles or more.

Prayer is Innocence's friend; and willingly flieth incessant
'Twixt the earth and the sky, the *carrier-pigeon* of heaven.
Longfellow, Children of the Lord's Supper.

carrier-ring (kar'i-ėr-ring), *n.* A steel ring for supporting the breech-screw of a steel field-piece when it is withdrawn from its position in the breech and is swung round to open the breech for loading.

The stops, which are fitted into the *carrier-ring* . . . and hold the plug when the *carrier-ring* is swung back.
Report of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., 1884, p. 512.

carrier-shell (kar'i-ėr-shel), *n.* A name of shells of the family *Phoridæ*, as *Xenophora conchylophora*, given because they attach to themselves foreign bodies, as shells, stones, and corals. Also called *conchologist* and *mineralogist*.

Carrier-shell (*Xenophora conchylophora*).

carrik†, **carrike**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *carack*.

carrion (kar'i-ọn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *carion*, *caryon*, also *caroin*, *caroyne*, *careyne*, *carayne*, *caraigne*, *caren*, etc., < OF. *caroigne*, *charoigne*, *carongne*, F. *carogne* = Pr. *caronha* = Sp. *carroña* = It. *carogna*, < ML. *caronia*, a carcass, < L. *caro*, flesh: see *carnal*.] I. *n.* 1†. A dead body; a corpse; a carcass; flesh.

The chirche schal haue my *careyne* and kepe mi bones.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 84.

They did eat the dead *carrions* and one another soon after. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Ravens are seen in flocks where a *carrion* lies.
Sir W. Temple.

Hence—2. A mere carcass: used of a living person, as a term of contempt.

That foolish *carrion*, Mistress Quickly.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Yon island *carrions*, desperate of their bones,
Ill-favour'dly become the morning field.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

3. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.

As one
That smells a foul-flesh'd agaric in the holt,
And deems it *carrion* of some woodland thing.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

II.† *a.* Dead and putrefying, as a carcass.

> *Carrion* men groaning for burial. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

carrion-beetle (kar′i-o̤n-bē″tl), *n.* A necrophagous coleopter; a beetle that feeds upon or deposits its eggs in carrion.

carrion-crow (kar′i-o̤n-krō), *n.* **1.** The common crow of Europe, *Corvus corone:* so called because it often feeds on carrion. See cut under *crow.*—**2.** The urubu or black vulture of America, *Catharista atrata,* a common bird of the southern United States, resembling the turkey-buzzard, and feeding entirely upon carrion.—**3.** The common crow of America, *Corvus americanus.*—**4.** A name of the European rook, *Corvus frugilegus.*

carrion-feeder (kar′i-o̤n-fē″dėr), *n.* An animal that feeds upon carrion: said especially of vultures and caracaras. *Darwin.*

carrion-flower (kar′i-o̤n-flou″ėr), *n.* A name given to various plants the flowers of which have an offensive carrion-like odor, especially to species of the genus *Stapelia* and to *Smilax herbacea.*

carrion-hawk (kar′i-o̤n-hâk), *n.* A hawk or other bird of prey that feeds upon carrion; one of the *Cathartidæ* or *Polyborinæ,* as a condor, turkey-vulture, or caracara. *Darwin.*

carrion-vulture (kar′i-o̤n-vul″t̤ūr), *n.* A vulture that feeds on carrion; especially, an American vulture of the family *Cathartidæ:* as, "condors, like other *carrion-vultures,*" *Darwin.*

carritch (kar′ich), *n.* [Also written *caritch,* and in quasi-plural form *caritches,* a humorous perversion of *catechism,* q. v.] A catechism. [Scotch.]

carriwitchet (kar′i-wich-et), *n.* [Also spelled *carrawitchet, carawitchet, carwhichet,* prob., like *carritch,* a humorous perversion of *catechism,* q. v.] An absurd question; a quibble; a conundrum; a pun; a piece of jocularity or facetiousness. [Obsolete or rare.]

> A bare clinch will serve the turn; a *carwichet,* a quarter-quibble, or a pun. *Dryden,* The Wild Gallant, i. 1.
>
> He has all sorts of echoes, rebuses, chronograms, etc., besides *carwhichets,* clenches, and quibbles. *Butler.*
>
> Sir John had always his budget full of punns, conundrums, and *carrawitchets.* *Arbuthnot.*
>
> Fun, pun, conundrum, *carriwitchet.*
> *Garrick,* Correspondence, etc., II. 296.

carro (kär′ō), *n.* [It., prop. a cart-load: see *car*^{1}.] A wine measure of Lombardy and Nice, equal to 130 United States (wine) gallons, 108 imperial gallons, or 492.5 liters.

carroccio (ka-roch′iō), *n.* [It., a car, carriage, coach, aug. of *carro,* a car: see *caroche* and *car*^{1}.] The car of war, on which the standard was borne into battle, peculiar to the Italian republics of the middle ages.

> The *carroccio,* or "great car," that bore the standard of the commune, was a symbol of independence widely in use among the free cities of Italy. Its invention is ascribed to Eriberto, Archbishop of Milan in the eleventh century.
> *C. E. Norton,* Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 110.

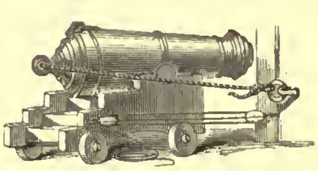
carrock, *n.* See *carack.*

carrol†, *n.* See *carol*^{1}, *carol*^{2}.

carrollite (kar′o̤-līt), *n.* [< *Carroll* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A sulphid of copper and cobalt obtained from Carroll county, Maryland.

carrom, *n.* and *v.* See *carom.*

carronade (kar-o̤-nād′), *n.* [< *Carron,* in Scotland, where it was first made, + *-ade*^{1}, as in *grenade,* etc.; hence F. *caronade* = Sp. Pg. *caronada.*] A short piece of ordnance having a large caliber and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar.


Carronade.

carron-oil (kar′o̤n-oil), *n.* A liniment composed of linseed-oil and lime-water: so called from being much used for burns at the Carron Iron Works in Stirlingshire, Scotland.

carroon^{1}, *n.* See *caroon.*

carroon^{2} (ka-rön′), *n.* [Also in corrupt form *caroome;* prob. < OF. *carron,* F. *charron,* < ML. *caro(n-)* for **carro(n-),* a wagon-maker, cartwright, prob. also (like the similar L. *carpentarius,* a wagon-maker: see *carpenter*) a cart-driver, < L. *carrus,* a car, cart: see *car*^{1}.] A license from the lord mayor of London to keep a cart. *Wharton.*

carrosse†, *n.* See *caroche.*

carrot (kar′o̤t), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carot, carote;* = G. *carotte, karotte,* < F. *carote,* now *carotte* = It. *carota,* < L. *carota,* prob. < Gr. καρωτόν, a carrot.] **1.** The common name of plants of the umbelliferous genus *Daucus,* the best-known species, *D. Carota,* yielding in cultivation the vegetable of the same name. It is a native of Europe and northern Asia, and was used as a vegetable in early times. The wild carrot is the same species growing spontaneously in the fields, where it becomes a noxious weed with a small and tough white root. The seeds are used as a diuretic and stimulant. The native carrot of Australia is *D. brachiatus.* See cut under *Daucus.*
2. The tap-root of *Daucus Carota,* cultivated for the table and for cattle. There are numerous varieties, differing much in size and shape. The grated root is used in poultices for ulcers, and the juice for the coloring of butter.
3. A solid round piece of rock, cut out in a hole made by a machine-drill: called in the United States, and often in England, a *core.*—**4.** *pl.* Rolls of tobacco formed by placing the moist prepared leaves together in large handfuls, and winding about them grasses or strips of dry fibrous wood, thus partially consolidating the leaves, so that they require only to be ground, or rasped and sifted, to make the finest and purest snuff, called *rappee.*—**5.** *pl.* [From the resemblance of color.] Yellowish-red hair on a human being. [Slang.]—**Candy** or **Cretan carrot,** the *Athamanta Cretensis,* an umbelliferous species of the Levant, the seeds of which have properties similar to those of *Daucus Carota.*—**Deadly carrot,** the *Thapsia Garganica,* an umbellate of southern Europe, an acrid irritant, formerly used in plasters for the relief of rheumatic and other local pains.—**Oil of carrot,** a volatile oil, whose composition is not known with certainty, obtained in small quantity by distilling the roots of carrots with water.

carrot (kar′o̤t), *v. t.* [< *carrot, n.,* the oil of carrot being one of the preparations used for this purpose.] Among furriers, to dress, as a pelt, by rubbing a preparation into it designed to preserve it from the ravages of insects.

> Staple furs . . . dressed, *carroted,* and cut from the skin.
> *Encyc. Brit.,* IX. 837.

carrotiness (kar′o̤t-i-nes), *n.* [< *carroty* + *-ness.*] The condition of being of a carroty or reddish-yellow color; especially, this condition of the hair.

carrot-tree (kar′o̤t-trē), *n.* A curious, somewhat woody, umbelliferous plant, *Monizia edulis,* found only upon the uninhabited islands lying southeast of Madeira, on high cliffs overhanging the sea. The roots are sometimes used for food in case of need by temporary sojourners upon the islands.

carroty (kar′o̤t-i), *a.* [< *carrot* + *-y*^{1}.] Like a carrot in color: an epithet given to yellowish or reddish hair.

carrousel (kar′ö-zel), *n.* [F.] **1.** See *carousal*^{2}, 1.—**2.** A merry-go-round (which see). Also written *carousal, carousel.*

carrow^{1}† (kar′ō), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *carach,* cunning, deceitful, < *car,* a twist, turn, trick.] In Ireland, one who wandered about and made his living by cards and dice; a strolling gamester. *Spenser.*

carrow^{2} (kar′ō), *n.* [Cf. *caruca, carue.*] An ancient Irish subdivision of land.

> The Ceathran-hadh, *carrow* or quarter.
> *W. K. Sullivan,* O'Curry.

carr-swallow, *n.* See *car-swallow.*

carruca, *n.* See *caruca.*

carrucage†, *n.* See *carucage.*

carrucate†, *n.* See *carucate.*

carry (kar′i), *v.;* pret. and pp. *carried,* ppr. *carrying.* [Early mod. E. also *carrie, cary, carie,* < ME. *carien,* < OF. *carier, caroier* (> F. *charrier,* also *charroyer*) = Pr. *carregar* = OCat. *carrejar* = OSp. *carrear* = It. *carreggiare* (ML. *carricare*), carry, orig. transport in a vehicle, < L. *carrus* (> OF. *car,* etc.), a cart, car: see *car*^{1}. Hence, from ML. *carricare,* ult. E. *caricature, cark, cargo, charge,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bear or convey from a starting-point, or in going; take along or transport by the use of physical strength or means; move or cause to be moved along with one: as, to *carry* a cane in the hand, or goods in a ship.

> When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away.
> Ps. xlix. 17.
>
> They will *carry* their riches upon the shoulders of young asses. Isa. xxx. 6.
>
> Nay, daughter, *carry* the wine in; we will drink within.
> *Shak.,* M. W. of W., i. 1.

2. To be the means of conveying; serve as the vehicle of, or as a transporting or transmitting agency for: as, a ship or a wagon *carries* goods to market; the wind *carried* the ship out of her course; the atmosphere *carries* sounds.

> Her own feet shall *carry* her afar off to sojourn.
> Isa. xiii. 7.
>
> I must *carry* her word quickly.
> *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iii. 5.
>
> We shall probably not be far wrong in saying that the Thames *carries* down to the sea, every year, 14 million cubic feet of solid matter. *Huxley,* Physiog., p. 148.

3. To lead or conduct in going; escort, urge, or drive along: as, to *carry* off a friend, or a squad of prisoners.

> And he *carried* away all his cattle. Gen. xxi. 18.
>
> Why hast thou dealt thus with us, to *carry* us forth out of Egypt? Ex. xiv. 11.
>
> I *carried* him home to dinner with me.
> *Smollett,* Roderick Random, lxviii.

4. To lead or project in a specified direction, physically or mentally; direct or continue to or toward some point in space, time, or contemplation: as, to *carry* forward a line of survey, or an undertaking; he *carried* his history, or his readers, back to the remotest times; he *carried* his theory to its logical result.

> Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible distance.
> *Sir M. Hale,* Orig. of Mankind.
>
> War was to be diverted from Greece by being *carried* into Asia. *Mitford.*
>
> Nothing short of a miracle could *carry* far the improvements which have been attempted and in part begun.
> *Brougham.*
>
> Like all beliefs found successful in one subject, it was *carried* over into another. *W. K. Clifford,* Lectures, I. 143.

Hence—**5.** To impel; drive: as, the gale *carried* the fleet out of its course.—**6.** To put or place forward; transfer to an advanced position or stage: as, to *carry* a case into court, or up to the supreme court; in adding, we set down the units and *carry* the tens (that is, transfer them to the next column in advance).—**7.** To conduct; manage: often with an indefinite *it:* as, to *carry* matters with a high hand; he *carried it* bravely: archaic, except with *on:* as, to *carry on* business. See phrases below.

> Will the elephant Ajax *carry it* thus?
> *Shak.,* T. and C., ii. 3.
>
> We have *carried* the business nobly.
> *Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, i. 2.
>
> He being reconciled the day before, all things were *carried* very lovingly amongst all.
> *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 91.

8. To bear to a consummation; conduct to a desired or a successful issue; gain or achieve by management: as, to *carry* a legislative measure, or an election; to *carry* out one's purpose.

> I look by her means for a reformation,
> And such a one, and such a rare way *carried,*
> That all the world shall wonder at.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Valentinian, i. 2.
>
> You must either *carry* the Bill, or make it as clear as day that you have done all in your power to do so.
> *Sydney Smith,* To the Countess Grey.

9. To gain by effort or contest; gain possession or control of; succeed in gaining or taking; take or win from or as from an enemy; capture: as, to *carry* a fortress by assault; to *carry* a district in an election; to *carry* off a prize.

> Gonsalvo, availing himself of these friendly dispositions, pushed forward his successes, *carrying* one stronghold after another. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.
>
> The Republicans had *carried* the country upon an issue in which ethics were more distinctly and visibly mingled with politics than usual. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 157.

Hence—**10.** To succeed in electing: as, to *carry* a candidate. [Eng.]—**11.** To lead or draw mentally; transport, urge, or impel the mind of; influence to a course of action, thought, or feeling: as, the speaker *carried* his audience with him; his passion *carried* him away or astray; he was *carried* out of himself.

> Why doth thine heart *carry* thee away? Job xv. 12.
>
> Ill-nature, passion, and revenge will *carry* them too far in punishing others. *Locke.*

12. To bear up and support, whether in motion or at rest; move, hold, or sustain the mass or weight of: as, to *carry* the body gracefully; he *carries* his wounded arm in a sling; the bridge *carries* a permanent load of so many tons; the wall cannot *carry* such a weight.

> To *carry* up the body faire, is decent, and doth shew
> A comely grace in any one, Where ever he doth goe.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 295.
>
> Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist.

13. To bear, or bear about, as a fixed or inherent accompaniment, physical or moral; hold as an appurtenance, quality, or characteristic: as, he *carries* a bullet in his body; his opinions *carry* great weight.

> No man hath . . . an attaint but he *carries* some stain of it. *Shak.,* T. and C., i. 2.

The name
Of friend's too narrow for him, and I want
A word that *carries* more divinity.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, I. 1.

In some vegetables we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

14. To hold or bear the charge of; keep in possession or on hand for disposal or management: as, to *carry* a large stock of goods; to *carry* stocks or bonds for a customer.—15. Reflexively, to behave; demean; deport. [Now rare in this sense, *bear* being used instead.]

He *carried himself* so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

16†. To hold or entertain as an opinion; uphold.

Divers other foul errors were discovered, which had been secretly *carried* by way of inquiry, but after were maintained by Mrs. Hutchinson and others. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 304.

17†. To bear up under; endure; undergo.

Is it in the power
Of flesh and blood to *carry* this, and live?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

Carry arms (*milit.*), an order to a company or regiment directing the musket or rifle to be held in the right hand, the barrel nearly vertical and resting in the hollow of the shoulder with the guard to the front, the arm hanging its full length near the body, the thumb and forefinger embracing the guard, the stock just under the hammer being grasped by the remaining fingers, with the little finger resting on the hammer.—**To carry a bone in the mouth.** See *bone*^{1}.—**To carry a scent**, in *fox-hunting*, to follow the scent.—**To carry away.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to break off: as, the ship has *carried away* her jib-boom (that is, has broken it off). Also said of a rope or chain parted by violence.

A spar is *carried away* when it is broken or disabled. *Qualtrough*, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 244.

(*b*) Figuratively, to transport; absorb the attention of; lead astray or beyond bounds: as, to be *carried away* by music; his passion *carried* him *away*.

Carried away by the delusions of fancy, I almost imagine myself surrounded by the shades of the departed, and holding sweet converse with the worthies of antiquity. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

To carry a weather helm (*naut.*), to keep the helm, or have it kept, as a ship, a little to the windward side in steering a straight course, close-hauled.—**To carry coals**†, to bear injuries; put up with an affront.

Gregory, o' my word, we'll not *carry coals*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1.

To carry coals to Newcastle, to take things to a place where they already abound, Newcastle being in a great coal-producing region; hence, to perform unnecessary labor; lose one's labor.—**To carry it off**, to bear out; face through; brazen a thing out.—**To carry off.** (*a*) To remove to a distance. (*b*) To kill: as, to be *carried off* by sickness.

This was followed by a fit of sickness, which had like to have *carried* her *off* last winter. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

To carry on, to manage or be engaged in; continue to prosecute; keep in progress: as, to *carry on* husbandry or war; to *carry on* a person's business in his absence.

They endeavoured in the War time to have Printed Monthly Transactions or Memoires after the manner of ours in London; but could not *carry* them *on* above two Volumes or Years, for without great Correspondence this can hardly be done. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 78.

To carry one's bat, in *cricket*, not to be put out: said of that one of the last two batsmen on one side who, though not put out, has to cease playing when his partner is put out.—**To carry out.** (*a*) To bear from within.

When I have said good-night for evermore,
And you see me *carried out* from the threshold of the door.
Tennyson, May Queen, ii.

(*b*) To prosecute to the end; bring to a consummation; accomplish; finish; execute: as, he *carried out* his purpose.—**To carry the day**, to be successful against opposition; triumph, as or as if in battle.

In the mind of a mental pathologist the progress of spiritualism, with its revived thirst for miracles, might awaken unpleasant recollections of the second century—the eve of the era when St. Gregory Thaumaturgus *carried the day* against the protests of the Roman Huxleys and Carpenters. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 475.

To carry the house (*theat.*), to gain enthusiastic applause from all parts of the house; gain the favor or approval of all present.—**To carry the wind**, in the *manège*, to toss the nose as high as the ears: said of a horse.—**To carry the world before one**, to meet with uninterrupted success; be very successful in spite of opposition.

Gentlemen with broad chests and ambitious intentions do sometimes disappoint their friends by failing to *carry the world before them*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

To carry through, to support to the end; sustain or keep from falling or failing; accomplish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as a bearer; be employed in transportation.

A horse cannot fetch, but only *carry*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

2. To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse. When a horse holds his head high, with an arching neck, he is said to *carry well;* when he lowers his head too much, he is said to *carry low.*
3. To act as a conductor; be a guiding or impelling agent.

Those flames of lusts which haue come from hell, and *carrie* thither. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

4. To propel a missile; exert propelling force: as, a gun or mortar *carries* well or ill.

If any man impute these victories of ours to the longbow, as *carrying* further, piercing more strongly, and quicker of discharge than the French crossbow; my answer is ready. *Raleigh*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 71.

5†. To behave or deport one's self.

He *carried* so mutinously and seditiously, as that he was for the same, and for his turbulent carriages towards both magistrates and ministers, in the presence of the court, sentenced to find sureties for his good behaviour.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 203.

6. In *falconry*, to fly away with the quarry: said of a hawk.—7. In *hunting*, to run on ground or hoar frost which sticks to the feet, as a hare.—8†. To ride.

Thus in peryl, & payne, & plytes ful harde,
Bi contrary *caryeȝ* this knyȝt, tyl kryst-masse euen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 734.

To carry on. (*a*) *Naut.*, to continue carrying a large spread of canvas.

A vessel close hauled could have shown no more than a single close-reefed sail; but as we were going before it [the wind], we could *carry on*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 386.

(*b*) To conduct one's self in a wild, frolicsome, or thoughtless manner; riot; frolic. [Colloq.]

Master Jeremy *carried on* so and laughed.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 380.

To fetch and carry. See *fetch*.

carry (kar'i), *n.*; pl. *carries* (-iz). [< *carry, v.*] 1. Land which separates navigable waters and across which a canoe or other boat must be carried; a detour around obstructions in a stream; a portage.—2. The act of carrying a canoe or boat and its freight over land separating navigable waters, or around obstructions in a stream.—3. The motion of the clouds as they are carried by the wind; the clouds themselves thus carried; cloud-drift. [Scotch.]

The *carry* is now brisk from the west.
Caledonian Mercury.

Hence—4. The firmament or sky. [Scotch.]

Mirk and rainy is the night,
No a starn in a' the *carry*. *Tannahill.*

5. A wagon. [Prov. Eng.]—6. In *falconry*, the manner in which a hawk flies away with the quarry.—7. The position of a weapon when the military command to carry arms is complied with: as, to bring a rifle to the *carry*.

carryall (kar'i-âl), *n.* [Altered from *cariole*, simulating *carry* + *all*.] A light, covered, four-wheeled family carriage, with two seats, drawn by one horse. [U. S.]

carrying (kar'i-ing), *a.* and *n.* [Ppr. and verbal n. of *carry, v.*] I. *a.* 1. Bearing; conveying; supporting: as, the *carrying* capacity of a vessel.—2. Requiring or necessitating portage.

The waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the *carrying* places between them, . . . were made common highways and forever free.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 114.

II. *n.* The act of bearing or conveying; the business of transportation.—**Carrying-cloth.** Same as *bearing-cloth*.—**Carrying-trade**, the trade or business of transporting goods, especially by water, from country to country, or from place to place.

With the exception of the railway interest, no branch of business has increased so rapidly within recent years as the ocean *carrying trade*.
D. A. Wells, Merchant Marine, p. 43.

carrying-on (kar'i-ing-on), *n.* 1. Frolicsome or riotous behavior: usually in the plural, *carryings-on*. [Colloq.]—2. *Naut.*, the keeping of an excessive press of sail on a ship.

carry-tale† (kar'i-tāl), *n.* A tale-bearer.

Some *carry-tale*, some please-man, some slight zany, . . .
Told our intents before. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

carsackie (kär-sak'i), *n.* A coarse loose jacket with a waist-band, worn by workmen over their clothes; a jumper. [Scotch.]

carse^1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cress*.

carse^2 (kärs), *n.* [Sc., formerly *kers, kerss;* perhaps a pl. form of *car*, a bog or fen, low wet land: see *car*^{2}. Cf. W. *cors*, bog, fen, *corsen* = Bret. *cors, corsen*, bog-plant. The Gael. *cars, carse*, seems to be borrowed from Sc.] In Scotland, a stretch of fertile alluvial land along the side of a stream; the low-lying part of a valley that is watered by a river, as distinguished from the higher grounds: as, the *carse* of Gowrie; the *carse* of Stirling. Carses are now regarded by geologists as raised beaches or terraces.

carse^3 (kärs), *n.* A dry measure formerly used in some parts of France.

car-seal (kär'sēl), *n.* A clasp of soft metal designed to bind the ends of a wire passed through the lock of the door of a freight-car. By means of a hand-tool the clasp is firmly joined to the ends of the wire, thus sealing the door, which cannot be opened without cutting the wire or breaking the seal.

car-spring (kär'spring), *n.* A spring serving to lessen the jar of a railroad-car. The devices used for this purpose are exceedingly numerous, consisting of elastic cushions, levers, or plates like ordinary carriage-springs, crimped plates, spiral and helical springs, etc.

car-standard (kär'stan"dąrd), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a standard borne on a four-wheeled car. See *carroccio*.

car-starter (kär'stär"tėr), *n.* 1. A device by which the momentum of a street-car is utilized in overcoming its inertia in starting again after stopping: this is usually effected by means of springs.—2. One who gives the order or signal for starting a horse-car or railway-train at a station; a car- or train-despatcher.

car-swallow, carr-swallow (kar'swol"ō), *n.* [Prob. < *car*^{2}, a marshy place (where it always breeds), + *swallow*.] A name of the black tern, *Sterna* or *Hydrochelidon fissipes*.

cart (kärt), *n.* [< ME. *cart, kart*, < AS. *cræt*, transposed from **cært*, = D. *krat, kret* = Icel. *kartr;* of Celtic origin: < W. *cart* = Gael. and Ir. *cairt*, a cart, dim. of Ir. *carr* = Gael. *car*, a car: see *car*^{1}, and cf. *charet, chariot*.] 1†. A car or chariot.

What the sonnes sonne . . .
That highte Phetoun [Phaëthon] wolde lede
Algate his fader *carte*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, ii. 433.

2. A two-wheeled vehicle, shorter and higher set than a car, usually for one horse and often without springs, for the conveyance of heavy goods.

Provide some *carts*,
And bring away the armour that is there.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

Packing all his goods in one poor *cart*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

3. A cart-load. A cart of coals was formerly in England 8¾ hundredweight by statute.—**To put** (or **set**) **the cart before the horse**, to reverse the proper order of (two) things.

Nowe, hitherto the chiefe care of governaunce hath bin to the land, being the meaneste; and to the bodie, being the better, very small; but to the mynde, being the best, none at all, which methinkes is playnely to *sett the carte before the horse*.
Quoted in Forewords to *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxiii.

Village cart, an uncovered two-wheeled carriage for one horse, with a low body and but one seat.—**Whitechapel cart**, a light two-wheeled spring-cart, such as is used by butchers, etc., for delivering goods to their customers: so named from being a style of vehicle originally much used about Whitechapel in London. Often called *chapel-cart*.

cart (kärt), *v.* [< ME. *carten*, < *cart*, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To carry or convey in a cart: as, to *cart* goods.

Thespis was first, who, all besmear'd with lee,
Began this pleasure for posterity:
And with his *carted* actors, and a song,
Amus'd the people as he pass'd along.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 495.

2†. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

Thou shalt therefore bee taken out of thy proude Charlot, and bee *carted*. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 29.

She chuckled when a bawd was *carted*. *Pope.*

II. *intrans.* To use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught where you have occasion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

cartaceous, *a.* See *chartaceous*.

cartage (kär'tāj), *n.* [< *cart* + *-age*.] 1. The act of carrying in a cart.—2. The price paid for carting.

cartaret (kär'tạ-ret), *n.* [Appar. from the proper name *Carteret*.] A sleeping-cot. *Stephens.*

cart-aver (kärt'ā"vėr), *n.* A cart-horse. [Scotch.]

cart-body (kärt'bod"i), *n.* [< ME. *cartebody;* < *cart* + *body*.] That portion of a cart which rests on the axle, and contains or supports the burden.

cart-bote (kärt'bōt), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, wood to which a tenant was entitled for making and repairing agricultural implements.

carte^1 (kärt), *n.* [F., a card: see *card*^{1}.] 1. A bill of fare at a hotel or restaurant. See *à la carte*.—2. An abbreviation for *carte-de-visite:* usually called *card*.

carte^2 (kärt), *n.* [Also written *quarte*, < F. *quarte*, a movement in fencing, lit. fourth: see *quart*.] A movement in fencing, consisting in throwing the hand as far as possible on the inside, with the point of the sword toward the adversary's breast. Also written *quarte*.

The mystery of *carte* and tierce.
Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 119.

High carte, a thrust given inside the arm and aimed at the right breast, the wrist, in supination, raised about three inches above the crown of the head, during the allongement of the right foot. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**Low carte**, a thrust differing from high carte in that the wrist is raised only as high as the mouth, and the point aimed at the pit of the stomach. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

carte blanche (kärt bloṅsh). [F., = Sp. *carta blanca* = Pg. *carta branca* = It. *carta bianca*, lit. blank paper: see *card*¹ and *blanch*¹.] 1. A blank paper; specifically, a paper duly authenticated with signature, etc., and intrusted to a person to be filled up at his discretion; hence, figuratively, permission or authority in a particular matter, without condition or qualification; unrestricted power to act or decide.

> Lord Grey was armed with . . . a *carte blanche* to create any number of peers necessary to insure its success.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 2.

2. In the game of piquet, a hand without a king, queen, or knave.

carte-de-visite (kärt′dė-vi-zēt′), *n.* [F., lit. a visiting-card: see *card*¹ and *visit*.] A photographic likeness mounted on a card, formerly of the size of a visiting-card. Also called *card-picture* and *card*.

> A *carte-de-visite* portrait of the hon. member for Chelsea as he appears when addressing the House of Commons.
> *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 37.

cartel (kär′tel), *n.* [< F. *cartel*, < It. *cartello* = Sp. Pg. *cartel*, < ML. *cartellus*, equiv. to *chartula*, dim. of *charta*, *carta*, a paper, a writing: see *card*¹, *chart*, and *charter*.] 1. A writing or an agreement between states, especially when at war, as for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage.

> A *cartel* for the exchange of prisoners had been a subject of negotiation. *Prescott.*

2. A letter of defiance or challenge; a challenge to single combat.

> He is cowed at the very idea of a *cartel*, though it come but from a fool and a swine-herd. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxv.

> To the unknown libeller who had reflected on the origin of the Dudleys, . . . Sir Philip Sydney, in the loftiest tone of chivalry, designed to send a *cartel* of defiance.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 102.

Formerly also *chartel*.

Cartel-ship, a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in communicating with an enemy.

cartel† (kär′tel), *v. t.* [< *cartel*, *n.*] To defy; challenge to a duel. Also *chartel*.

> Come hither, you shall *chartel* him, I'll shew you a trick or two . . . you shall kill him with at pleasure.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

carter (kär′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *carter*, *cartere*; < *cart* + *-er*¹.] 1†. A charioteer.

> The *cartere* overryden with his carte.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1164.

2. A man who drives a cart, or one whose occupation is to drive a cart or transport goods in carts.

> Let me be no assistant for a state, and keep a farm, and *carters*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

3. A kind of fish. See *whiff*.—4†. A kind of insect. *Kennett.* (*Halliwell.*)

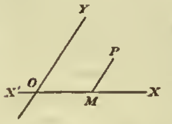
Carteria (kär-tē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after H. J. *Carter* of Bombay, who wrote on the natural history of the lac-insect (1861).] A genus of scale-insects, family *Coccidæ*. The East Indian *C. lacca* is of great commercial value, yielding the lac which is used for making varnishes, sealing-wax, etc.

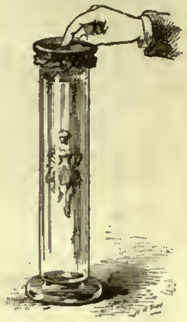
carterly (kär′tėr-li), *a.* [< *carter* + *-ly*¹.] Rude, like a carter, or like a carter's occupation. [Rare.]

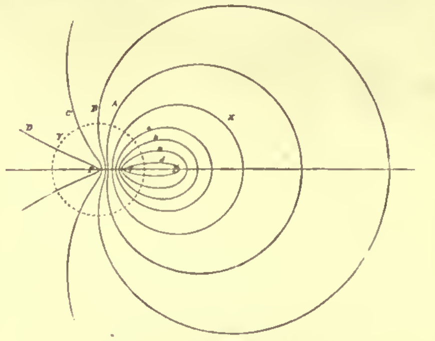
> Aristippus a Philosopher, yet who more courtly? Diogenes a Philosopher, yet who more *carterly*?
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 40.

> A *carterly* or churlish trick. *Cotgrave.*

Cartesian (kär-tē′zi̤an), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Cartésien* = Sp. Pg. It. *Cartesiano*, < *Cartesius*, Latinized form of *Cartes* in the name *Descartes* (*Des Cartes*), of which the first element is a removable prefix.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the French philosopher René Descartes (1596–1650), to his philosophy, or to his geometrical method. In order to put philosophy on a sound basis, Descartes professed to begin by doubting all things. But the doubt, the thought, could not be doubted; hence the fundamental proposition of his philosophy, *Cogito, ergo sum* (I think, therefore I am). This proposition (which is not a syllogism nor any formal mode of inference) means that, recognizing the fact that I think, I am irresistibly led to believe and clearly to discern that I exist, without being able to account for the inference. According to Descartes, the consideration that the conception of a deity involves the conception of a reality surpassing my own leads to the irresistible belief and clear perception of the existence of a God. Also, since veracity is an attribute of God, all that is clearly and distinctly apprehended must be true. This is the so-called *Cartesian criterion of truth*. Substances, he taught, are of two radically different kinds: the *material*, which are extended and not conscious, and the *spiritual*, which are conscious and not extended—a doctrine which is called *Cartesian dualism*. The *Cartesian doctrine of divine assistance*, or *occasionalism*, which was not fully developed by Descartes himself, is that whenever the soul makes a volition God intervenes to cause the corresponding motion of the body. He also taught that brutes are mere machines without consciousness (the *Cartesian automatism*), and that all space is filled with matter, which turns about in vortices, and so produces the motions of the heavenly bodies.—**Cartesian coördinates**, in *geom.*, the lines introduced (1637) by René Descartes for defining the positions of points in a plane. Two straight lines, OX and OY, are adopted arbitrarily as *axes of coördinates*, to which all positions are referred. Their point of intersection, O, is called the *origin of coördinates*. From any point, P, whose position is to be defined, a line, MP, is drawn parallel to OY, and meeting the axis OX in M. The length PM, or the *ordinate*, and the length OM, or the *abscissa*, being given, the position of P is determined; these lines are called the *Cartesian coördinates of the point P*. The term is sometimes extended to a similar system for three dimensions.—**Cartesian curve.** See II., 2.—**Cartesian devil, Cartesian diver,** or **bottle-imp**, a philosophical toy used to illustrate the principle of specific gravity. It consists of a hollow figure, usually in the fancied form of a demon, with a hole at some distance from the top. The figure is filled with air in the upper part and with water in the lower, and floats in a tall glass vessel nearly full of water and covered air-tight with india-rubber or a piece of bladder. When this cover is pressed down, the air underneath is compressed, and water enters the figure by the hole so as to bring the air within the figure to an equal degree of compression. The figure consequently sinks, and does not rise again until the pressure is removed.—**Cartesian geometry**, geometry treated by means of coördinates; analytical geometry. See *Cartesian coördinates*, above.—**Cartesian lens**, a lens so shaped that there is no spherical aberration; especially, a concavoconvex lens having one surface spherical and the other ellipsoidal. Such lenses were proposed by Descartes, but never successfully executed, and were shown later to be needless.—**Cartesian measure of force**, the measure of force as proportional to the velocity, founded on the observation that the same force is required to raise one pound two feet as to raise two pounds one foot. Owing to the confused notions of force of Descartes and his followers, it is impossible to say whether the principle as enunciated by them is correct or not; but its errors appear, at any rate, to have been corrected in the final development of the doctrine, though it is now superseded.—**Cartesian oval**, a curve, the locus of a point whose distances from two fixed points are connected by any given linear equation. A Cartesian oval is a real branch of a Cartesian curve. These ovals were first imagined by Descartes in connection with the theory of optics. The evolute of a Cartesian oval is the diacaustic of a circle.



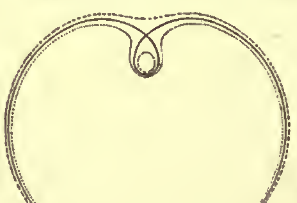

Cartesian Diver.



Confocal Cartesian Ovals.

F, F, F′ are the foci; the ovals *a* and *A* form one quartic curve, likewise *b* and *B*, *c* and *C*, *d* and *D*; *x* is the intermediate circle, *y* the orthogonal circle.

II. *n.* 1. One who adopts the philosophy of Descartes; a follower of Descartes.—2. Any curve of the fourth order having two cusps on the absolute. There are three genera of Cartesians. The first consists of curves of the sixth class, composed of a pair of Cartesian ovals, one inside the other. The second genus consists of curves of the fourth class, which are limaçons. Curves of this kind generally have an acnode which may become a crunode. The third genus consists of the cardioid, which is a curve of the third class with a real cusp. Every Cartesian has a single bitangent.—**Twisted Cartesian**, a curve in space, the locus of a point whose distances from three fixed points are connected by two linear equations.


Cartesians.

The full-line curve is a limaçon: without it and within the loop is a Cartesian of two ovals. On the other side of the limaçon is a Cartesian having only one real oval.

Cartesianism (kär-tē′zi̤an-izm), *n.* [< F. *Cartésianisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *Cartesianismo*: see *Cartesian* and *-ism*.] The philosophy of Descartes as set forth by him, and as further developed by his followers. See *Cartesian*, *a*.

cartful (kärt′fůl), *n.* [< *cart* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a cart will hold; a cart-load.

Carthagena bark. See *bark*².

Carthaginian (kär-tha̤-jin′i-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [After equiv. L. *Carthaginiensis*, < *Carthago* (*Carthagin-*), also *Karthago*, *Kartago* (Gr. Καρχηδών), Carthage.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a city and state on the northern coast of Africa, near the modern Tunis, founded by the Phenicians of Tyre in the ninth century B. C. See *Punic*.—**Carthaginian faith.** See *faith*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Carthage.

carthamic (kär-tham′ik), *a.* [< *carthamin* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to carthamin: as, "*carthamic* acid, a red colouring matter of safflower," *Ure*, Dict., I. 660.

carthamin, carthamine (kär′tha̤-min), *n.* [< *Carthamus* + *-in*², *-ine*²; = F. *carthamine* = Sp. *cartamina*.] A preparation from safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*. In thin films it appears of a gold-green hue; against the light it appears red. It is used for surface coloring or dyeing. When repeatedly dissolved and precipitated it becomes safflower-carmine. Mixed with French chalk it forms rouge, which is used as a cosmetic.

Carthamus (kär′tha̤-mus), *n.* [NL. (> F. *carthame* = Sp. *cártamo* = Pg. It. *cartamo*), < Ar. *qurtum*, *qirtim*, < *qartama*, paint: so called because the flowers yield a fine color.] A small genus of annual plants, natural order *Compositæ*. The best-known species is *C. tinctorius*, safflower or bastard saffron, extensively cultivated for its yellow flowers, which are employed in dyeing. See *safflower*.

cart-horse (kärt′hôrs), *n.* [< ME. *carthors*, *cartehors*, < AS. *crætehors*, < *cræt*, cart, + *hors*, horse.] A horse that draws a cart, or is intended or suitable for such work.

Carthusian (kär-thū′zi̤an), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Chartreux*, Sp. *Cartujano*, a., *Cartujo*, n., Pg. *Cartuxo*, It. *Certosano*, *Certosino*; cf. D. *Karthuizer*, G. *Karthäuser*, Dan. *Kartheuser*, < ML. *Cartusiensis*, also *Carturiensis*, *Cartunensis*, a Carthusian, < *Catorissium*, *Caturissium*, Chartrousse, name of the village near which the first Carthusian monastery was built.] **I.** *n.* 1. One of a contemplative order of monks founded in 1086 by St. Bruno in the Grande Chartreuse, a wild mountain group in the diocese of Grenoble in France. They are remarkable for their austerity. They support themselves by manual labor, mendicancy being forbidden. Their habit is a haircloth shirt, a white tunic, and, when out of doors, a black cloak and a cowl. The order was introduced into England about 1180, and built the Charterhouse (corruption of *Chartreuse*, used as the generic name of any Carthusian monastery) in London in 1371. The monks of Chartreuse now derive a considerable revenue from the sale of the well-known cordial, of their invention, which bears the name of the monastery. (See *chartreuse*, 2.) The Carthusian nuns originated about 1230, and, with some modifications, follow the rules of the Carthusian monks.

2. A scholar of the Charterhouse in London. See *Charterhouse*.

> Here [in the chapel of the Charterhouse] is the handsome memorial of the *Carthusians* slain in the wars, and on the walls is a commemorative tablet to Thackeray.
> *The Century*, XXVI. 834.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the order of monks above named.

cartilage (kär′ti-la̤j), *n.* [< F. *cartilage* = Pr. *cartilage* = Sp. *cartilago* = Pg. *cartilagem* = It. *cartilagine*, < L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), gristle; origin unknown.] A non-vascular animal tissue belonging to the connective-tissue group; gristle. Typical hyaline cartilage is a translucent substance, of firm elastic consistence, constructed of roundish cells embedded in a nearly homogeneous intercellular substance. Fibrocartilage differs in that the intercellular substance becomes fibrillated; it thus approaches ordinary connective tissue. Reticular, yellow, or elastic cartilage, as that constituting in man the epiglottis, the cornicula laryngis, the Eustachian tube, and gristly parts of the outer ear, contains interlacing elastic fibers in considerable quantity. In the two latter forms the homogeneous substance remains unchanged in the immediate vicinity of the cells, forming their hyaline capsules. Chondrin, a substance resembling gelatin, may be extracted from cartilage by boiling. Cartilage usually persists in parts of the skeleton of adult vertebrates, as on the articular ends of bones, in the thorax, and in various passages which require to be kept open, as the windpipe, nostrils, and ears.—**Alar cartilage.** See *alar*.—**Articular cartilage**, an incrustation of hyaline cartilage on the articular ends or surfaces of bones, not covered by perichondrium on its free surface, with a finely granular matrix and small cells, showing no tendency to ossify, its density, smoothness, and elasticity contributing to the free movement of the parts.—**Arytenoid cartilages**, two triangular pyramidal cartilages, seated, one on each side, on the summit of the posterior portion of the cricoid cartilage. To them are attached the posterior ends of the vocal cords.—**Cartilage of Wrisberg**, a small cartilage on either side in the aryteno-epiglottic fold. Also called *cuneiform cartilage*.—**Carti-**

lages of Santorini, the horns of the larynx, or cornicula laryngis, borne upon the arytenoid cartilages.—**Cellular cartilage,** a variety of cartilage of which the notochord chiefly consists, composed almost entirely of large cells with the intercellular matrix at a minimum.—**Circumferential cartilage,** an annular piece of fibrocartilage forming a rim around and deepening some articular cavity, as in the shoulder-joint or hip-joint.—**Connecting cartilage,** a kind of fibrocartilage occurring in joints of slight mobility or none, as the pubic symphysis, the sacroiliac synchondrosis, and the intervertebral articulations.—**Costal cartilage,** the piece of cartilage which prolongs the bony part of a rib to or toward the sternum; a hemapophysis; a sternal rib when unossified. In man all the ribs have costal cartilages; 7 of these reach the sternum, 3 are connected only with one another, and 2 form cartilaginous tips of the floating ribs.—**Cricoid cartilage,** the cricoid.—**Cuneiform cartilage.** Same as *cartilage of Wrisberg.*—**Dental cartilage,** the maxillary ridge (which see, under *maxillary*).—**Ensiform cartilage,** the xiphoid appendage of the sternum; the last segment of the sternum, or the xiphisternum when unossified, as in man.—**Fibrous cartilage,** cartilage mixed with inelastic white or elastic yellow fibrous tissue: usually called *fibrocartilage* (which see).—**Hyaline cartilage,** true or pure cartilage or gristle. It is of a pale-livid or pearly-bluish color, and consists of roundish cells embedded in a nearly homogeneous intercellular substance, that is, unmixed with fibrous tissue. The articular and costal cartilages, and the temporary cartilages of the fetal skeleton, are of this kind.—**Interarticular cartilage,** a meniscus; a cartilaginous discoidal, crescentic, annular, or otherwise shaped piece occurring free in the interior of certain joints, and consisting of fibrocartilage, such as the semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint. In man interarticular cartilages occur in the temporomaxillary, sternoclavicular, acromioclavicular, ulnocarpal, and femorotibial articulations.—**Interosseous cartilage,** a piece of interarticular cartilage.—**Meckel's cartilage.** See *Meckelian rod,* under *rod.*—**Palpebral cartilage.** Same as *tarsal cartilage.*—**Permanent cartilage,** that which remains unossified throughout life.—**Semilunar cartilage,** one of the pair of large, free, crescentic interarticular cartilages of the knee-joint. See cut under *knee.*—**Sesamoid cartilage,** one of several small lateral cartilages of the nose.—**Siphon-hinge cartilage,** in cephalopods, one of two cartilaginous sockets on either side of the funnel, into which fleshy knobs of the mantle-skirt are fitted.—**Stratiform cartilage,** a layer of fibrocartilage in an osseous groove along which a tendon glides.—**Tarsal cartilage,** a piece of fibrocartilage embedded in the eyelid, contributing to preserve its shape. Also called *palpebral cartilage.*—**Temporary cartilage,** that cartilage which is replaced by bone in the process of ossification.

cartilage-bone (kär′ti-lāj-bōn), *n.* Bone that is developed or preformed in cartilage, as distinguished from membrane-bone.

Cartilaginei (kär″ti-lạ̄-jin′ẹ̄-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cartilagineus: see cartilagineous.*] The cartilaginous fishes. See *Chondropterygii.*

cartilagineous† (kär″ti-lạ̄-jin′ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *cartilagineus,* of cartilage, < *cartilago: see cartilage.*] Same as *cartilaginous.*

Cartilagines (kär-ti-laj′i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), cartilage: see *cartilage.*] An order of fishes having or supposed to have a cartilaginous skeleton: nearly the same as *Chondropterygii.*

cartilaginification (kär″ti-lạ̄-jin″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *cartilaginification,* < NL. as if **cartilaginificatio*(*n-*), < L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), cartilage, + *-ficare,* < *facere,* make.] The act or process of converting into cartilage; chondrification.

cartilaginoid (kär-ti-laj′i-noid), *a.* [< L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), cartilage, + *-oid.*] Hard and gristly, like cartilage; cartilaginous in appearance or consistency.

> A well-developed *cartilaginoid* skeleton.
> *E. R. Lankester,* Encyc. Brit., XIX. 431.

cartilaginous (kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* [= F. *cartilagineux* = Pr. *cartillaginos* = Sp. Pg. It. *cartilaginoso,* < L. *cartilaginosus,* full of cartilage, < *cartilago,* cartilage: see *cartilage.*] 1. Gristly; consisting of cartilage; being in the state or form of cartilage.—2. In *ichth.,* having a gristly skeleton; chondropterygian: as, a *cartilaginous* fish.—3. Like or likened to cartilage. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.,* an epithet applied to a substance thicker than a membrane (but not so thick as to be termed *carneous*), somewhat transparent, flexible, and whitish. (*b*) In *bot.,* firm and tough; parchment-like, as the carpels of the apple.—**Cartilaginous branchial basket.** See *Marsipobranchii.*

cartisane† (kär′ti-zān), *n.* [F.] A small strip of parchment or vellum covered with thread of silk or gold, or the like, wound closely around it, used in the making of some old varieties of passement, guipure, or their imitations. See *passement* and *guipure.*

Cartist (kär′tist), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *carta,* charter, + *-ist.* Cf. *Chartist.*] A supporter of the constitutional charter in Spain or Portugal.

cart-jade (kärt′jād), *n.* A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only to draw, a cart. *Sir P. Sidney.*

cart-load (kärt′lōd). *n.* [< ME. *cartlode;* < *cart* + *load.*] A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it. It is an indefinite unit of weight.

cartman (kärt′mạn), *n.*; pl. *cartmen* (-men). A carter; one engaged in carting.

cartographer, cartographic, etc. See *chartographer,* etc.

cartomancy (kär′tọ̄-man-si), *n.* [= F. *cartomancie* = Sp. Pg. *cartomancia,* < ML. *carta,* a card, + Gr. *μαντεία,* divination.] Divination by means of playing-cards.

> In *cartomancy,* the art of fortune-telling with packs of cards, there is a sort of nonsensical sense in such rules as that two queens mean friendship and four mean chattering, or that the knave of hearts prophesies a brave young man who will come into the family to be useful, unless his purpose be reversed by his card being upside down. *E. B. Tylor,* Prim. Culture, I. 114.

carton (kär′tọn), *n.* [F.: see *cartoon.*] 1. A kind of thin pasteboard.—2. A box made from such pasteboard.—3. Same as *cartoon.*—4. In *rifle practice:* (*a*) A white disk fixed on the bull's-eye of a target. It is of much smaller size than the bull's-eye, and is chiefly used in deciding ties and at a pool. (*b*) A shot striking the carton: as, to make two bull's-eyes and a *carton.*

cartonnage (kär′tọn-ạ̄j), *n.* [F., < *carton,* pasteboard: see *cartoon.*] Pasteboard; boards such as are used in bookbinding; specifically, in *Egyptology,* the boards of which a mummy-case is formed; the outer covering of a mummy.

> The *cartonnage* of Queen Ahmes Nofretari is impressed in parts with a reticulated sexagonal pattern.
> *Harper's Mag.,* LXV. 192.

carton-pâte (F. pron. kär-tôṅ′pät′), *n.* [F., pasteboard: see *cartoon* and *paste.*] Same as *carton-pierre.*

carton-pierre (F. pron. kär-tôṅ′piãr′), *n.* [F., lit. stone pasteboard: see *cartoon* and *pier.*] Statuary pasteboard; a kind of papier-maché, made of a mixture of paper-pulp, bole, chalk, and animal glue, in imitation of stone or bronze. It is well adapted for molding, and is largely used for statuary and architectural decorations.

cartoon (kär-tön′), *n.* [< F. *carton,* < It. *cartone* = Sp. *carton* = Pg. *cartão,* < ML. **carto*(*n-*), pasteboard, a cartoon, aug. of *carta,* paper: see *card*¹.] 1. In *art,* a design of the same size as an intended decoration or pattern to be executed in fresco, mosaic, or tapestry, and transferred from the strong paper on which it is usually drawn either by cutting out the figure and outlining it on the surface to be decorated with a sharp point, or, in the case of a composition, by pricking, and pouncing with a bag of muslin filled with charcoal-dust. Colored cartoons intended to be woven in tapestry are cut in strips, placed under the web, and exactly copied by the weaver; the seven by Raphael, purchased by Charles I. of England, are well-known examples.

2. A picture, either a caricature or a symbolical composition, designed to advocate or attack some political or other idea of present interest or some prominent person: as, the *cartoons* of "Punch."

Sometimes written *carton.*

cartoon (kär-tön′), *v. t.* [< *cartoon, n.*] 1. In *painting,* to make a working design. See *cartoon, n.,* 1.

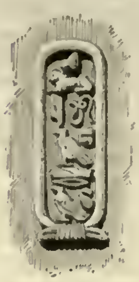
> The quality of finish in poetic execution is of two kinds. The first and highest is that where the work has been all mentally *cartooned,* as it were, beforehand.
> *W. Sharp,* D. G. Rossetti, p. 410.

2. To caricature or ridicule by a cartoon; make the subject of a cartoon.

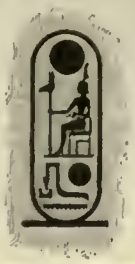
cartoonist (kär-tön′ist), *n.* [< *cartoon* + *-ist.*] An artist who draws cartoons.

> The *cartoonist* first prepared his sketch on a small scale, then made his studies from nature. *Encyc. Brit.,* IX. 774.

cartouche, cartouch (kär-tösh′), *n.* [In first sense formerly written *cartrage,* now *cartridge,* q. v.; = D. *kartets* = G. *kardtuse, kartätsche* = Dan. *kartæske* = Sw. *kartusch,* < F. *cartouche,* formerly *cartoche, cartuche,* = Sp. *cartucho* = Pg. *cartuxo* = Turk. *qartūj* = Ar. *qartās* = Hind. *kartūs,* < It. *cartoccio,* a cartridge, an angular roll of paper, aug. of *carta,* paper: see *card*¹.] 1. A roll or case of paper holding a charge for a firearm; a cartridge.—2. A cartridge-box (which see).—3†. A case of wood bound about with marline, containing several iron balls of a pound each and about 400 musket-balls, to be fired from a cannon or howitzer. *Farrow,* Mil. Encyc.—4. An oval or oblong figure on ancient Egyptian monuments and in papyri, containing groups of characters expressing the names or titles of royal personages and, rarely, of deities: a name given by Champollion. The cartouche does not occur in connection with the appellations of the earliest rulers of Egypt, but first appears with those of the twenty-second king of the monumental list. By extension it now commonly signifies both the inclosing ring and its contents. From the beginning of the twelfth dynasty an Egyptian king at the moment of coronation assumed, in addition to his family or personal name, an official, regal, or throne name, which took its place beside the former, generally preceding it, and thus gave occasion to a double cartouche. In imitation of the German *schilde* employed in a heraldic sense, the cartouche is in English sometimes styled a *shield* or *escutcheon,* or more often merely an *oval.*



Cartouche of Cleopatra.



Cartouche of Rameses II.

> Two names in an oblong inclosure called a *cartouche.*
> *S. Sharpe,* Hist. [Egypt.

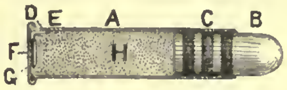
> An elliptical curve, or oval, inclosing a name, always signified that the inclosed name was that of a king or queen; and Champollion gave it the name of *cartouche,* by which it is now called.
> *H. S. Osborn,* Ancient Egypt, p. 21.

5. A painted, engraved, or sculptured ornament of irregular or fantastic form, inclosing a plain central space used as a field for inscriptions, etc. Such ornaments were much used during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to decorate wainscotings and the title-pages of books.

6. In *her.,* a name given in England to the oval escutcheon often seen in Italian heraldry, and generally considered to be peculiar to ecclesiastics. Italian escutcheons are often egg-shaped; but the shield designated by the word *cartouche* has both ends equally curved, and therefore approximates to an ellipse.

cartouset, *n.* A variant of *cartouche.* *Bailey,* 1731.

cartridge (kär′trij), *n.* [Formerly *cartrage,* a corruption of *cartouche,* q. v.] A case of pasteboard, parchment, copper, tin, serge, or other material, holding the exact charge of gunpowder, in the case of big guns, and of powder and bullet or shot for other firearms.—**Blank cartridge,** a cartridge without ball or shot.—**Blasting cartridge.** See *blasting-cartridge.*—**Center-fire cartridge,** a cartridge having the fulminate in an axial position instead of being about the periphery of the flanged capsule. Sometimes called *center-primed cartridge.*—**Lime cartridge,** a cartridge containing compressed lime, the expansion of which, when wet, causes it to burst.—**Seminal** or **spermatic cartridge,** in cephalopods. See *spermatophore.*



Center-fire Cartridge.

A, metallic case of copper or brass; *B,* bullet; *C,* cannelures; *D,* cup; *E,* crimp; *F,* fulminate; *G,* two vents; *H,* powder.

cartridge-bag (kär′trij-bag), *n.* In *gun.,* a bag, made of serge or some similar material, in which the charge of a cannon is contained.

cartridge-belt (kär′trij-belt), *n.* A belt worn about the waist or over the shoulder, having pockets or loops for cartridges.

cartridge-block (kär′trij-blok), *n.* A wooden block arranged to receive cartridges, and which can be secured to the gun in a convenient position for loading.

cartridge-box (kär′trij-boks), *n.* A portable case or box of leather, with cells for holding cartridges. Its use followed very closely on the introduction of the cartridge itself. It was certainly in use before 1677. *Planché.*—**Magazine cartridge-box.** See *magazine.*

cartridge-capper (kär′trij-kap″ėr), *n.* An implement used to place caps on center-fire cartridge-cases. It consists of a pivoted lever with a stud below, which presses the cap firmly into its seat.

cartridge-case (kär′trij-kās), *n.* 1. A cartridge-box.—2. The tube in which the powder of a cartridge is contained. See *cartridge.*

cartridge-gage (kär′trij-gāj), *n.* 1. In *artillery,* a flat steel gage for verifying the dimensions of metallic ammunition for small arms. The gage is pierced with holes giving the maximum and minimum diameters of the head and body of the shell, and the diameters of the projectile; on the edges are cut profiles for verifying the length and form of the cartridge-case and the thickness of the head, the length and form of the bullet, and the number and position of the cannelures.

2. A gun-metal ring of the required size, with a handle, on which is stamped the nature and size of the cartridge. They were of two kinds: one for testing the diameter of the filled cartridge, the other for showing the length of the cartridge.

cartridge-loader (kär′trij-lō″dėr), *n.* An apparatus for loading cartridge-shells.

cartridge-paper (kär′trij-pā″pėr), *n.* A thick sort of paper originally manufactured for soldiers' cartridges, but extensively used in the arts, its rough surface being well adapted for drawing and for other purposes, such as wall-paper.

cartridge-pouch (kär′trij-pouch), *n.* A leather pouch lined with sheepskin with the wool on, formerly used by mounted soldiers to carry metallic cartridges. It was attached to the waist-belt.

cartridge-primer (kär′trij-prī″mėr), *n.* The percussion-cap used in firing metallic cartridges, set in a recess in the head of the shell. See *cartridge.*

car-truck (kär′truk), *n.* The wheeled carriage which supports a railroad-car. In Europe the pedestals for the axle-boxes are commonly attached to the body of the car. In the United States the car-body is supported upon two independent trucks placed beneath it. Each of these may have two, but usually four, and occasionally six wheels fixed upon revolving axles, whose journal-boxes vibrate vertically in pedestals secured to the framework of the truck. The bolster or cross-beam which directly supports the car-body is in the middle of the framework, and is suspended from it by equalizing bars and suspension-straps, in such a way as to distribute the weight upon all the wheels and allow for the sway, or freedom of motion, essential to easy riding. Springs and brake mechanism are attached to the truck. —**Side bearings of a car-truck.** See *bearing.*

cart-saddle (kärt′sad″l), *n.* The small saddle put upon the back of a draft-horse when harnessed. *Skeat.*

cart-saddle† (kärt′sad″l), *v. t.* [< ME. *cart-sadelen;* from the noun.] To harness; yoke.

> Let *cart-sadele* vr Commissarie; vr Cart he schal drawe. *Piers Plowman* (A), ii. 154.

cart-tail (kärt′tāl), *n.* The tail or back part of a cart.

> If a poor Quaker was to be scourged at the *cart-tail*, . . . they waited in Dedham for orders from the metropolis.
> *Everett*, Orations, II. 183.

cartulary, *n.*; pl. *cartularies.* [< ML. *cartularium:* see *chartulary.*] See *chartulary.*

> The Duke of Devonshire will publish at his own expense the *cartularies* of Furness Abbey. . . . *Cartularies* were the official records of monasteries.
> *The American*, VIII. 267.

cartway (kärt′wā), *n.* [< ME. *carteway, cartwey;* < *cart* + *way.*] A way along which carts or other wheeled vehicles may conveniently travel.

> Where your woods are large, it is best to have a *cartway* along the middle of them. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

cartwright (kärt′rīt), *n.* [< ME. *cartwright* (spelled *kartwryght*), < *cart* + *wright.*] An artificer who makes carts.

caruage†, *n.* [Also misread and miswritten *carvage;* but the *u* is prop. a vowel: see *carue.*] Same as *carucage.*

caruca†, carruca† (ka-rö′kä), *n.* [ML., a plow, L. *carruca*, a four-wheeled carriage, < *carrus*, a car: see *car*1. Cf. *carue.*] In ancient village communities in England—(*a*) A plow. (*b*) A plow-team of oxen, yoked four abreast.

> Information from the same source [Statistical Account of Scotland] also explains the use of the word *caruca* for plough. For the construction of the word involves not 4 yoke of oxen, but 4 oxen yoked abreast, as are the horses in the *caruca* so often seen upon Roman coins. And the "statistical account" informs us that in some districts of Scotland in former times "the ploughs were drawn by 4 oxen or horses yoked abreast; one trod constantly upon the tilled surface, another went in the furrow, and two upon the stubble, or white land. The driver walked backwards, holding his cattle by halters, and taking care that each beast had its equal share in the draught."
> *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 63.

carucage, carrucage (kar′ö-kāj), *n.* [< ML. *carrucagium* (for **carrucaticum*), also *carruagium* (after OF. *carruage*), < *carruca*, a plow: see *caruca.*] 1. The act of plowing.—2. A former tax on land or landholders, fixed at a specified sum on each carucate, or about 100 acres of land. It succeeded the Danegeld (which see).

> The other remarkable matter of the year 1198 is the imposition of a *carucage*—a tax of five shillings on each carucate or hundred acres of land.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 150.

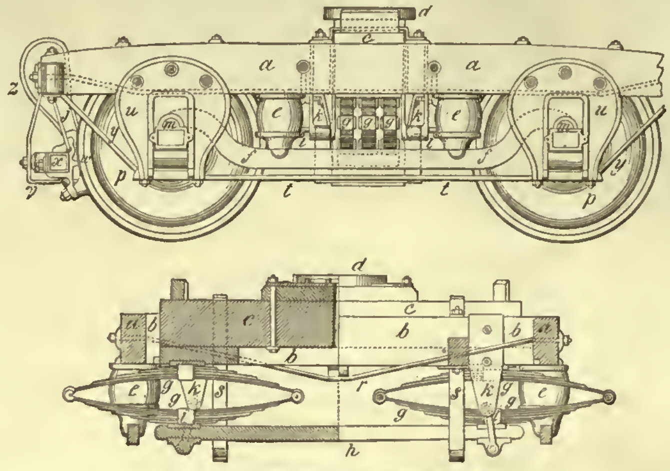
Also formerly *caruage.*

carucate, carrucate (kar′ö-kāt), *n.* [< ML. *carucata, carrucata*, < *carruca*, a plow: see *caruca.*] Formerly, as much land as could be cultivated by one caruca: usually about 100 acres, but the quantity varied according to the nature of the soil and the practice of husbandry in different districts. Also *carue.*

> A trace at least of the original reason of the varying contents and relations of the hide and virgate is to be found in the Hundred Rolls, as, indeed, almost everywhere else, in the use of another word in the place of hide, when, instead of the anciently assessed hidage of a manor, its more modern actual taxable value is examined into and expressed. This new word is *carucate*—the land of a plough or plough team.
> *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 40.

carue† (kar′ö), *n.* [Later misread and miswritten *carve;* < ME. *caruc*, < OF. *caruc, caruee*, < ML. *carucata, carrucata*, a certain portion of land: see *carucate.*] A carucate (which see).

> And a *Carve* of Land, Carucata terræ, or a Hide of Land, Hida terræ (which is all one), is not of any certain content, but as much as a Plough can plough in a Year, and therewith agrees Lambard verbo Hyde. And a *Carve* of Land may contain an House, Wood, Meadow, and Pasture, because by them the Ploughman and the Beasts of the Plough are maintained.
> *Anthony Lowe's Case* (1610), 9 Coke, 123, 124.



Side Elevation and Section of Passenger-car Truck.

a, a, longitudinal timbers of frame; *b, b*, transverse timbers; *c*, swinging bolster; *d*, center casting; *e, e*, gum-springs; *f, f*, equalizing bar; *g, g*, elliptic springs; *h*, suspension-bar; *i, i*, yokes; *j*, swing-bars; *k, k*, hangers; *m, m*, upper boxes of the axle; *p, p*, wheels; *r*, tension-bar, or tie; *s, s*, and *v*, safety-stirrups; *t, t*, brace-rods; *u, u*, pedestals; *w*, brake-shoe; *x*, brake-bar; *y, y*, diagonal brace-rods for the pedestals; *z*, relieving springs.

> And it was agreed that common way be appendant to a *Carve* of Land, . . . and so a *Carve* of Land consists of Land, Meadow, and Pasture, as it appears by Tirringham's case, 4 Coke, 37 b.
> *Mors v. Webbe* (1652), 2 Brownlow (& Goldsborough), p. 297.

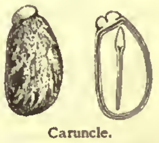
Carum (kā′rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάρον, caraway: see *caraway.*] A considerable genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferæ.* The species are glabrous herbs with perennial fusiform edible roots, pinnate or more divided leaves, and white or yellow flowers. *C. Carui* is the caraway-plant, the fruit of which is the so-called caraway-seed. (See *caraway.*) Three species are found in the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, the tuberous roots of which are an important article of food to the Indians.

caruncle (kar′ung-kl), *n.* [Also *caruncula;* = Sp. *carúncula* = Pg. *caruncula* = It. *caruncola*, < L. *caruncula*, a caruncle, dim. of *caro*, flesh: see *carnal.*] 1. A small fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid. Specifically—2. In *ornith.*, a fleshy excrescence on the head of a bird, as the comb or one of the wattles of a hen.

> It is especially important that the fresh colors of the [bird's] bill, cere, gums, eyes, and feet, or *caruncles*, or bare skin, if there be any, should be noted, as the colors of these parts all change after the preparation of a specimen. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp., 1876, p. 654.

3. In *bot.*, a protuberance surrounding the hilum of a seed. Strictly, it is an outgrowth of the micropyle, or external orifice of the ovule.

4. In *entom.*, a naked, more or less rounded, fleshy elevation of the surface, especially on the body of a caterpillar or other insect-larva.—**Lacrymal caruncle**, a small, reddish, fleshy papilla at the inner canthus of the eye, filling the lacus lacrymalis, consisting of a cluster of follicles like the Meibomian, and covered with mucous membrane. See cut under *eye.*



Caruncle.

Carunculate Seed of *Ricinus communis*, entire and cut longitudinally.

caruncula (ka-rung′kụ̄-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *carunculæ* (-lē). [L.] Same as *caruncle.*—**Carunculæ myrtiformes**, the slight elevations on the margin of the vaginal orifice, the remains of the hymen.—**Caruncula mammillaris**, a small low eminence of gray matter between the external and internal roots of the olfactory nerve or tract. Also called *tuber olfactorium* or *olfactory tubercle.*—**Caruncula sublingualis**, a small papilla under the tongue, on either side of the frenum, on which Wharton's duct opens. Also called *caruncula salivaris*

caruncular (ka-rung′kụ̄-lä̤r), *a.* [= Sp. *caruncular*, < L. *caruncula:* see *caruncle.*] Pertaining to or having the form of a caruncle.

carunculate, carunculated (ka-rung′kụ̄-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [= Sp. *carunculado*, < L. *caruncula:* see *caruncle.*] Having a fleshy excrescence or soft fleshy protuberance; caruncular.

carunculous (ka-rung′kụ̄-lus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *carunculoso*, < L. *caruncula:* see *caruncle.*] Caruncular; carunculate.

carus (kā′rus), *n.* [NL. (> F. Pg. *carus*), < Gr. κάρος, heavy sleep, torpor, stupor.] In *pathol.*, complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove; the last degree of coma.

caruto (ka-rö′tō), *n.* [South Amer. name of the plant.] A beautiful dye of a bluish-black color, obtained from the fruit of *Genipa Americana*, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, a shrub of the West Indies and Guiana.

carvacrol (kär′va̤-krol), *n.* [< *carvy* (F. Sp. It. *carvi*), caraway, + L. *acer* (*acr-*), sharp, + *-ol.*] A viscid oily substance, of a very disagreeable odor and strong taste, made from oil of caraway. In medicine it has been found serviceable in relieving toothache.

carvage† (kär′vāj), *n.* See *caruage.*

carval (kär′val), *n.* [Manx, = E. *carol*1, q. v.] A song, carol, or ballad, especially one on a sacred subject, among the peasantry of the Isle of Man. Also *carvel.*

> The Manx have a literature—a native vernacular Gaelic literature. . . . This literature consists of ballads on sacred subjects, which are called *carvals.* . . . It was formerly the custom in the Isle of Man for the young people who thought themselves endowed with the poetic gift to compose carols some time before Christmas, and to recite them in the parish churches. Those pieces which were approved of by the clergy were subsequently chanted by their authors through their immediate neighbourhoods, both before and after the holy festival. Many of these songs have been handed down by writing to the present time. . . . The *carvals* are preserved in uncouth-looking, smoke-stained volumes, in low farm-houses and cottages situated in mountain gills and glens.
> Quoted in *Introd. to Kelly's Manx Grammar*, p. xlv.

carve1 (kärv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *carved*, old and poetical pp. *carven*, ppr. *carving.* [Early mod. E. also *kerve*, < ME. *kerven* (pret. sing. *carf, karf*), < AS. *ceorfan* (pret. *cearf*, pl. *curfon*, pp. *corfen*), carve, cut, = OFries. *kerva* = D. *kerven*, cut, = OHG. **kerban* (not recorded), MHG. G. *kerben*, notch, indent, = Icel. *kyrfa* = Sw. *karfva*, cut, = Dan. *karve*, cut; prob. = Gr. γράφειν, write, orig. scratch: see *graphic.* *Carve* is the older word for 'cut'; in the general sense it is now displaced by *cut.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cut with an edged tool or sharp instrument. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> As a coltour in clay *cerues* the forȝes [furrows].
> *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1547.

> Or they will buy his sheepe out of the cote,
> Or they will *carven* the shepheards throte.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

> My good blade *carves* the casques of men.
> *Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

Specifically—2. To cut into pieces or slices, as meat at table; divide by cutting, or, figuratively, by parceling out: as, to *carve* a fowl; to *carve* up an estate.

> He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers; who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food. *South.*

3. To cut (some solid material) in order to produce the representation of an object or a design; fashion by cutting: as, to *carve* a block of marble into a statue.

> *Carved* with figures strange and sweet,
> All made out of the carver's brain.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, i.

4. To produce by cutting; form by cutting or hewing; grave or engrave; sculpture: as, to *carve* an image; to *carve* a design in boxwood.

> We *carved* not a line, we raised not a stone,
> But we left him alone with his glory.
> *Wolfe*, Burial of Sir J. Moore.

> The names he loved to hear
> Have been *carved* for many a year
> On the tomb.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Last Leaf.

5. To decorate by carving; produce cut or sculptured designs upon: as, to *carve* a capital; to *carve* a cherry-stone.

> The Stone that made the Canopy was five yards and three quarters square, and *carv'd* round with a handsome Cornish. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 21.

> The *carven* cedarn doors.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

> Amid the *carven* gray stone-work of the cathedral.
> *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 5.

6. To mark as with carving.

A million wrinkles *carved* his skin.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

To carve out. (*a*) To make or form by carving or parceling; cut out: as, to *carve out* a smaller estate from a larger one.

With his brandish'd steel . . .
Carv'd out his passage. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

The bright share *carved out* the furrow clean.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 202.

(*b*) Figuratively, to achieve by exertion or skill: as, to *carve out* a career for one's self.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exercise the trade of a carver; engrave or cut figures.—2. To cut up meat: as, to *carve* for all the guests.

And *carf* before his fader at the table.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 100.

To carve for one's self, to do as one pleases; act independently.

Those up the river have *carved* largely *for themselves*, which . . . they will after repent, when they see what helps they have deprived themselves of.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 469.

carve² (kärv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *carved*, ppr. *carving.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] To grow sour; curdle: said of cream. *Grose; Halliwell.* [Cheshire, Eng.]

carve³†, *n.* See *carue.*

carvel¹ (kär'vel), *n.* [Contr. of *caravel*, q. v.] 1. See *caravel.*—2†. A jelly-fish.

The *carvel* is a sea-fome, floating upon the surface of the ocean, of a globous form.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 26.

3. A basket; also, a chicken-coop. [Prov. Eng.]

carvel² (kär'vel), *n.* See *carval.*

carvel-built (kär'vel-bilt), *a.* Built with the planks all flush and not overlapping: said of a ship or boat.

carvel-joint (kär'vel-joint), *n.* A flush joint; specifically, one between the planks or plates of a ship or boat.

carvel-work (kär'vel-wėrk), *n.* In *ship-building*, the putting together of the planking or plates with flush joints, as distinguished from *clincher-work.*

carven¹ (kär'vn). Old and poetical past participle of *carve.*

carven²†, *v. t.* [Spenser's imitation of ME. *kerven*, inf., carve: see *carve*¹.] To cut; carve.

carvene (kär'vēn), *n.* [< *carvy* (F., etc., *carvi*), caraway, + *-ene.*] An almost tasteless and odorless liquid ($C_{10}H_{16}$) found in oil of caraway.

carver (kär'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *kerver*, < *kerven*, carve: see *carve*¹.] 1. One who carves. (*a*) One who cuts up meat into portions for the table. (*b*) One who cuts ivory, wood, or the like in a decorative way; a sculptor.

The master painters and the *carvers* came. *Dryden.*

(*c*) Figuratively, one who makes, shapes, or molds, in any sense.

Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way
To find out right with wrong.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

2. A large table-knife used for carving meat.

carving (kär'ving), *n.* [< ME. *kervinge*, verbal n. of *kerven*, carve: see *carve*¹.] 1. The act or art of carving. Specifically—2. A branch of sculpture consisting of work of decorative character rather than statuary or monumental relief.—3. A device or figure carved; a design produced by carving: as, a tomb ornamented with *carvings.*

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk
Beneath the *carving* of the curious work.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 59.

4. In *coal-mining*, nearly the same as *cutting* (which see). [Leicestershire, Eng.]—**Carving-chisel.** See *chisel.*

carving-fork (kär'ving-fôrk), *n.* A large fork used to hold meat while it is being carved, and generally provided with a guard to prevent cutting the hand if the knife slips.

carving-knife (kär'ving-nīf), *n.* A large knife used for carving meat at table.

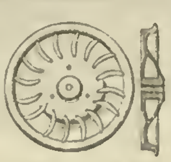
carving-lathe (kär'ving-lāᴛʜ), *n.* A lathe adapted for the grooving, channeling, and ornamenting of columns, balusters, legs of tables, etc.

carvist† (kär'vist), *n.* [Etym. unknown; hardly "a corruption of *carry-fist*" (from being carried on the hand), as usually guessed.] In *falconry*, a young hawk.

carvol (kär'vol), *n.* [< *carvy* (F., etc., *carvi*), caraway, + *-ol.*] A liquid ($C_{10}H_{14}O$) of pleasant odor contained in oil of caraway.

carvy (kär'vi), *n.* [< F. *carvi*, caraway: see *caraway.*] Caraway. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

car-wheel (kär'hwēl), *n.* A wheel of a car, especially of a railroad-car. In railroad-cars the wheel has a conical tread and a flange projecting beyond the tread at its inner edge, to prevent derailment. The coning of the tread or rim gives a greater diameter on the inner or flange side than at the outer edge, and is designed to counteract in part any tendency of the wheel to leave the rail.—**Paper car-wheel,** a car-wheel with a steel tire and a web of compressed paper between plates which are bolted to the hub and the tire. *E. H. Knight.*



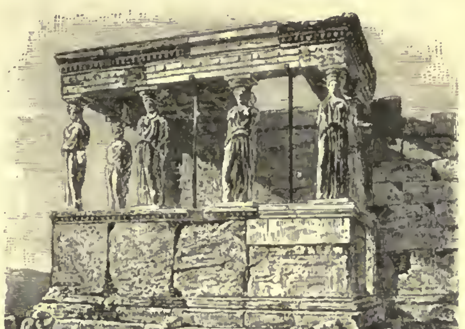
Washburn Car-wheel; side elevation and diametric section.

carwhichet† (kär'hwich-et), *n.* Same as *carriwitchet.*

Carya (kā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καρύα, the walnut-tree, < κάρυα, prop. κάρυα βασιλικά or περσικά, royal (i. e., Persian) or Persian nuts (cf. E. *peach*¹, ult. < Gr. περσικόν), pl. of κάρυον, a nut (of any kind), prob. akin to κέρας, horn, E. *horn*, etc.] A genus of North American trees, natural order *Juglandaceæ*, confined to the region east of the Rocky Mountains. There are 8 species, including the pecan (*C. olivæformis*), the shellbark hickory (*C. alba*), and other hickories. The wood is in general heavy, hard, strong, and tough, and is extensively used as fuel and in the manufacture of agricultural implements, carriages, handles of tools, hoops, etc. The bark yields a yellow dye.

caryatic (kar-i-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *Caryates*, Caryans; in architectural sense, < L. *Caryatides*: see *caryatid.*] Pertaining to the Caryans (in this sense with a capital) or to caryatids: as, "Persian and *Caryatic* figures," *R. Stuart.*—**Caryatic order,** in *arch.*, an order in which the entablature is supported by female figures instead of columns.

caryatid (kar-i-at'id), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *caryatide*, *cariatide* = Sp. *cariátide* = Pg. It. *cariatide*, < L. pl. *Caryatides*, < Gr. καρυάτιδες, caryatids (cf. Καρυάτιδες, the priestesses of Artemis at Caryæ, pl. of Καρυᾶτις, a name of Artemis), lit. 'women of Caryæ,' < Καρύαι, Caryæ, a place in Laconia, Greece, with a famous temple of Artemis. Cf. *atlantes*, *canephore*, 2, and *telamon.*] I. *n.*; pl. *caryatids*, *caryatides* (-idz, -i-dēz). In *arch.*, a figure of a woman dressed in long robes, serving as a column to support an entablature or to fill any other office of a column. Vitruvius relates that the city of Caryæ sided with the Persians after the battle of Thermopylæ, and that it was on this account sacked by the other Greeks, who took the women captive, and to perpetuate this event erected trophies in which figures of women dressed in the Caryatic manner were used to support entablatures. This story is probably imaginary, but no doubt the name and perhaps the idea of the caryatids were derived from Caryæ.



Caryatids.
Porch of the Erechtheum at Athens.

Two great statues, Art
And Science, *Caryatids*, lifted up
A weight of emblem. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or of the form of a caryatid; caryatic.

caryatidean (kar″i-at-i-dē'an), *a.* [< *caryatid* + *-ean.*] Supported by caryatids.

This *Caryatidean* portico [of the Erechtheum] displays very clearly the arrangement of the ceiling.
Encyc. Brit., II. 408.

caryatides, *n.* Latin plural of *caryatid.*

caryin, caryine (kar'i-in), *n.* [< *Carya* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A crystalline principle found in the bark of *Carya tomentosa* (the mockernut or white-heart hickory), believed to be identical with quercitrin.

caryinite (ka-rī'i-nīt), *n.* [< *caryin* + *-ite*².] An arseniate of lead, manganese, and calcium, occurring massive, of a brown color, at the lead-mines of Långban, Sweden.

Caryoborus (kar-i-ob'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάρυον, nut, + βορός, eating.] A genus of rhynchophorous coleopters or weevils, of the family *Bruchidæ*, differing from *Bruchus* by having the fore coxæ separated by the prosternum. *C. arthriticus* is a species of the southern United States, infesting the palmetto.

Caryobranchia (kar″i-ǫ-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κάρυον, a nut (nucleus), + βράγχια, gills.] An order of gastropods: proposed as a substitute for *Nucleobranchiata* (which see): same as *Heteropoda.* *Menke*, 1828; *Swainson*, 1839.

Caryocar (ka-rī'ǫ-kär), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάρυον, a nut (see *Carya*), + κάρα, head; the globose fruit is often as large as a child's head.] A genus of plants, natural order *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, consisting of 8 species of lofty trees, natives of tropical America. They produce good timber, and their fruits contain 3 or 4 large kidney-shaped seeds inclosed in an extremely hard woody shell, reddish-brown in color and covered with roundish protuberances. They are called *souari-nuts* or *butternuts*, have a pleasant nutty flavor, and yield a bland oil. The chief source of these nuts is *C. nuciferum*, a tree frequently reaching the height of 100 feet, common in the forests of British Guiana, particularly on the banks of the rivers Essequibo and Berbice. Its flowers are large and of a deep purplish-red color.

caryocinesis (kar″i-ǫ-si-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάρυον, a nut (nucleus), + κίνησις, movement, change: see *kinesis.*] In *embryol.*, the series of active changes taking place in the nucleus of a living cell in the process of division. Also written *karyokinesis.*

Caryophyllaceæ (kar″i-ǫ-fi-lā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caryophyllus* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of polypetalous plants, the pink tribe, including over 800 species of bland herbs, distributed all over the globe, with stems generally swollen at the nodes, and opposite leaves, the bases of which are frequently united. The flowers are regular, and the numerous seeds are attached to a central placenta. The greater number of the species are inconspicuous weeds, like chickweed, spurrey, sandwort, etc., but many are found as favorite plants in gardens, as the pink, carnation, sweet-william, etc. The largest genera are *Dianthus*, *Silene*, *Lychnis*, and *Arenaria.* See cut below.

caryophyllaceous (kar″i-ǫ-fi-lā'shius), *a.* [< *Caryophyllaceæ.*] Pertaining to the *Caryophyllaceæ*: especially applied to flowers having five petals with long claws in a tubular calyx. Also *caryophyllous*, *caryophylleous.*

Caryophyllaceous Flower (*Dianthus*).

Caryophyllæidæ (kar″i-ǫ-fi-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caryophyllæus* + *-idæ.*] A family of cestode platyhelminths, or tapeworms, characterized by having only one proglottis, the body elongated and unsegmented, the head-armature weak, consisting of a lobed fringe without hooks, and eight sinuous longitudinal canals of the excretory system.

Caryophyllæus (kar″i-ǫ-fi-lē'us), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1790), < *Caryophyllus*, q. v.] A genus of *Cestoidea*, or tapeworms, the species of which are endoparasitic in cyprinoid fishes. It represents the simplest cestoid form, resembling a trematode in structure, having no trace of alimentary canal, but being furnished with a single set of hermaphrodite reproductive organs and a water-vascular system; the body is elongated, dilated, and lobate at one end, like a clove, whence the name. It is the typical genus of the family *Caryophyllæidæ.* *C. mutabilis* is found in the intestine of cyprinoid fishes. Originally *Caryophyllus.*

caryophylleous (kar″i-ǫ-fil'ẹ-us), *a.* Same as *caryophyllaceous.*

caryophyllin, caryophylline (kar″i-ǫ-fil'in), *n.* [< *Caryophyllus* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A crystalline substance obtained from cloves by treating them with alcohol.

caryophylloid (kar″i-ǫ-fil'oid), *n.* [< *Caryophyllus* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, having the form of the *Caryophyllus*; clove-shaped.

caryophyllous (kar″i-ǫ-fil'us), *a.* Same as *caryophyllaceous.*

Caryophyllus (kar″i-ǫ-fil'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καρυόφυλλον, the clove-tree, lit. 'nut-leaf,' < κάρυον, a nut, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf. Hence ult., from the Gr. καρυόφυλλον, E. *gilliflower*, q. v.] 1. Among early botanists, the name of two genera, one furnishing the clove of commerce, the other including the clove-pink, *Dianthus*, from the similarity of odors. It was retained by Linnæus only for the former, and this is now referred to the genus *Eugenia.*—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *Caryophyllæus*, of which it is the original form. (*b*) A genus of crinoids: synonymous with *Eugeniacrinus.* *Scheuchzer.* Also *Caryophyllites.* *Knorr.*

caryopsis (kar-i-op'sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *caryopse*), < Gr. κάρυον, a nut, + ὄψις, appearance, < √ *ὀπ, see: see *optic.*] In *bot.*, a small, one-seeded,

dry, indehiscent fruit, in which the thin seed-coat is adherent throughout to the very thin pericarp, as in wheat and all other cereal grains. Also spelled *cariopsis.*

Caryota (kar-i-ō′tạ̈), *n.* [NL. (L., in Gr. sense) (> F. *caryote*), < Gr. *καρυωτὸς φοῖνιξ*, a palm with walnut-like fruit, lit. nut-like palm: *καρυωτός*, nut-like, < *κάρυον*, a nut, walnut; *φοῖνιξ*, palm: see *phenix.*] A genus of large palms, natives of India and the Malay archipelago, with bipinnate leaves and wedge-shaped leaflets, strongly toothed at the extremity. The best-known species, *C. urens*, called the *bastard sago*, is a native of India, and is of great value. By severing the ends of the successive flowering stems a sweet sap is obtained, which is either boiled down into syrup and sugar, or made by fermentation into toddy, which yields arrack by distillation. The soft pith abounds in sago-like farina, which is made into bread or eaten as gruel. The outer part of the stem is hard, strong, and durable, and is much used for building and for agricultural implements; and the sheaths of the leaves yield a very strong fiber, known as *kittul fiber*, which is said to be indestructible.

cas†, *n.* A Middle English form of *case*¹.

casa (kā′sạ), *n.* [L., a cottage, hut, cabin, shed, ML. also a house in general (> It. Sp. Pg. *casa*, a house, = (as if < L. neut. **casum*) F. *chez*, in prep. *chez*, abbr. of *en chez*, = OSp. *en cas* = It. *in casa* or *a casa*, in the house (of), at (my, his, etc.) house, with); prob. akin to *castrum*, a castle, fort, pl. a camp (see *castrum*, *chester*), and to *cassis*, a helmet; orig. a cover or shelter; cf. Skt. √ *chhad*, cover, cover over. Hence ult. *casale*, *cassock*, *casula*, *chasuble*, etc.] A house.

ca. sa. In *law*, the usual abbreviation of *capias ad satisfaciendum.* See *capias.*

casal (kā′sạl), *a.* [< *case*¹, 6, + *-al.*] In *gram.*, of or belonging to case. [Rare.]

> The *casal* termination of the Saxon possessive is *es* or *is*, as appears in such phrases as 'God*es* sight,' 'king*is* crown.'
> *J. M. McCulloch.*

casale†, *n.* [< It. *casale*, a hamlet, village, formerly also a farm-house, manor-house, dairy, = Sp. Pg. *casal*, a farm-house, < ML. *casale*, also *casalis*, a farm-house, villa, hamlet, village, < L. *casa*, a house.] A hamlet; a village.

> And Saterday in ye mornynge we landyd there, and wente to suche *casales* as we founde and refresshed vs.
> *Syr R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 56.

casarca (ka-sär′kạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Russ. *cacharka*, the sea-swallow.] A name, specific or generic (in this case with a capital), of the ruddy sheldrake, *Anas casarca* or *Casarca rutila*, a bird of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, inhabiting Europe, Asia, and Africa. As a generic term it includes several other species, as *C. tadornoides*, *C. variegata*, etc.

casava, casave (ka-sä′vạ̈, -ve), *n.* See *cassava.*

casbald†, *n.* [Late ME., also *casbalde*; origin uncertain.] A term of contempt. *York Plays.*

casban (kas′ban), *n.* A cotton fabric similar to jaconet, but stouter, sometimes having a glossy surface like satin, and used chiefly for linings.

cascabel (kas′kạ-bel), *n.* [Sp., a little bell, the button at the breech of a cannon, also *cascabillo*, = Pg. Pr. *cascavel*; origin uncertain.] That part of a cannon which is behind the base-ring, including the base and knob.

cascade¹ (kas-kād′), *n.* [< F. *cascade* = Sp. *cascada* = Pg. *cascata*, < It. *cascata*, a waterfall, < *cascare*, fall, appar. associated in thought with L. *cadere*, pp. *casus*, fall, but prob. (like Sp. *cascar*, break in pieces, beat, strike, = Pg. *cascar*, strike) an extension of L. *casare*, *cassare*, variant of *quassare*, shake, shatter, shiver, freq. of *quatere*, pp. *quassum*, shake: see *quash*, *concuss*, *discuss*, etc. Cf. *cascalho*, *cascarilla*, *cask*, *casque*, etc.] **1.** A fall or flowing of water over a precipice or steep rocky declivity in a river or other stream; a waterfall, whether natural or artificial, but smaller than a cataract.

> The river Teverone throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several *cascades* from one rock to another.
> *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

2. In *elect.*, a peculiar arrangement of Leyden jars in which the outer coating of the first jar which receives the charge is connected to the inner coating of the second, and so on.—**3.** A trimming of lace or other soft material, folded in a zigzag fashion so as to make a broken or irregular band, as down the front of a gown. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**4.** The falling water in the constellation Aquarius. See *Aquarius.*—**Charged** or **discharged in cascade.** See *battery*, 8.=**Syn. 1.** *Cascade, Cataract.* A *cataract* is greater than a *cascade*, but may not be so steep; one descent of water may be by several *cascades*, as in the quotation above from Addison. The distinguishing marks of a cataract are volume of water and rapidity of descent.

cascade¹ (kas-kād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cascaded*, ppr. *cascading.* [< *cascade*¹, *n.*] To form cascades; fall in cascades.

> In the middle of a large octagon piece of water stands an obelisk of near seventy feet, for a Jet-d'Eau to *cascade* from the top of it. *Defoe*, Tour thro' G. Britain, II. 218.

> The town [of Subiaco] . . . is built on a kind of cone rising from the midst of a valley, . . . with a superb mountain horizon around it, and the green Anio *cascading* at its feet. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 271.

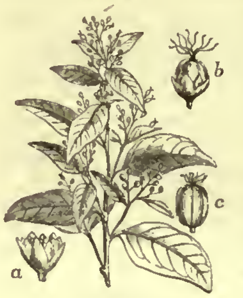
cascade² (kas-kād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cascaded*, ppr. *cascading.* [Appar. a perverted use of *cascade*¹. Cf. E. dial. *cast*, vomit.] To vomit. [Colloq.]

cascalho (kas-kal′yō), *n.* [Pg. (= Sp. *cascajo*), pebbles, gravel, < *cascar*, strike, Sp. break in pieces, shatter: see *cascade*¹, *n.*, and *cascarilla*, and as to meaning cf. *brash*¹, *breccia*, *debris.*] Gravel, coarse or fine, mixed with more or less sand; detrital material in general; the material in which Brazilian diamonds are found, as also gold to some extent.

cascan, cascane (kas-kan′, -kān′), *n.* [F. *cascane.*] In *fort.*, a hole or cavity, resembling a well, made near a rampart, from which an underground gallery extends, or which serves to give vent to an enemy's mine and diminish its destructive effect.

cascara amarga, sagrada. See *bark*².

cascarilla (kas-ka-ril′ạ̈), *n.* [= F. *cascarille*, < Sp. *cascarilla* (= Pg. *cascarilha* = It. *cascarilla*, *cascariglia*), dim. of *cascara*, bark, rind, peel, husk (cf. *casca*, husks, bark, *casco*, a skull, shard, helmet, cask, etc., > E. *cask*¹), < *cascar*, break, burst open: see *cascade*¹, *n.*, and *cask*¹.] The aromatic bitter bark of *Croton Eluteria*, a West Indian shrub or small tree of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, and a native of the Bahama islands. It occurs in small thin fragments and brittle rolls like quills, and is used in medicine for its mild stimulating, tonic properties. Also called *Eleuthera* or *sweetwood bark.*

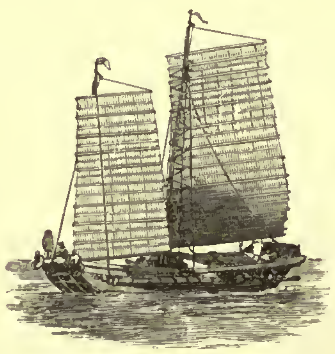


Cascarilla-plant (*Croton Eluteria*).
a, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, fruit.

cascarillin, cascarilline (kas-ka-ril′in), *n.* [< *cascarilla* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A white, crystalline, odorless, bitter substance ($C_{12}H_{18}O_4$) obtained from cascarilla.

caschrom (kas′krom), *n.* [Also improp. written *gascromh*; Gael. *caschrōm*, < *cas*, a foot, leg, shaft, haft, handle, + *crōm*, crooked: see *cromlech.*] A long pick with a cross-handle and projecting foot-piece; a foot-pick: used in the Scottish Highlands for digging in stony ground where no other instrument can be introduced.

casco (kas′kō), *n.* [Pg., prop. the keel or bottom of a ship, = Sp. *casco*, the hull of a ship; same as Pg. Sp. It. *casco*, helmet, casque, cask: see *cask*¹, *casque.*] A boat of the Philippines, used chiefly on the river at Manila, almost rectangular in form, very flat and very durable, and much used for conveying cargoes to and from ships.



Casco of Manila.

case¹ (kās), *n.* [< ME. *cas*, *caas*, *case*, < OF. *cas*, F. *cas* = Pr. *cas* = Pg. Sp. It. *caso*, circumstance, event, hap, chance, < L. *casus* (*casu-*), a falling, change, event, accident, misfortune, < *cadere*, pp. *casus*, fall (> also *cadent*, *cadence*, *chance*, *accident*, etc.): see *cadent.*] **1.** Literally, that which happens or befalls. (*a*) Hap; contingency; event; chance.

> Than he tolde hem alle worde for worde how the *cas* was be-fallen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 560.

> Wisdom behouith to lete go and passe
> Which that men mow noght amend in no *cas.*
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6223.

(*b*) State; condition; state of circumstances.

> Cumforteth him in his *caas*, coueiteth not his goodes.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), viii. 52.

> Like Angels life was then mens happy *cace.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 16.

> *Tib.* I come to have thee walk.
> *Ovid.* No, good Tibullus, I'm not now in *case.*
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

> They lay, therefore, all day on Saturday, in lamentable *case*, as before. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 177.

2. A particular determination of events or circumstances; a special state of things coming under a general description or rule.

> The ceremonies attendant upon death and burial are nearly the same in the *cases* of men and women.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 286.

3. In *med.*, an instance of disease under or requiring medical treatment, or the series of occurrences or symptoms which characterize it: as, the doctor has many *cases* of fever in hand; the patient explained his *case.*—**4.** A state of things involving a question for discussion or decision.

> Tell hym how the *caas* stant all as it is.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 491.

> *Acres.* I don't choose to mention names, but look on me as on a very ill-used gentleman.
> *Sir Luc.* Pray, what is the *case?*
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

> The plainest *case* in many words entangling. *J. Baillie.*

Specifically—**5.** In *law*: (*a*) A cause or suit in court; any instance of litigation: as, the *case* was tried at the last term. In this sense *case* is nearly synonymous with *cause*, which is the more technical term. *Case* includes special proceedings, as well as actions at law, suits in equity, and criminal prosecutions; and it implies not only a controversy, but also legal proceedings. More loosely, however, it is used for cause of action: as, he has a good *case.*

> This false juge . . . sat in his Consistorie,
> And gaf his doomes upon sondry *cas.*
> *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 163.

> – Force a composition or wrangle out some broken Title, or breake the necke of the *Case* with a Prohibition.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 133.

(*b*) The state of facts or the presentation of evidence on which a party to litigation relies for his success, whether as plaintiff or defendant: as, in cross-examining plaintiff's witness, defendant has no right to go beyond the limits of the direct examination, for such inquiries are part of his own *case.* (*c*) Under American procedure, a document prepared by the appellant on an appeal, containing the evidence, or the substance of it, and the proceedings on the trial in the court below. It is intended to enable the appellate court to review the evidence and the facts, as well as to pass upon alleged errors of law, and in this differs from a *bill of exceptions*, which presents only alleged errors of law. Called specifically *case on appeal.*

6. In *gram.*, in many languages, one of the forms having different offices in the sentence which together make up the inflection of a noun: as, the *nominative case*, that of the subject of the verb, as *he*, *dominus* (Latin); the *accusative* or *objective case*, as *him*, *dominum*; the *genitive* or *possessive case*, as *his* (John's), *domini.* These are the only cases in modern English, and the objective is not distinguished in form from the nominative except in a few pronouns. In addition to the three cases found in English, Greek and German have a dative, Latin has a dative, an ablative, and a vocative, and Sanskrit further an instrumental and a locative. The French has lost all case-distinction in nouns. Some languages, as the Finnish and Hungarian, have many more cases, even fifteen or twenty. All the cases but the nominative are called *oblique cases.*

7. A person who is peculiar or remarkable in any respect: as, a queer *case*; a hard *case*: sometimes used without qualification: as, he is a *case.* [Colloq.]

> "Well, the General can tell you," says the hunter, glancing at that individual, "what a terrible hard *case* I've been." *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 114.

8. In *logic*, a proposition stating a fact coming under a general rule; a subsumption.—**Action on the case**, in *law*, a general form of action (the phrase being originally equivalent to *action on the circumstances*) adopted to enlarge the legal remedies at a time when forms of action existed for trespasses with violence and for debts resting in bond, but no form had been provided for wrongs without violence, such as negligence, or oral or implied promise. It became the most widely used of all common-law forms, and equally applicable to consequential injury to the real or personal property and to the personal character of the party by whom it was brought. —**Amistad case**, a noted case in the courts of the United States, in which Spaniards claimed as their slaves negroes who had been kidnapped in Africa, and who while being carried to Cuba (in 1839) rose against their captors, took possession of the vessel, and after changing her course were taken by a United States vessel off the American coast. The courts held that they were free, and not pirates or robbers.—**Bankers' case,** or **case of the bankers,** the petition of Hornblee and others to the barons of the exchequer in 1691 (14 How. St. Tr., 1) for the payment of certain annuities granted by Charles II. to repay money originally loaned to him on the security of the revenues. On appeal, the House of Lords decided that the grant was binding upon his successor, and continued a charge upon the revenue.—**Bates's case,** an English prosecution (1606) of a merchant, in which the claim of James I. to impose duties as a personal prerogative was sustained; a question afterward settled the other way under Cromwell. Also called the *case of the impositions.*—**Bradlaugh's case,** a prolonged controversy (1881–86) over the claim of Charles Bradlaugh (*a*) to take a seat in the House of Commons without taking the oath required of members, he declaring that he did not acknowledge or believe in its obligation; and later (*b*) to have the oath administered. Two notable legal decisions were reached in the course of the controversy. In 1884 (12 Law Rep., Q. B. D., 271), in the case of Charles Bradlaugh *v.* Francis R. Gossett, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Commons, arising out of a resolution excluding plaintiff from the House until he should engage not to disturb its proceedings by demanding to take the oath as a member, it was held that courts cannot control the House in its administration of laws relating merely to its internal procedure, nor inquire into the propriety of a resolution restraining a member from doing in the House what he had a lawful right to do, and that action will not lie against the sergeant-at-arms for obeying such resolution. In 1885 (14 Law Rep., Q. B. D., 667), in the Court of Appeal, the case of the Attorney-General *v.* Bradlaugh, for penalties under the Parliamentary Oaths Act, for voting in the House without having been sworn as a member, it was decided that a member who does not believe in a Supreme Being, and upon whom an oath is binding only as a promise, is incapable of taking the prescribed oath; but if he goes through the form of taking it (as Bradlaugh did by administering the oath to himself at the bar of the House), he is liable for violation of the act.—**Burr's case,** the prosecution of Aaron Burr for treason against the United States, tried before Chief Justice Marshall in 1807.—**Calvin's case,** also called the *case of the postnati*, 1608 (2 How. St. Tr., 559; 7 Coke, 1), an action turning on questions of allegiance and natural-born subjects. It was brought to recover lands by Robert Calvin against Richard and Nicholas Smith, to which defendants pleaded that the plaintiff was an alien, and incapable of bringing the action, because he was born in Scotland, though after the crown of England descended to James I., who was also king of Scotland. It was argued by lawyers and judges of the greatest renown, including Lords Bacon, Coke, Ellesmere, Yelverton, and Warburton, and was decided in favor of the plaintiff.—**Case agreed,** or **case stated,** in *law*, a statement of facts agreed on by the parties, or made by another court, to be submitted merely for decision of a point of law.—**Case law.** See *law.*—**Case of conscience.** See *conscience.*—**Case of the Caroline,** a name given to the case of the People *v.* McLeod. See *McLeod case*, below.—**Case of the claimant.** See *Tichborne case*, below.—**Case of the seven bishops.** See *bishop.*—**Case reserved, case made,** a statement presenting points of law reserved by the judge or parties for decision by the full court.—**Civil rights cases.** See *civil.*—**Clinton bridge case,** an important litigation in the United States Supreme Court (1870), which established the doctrine by which railroad bridges may be said to have gained clear recognition of their rights of way in preference to the navigable waters crossed by them, through the power of Congress to regulate inter-state commerce.—**Criminal cases.** See *criminal.*—**Crown cases reserved.** See *crown.*—**Darnell's case,** a noted case in English constitutional law (1627), in which the imprisonment of Sir Thomas Darnell and four others, for refusing to subscribe to a forced loan, was sanctioned, the agitation resulting from which was followed by the granting of the Petition of Right.—**Dartmouth College case,** the leading American case (1819) on the vested rights of corporations, reported as Trustees of Dartmouth College *v.* Woodward (4 Wheaton, 518), deciding that a corporate charter, even though it be a British charter granted before the revolution, cannot be materially altered by a State legislature, it being a contract within the meaning of the provision of the United States Constitution which deprives the States of the power to impair the obligation of a contract.—**Dr. Bonham's case,** an important decision upon English constitutional law, rendered in 1609, in the case of Thomas Bonham *v.* the College of Physicians (8 Coke, 107), for false imprisonment. It was held that an act of Parliament which is against common right and reason, or is impossible to be performed, is void by the common law; also, that where the power to commit to prison is vested by patent or act of Parliament in parties not being a court, their proceedings ought to be of record, and the facts upon which such power is exercised are traversable.—**Dred Scott case,** a case of great historical importance among the events which preceded the abolition of slavery in the United States, in which the Supreme Court held (in 1857) that a free negro of slave ancestry was not a citizen, and could not sue or be protected as such in the United States courts. The statement that the Africans in America had long been considered a subordinate race having "no rights which the white man is bound to respect," which was contained in the opinion of the chief justice, gained universal attention as a point of attack in the controversy about slavery.—**Five per cent. cases,** a decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1884 (110 U. S., 471), holding that an act of Congress by which a percentage of the proceeds of land "sold by Congress" is reserved to certain public uses of a State does not include lands disposed of by the United States in satisfaction of military land-warrants.—**General case,** in *math.*, that special state of things which is considered when, in studying an analytical expression, it is assumed that there is no peculiar relation between the constants denoted by letters. The general case may be very exceptional. Thus, in linear associative algebra, in the general case the vanishing of a product implies the vanishing of one of the factors, yet among the innumerable possible algebras there are but three in which such an inference is valid.—**Hampden's case.** See *case of ship-money*, under *ship-money.*—**In case,** in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen that; supposing.

> A sure retreat to his forces, *in case* they should have an ill day or an unlucky chance in the field.
> *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Irreducible case, in *math.*, the case in which a cubic equation has three real roots, when Cardan's method of solution involves imaginaries.—**Kendall's case,** a decision of the United States Supreme Court (1838), noted in American constitutional law, that the court may compel a cabinet officer to perform a ministerial duty.—**Koszta's case,** the facts and resulting diplomatic correspondence (1853) by which the United States government maintained the claim that Martin Koszta, a native of Hungary, was entitled to protection as an American citizen from seizure by the Austrian government while in Turkish jurisdiction, he having previously legally declared his intention to become an American citizen.—**Marbury's case,** a decision of the United States Supreme Court (1803), noted in American constitutional history, which established the power of that court to declare an act of Congress void for contravening the United States Constitution, and defined the extent to which members of the cabinet are amenable to the courts.—**McLeod case,** a controversy between the United States and Canada, arising out of the incident of the destruction of the American steamer Caroline by the Canadian authorities (1837), in the course of which a man was killed. McLeod was arrested as one of the attacking party, and was indicted (1841) in New York State for murder; but he proved an alibi, and was acquitted. Also called the *case of the Caroline.*—**Negro case.** See *Sommersett's case*, below.—**Shelley's case,** the decision in 1581 (1 Coke, 89–106), by all the judges of England, of the case of Nicholas Wolfe against Henry Shelley, in ejectment, involving questions upon the law of common recoveries. It is chiefly celebrated for a precise and clear statement by defendant's counsel of a previously well-established rule of law concerning the effect of the word "heirs" in certain conveyances, since known as the rule in Shelley's case. This rule, which is now regarded as a rule of interpretation rather than a rule of law, is to the effect that wherever there is a limitation to a man, which if it stood alone would convey to him a particular estate of freehold, followed by a limitation to his heirs or to the heirs of his body (or equivalent expressions), either immediately or after the interposition of one or more particular estates, the apparent gift to the heir or heirs of the body is to be construed as a limitation of the estate; that is to say, not a gift to the heir, but a gift to the person first named of an estate of inheritance, such as his heir may take by descent.—**Sommersett's case,** a famous habeas corpus case in England in 1772, before Lord Mansfield, brought on behalf of Thomas Sommersett, a negro. It established the principle that a slave brought upon English soil became thereby free. Also called the *negro case.*—**Special case,** a statement of facts agreed to on behalf of two or more litigant parties, and submitted for the opinion of a court of justice as to the law bearing on the facts so stated. In Scots law, in civil jury causes, a special case differs from a special verdict only in this, that the special verdict is returned by the jury, whereas the special case is adjusted by the parties themselves, or by their counsel, and sets forth the special facts on which they are agreed without the evidence.—**Taltarum's case,** a noted decision in the English courts in 1473, establishing the power of a tenant in tail to convert the estate into a fee simple absolute by suffering a common recovery.—**Tennessee bond cases,** a name given to seventeen causes decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1885 (114 U. S. Sup. Ct., 663), wherein it was held that the statutory lien upon railroads created by act of the Tennessee Legislature, Feb. 11th, 1852, was for the benefit of the State, and not of the holders of State bonds issued under that act.—**Tichborne case,** also called the *case of the claimant*, the name given to the history and proceedings of Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, in his claim to be Sir Roger Tichborne, and heir to the estate and baronetcy of Tichborne in England (1868–74), which he prosecuted by suits in Chancery and in the Courts of Probate and of Common Pleas, and which culminated in his trial and sentence to fourteen years' imprisonment for perjury. The case is celebrated for the conflicting nature of the testimony as to his identity, and for the great public interest excited by it.—**To put the case,** to suppose the event or a certain state of things; state a question, especially in a manner to invite decision.—**Tweed's case,** the proceedings against William M. Tweed and others, known as the Tweed Ring, for frauds perpetrated while they were municipal officers of New York, by which they obtained over six million dollars from the county of New York. In a civil case it was decided by the Court of Appeals of New York in 1874 (People *v.* Ingersoll, 58 N. Y., 1) that an action for money fraudulently obtained from a county could not be brought in the name of the people of the State. This was subsequently remedied by statute, and a judgment obtained. In a criminal case, Tweed was found guilty on twelve counts for similar offenses in one indictment, and was separately sentenced to one year's imprisonment on each, with the direction that service of one sentence should not begin until the completion of service on a prior sentence. After completing the term of his first sentence, a writ of habeas corpus was served on his jailer, and the Court of Appeals in 1875 (People ex rel. Tweed *v.* Liscomb, 60 N. Y., 559) decided that, under the statutes conferring the power to sentence, cumulative sentences in such cases were not lawful, and discharged him; but he was immediately imprisoned in default of bail in preceding civil suits. Other minor decisions on questions of procedure are also included under this term.—**Twyne's case,** the leading case in English law (1603) holding that a conveyance intended to defraud creditors is void as against them, if not taken in good faith and for valuable consideration.—**Tyrrel's case,** a noted decision in English law (1558), in which after Parliament, by the statute of uses, had thought to put an end to the holding of land in the name of one person to the use of another, the courts introduced the doctrine of a use upon a use, leading to the present law of trusts.—**Virginia coupon cases,** the generic name under which are known a number of suits determined by the United States Supreme Court in 1884, enforcing a Virginia statute which declared coupons on bonds of that State receivable in payment of State taxes, notwithstanding the repeal of that statute.—**Wheeling bridge case,** the case of Pennsylvania *v.* Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Co., decided by the United States Supreme Court (in 1851 and 1855), concerning a railroad bridge across the Ohio river at Wheeling, Virginia. After holding in 1851 (13 How., 518), by a divided court, that a bridge, though entirely within the jurisdiction of the State that authorized its construction, could be enjoined as a nuisance by the courts of the United States if it obstructed inter-state navigation, the court held in 1855 (18 How., 421) that Congress, under the constitutional power to regulate commerce between the States, may determine what shall or shall not be deemed an obstruction to navigation, and may declare a bridge, when erected, to be a lawful structure so as to avoid the effect of its having been judicially declared a nuisance.—**Wild's case,** an English decision, in 1599 (6 Co. Rep., 16 b), in the case of Richardson *v.* Yardley, in ejectment: so called because involving a devise to one Rowland Wild, which established the rule for the construction of wills known as the rule in Wild's case, viz., "that if A devises his lands to B and his children or issues, and he hath not any issue at the time of the devise, that the same is an estate tail."=**Syn.** Situation, condition, state, circumstances, plight, predicament.

case^1† (kās), *v. i.* [< *case*^{1}, *n.*] To put cases; bring forward propositions.

> They fell presently to reasoning and *casing* upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

case^2 (kās), *n.* [< ME. *casse, kace* = D. *kas* = G. *kasse* = Sw. *kassa* = Dan. *kasse*, < OF. *casse* (F. *casse*, a chase, *caisse*, a case, also *châsse*, a chase, shrine) = Pr. *cayssa, caissa* = Cat. *capsa* = Sp. *caja*, obs. *caxa* = Pg. *caixa*, obs. *caxa* = It. *cassa*, < L. *capsa*, a chest, box, receptacle, < *capere*, receive, contain, hold: see *capable, capacious*. The same word, in later forms, appears as *cash*^{2} and *chase*^{2}.] 1. That which incloses or contains; a covering, box, or sheath: as, a *case* for knives; a *case* for books; a watch-*case*; a pillow-*case*. Specifically—2†. A quiver.

> The arwes in the *caas*
> Of the goddesse clatren faste and rynge.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1500.

3. The skin of an animal; in *her.*, the skin of a beast displayed with the head, feet, tail, etc.

> O, thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
> When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy *case*!
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

> Thus wise men
> Repair the hurts they take by a disgrace,
> And piece the lion's with the fox's *case*.
> *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

4. The exterior portion of a building; an outer coating for walls.

> The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed and executed by great masters. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

5. A box and its contents; hence, a quantity contained in a box. Specifically—(*a*) A pair; a set.

> Pray thee, corporal, stay; the knocks are too hot; and for mine own part, I have not a *case* of lives.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

> Lictors, gag him; do,
> And put a *case* of vizards o'er his head,
> That he may look bifronted, as he speaks.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

> An inseparable *case* of coxcombs, . . . the Gemini, or twins of foppery.
> *B. Jonson*, Pref. to Every Man out of his Humour.

(*b*) Among glaziers, 225 square feet of crown-glass; also, 120 feet of Newcastle or Normandy glass.—6. In *printing*, a shallow tray of wood divided by partitions into small boxes of different sizes, in which the characters of a font of printing-types are placed for the use of the compositor. The ordinary case is about 16 inches wide, 32 inches long, and has boxes 1 inch deep. Two forms of case are required for a full font of Roman type: the *upper case* (so called from its higher position on the inclined composing-frame), of 98 boxes, which contains the capitals, small capitals, reference-marks, fractions, and other types in small request; and the *lower case*, of 55 boxes of unequal size, which contains the small-text types, spaces, and points most frequently required. The cases and boxes are arranged so that the types oftenest used are most easily reached by the compositor. For music, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as for display or jobbing type, or for any font of printing-types that has more or fewer characters than those of Roman-text type, cases of special form are made. 7. In *bookbinding*, a book-cover made separately from the book it is intended to inclose.—8. A triangular sac or cavity in the right side of the nose and upper portion of the head of a sperm-whale, containing oil and spermaceti, which are together called head-matter.—9. In *milit. engin.*, a square or rectangular frame made from four pieces of plank joined at the corners, used (in juxtaposition to similar frames) to form a lining for a gallery or branch.—10. In *loam-molding*, the outer portion of a mold. Also called *cope*.—11. In *porcelain-making*, same as *seggar*.—12. *Milit.*, same as *case-shot*.—13. In *mining*, a fissure through which water finds its way into a mine. [Cornwall. Rarely used.]—14. The wooden frame in which a door is hung. Also called *casing*.—15. The wall surrounding a staircase. Also called *casing*.

—**Case-smoothing machine**, a machine for smoothing the cases or corners of books.—**Limp case**, or **flexible case**, in *bookbinding*, a case stretched over paper doublets instead of boards.—**To work at case**, in *printing*, to set type.

case^2 (kās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cased*, ppr. *casing*. [< *case*^{2}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover or surround with a case; surround with any material that incloses or protects; incase.

> To be *cased* up and hung by on the wall.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.
>
> The jewel is *cas'd* up from all men's eyes.
> *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, i. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, to face or cover (the outside wall of a building) with material of a better quality than that of the wall itself.

> .The wall [of the Hatym] is built of solid stone, about five feet in height and four in thickness, *cased* all over with white marble.
> *Burckhardt*, in Burton's El-Medinah, p. 374.

(*b*) In *plastering*, to plaster (as a house) with mortar on the outside, and strike a ruler laid on it while moist with the edge of a trowel, so as to mark it with lines resembling the joints of freestone. (*c*) In *glass-making*, to "plate" or cover (glass) with a layer of a different color. (*d*) In *bookbinding*, to cover with a case. See *case*^{2}, *n.*, 7.

> After stitching, books which are to be *cased* up with uncut edges have their face and tail cut square by means of a trimming-machine. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 44.

2. In *printing*, to put into the proper compartments of compositors' cases; lay: as, to *case* a font of type.—**3**†. To remove the case or skin of; uncase; skin.

> We'll make you some sport with the fox, ere we *case* him.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 6.

Cased glass, glass made in several layers, usually of different colors, by cutting through which to different depths an effect like that of cameo is produced. The ancient Roman glass of this kind was cut by hand in the manner of gem-cutting. The process in use at the present day consists in covering the outside of a colorless glass ball with a thin case of colored glass, and fusing the two together, repeating the operation as often as desired; the whole is then blown into the shape required before the cutting is done. Also called *cameo-glass*.—**Cased sash-frames**, sash-frames which have their interior vertical sides hollow to admit the weights which balance the sashes, and at the same time conceal them.

II. *intrans.* To cover one's self with something that constitutes a casing.

> *Case* ye; on with your visors. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Casearia (kas-ẹ̄-ā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named from J. *Casearius*, a Dutch botanist of the 17th century, and missionary to Cochin China.] The principal genus in the natural order *Samydaceæ*, including about 80 species of tropical trees or shrubs, chiefly American, of little value. The leaves and bark of some species have medicinal properties, and the fruit of some is used in India to poison fish.

caseate^1 (kā'sẹ̄-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caseated*, ppr. *caseating*. [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-ate*^{2}.] In *pathol.*, to undergo caseous degeneration; become like cheese.

caseate^2 (kā'sẹ̄-āt), *n.* [< *case(ic)* + *-ate*^{1}.] In *chem.*, a salt resulting from the union of caseic acid with a base.

caseation (kā-sẹ̄-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *caseate*^{1} (see *-ation*); = F. *caséation* = Sp. *caseacion* = Pg. *caseação* = It. *caseazione*.] **1.** The coagulation of milk.—**2.** In *pathol.*, transformation into a dull cheese-like mass, as in pus, tubercle, etc.

case-bay (kās'bā), *n.* In *carp.*, the space between a pair of girders in naked flooring.

case-bearer (kās'bãr"ėr), *n.* A case-bearing larva.

case-bearing (kās'bãr"ing), *a.* In *entom.*, provided with a case or covering: applied to certain larvæ, both aquatic and terrestrial, that conceal themselves within a case which they form, and from which they protrude the anterior portion of the body when moving about. See cuts under *Acrobasis* and *Coscinoptera*.

case-binding (kās'bīn"ding), *n.* A form of bookbinding in which the finished case (including the back) is made apart from the book. The case is made first, and the sewed book is afterward inserted in it. The term *case-binding* in the United States is usually applied to cloth-bound books.

case-bottle (kās'bot"l), *n.* A bottle, often square in form, made so as to fit into a case with others.

case-char (kās'chär), *n.* A name of the common char, *Salmo salvelinus*, or *Salvelinus alpinus*.

case-divinity† (kās'di-vin"ị-ti), *n.* Casuistry. *Fuller.*

case-ending (kās'en"ding), *n.* In *gram.*, the letter or syllable added in inflected languages to the root or stem of a noun to indicate its case. See *case*^{1}, *n.*, 6.

casefied (kā'sẹ̄-fīd), *p. a.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-fy* + *-ed*^{2}.] Cheesy in consistence or appearance.

case-harden (kās'här"dn), *v. t.* To harden the outer part or surface of, as anything made of iron, by converting the iron into steel. See *case-hardening*.

case-hardened (kās'här"dnd), *p. a.* **1.** Having the outside hardened, as iron tools, etc.—**2.** Figuratively, not sensitive; having no sense of shame; indifferent to reproof or dishonor.

case-hardening (kās'härd"ning), *n.* In *metal.*, a rapid process of cementation, in which the surface of wrought-iron is converted into steel by heating the article to be treated in an iron box, in contact with some animal matter, such as bone, parings of horses' hoofs, or leather. This is done in a smith's forge, or in any suitable furnace.

caseic (kā'sẹ̄-ik), *a.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-ic*; = F. *caséique* = Sp. *caséico*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from cheese.—**Caseic acid**, an acid obtained from cheese.

casein, caseine (kā'sẹ̄-in), *n.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}; = F. *caséine* = Sp. *caseina*.] The chief nitrogenous ingredient of milk. It does not coagulate spontaneously, like fibrin, nor by heat, like albumen, but by the action of acids and of rennet. Cheese made from skimmed milk and well pressed is nearly pure coagulated casein. It is closely allied to, if not identical with, legumin, which occurs in many vegetables. Casein is one of the most important elements of animal nutrition as found in milk and leguminous plants. Its chemical constitution is not fully understood. It contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, a little sulphur, and about 15.5 per cent. of nitrogen. Also called *caseum*.—**Casein glue**, a glue made by dissolving casein in a strong solution of borax, used as a substitute for ordinary glue by bookbinders and joiners.

case-knife (kās'nīf), *n.* **1.** A knife carried in a case or sheath.

> The poet, being resolved to save his heroine's honour, has so ordered it that the king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself.
> *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

2. An old name for a table-knife, still sometimes used.

caseling (kās'ling), *n.* [E. dial., < *case*^{2} + *-ling*.] The skin of a beast that has died by accident or violence. [Prov. Eng.]

Casella's anemometer. See *anemometer*.

case-lock (kās'lok), *n.* A box-lock fastened to the face of a door by screws.

case-maker (kās'mā"kėr), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a maker of cases or covers for books.

caseman (kās'mạn), *n.*; pl. *casemen* (-men). [< *case*^{2} + *man*.] One who works at case or sets type; a compositor. [Rare.]

casemate^1 (kās'māt), *n.* [Formerly also *casamate*, *casamat* (after It.); = D. *kazemat* = G. *casematte*, *kasematte*, formerly *casamat* (after It.), = Dan. *kasematte* = Sw. *kasematt* = Russ. *kazematŭ*, < F. *casemate*, formerly also *chasmate*, = It. *casamatta* = Sp. Pg. *casamata* (ML. *casamalta*, for **casamatta*), a casemate; of uncertain formation: explained as (1) orig. It., < It. (Sp. Pg.) *casa* (< L. *casa*), a house, a little house, + *matta*, fem. of *matto*, foolish, mad, weak, dial. also false, and dim, dark (as if 'false,' 'dark,' or 'concealed chamber'?); or (2) orig. Sp., as if *casa de *mata*, for *matanza*, 'a house of slaughter,' like the equiv. E. *slaughter-house*, a casemate (see quotations from Florio and Cotgrave), or the G. *mord-keller* ('murdering-cellar'), a casemate: *casa*, a house; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *matanza*, slaughter, < *matar* = Pg. *matar*, < L. *mactare*, slaughter: see *mactation*, *mactator*, *matador*.] **1.** In *fort.*: (*a*) A vault of stone or brickwork, usually built in the thickness of the rampart of a fortress, and pierced in front with embrasures, through which artillery may be fired.

> *Casamatta* [It.], a kinde of fortification called in English a *Casamat* or a slaughter house, and is a place built low under the wall or bulwarcke, not arriuing vnto the height of the ditch, seruing to skoure the ditch, annoying the enemie when he entreth into the ditch to skale the wall. *Florio* (1598).
>
> *Chasmate* [F.], a *casemate* in fortification: a murthering house placed in the ditch, to plague the assailants of a fortress. *Cotgrave.*
>
> Each bastion was honeycombed with *casemates* and subterranean storehouses. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 151.

(*b*) A shell-proof vault of stone or brick designed to protect troops, ammunition, etc.

> Take a garrison in of some two hundred,
> To beat those pioneers off, that carry a mine
> Would blow you up at last. Secure your *casamates*.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 1.

(*c*†) An embrasure.

> *Casemate* [F.], a *case-mate*; a loop, or loop-hole in a fortified wall. *Cotgrave.*

2. The armored bulkhead surrounding guns in iron-clad ships of war, and pierced with port-holes through which the guns are run out.—**Barrack casemate.** See *barrack*.—**Defensible casemate**, a casemate having embrasures or loopholes.

casemate^2†, *n.* An erroneous form of *casement*, (c).

casemate-carriage (kās'māt-kar"ạ̄j), *n.* A carriage used in mounting casemate-guns.

casemated (kās'mā-ted), *a.* [< *casemate*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished with a casemate or casemates.

casemate-gun (kās'māt-gun), *n.* A gun so placed as to be fired through the embrasure of a casemate.

casemate-truck (kās'māt-truk), *n.* A heavy low carriage mounted on three wheels, the forward wheel being pivoted to facilitate changes of direction: used for transporting cannon and ammunition within the galleries of permanent works.

casement (kās'- or kāz'mẹnt), *n.* [Short for *incasement*, < OF. *encassement*, later assibilated *enchassement* (> E. *enchasement*, q. v.), lit. a setting in or incasing: see *incase* and *-ment*.] In *arch.*: (*a*) A frame for glass, as forming a window or part of a window, and made to open by swinging on hinges which are generally affixed to a vertical side of the opening into which it is fitted.

> I released
> The *casement*, and the light increased
> With freshness in the dawning east.
> *Tennyson*, The Two Voices.

(*b*) A compartment between the mullions of a window. (*c*†) A deep hollow molding used chiefly in cornices, and similar to the scotia of classical or cavetto of Italian architecture. *Oxford Glossary.* Sometimes, erroneously, *casemate*.

casemented (kās'- or kāz'mẹn-ted), *a.* [< *casement* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having casements.

caseous (kā'sẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-ous*; = F. *caséeux* = Sp. Pg. *caseoso* = It. *cacioso*.] Pertaining to cheese; resembling or having the qualities of cheese.—**Caseous degeneration** or **transformation**, in *pathol.*, the transformation of a tissue into a dead, cheese-like mass, as in pus, tubercle, etc.

case-paper (kās'pā"pėr), *n.* The outside quires of a ream. *E. H. Knight.* See *casse-paper*.

caser (kā'sėr), *n.* [< *case*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who cases.

case-rack (kās'rak), *n.* In *printing*, a square upright frame of wood with parallel cleats, made to hold type-cases which are not in use. Most composing-stands have the lower part fitted up as a case-rack.

casern (ka-zėrn'), *n.* [= D. *kazerne* = G. *kaserne* = Dan. *kaserne* = Sw. *kasern*, < F. *caserne*, < Pg. *caserna* (= Sp. *caserna* = It. *caserma*, > G. dial. *kasarme*, *kasarm*), orig. appar. a room for four (cf. E. *quarters*), < L. *quaterna*, fem. of *quaternus*, pl. *quaterni*, four each, four together: see *quaternary*, *quaternion*, and cf. *carillon*, *quire*^{2}.] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the ramparts; a barrack.

case-shot (kās'shot), *n.* **1.** A collection of small projectiles, such as musket-balls, grapeshot, etc., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon. Also called *canister-shot*.

> A continual storm, not of single bullets, but of chain-shot and *case-shot*. *Camden.*

2. In a more modern sense, a shrapnel-shell, that is, a spherical iron case inclosing powder and a number of bullets and exploded by a fuse. Also called *case*.

caseum (kā'sẹ̄-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *caseus*, cheese.] Same as *casein*.

caseweed (kās'wēd), *n.* [Formerly also *casseweed*; < *case*^{2} (= *cash*^{2}, a money-box, a purse) + *weed*^{1}.] A name of the shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

case-work (kās'wėrk), *n.* **1.** In *bookbinding*: (*a*) The making of cases or covers in which sewed books are bound. (*b*) A book glued on the back and stuck into a cover prepared beforehand to receive it.—**2.** In *printing*, typesetting; composition.

case-worm (kās'wėrm), *n.* Same as *caddis-worm*.

cash^1† (kash), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cass*^{1} (q. v.), < ME. *cassen*, < OF. *casser*, discharge, cashier, = Pg. *cassar* (obs.) = It. *cassare*, annul, < L. *cassare*, bring to naught, destroy, annul, < *cassus*, empty, void. This is the same word as *quash*, annul (see *quash*^{2}), but different from *quash*^{1}, ult. < L. *quassare*, break: see *quash*^{1}. *Cashier*^{1} is also the same word, with G. suffix: see *cashier*^{1}.] To discard; disband; cashier.

Cashing the greatest part of his land army, he only retained 1000 of the best soldiers.
Sir A. Gorges, in Purchas's Pilgrimage.

cash^1†, *n.* [< *cash*^{1}, *v.*] Disbaudment.

cash^2 (kash), *n.* [= D. *kas*, cash, also box, chest, = Sw. *kassa* = Russ. *kassa*, money, < F. *casse* (E. *-sh*, < F. *-sse*, cf. *quash*, *abolish*, etc.), a box, case, chest, money-box, counter, now a printer's case, a crucible: same word as *caisse*, a case, etc.: see *case*^{2} and *chase*^{2}, of which *cash*^{2} is a doublet.] **1**†. A receptacle for money; a money-box.

Twenty thousand pounds are known to be in her *cash*.
Sir R. Winwood, Memorials, iii. 281.

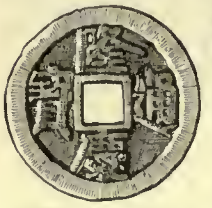
This bank is properly a general *cash* where every one lodges his money. *Sir W. Temple*, United Provinces, ii.

2. Money; primarily, ready money; money on hand or at command.

The real wealth of a nation, consisting in its labor and commodities, is to be estimated by the sign of that wealth — its circulating *cash*. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 225.

Hard cash. (*a*) Hard money; coin; specie. (*b*) Money in hand; actual money, as distinguished from other property. = **Syn. 2.** See *money*.

cash^2 (kash), *v. t.* [< *cash*^{2}, *n.*] **1.** To turn into money, or to exchange for money: as, to *cash* a note or an order.—**2.** To pay money for: as, the paying teller of a bank *cashes* notes when presented.


Chinese Cash of the reign Lung-K'ing (1567–73), the last but four of the Ming dynasty. (Size of the original.)

cash^3 (kash), *n.* [An E. corruption of an E. Ind. word, Telugu and Canarese *kāsu*, Tamil *kās*, a small copper coin, also coin-money in general. The Pg. *caixa*, a name applied to tin coins found by the Portuguese at Malacca in 1511, brought thither from the Malabar coast in India, is perhaps the same word, accom. to Pg. *caixa*, a case, box, chest, also a cashier, = E. *cash*^{2} = *case*^{2}, q. v.] **1.** The name given by foreigners to the only coin in use among the Chinese, and called by them *tsien* (pronounced chen). It is a round disk of copper alloy, with a square hole in the middle for convenience in stringing, and is of the value of one tenth to one fourteenth of a cent. The characters above and below the square hole indicate the reign in which the coin was cast; those on each side (reading from right to left) are called *t'ung pao*, and mean current coin, or money. A *string of cash* is a sum of 500 or 1,000 cash, according to locality, strung together, in divisions of 50 or 100. The name is also applied to a similar coin (called a *rin*) in circulation in Japan, one thousand being equal to a yen or dollar. **2.** The name sometimes given by foreigners to a li (pronounced lē), or thousandth part of a Chinese liang or ounce.—**3.** A copper coin used for currency in Madras under the East India Company.—**4.** A coin of Pondicherry, having a value of one third of a cent.—**5.** A money of account in Sumatra, worth about 3 cents.

cash^4 (kash), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *coislighe*, Gael. *coisich*, a path, < Ir. Gael. *cos*, foot.] A prehistoric wooden road, resembling an American plank-road, or corduroy road. Roads of this kind have been found in Ireland in many localities, and in some cases are evidently connected with the crannogs.

cash^5 (kash), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In *coal-mining*, soft shale or bind. [Scotland.]

cash-account (kash'a-kount″), *n.* **1.** An account of money received, paid, or on hand.—**2.** In *banking*, a credit given by a bank to an amount agreed upon to any individual or house of business on receipt of a bond with securities, generally two in number, for the repayment on demand of the sums actually advanced, with interest on each advance from the day on which it was made. Persons having such accounts draw upon them for whatever sums within their amount they have occasion for, repaying these advances as they find opportunity, but generally within short periods. Interest is charged only on the average balance which may be due to the bank. Also called *bank-credit* and *cash-credit*, *cash-account* being more especially a Scotch name. The system of granting such credits seems to have been initiated by the Scotch banks.

cashaw (ka-shâ'), *n.* A name of the algarroba or honey-mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*.

cash-book (kash'bu̇k), *n.* [< *cash*^{2} + *book*; = D. *kasboek*.] A book in which is kept a register or an account of money received and paid. —**Petty cash-book**, a book in which small receipts and payments are entered.

cash-box (kash'boks), *n.* A metal or wooden box for keeping money.

cash-boy (kash'boi), *n.* A boy employed in a shop or store to carry the money received by salesmen from customers to a cashier and bring back the proper change.

cash-carrier (kash'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A device for conveying the money received at the counters of a shop or store to the cashier and returning the change. It usually consists of a car or receptacle traveling upon an overhead track or wire extending from the counters to a central office or desk. Another common form is that of a pneumatic tube.

cash-credit (kash'kred″it), *n.* Same as *cash-account*, 2.

cash-day (kash'dā), *n.* A day on which cash is regularly paid; a pay-day or settling-day.

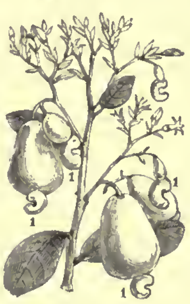
casher-box (kash'ėr-boks), *n.* [< **casher* (perhaps < F. *casier*, a pigeonhole, case of pigeonholes, < *case*, < L. *casa*, a house) + *box*^{2}.] A table used in the manufacture of glass. It is covered with coal-cinders, and on it the globe of glass is rested while the blowing-tube is disconnected and a rod attached to the other pole of the globe preparatory to the operation of flashing. *E. H. Knight.*

cashew (ka-shö'), *n.* [Also written *cadju* (= F. *cachou* in special sense, a sweetmeat: see *cachou*); = Pg. *caju* = Sp. *cayou* (E. also *acajou* = G. *acajou-*, *acajanuss*, after F. *acajou à pommes*, the cashew-tree, *noix d'acajou*, the cashew-nut, by confusion with *acajou*, mahogany: see *acajou*^{1}), < Hind. *kājū*, *kānjū*, the cashew-nut.] **1.** The *Anacardium occidentale* and its fruit. See *Anacardium* and *cashew-nut*.—**2.** Same as *cachou*.—**Cashew gum.** See *gum*.

cashew-bird (ka-shö'bėrd), *n.* The name given in Jamaica to one of the tanagers, the *Tanagra zena* of Gosse, now *Spindalis nigricephala*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Tanagridæ*, which feeds on the berries of the bully-tree.

Cashew-bird (*Spindalis nigricephala*).

cashew-nut (ka-shö'nut), *n.* The kidney-shaped nut of the *Anacardium occidentale* (see *Anacardium*), consisting of a kernel inclosed in a very hard shell, which is borne upon a swollen pear-shaped edible stalk. The shell is composed of two hard layers, between which is contained an acrid and almost caustic juice, producing on the skin a very painful and persistent vesicular eruption. This acrid quality is removed by heat, and the kernel then becomes edible and is much esteemed, furnishing also a sweet oil.—**Oriental cashew-nut**, or *marking-nut*, a similar fruit of an allied tree of the East Indies, *Semecarpus Anacardium*. The juice becomes black on exposure, and is employed in marking cotton cloths and as a remedy for warts.



Anacardium occidentale.
1, 1, 1, cashew-nuts.

cashew-tree (ka-shö'trē), *n.* The tree, *Anacardium occidentale*, producing the cashew-nut.

Cashgar cloth. Same as *putto*.

cash-girl (kash'gėrl), *n.* A girl who performs the same duties as a cash-boy.

cashie (kash'i), *a.* [Sc.; cf. Icel. *karskr*, brisk, bold, hale, hearty, = Sw. Dan. *karsk*, hale, hearty.] **1.** Luxuriant and succulent: applied to vegetables and shoots of trees.—**2.** Growing very rapidly; hence, delicate; unable to endure fatigue.—**3.** Flaccid; soft. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

cashielaws†, *n.* [Sc.] An old Scotch instrument of torture, consisting of a heated iron case for the leg. Also called *caspielaws*, *caspiccaws*, *caspieclaws*.

The three principal tortures that were habitually applied, were the pennywinkis, the boots, and the *caschielawis*. The first was a kind of thumb-screw; the second was a frame in which the leg was inserted, and in which it was broken by wedges, driven in by a hammer; the third was also an iron frame for the leg, which was from time to time heated over a brazier. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 147.

cashier^1 (kash-ēr'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *casseere* (cf. *cash*^{1} = *cass*^{1}), < D. *casseren* = G. *cassieren* = Dan. *kassere* = Sw. *kassera*, cast off, discharge, discard, cashier, annul, < OF. *casser*, discharge, cashier, > E. *cash*^{1}, q. v.] **1.** To dismiss from an office or place of trust by annulling the commission by virtue of which it is held.

He had the insolence to *cashier* the captain of the lord-lieutenant's own body-guard. *Macaulay.*

Hence —**2.** Figuratively, to dismiss or discard from service or from association.

The king that expelled the Tartars about two hundred yeares since, established this their present Politie, . . . *casseering* all the ancient Nobilitie and Magistrates, that none is now great but the King.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

Your son, an't please you, sir, is new *cashier'd* yonder,
Cast from his mistress' favour.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 4.

They have already *cashiered* several of their followers as mutineers. *Addison.*

3. To reject; put out of account; disregard. [Rare.]

Some *cashier*, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments. *Locke.*

4†. To abolish; do away with; get rid of.

If we will now resolve to settle affairs either according to pure Religion or sound Policy, we must first of all begin roundly to *cashier*, and cut away from the publick body the noysom and diseased tumour of Prelacie.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

cashier^2 (kash-ēr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *casheer*; = D. *kassier* = G. *kassierer*, *kassirer*, prop. *kassier*, = Dan. *kasserer* = Sw. *kassör*, < F. *caissier* (= Sp. *cajero* = Pg. *caixeiro* = It. *cassiere*), a cashier, < *caisse*, a money-box: see *cash*^{2}, *case*^{2}, and *-ier*, *-eer*.] **1.** One who has charge of cash or money; one who superintends the routine monetary transactions of a bank or other commercial concern; a cash-keeper.—**2**†. A money-box; a cash.

cashierer (kash-ēr'ėr), *n.* One who cashiers, rejects, or discards: as, "a *cashierer* of monarchs," *Burke.*

cash-keeper (kash'kē″pėr), *n.* One intrusted with the keeping of money and money-accounts; a cashier.

cashmere (kash'mēr), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *cachemere* (and with altered form and sense *casimire*, *cassimere*, *kerseymere*, q. v.); = F. *cachemire* = D. *kashemire* = G. *Kaschmir* (*-schawls*) = Dan. *kasimir* = Turk. *qāzmīr*, cashmere, so called because first made in *Cashmere* (F. *Cachemire*, G. *Kaschmir*), now commonly written *Kashmir*, repr. *Kashmīr*, the native name (Skt. *Kaçmīra*), a state and valley in the Himalaya mountains north of the Panjab.] **I.** *n.* A fine and soft woolen fabric used for dress-goods. It differs from merino in being twilled on one side only.

II. *a.* Made of the dress-fabric so named. —**Cashmere shawl**, or *India shawl*, a shawl originally made in the valley of Cashmere, and afterward in the Panjab, from the fine downy wool found about the roots of the hair of the wild goat of Tibet and the Himalayas. It is also known as the *camel's-hair shawl*, from the popular notion that the finest were formerly made of that material.

cashmerette (kash-mẹ-ret'), *n.* [Dim. of *cashmere*.] A textile fabric for women's dresses, made with a soft and glossy surface, in imitation of cashmere.

Cashmerian (kash-mē'ri-an̤), *a.* [< *Cashmere* (see *cashmere*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Cashmere, a valley and tributary state of India, in the Himalaya mountains north of the Panjab. Also spelled *Kashmirian*.

cash-note (kash'nōt), *n.* A note for the payment of money.

cashoo, *n.* See *catechu*.

Casia, *n.* See *Cassia*.

casimire†, *n.* See *cassimere*.

casing (kā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *case*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** The act or process expressed by the verb *case*. Specifically—(*a*) The process of blowing one piece of glass within another of a different color, while plastic, and then uniting them by firing. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, the operation of inserting the sewed sections of a book into its case or cover. The work of pasting down the cover-leaves, clearing out the waste, and pressing the book is a part of the process of casing.

2. A case; a covering; an inclosure. Specifically—(*a*) The framework around a door or window. Also called *case*. (*b*) A wooden tunnel for powder-hose in blasting. (*c*) A covering surrounding the smoke-stack or funnel of a steamboat to protect the deck from the heat. (*d*) The cast-iron body of a tubed or converted gun. (*e*) That portion of the wall of a blast-furnace which lies between the stuffing and the mantle. (*f*) In *mining*, the altered portion of the "country" not closely adjacent to the lode: almost the exact equivalent of the Cornish *capel* (which see). See also *gouge* and *selvage*. [Cordilleran mining region.]

casings (kā'singz), *n. pl.* [E. dial., also *cassons*, *cazzons*, and formerly *caseng*, < ME. *casen* (also *casard*), cow-dung, prob. < Dan. *kase*, dung (*ko-*

kase, cow-dung).] Dried cow-dung, used for fuel. Also called *cow-blakes.* [North. Eng.]

casino (ka̤-sē′nō), *n.* [It., a house, summer-house, gaming-house, dim. of *casa*, a house, < L. *casa*, a cottage, hut: see *casa.*] **1.** A small country-house; a lodge; a summer-house or retreat.—**2.** A club-house or public room used for social meetings, gaming, dancing, music, etc.; a public dancing-saloon.

> The times are such that one scarcely dares allude to that kind of company which thousands of our young men of Vanity Fair are frequenting every day, which nightly fills *casinos* and dancing-rooms. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

3. A game of cards, in which the players, two or more in number, strive to obtain as many cards as possible, especially certain cards of a counting value, as the ten of diamonds and two of spades. Tricks are taken by *pairing*, that is, by matching a card on the table with one in the hand; *combining*, or grouping together from the board, cards the number of pips on which equals the number on that played from the hand; and *building*, or combining cards on the board with one in the hand, the trick to be taken at the player's next turn. In this sense also spelled *cassino.*—**Big** or **great casino,** the ten of diamonds, which in the game of casino counts two.—**Little** or **small casino,** the two of spades, which in the game of casino counts one.

cask^1 (kȧsk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *caske*, < F. *casque*, a cask, a helmet, = It. *casco*, a helmet, < Sp. Pg. *casco*, a cask, wine-vat, also helmet, casque, hull, coat of an onion, shard, skull, < *cascar*, break in pieces, burst: see *cascade*^{1}, *n.*, and *quash*^{1}.] **1.** A close, water-tight vessel formed like a barrel with staves, headings, and hoops, and used for containing liquids or substances which may become liquid: a generic term comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, etc.—**2.** An irregular measure of capacity. A cask of almonds is 3 hundredweight; a cask of cloves, etc., 300 pounds; a cask of pilchards, 50 gallons. The name is also applied to various foreign measures of capacity, as the Russian *bochka*, the Polish *beczka*, etc.

3. In *dyeing*, an apparatus for steaming and thus fixing the colors of cloths which are printed with a mixture of dyestuffs and mordants. It consists of a hollow cylinder, within which the cloth is suspended, the steam being admitted to the interior of the drum.

4. A helmet. [In this sense now usually spelled *casque* (which see).]—**Bulged cask,** a cask swelling in the middle.—**Splayed cask,** a cask having a flaring or conical form.

cask^1 (kȧsk), *v. t.* [< *cask*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** To put into a cask.—**2.** To provide with or put on a casque or helmet.

> Royally *casked* in a helme of steele.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v.

cask^2†, *n.* [An irreg. var. of *cash*^{2}, 1, a chest, appar. by confusion with *cask*^{1}.] A casket; a case or shell.

> A jewel, lock'd into the woefull'st *cask*
> That ever did contain a thing of worth.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> Onely the heart and soule is cleane, yet feares the taincture of this polluted *caske*, and would have passage [by thy revenging hand] from this loathsome prison and filthy truncke. *Speed*, Hist. Great Britain (1611), p. 379.

casket^1† (kȧs′ket), *n.* See *casquet*^{1}.

casket^2 (kȧs′ket), *n.* [Formerly also *casquet* (cf. *casket*^{1} = *casquet*^{1}), < late ME. *casket*, < OF. and F. *cassette* (= Pr. *caisseta* = Cat. *capseta* = It. *cassetta*), a casket, coffer, chest, dim. of *casse*, a chest, box, > E. *cash*^{2}, and, earlier, E. *case*^{2}: see *cash*^{2}, *case*^{2}.] **1.** A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles.

> The same quayer to be put in a boxe called a *Casket*, loken. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 379.

> Here, catch this *casket*; it is worth the pains.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 6.

> *Caskets* full of pardons. *Strype*, Edw. VI., an. 1549.

2. A fanciful name applied to a book consisting of a number of selected literary or musical pieces: as, a *casket* of literary gems. [Rare.]—**3.** A coffin, especially a costly one: used as a softened synonym of *coffin.* [U. S.]—**4.** A stalk or stem. [North. Eng.]

casket^2 (kȧs′ket), *v. t.* [< *casket*^{2}, *n.*] To put into a little chest.

> I have writ my letters, *casketed* my treasure.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 5.

> The jewel safely *casketed*. *Keats.*

casket^3 (kȧs′ket), *n.* Same as *gasket.*

casknet, *n.* A corruption of *casket*^{2}.

casmalos (kas′ma-los), *n.* [Native.] A name of the long-billed crested black parrot, *Microglossus aterrimus*, of New Guinea.

caspiecaws†, **caspieclaws**†, **caspielaws**†, *n.* Same as *cashielaws.*

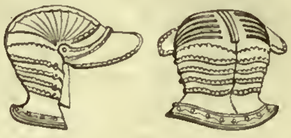
casque (kȧsk), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *cask*, *caske*, < F. *casque*, a helmet, < It. *casco*, a helmet, < Sp. *casco*, a helmet, skull, etc.: see *cask*^{1}.] **1.** A helmet of any kind. [Chiefly poetic.]

> My good blade carves the *casques* of men,
> My tough lance thrusteth sure.
> *Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

2. In *zoöl.*, some process or formation on the head resembling a helmet; a galea. Especially applied in ornithology to the horn of the bill of the hornbills, and to the frontal boss or shield of various birds, as coots, gallinules, and sundry species of the family *Icteridæ.* The head of the cassowary, *Casuarius galeatus*, offers a good example. See cut under *cassowary.*

casquet^1† (kȧs′ket), *n.* [Early mod. E. *casket* = D. *kasket* = G. *casquet* = Dan. *kaskjet*, a cap, < F. *casquet*, < It. *caschetto*, a little helmet, dim. of *casco*, a helmet: see *cask*^{1}, *casque.*] A head-piece without a movable vizor, worn in the sixteenth century and later.

casquet^2†, *n.* See *casket*^{2}.


Casquetel, time of Edward IV., side and back views.

casquetel†, *n.* [F., dim. of *casque.*] A small steel cap or open helmet without beaver or vizor, but having a projecting umbril and overlapping plates behind for ease in throwing the head back.

cass^1† (kas), *v. t.* [Older form of *cash*^{1}, q. v.] **1.** To quash; defeat; annul.—**2.** To dismiss; cashier.

> To *cass* all old and unfaithful bands.
> *Raleigh*, Arts of Empire, p. 14.

cass^2†, *n.* [Contr. of *caddis*, as *case-worm* for *caddis-worm.*] A caddis-worm.

> *Lumbrici* [It.], little *easses* [corrected *casses*, ed. 1611] or earth-wormes. *Florio* (1598).

cassada, cassado, *n.* Same as *cassava.*

Cassandra (ka-san′drạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cassandra*, < Gr. Κασσάνδρα, in Greek legend a daughter of Priam and Hecuba.] In *bot.*, a genus of ericaceous plants, of a single species, native of the cooler portions of Europe, Asia, and North America. *C. calyculata* is a low shrub of the northern United States, with coriaceous evergreen leaves (hence its common name of *leather-leaf*), and cylindrical white flowers appearing in early spring.

cassareep, cassireepe (kas′a̤-, kas′i-rēp), *n.* [Also spelled *cassaripe;* the South American name.] A sauce made of cassava or manioc-root.

cassate (kas′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cassated*, ppr. *cassating.* [< L. *cassatus*, pp. of *cassare*, annul, > E. *cass*^{1} = *cash*^{1} = *quash*^{2} = *cashier*^{1}: see these words.] To vacate, annul, or make void.

> This opinion supersedes and *cassates* the best medium we have. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

> The laws must not so tolerate, as by conserving persons to destroy themselves, and the public benefit: but if there be cause for it, they must be *cassated.*
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 387.

cassation^1 (ka-sā′sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *cassation* = Sp. *casacion* = Pg. *cassação* = It. *cassazione* (cf. D. *cassatie*), < L. as if **cassatio*(*n*-), < *cassare*, annul, quash: see *cassate.*] The act of annulling, reversing, or canceling; annulment. The Court of Cassation is the highest court of France, and receives appeals from all other courts.

> The confederacy of nobles, too, was dissolved, having accomplished little, . . . and having lost all credit with the people by the formal *cassation* of the Compromise in consequence of the Accord of August.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 38.

cassation^2 (ka-sā′sho̤n), *n.* In *music*, during the eighteenth century, a song or an instrumental piece similar to the serenade, intended for performance in the open air.

cassava (ka-sä′vạ̈), *n.* [Formerly also *casava*, *casave*, *cassada*, *cassado;* NL. *cassava;* < F. *cassave*, < Sp. *casabe*, *cazabe* = Pg. *cassave*, < Haytian *kasabi.*] **1.** The name of several species of *Manihot*, a euphorbiaceous genus of stout herbs, extensively cultivated for food in tropical America and on the coast of Africa, from the tuberous roots of which cassava-bread, cassava-starch, and tapioca are made. The kinds that are chiefly used are *M. utilissima* (bitter cassava), *M. Aipi* (sweet cassava), and *M. Carthaginensis.* Also known as *mandioc*, *manioc*, or *maniocca.* See *manioc.*

Branch of Cassava (*Manihot utilissima*).

2. The starch prepared from the roots of the cassava-plant. The roots, which are sometimes a yard in length, are grated, and the pulp is freed from its milky juice. This is done by means of sacks made of matting, which are filled and suspended from a beam, weights being attached to the lower end. The meal thus dried is often made immediately into bread by baking it in broad thin cakes. Starch is obtained by washing the meal in water and allowing the farinaceous portion to settle. This starch, when dried upon heated plates, is converted into tapioca. The juice itself, especially that from the bitter cassava, contains a considerable amount of hydrocyanic acid, and is very poisonous.

cassava-wood (ka-sä′vạ̈-wůd), *n.* The *Turpinia occidentalis*, a celastraceous tree of the West Indies.

casse†, *v. t.* See *cass*^{1}.

cassedoine†, *n.* An old form of *chalcedony.*

casseere†, *v. t.* An earlier form of *cashier*^{1}.

Cassegrainian (kas-e-grā′ni-a̤n), *a.* Relating to one Cassegrain, who in 1672 described a new form of reflecting telescope essentially different from those of Newton and Gregory. There is a hole at the center of the large mirror (as in the Gregorian form), but the rays leaving that mirror, before coming to a focus, strike a small convex mirror, and are reflected through the hole to the eyepiece. The telescope is shorter than the Gregorian, the spherical aberration is partly eliminated, and the loss of light is about that of the Newtonian. See *telescope.*

Cassel brown, green, etc. See the nouns.

Casselmann's green. See *green.*

cassen (kas′e̤n). An English dialectal form of the past participle of *cast*^{1}.

cassena (ka-sē′nạ̈), *n.* [Also *cassina*, NL. *Cassine.*] A name of the yaupon, *Ilex Cassine.*

casse-paper (kas′pā″pėr), *n.* [= D. *kaspapier;* < *casse*, F. *cassé*, broken, pp. of *casser*, break (see *cascade*^{1}, *n.*, and *quash*^{1}), + *paper.*] Broken, wrinkled, or imperfect paper set aside by the paper-maker.

Casserian (ka-sē′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* See *Gasserian.*

casserole (kas′e̤-rōl), *n.* [= G. *kasserol* = Dan. *kasserolle* = It. *casseruola* = Pr. *cassarola*, < F. *casserole*, a stew-pan (also dial. *castrole*, > G. dial. *kastrol*, *kastrolle* = Sw. *kastrull* = D. *kastrol*), dim. of OF. *casse* = Cat. *cassa* = It. *cazza* (ML. *caza*, *cazia*, *cazeola*, *catiola*), a crucible, ladle, = Sp. *cazo* = Pg. *caço*, a frying-pan, saucepan, < OHG. *chezzī* (**kazzī*), a kettle, with dim. *chezzil* = E. *kettle*, q. v.] **1.** A stew-pan or saucepan. Hence—**2.** A dish prepared in such a pan; a sort of stew: as, a *casserole* of mutton.—**3.** A sort of cup made of rice, mashed potatoes, or the like, and browned in the oven, designed to contain some delicate and highly flavored dish.—**4.** Less properly, a rim or edging, as of rice, around the edge of a dish of stew, or the like.—**5.** A small handled dish, almost as deep as it is wide, made of porcelain, and holding from 5 to 20 ounces, used in chemical laboratories for evaporating solutions to dryness and for other purposes.

Casserole.

casserole-fish (kas′e̤-rōl-fish), *n.* A Creole name of the horseshoe crab or king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus:* from its resemblance to a saucepan.

cassette (ka-set′), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *caisseta* = Cat. *capseta* = It. *cassetta*), a casket, box: see *casket*^{2}.] In the manufacture of chinaware, a utensil made of potters' clay with sand, in which the ware is baked. It is usually round, with a flat bottom. Also called *coffin.*

cassetur breve (ka-sē′tėr brē′vē). [L., let the brief be annulled: *cassetur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *cassare*, annul; *breve*, a short writing: see *cassate* and *brief.*] In *old law*, an entry on the record, made by a plaintiff who is met by a well-founded plea in abatement, whereby an end is put to the action, and he can begin anew.

casseweed† (kas′wēd), *n.* An obsolete form of *caseweed.*

Cassia (kash′ịạ̈), *n.* [L., more correctly *casia*, < Gr. κασία, κασσία, < Heb. *qetsī'ōth*, cassia, a pl. form, < *qetsī'ān*, cassia-bark, < *qatsa'*, cut.] **1.** A very large genus of leguminous herbs, shrubs, and trees, mostly of tropical or warm regions. They have abruptly pinnate leaves, nearly regular flowers, and distinct stamens with the anthers opening by pores. The leaves of several species constitute the well-known cathartic drug called *senna.* The purging cassia, *C. Fistula*, an ornamental tree of the old world, but frequently planted in tropical America, has very long cylindrical pods containing a sweetish pulp which is used in medicine as a mild laxative. The seeds of *C. occidentalis* are used in the tropics as a substitute for coffee, and are known as *negro* or *Mogdad coffee*, though they contain no caffein. Some species furnish ornamental woods, and several are in cultivation, many having handsome foliage and conspicuous yellow flowers.

Flowers and Fruit of *Cassia Fistula*.

2. [*l. c.*] The cinnamon cassia, wild cassia, or cassia-bark. See *cassia-lignea*.—**Clove cassia**, the bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*, a little-known lauraceous tree of Brazil. It has a clove-like odor and the taste of cinnamon, and is used for mixing with other spices.

cassia-buds (kash'iạ̈-budz), *n. pl.* The commercial name for the immature fruit of the Chinese tree which yields cassia-lignea. They are used as a spice.

cassia-lignea (kash'iạ̈-lig'nẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., lit. ligneous or woody cassia: see *Cassia* and *ligneous*.] Cassia-bark, or wild cassia, also known as Chinese cinnamon, a species of cinnamon obtained chiefly from the *Cinnamomum Cassia* of southern China. It closely resembles Ceylon cinnamon, and is used for the same purposes. Inferior kinds are largely exported from southern India, Sumatra, and other East Indian islands, the product of *C. iners* and other species.

cassia-oil (kash'iạ̈-oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained from cassia-lignea, resembling oil of cinnamon.

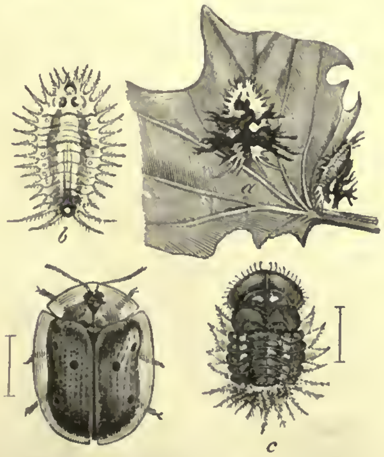
cassia-pulp (kash'iạ̈-pulp), *n.* The sweet pulp which exists in the pods of *Cassia Fistula*. It is used in medicine as a mild purgative. See *Cassia*, 1.

cassican (kas'i-kạn), *n.* [= F. *cassican*; < *Cassicus* + *-an*.] 1. A bird of the genus *Cassicus*. *Cuvier*.—2. An Australian and Papuan corvine bird of either of the genera *Gymnorhina* and *Strepera*; a piping-crow. See *Barita*, (*c*).

Cassicinæ (kas-i-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassicus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, typified by the genus *Cassicus*; the caciques. They have naked exposed nostrils and the mesorhinium expanded into a frontal shield.

Cassicus (kas'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760): see *Cacicus*, *cacique*.] See *Cacicus*.

Cassida (kas'i-dạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), also *cassida*, a helmet.] A genus of monilicorn beetles, giving name to the family *Cassididæ*^{1}; the tortoise-beetles.



Black-legged Tortoise-beetle (*Cassida nigripes*).
a, larva; *b*, larva, cleaned and enlarged; *c*, pupa. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

Species of *Cassida* and allied forms are recognized by the excessively wide margins of the prothorax and elytra, and by the head being partly or wholly concealed beneath the forward margin of the prothorax, the whole insect thus presenting a flattened, roundish, scale-like aspect.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 314.

Cassidæ (kas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cassididæ*.

cassideous (ka-sid'ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet, + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, helmet-shaped, as the upper sepal in the genus *Aconitum*.

Cassideous Flower of *Aconitum*.

cassidid (kas'i-did), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cassididæ*.

Cassididæ^1 (ka-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassida* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of phytophagous tetramerous *Coleoptera* or beetles, having a rounded body, whence the name of the group, *Cyclica*, in which they were formerly ranged. They are known as *tortoise-beetles* and *helmet-beetles*, the dilated thorax forming a sort of helmet covering the head. The genera and species are numerous. Also written *Cassidæ* and *Cassidiadæ*. See cut under *Cassida*.

Cassididæ^2 (ka-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassis* (*Cassid-*) + *-idæ*.] In *conch.*, a group of gastropod mollusks, typified by the genus *Cassis*, formerly referred to the *Buccinidæ*, now forming a separate family; the helmet-shells, or cameos. They are characterized by a generally thick heavy shell, with a short spire, a canaliculate aperture, a callous columellar lip, and both lips toothed or ribbed; and by a large head and foot, and a protrusile proboscis. The lingual ribbon has 7 rows of teeth; the median rows are transverse and multidentate, the inner lateral broad and multidentate, and the outer lateral unguiculate. The genera are *Cassis*, *Cassidaria*, and *Oniscia*. Also written *Cassidiadæ*, *Cassidæ*. See *helmet-shell* and *cameo-shell*.

Helmet-shell (*Cassis flammea*).

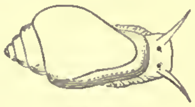
Cassidina (kas-i-dī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet, + *-ina*^{1}.] A genus of isopod crustaceans, the species of which are known as *shield-slaters*. *Edwards*, 1840.

Cassidix (kas'i-diks), *n.* [NL. (Lesson), appar. made out of a F. **cassidiques*, pl., < L. as if **cassidieus*, adj., < *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet.] 1. A genus of grackles, or American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, having thick bills and boat-shaped tails: same as *Scaphidurus* (Swainson, 1831). *R. P. Lesson*, 1831.—2. [*l. c.*] The specific name of the hornbill of Celebes, *Buceros cassidix*. *C. J. Temminck*, 1820.—3. A generic name of the same. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1849.

cassidony^1 (kas'i-dō-ni), *n.* A corruption of *chalcedony*.

cassidony^2 (kas'i-dō-ni), *n.* [A corruption of L. *stœchas Sidonia*, the stœchas of Sidon, where the plant is indigenous.] The popular name of the plant *Lavandula Stœchas*, or French lavender.

Cassidula (ka-sid'ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Humphreys, 1797), dim. of L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet.] 1. The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Cassidulidæ*^{1}. Also *Cassidulus*; *Lamarck*, 1816. —2. In *conch.*, a genus of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Auriculidæ*, having a squarish body-whorl, very short spire, and toothed lips. The species inhabit the sea-shores of the Indo-Pacific region. Also *Cassidulus*; *Latreille*, 1825.



Cassidula auris-felis.

Cassidulidæ^1 (kas-i-dū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassidula*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of exocyclic or petalostichous echinoderms, or irregular sea-urchins, known as *heart-urchins*, having a rounded or oval form, very fine spines, and no fascioles. It includes the subfamilies *Echinoneinæ* and *Nucleolinæ*.

Cassidulidæ^2 (kas-i-dū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassidulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of proboscis-bearing pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cassidulus*. They are characterized by a long neck and small head, tentacles small and near the end of the head, and teeth on the lingual ribbon in 3 rows, the central moderately broad, and the lateral versatile and bidentate; the shell is pear-shaped or obconic, and with a produced canal. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas.

Cassidulus (ka-sid'ụ̄-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet.] 1. A name of a genus of gastropods taken for the type of the family *Cassidulidæ*^{2}: synonymous with *Melongena*.—2. Same as *Cassidula*.

cassimere (kas'i-mēr), *n.* [Also *casimire*; corrupted to *kerseymere*, q. v.; = D. *kazimier* = G. Dan. Sw. *kasimir*, < F. *casimir*, prob. < Sp. *casimiro* = Pg. *casimira* = It. *casimiro*, > Turk. *qāzmīr*, cassimere; ult. the same word as *cashmere*, q. v.] A woolen cloth about 30 inches in width, used for men's wear; specifically, a twilled cloth of the above description, used principally for trousers.

cassina (ka-sī'nạ̈), *n.* Same as *cassena*.

cassine (ka-sēn'), *n.* [F., < It. *casino*, a country-house, etc.: see *casino*.] A small house, especially in the open country; specifically, a house standing alone, where soldiers may lie hid or take a position.

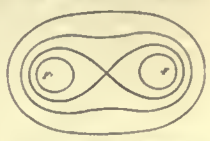
cassinet, *n.* Same as *cassinette*.

cassinette (kas-i-net'), *n.* [= G. *cassinet*, Sp. *casinete*; a sort of dim. of *cassimere*.] A cloth made of a cotton warp and a woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk, used for waistcoats. Also called *kerseynette*. *E. H. Knight.*

Cassinian (ka-sin'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a member of the Italian and French family Cassini, which produced four generations of astronomers, 1625–1845. Also *Cassinoid*.

> If we wish the plane of motion to be of limited extent, we must make its boundary one of the *Cassinian* ellipses.
> *Minchin*, Uniplanar Kinematics, VI. iii. 130.

Cassinian oval, or **Cassinian**, a bicircular quartic curve, the locus of a point the product of whose distances from two fixed points is constant. The Cartesian equation is $(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^2 - 4a^2x^2 = m^4$. If $m^2 < a^2$, the real curve consists of two ovals; if $m^2 > a^2$, it consists of one; and if $m^2 = a^2$, it becomes the lemniscate. Cassinians are curves of the eighth class (except the lemniscate, which is of the sixth), and have four stationary tangents on the absolute.



Four Confocal Cassinian Ovals.

F, *F*, foci. Putting $2a$ for the distance between them, the equations of the ovals represented are $\sqrt{\rho\rho'} = 0.8a$, $\sqrt{\rho\rho'} = a$ (the lemniscate, or figure-8 curve), $\sqrt{\rho\rho'} = 1.2a$, $\sqrt{\rho\rho'} = 1.5a$.

II. *n.* A Cassinian oval.

cassinite (kas'i-nīt), *n.* A kind of feldspar from Delaware county, Pennsylvania, remarkable for containing several per cent. of baryta.

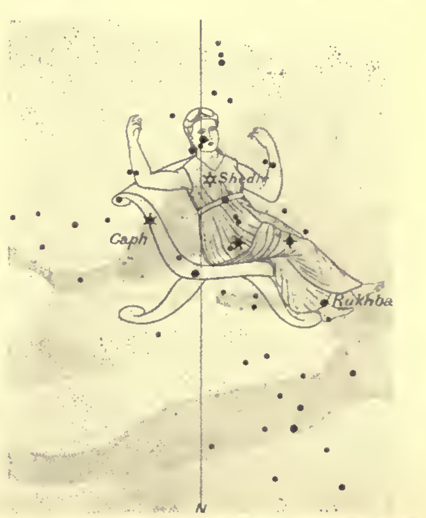
cassino, *n.* See *casino*, 3.

cassinoid (kas'i-noid), *n.* and *a.* [As *Cassin-ian* + *-oid*; = F. *cassinoïde*.] **I.** *n.* In *math.*, a plane curve, the locus of a point the product of whose distances from a number of fixed points is constant; a logarithmic potential curve. See *Cassinian*.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Same as *Cassinian*.

Cassiope (ka-sī'ọ̄-pē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cassiope*, < Gr. Κασσιόπη, a fem. proper name. Cf. *Cassiopeia*.] A small genus of ericaceous plants, low evergreen shrubs, resembling heaths, natives of alpine and arctic regions, chiefly of North America. *C. hypnoides*, of Labrador and Greenland and the mountains of New York and New England, is also a native of Lapland and arctic Siberia.

Cassiopeia (kas″i-ọ̄-pē'yạ̈), *n.* [L., also written *Cassiopea*, *Cassiepeia*, *-pēa*, and *Cassiope* (> F. *Cassiopée* = Sp. *Casiopea* = Pg. It. *Cassiopea*), < Gr. Κασσιόπεια, Κασσιέπεια, and Κασσιόπη, in myth. the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda; afterward placed



The Constellation Cassiopeia, according to the description of Ptolemy.

among the stars.] 1. A beautiful circumpolar constellation, supposed to represent the wife of Cepheus seated in a chair and holding up both arms. It contains 30 stars brighter than the sixth magnitude, and is always found opposite the Great Bear on the other side of the pole-star. In this constellation appeared in 1572 a temporary star brighter than Venus at its brightest. 2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of the family *Cassiopeiidæ*. *C. borbonica* of the Mediterranean is an example. *C. frondosa* inhabits the Florida keys. Originally *Cassiopea*. *Péron and Lesson*, 1809.

Cassiopeiidæ (kas″i-ọ-pē′yi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassiopeia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizostomous discophorous hydrozoans, represented by the genus *Cassiopeia*. The species are attached in the adult state instead of free-swimming, being usually found upon coral mud.

cassique, *n.* See *cacique*.

cassireepe, *n.* See *cassarcep*.

Cassis (kas′is), *n.* [NL. (Klein, 1734 in echinoderms, and 1753 in mollusks), < L. *cassis*, helmet.] A large genus of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, known as *helmet-shells*, formerly placed with the *Buccinidæ* or whelks, or with the *Doliidæ*, but now made the type of a family *Cassididæ*. See cut under *Cassididæ*2.

cassiterite (ka-sit′e̤-rīt), *n.* [< L. *cassiterum* (< Gr. κασσίτερος, tin; prob. of Phenician origin: cf. Ar. *qasdīr*, pewter, tin, Skt. *kastīra*, tin) + *-ite*2; = F. *cassitéride*.] Native tin dioxid, SnO_2, a mineral crystallizing in tetragonal forms, usually of a brown to black color, and having a splendent adamantine luster on the crystalline faces. Its specific gravity is very high, nearly equal to that of metallic iron; it generally occurs in irregular masses and grains, disseminated in granite, gneiss, clay slate, mica slate, and porphyry; also in reniform shapes with fibrous radiated structure (wood-tin), and in rolled pieces or grains, as sand, in which last condition it is known as stream-tin. It is the principal source of metallic tin, occurring in many localities, the most important of which are Cornwall in England, the Erzgebirge in Saxony and Bohemia, Finland, the island of Banca near Sumatra, and Queensland in Australia. It has recently been found in some quantity in Dakota. The supply at present is chiefly drawn from Australia.

cassius (kash′ius), *n.* [Named from its discoverer, Andreas *Cassius*, a German chemist of the 17th century.] A certain purple pigment. See *purple*.

cassock (kas′o̤k), *n.* [< F. *casaque*, a cassock (> *casaquin*, a small cassock, a corset, > Dan. *kasseking*, a jacket, jerkin), < It. *casacca* (= Sp. Pg. *casaca*), a great-coat, surtout, lit. a house (cf. *casaccia*, a large, ugly old house), < *casa*, a house: see *casa*, *casino*, and cf. *chasuble*, from the same ult. source.] 1. Any loose robe or outer coat, but particularly a military one.

The muster-file, rotten and sound, upon my life, amounts not to fifteen thousand poll; half of the which dare not shake the snow from off their *cassocks*, lest they shake themselves to pieces. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

This small piece of service will bring him clean out of love with the soldier for ever. He will never come within the sign of it, the sight of a *cassock*, or a musket-rest again. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

2. A long clerical coat, buttoned over the breast and reaching to the feet, and confined at the waist by a broad sash called a circline. In the Roman Catholic Church its color varies with the dignity of the wearer: priests wear black; bishops, purple; cardinals, scarlet; and popes, white. In the Anglican Church black is worn by all the three orders of the clergy, but bishops upon state occasions often wear purple.

The custom was, both here and in the other northern parts of Christendom, for all clergymen, whether secular or of a religious order, to have the gown we now call a *cassock*, lined, like the garments of the laity, throughout with furs, in Latin, pellea: hence this vesture got its name, "pellicea" or pelisse. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 20.

cassocked (kas′o̤kt), *a.* [< *cassock* + *-ed*2.] Clothed with a cassock.

A *cassock'd* huntsman and a fiddling priest!
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 111.

cassolette (kas′ọ-let), *n.* [F., < Sp. *cazoleta*, pan of a musket-lock, a kind of perfume, lit. a little pan, dim. of *cazo*, a saucepan: see *casserole*.] 1. A censer; a vessel with a pierced cover for burning perfumes.—2. A vessel or box for holding perfumes and provided with a perforated cover to permit the diffusion of them.

cassonade (kas-ọ-nād′), *n.* [< F. *cassonade* (> Pg. *cassonada*), < OF. *casson*, mod. F. *caisson* = Pg. *caixão*, a large chest (cf. OSp. *cazon*, brown sugar, because the sugar is imported in large chests): see *caisson* and *case*2.] Raw sugar; sugar not refined.

cassone (kå-sō′ne), *n.*; pl. *cassoni* (-ni). [It., aug. of *cassa*, a chest: see *cassoon*, *caisson*.] A great chest; specifically, one of the Italian bridal chests or richly decorated coffers which were made in Italy in the middle ages and later to contain the more costly part of the bridal outfit.

The *Cassoni*, or large trousseau coffers, on which the most costly and elaborate decorations were often lavished. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 855.

cassons (kas′o̤nz), *n.* Same as *casings*.

cassoon (ka-sön′), *n.* [< It. *cassone* (= OF. *casson*, F. *caisson* (> E. *caisson*) = Pg. *caixão*), a large chest, aug. of *cassa*, a chest: see *case*2, *cash*2.] A deep panel or coffer in a ceiling or soffit.

cassoumba (ka-söm′bä̤), *n.* [Native name.] A pigment made in Amboyna, Moluccas, from the burnt capsules of the plant *Sterculia Balanghas*.

cassowary (kas′ọ-wā̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *cassowaries* (-riz). [= F. *casoar* = Sp. *casoario*, *casobar*, *casuel* = It. *casuario* = D. *casuaar*, *kasuaris* = G. Dan. Sw. *kasuar* (NL. *casuarius*), < Malay *kassuwaris*, the cassowary.] A large struthious bird of the genus *Casuarius*, subfamily *Casuariinæ*, and family *Casuariidæ*, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan islands. It resembles the ostrich, and is nearly as large, but has shorter and thicker legs in proportion, and three toes. It is characterized by a ratite sternum, plumage with large aftershafts, rudimentary wings represented externally by several spine-like processes, fleshy caruncles or lappets upon the throat, and a large casque or helmet upon the head. It runs with great rapidity, outstripping the swiftest horse. The cassowary leaves its few eggs to be hatched by the heat of the sun.

Cassowary (*Casuarius galeatus*).

cassumunar (kas-ụ̈-mū′nä̤r), *n.* [E. Ind.] An aromatic root used as a tonic and stimulant, obtained from *Zingiber Cassumunar*.

cast1 (kåst), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cast*, ppr. *casting*. [< ME. *casten*, *kesten*, < Icel. *kasta* = Sw. *kasta* = Dan. *kaste*, throw; a purely Scand. word, not found in the other Teut. tongues, where the orig. word for 'throw' is *warp* with its cognates.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw, either literally or figuratively: as, to *cast* a stone at a bird; to *cast* light on a subject; to *cast* a shadow; to *cast* a slur on one's reputation.

Thei brought thre mantels furred with ermyn, and the cloth was scarlet, and thei *caste* hem vpon the two kynges. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

Uzziah prepared for them . . . slings to *cast* stones.
2 Chron. xxvi. 14.

Both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep.
Ps. lxxvi. 6.

Sir, I forgive you heartily,
And all your wrong to me I *cast* behind me.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 3.

I shall desire all indifferent eyes to judge whether these men do not endeavour to *cast* unjust envy upon me. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Round his soul her net she strove to *cast*,
Almost despite herself.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 107.

2. To throw with violence or force; fling; hurl: usually with some adjunct, such as *away*, *down*, *into*, *off*, *out*, etc. See phrases below.

On the heighte of that Pynacle, the Jewes setten Seynt Jame, and *casted* him *down* to the Erthe, that first was Bisschopp of Jerusalē. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 87.

Noting thereon the *casting downe* of the Forts on Tigris, and amongst them the Temple of Belus there erected. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 77.

And the Lord turned a mighty strong west wind, which took away the locusts, and *cast* them *into* the Red Sea.
Ex. x. 19.

Specifically—3. To throw to the ground, as in wrestling; especially, to throw a horse or other animal to the ground, as in training, or for a surgical operation or slaughter.

I made a shift to *cast* him. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Eying him,
As eyes the butcher the *cast* panting ox
That feels his fate is come, nor struggles more.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 25.

4†. To decide or bring in a verdict against, as in a lawsuit; condemn as guilty; hence, to defeat.

If the whole power of my estate can *cast* him,
He never shall obtain me.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 1.

The Commons by far the greater number *cast* him; the Lords, after they had been satisfied in a full discourse by the Kings Solicitor, and the opinions of many Judges delivered in their House, agreed likewise to the Sentence of Treason. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *cast*. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

His father left him fourscore pounds a year; but he has *cast* and been *cast* so often, that he is not now worth thirty. *Addison*, Sir Roger at the Assizes.

5†. To disband or break up (a regiment or company); hence, to dismiss; reject; cashier; discard.

When a company is *cast*, yet the captain still retains the title of captain. *Chapman*, All Fools, v. 1.

The state . . .
Cannot with safety *cast* him. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

His regiment is *cast*, that is most certain,
And his command in the castle given away.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

6. To shed or throw off; part with; lose: as, trees *cast* their fruit; a serpent *casts* his skin; "to *cast* the rags of sin," *Dryden*; "*casted* slough," *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

He *cast* al his colour and bi-com pale, and eft red as rose in a litel while. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 881.

Your colt's tooth is not *cast* yet.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3.

You likewise will do well,
Ladies, in entering here, to *cast* and fling
The tricks which make us toys of men.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

7†. To throw out or up; eject; vomit.

We all were sea-swallow'd, though some *cast* again.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

His filth within being *cast*, he would appear
A pond as deep as hell. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

8. To form by throwing up earth; raise.

Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee.
Luke xix. 43.

The blind mole *casts*
Copp'd hills toward heaven. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1.

9†. To emit or give out.

This *casts* a sulphureous smell. *Woodward.*

10. To bestow; confer (upon) or transfer (to).

The government I *cast* upon my brother.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

11. To turn; direct: as, to *cast* a look or glance of the eye.

She kneel'd, and, saint-like,
Cast her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd devoutly.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

In *casting* his eyes about, the commodore beheld that the shore abounded with oysters.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 123.

12†. Reflexive: To think or propose to (one's self); intend.

And *cast him* to lyue
In ydelnesse and in ese and by others trauayle.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 151.

Who that *cast hym* thys reule for to kepe,
Mot conforme hym like in euery thyng,
Where he shall byde, vnto the felyshype.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 26.

13†. To consider; think out; hence, to plan; contrive; arrange.

He that *casteth* all doubts, shal neuer be resolued in any thing. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 354.

Cast it also that you may have rooms both for summer and winter. *Bacon*, Building.

I'll do't with ease, I have *cast* it all.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

The plot was *cast* by me, to make thee jealous.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

I serv'd you faithfully,
And *cast* your plots but to preserve your credit.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 2.

The cloister . . . would have been proper for an orange-house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose.
Sir W. Temple.

I shall *cast* what I have to say under two principal heads.
Addison, Charge to the Jury.

14. *Theat.*: (*a*) To distribute or allot the parts among the actors: said of a play: as, to "*cast* the 'Merchant of Venice,'" *Addison*.

I should have thought, now, that it [the piece] might have been *cast* (as the actors call it) better at Drury-lane.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

(*b*) To assign a certain part or rôle to: as, to *cast* an actress for the part of Portia.—15. To find or ascertain by computation; compute; reckon; calculate: as, to *cast* accounts; to *cast* a nativity.

She *cast* my destiny,
I being but a child. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

He is the Faustus,
That *casteth* figures and can conjure.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

You *cast* the event of war, my noble lord,
And summ'd the account of chance.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

The mariner was left to creep along the coast, while the astronomer was *casting* nativities.
Everett, Orations, I. 248.

16. To bring forth abortively.

Thy ewes and thy she goats have not *cast* their young.
Gen. xxxi. 38.

17. To found; form into a particular shape or object, as liquid metal, by pouring into a mold.

Whom I've power to melt,
And *cast* in any mould. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

18. To form by founding; make by pouring molten matter into a mold.

Thou shalt *cast* four rings of gold for it. Ex. xxv. 12.

19. In *falconry*, to place (a hawk) upon his perch.—**20.** To winnow (grain) by throwing in the air, or from one side of a barn or threshing-floor to the other.—**To be cast down,** to be depressed or dejected.

Why *art* thou *cast down*, O my soul? Ps. xlii. 5.

Tell your master not to *be cast down* by this.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

To cast a ballot. See *ballot.*—**To cast a colt's tooth.** See *colt.*—**To cast a nativity.** See *nativity.*—**To cast anchor,** to moor a vessel by letting the anchor or anchors drop. See *anchor*^{1}.—**To cast a point of traverse,** in *navigation*, to prick down on a chart the point of the compass any land bears from you. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**To cast aside,** to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient.

This poor gown I will not *cast aside*
Until himself arise a living man,
And bid me cast it. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

To cast away. (*a*) To reject. Lev. xxvi. 44. (*b*) To throw away; lavish or waste by profusion; turn to no use: as, to *cast away* life; to *cast away* a golden opportunity.

She has *cast away* herself, it is to be fear'd,
Against her uncle's will, nay, any consent,
But out of a mere neglect, and spite to herself,
Married suddenly without any advice.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

(c) To wreck: as, the ship was *cast away* on the coast of Africa.

Cast away, and sunk, on Goodwin Sands.
Shak., K. John, v. 5.

The last of Nouember, saith May, we departed from Laguna in Hispaniola, and the seuenteenth of December following, we were *cast away* vpon the North-west of the Bermudas. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 118.

To cast behind the back. See *back*^{1}.—**To cast by,** to reject; fling or throw by.—**To cast forth,** to throw out or reject, as from an inclosed place or confined space; emit or send out.

He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his roots as Lebanon.
Hos. xiv. 5.

To cast in, to throw into the bargain.

Such an omniscient church we wish indeed;
'Twere worth both Testaments, *cast in* the creed.
Dryden, Religio Laici.

To cast in one's lot with, to share the fate or fortune of.—**To cast in the teeth of,** to upbraid with; charge or twit with.—**To cast lots.** See *lot.*—**To cast off.** (*a*) To discard or reject; drive away.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

He may *cast* you *off*, and with you his life.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to unloose or let go: as, to *cast off* a vessel in tow. (c) In *hunting*, to leave behind, as dogs; set loose or free.

Away he scours, . . . *casts off* the dogs, and gains a wood.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

His falconer *cast off* one falcon after the heron, and the earl another. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 87.

(*d*) In *knitting*, to finish (the work) at any part by working off the stitches, so that it remains firm and permanent. (*e*) In *printing*, to compute the space required for each column or division of, as a table, a piece of music, or the like, so that the matter furnished may properly fit the space at command.—**To cast off copy,** in *printing*, to compute the number of words in written copy, in order to find the space, or the number of pages, which the matter will fill when in type.—**To cast on.** (*a*) To refer or resign to. *South.* (*b*) In *knitting*, to begin (the work) by putting the yarn, cotton, or the like upon the needles in loops or stitches.—**To cast out.** (*a*) To reject or turn out.

Thy brat hath been *cast out*, . . .
No father owning it. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

(*b*) To speak or give vent to. *Addison.*—**To cast the balance.** See *balance.*—**To cast the cavel** or **kevel.** See *cavel.*—**To cast the draperies,** in the *fine arts*, to dispose the folds of the garments with which the figures in a picture are clothed; dispose the main lines of a picture generally.—**To cast the fly,** to angle with rod and artificial lure, in distinction from fishing with bait or a hand-line.—**To cast the lead,** to heave the lead. See *lead.*—**To cast up.** (*a*) To compute; reckon; calculate.

Casting up the cost beforehand. *Dryden.*

The Mindanaians are no good Accomptants; therefore the Chinese that live here, do *cast up* their Accompts for them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 360.

Now *casting vp* the Store, and finding sufficient till the next harvest, the feare of starving was abandoned.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 222.

(*b*) To eject; vomit.

Their villany goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must *cast* it *up*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

(c) To twit or upbraid with; recall to one's notice for the purpose of annoying: with *to*.

Lady W.'s maid is always *casting up to* me how happy her lord and ladyship is. *Lever.*

(*d*) To raise; throw up.

Throws down one mountain to *cast up* a higher.
Shak., Pericles, i. 4.

Buried him in the ground, and *cast vp* an high hill ouer him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 87.

To cast upon, to refer to.

If things were *cast upon* this issue, that God should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin and sin for ever. *South.*

To cast (a person's) **water**†, to examine urine in diagnosing a disease.

If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The *water* of my land, find her disease.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

=**Syn.** *Fling*, etc. See *hurl.*

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To throw; shoot.

At louers, lowpes, Archers had plente,
To *cast*, draw, and shete, the diffence to bo
That non wordly man myght no wyse it take.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1176.

2†. To throw up; vomit.

These verses too, a poison on 'em! I cannot abide them, they make me ready to *cast*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

3. To turn or revolve something in the mind; ponder; consider; scheme.

Hast thou *cast* how to accomplish it?
Marlowe, Edward II., v. 4.

The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friendship is to *cast* and see how many things there are which a man cannot do himself. *Bacon*, Friendship.

This way and that I *cast* to save my friends. *Pope.*

4. To make calculations; sum up accounts.

Oh! who would *cast* and balance at a desk?
Tennyson, Audley Court.

5. To warp; become twisted or distorted.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp when . . . it alters its flatness or straightness. *J. Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

6. To lose color; fade. [Scotch.]—**7.** To receive form or shape in a mold.

A mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould. *Woodward*, Fossils.

8. *Naut.*: (*a*) To fall off or incline, so as to bring the side to the wind: applied particularly to a ship riding with her head to the wind when her anchor is first loosened in getting under way. (*b*) To tack; put about; wear ship.

I *cast* to seaward again to come with the island in the morning betimes.
Roger Bodenham, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 35.

9. In *hunting*, to search for the scent or trail of game.

In his work the foxhound is peculiar for dash, and for always being inclined to *cast* forwards, instinctively appearing to be aware that the fox makes his point to some covert different from that in which he was found.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 62.

10. Of bees, to swarm. [Scotch.]—**11.** Of the sky, to clear up. [Scotch.]—**To cast about.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to tack; put about; wear ship.

My pilot, having a son in one of those small vessels, entreated me to *cast about* towards them.
Roger Bodenham, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 35.

(*b*) In *hunting*, to go about in different directions in order to discover a lost scent.

But not a sign of them [the hares in the game of hare-and-hound] appears, so now . . . there is nothing for it but to *cast about* for the scent.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

(c) To consider; search in the mind for some contrivance by which to accomplish one's end; scheme.

To *cast about* how to perform or obtain. *Bacon.*

Let 's *cast about* a little, and consider.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

Contrive and *cast about* how to bring such events to pass. *Bentley.*

I . . . began to *cast about*, with my usual care and anxiety, for the means of obtaining feasible and safe methods of repeating the famous journey to Palmyra.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p. ii.

To cast back. (*a*) To throw the memory back; refer to something past.

You *cast back* for hundreds of years, and rake up every bit of pleasure I ever had in my life. *Mrs. Riddell.*

(*b*) To return toward some ancestral type or character; show resemblance to a remote ancestor.—**To cast beyond the moon,** to indulge in wild conjectures; conjecture.

Bellaria, . . . maruailing at such vnaccustomed frownes, began to *cast beyond the moone*, and to enter into a 1000 sundry thoughts, which way she should offend her husband. *Greene*, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time, 1588.

To cast off. (*a*) To loosen a boat from its connection with a pier, ship, or the like, and start it toward another place. (*b*) In *knitting*, to slip and bind the last loops from the needles, thus releasing the finished work from them; bind off.—**To cast on,** in *knitting*, to begin by slipping the loops or stitches on the needle.—**To cast out,** to quarrel; fall out. [Scotch.]—**To cast up,** to turn up or be forthcoming.

Others may be Unionists . . . by fits and starts; . . . Unionists when nothing more exciting, or more showy, or more profitable, *casts up*. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 442.

cast^1 (kȧst), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cast*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** Thrown aside as useless; rejected; cast-off: as, *cast* clothes.

He hath bought a pair of *cast* lips of Diana.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4.

You never yet had a meal's meat from my table,
Nor, as I remember, from my wardrobe
Any *cast* suit.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 3.

I deny not but that he may deserve for his pains a *cast* Doublet. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Condemned: as, "a *cast* criminal," *South.*—**3**†. Cashiered; discarded.

He's the son
Of a poor *cast* captain, one Octavio.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

4. Faded in color. [Scotch.]—**5.** Made by founding or casting: as, *cast*-iron or -steel. See *cast-iron.*—**6**†. Rank; vile.

Neuer kyld no Kyng, ne no knight yet,
That a-counted was kene, but with *cast* treson.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10448.

cast^1 (kȧst), *n.* [< *cast*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act of casting. Specifically—(*a*) In *fishing*: (1) The act of throwing the line on the water. (2) The act of throwing a net.

A fisherman stood on the beach, . . . the large square net, with its sinkers of lead, in his right hand, ready for a *cast*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 41.

(*b*) In *hunting*, a search for the scent or trail of game. (c) *Naut.*, the act of heaving the lead.

2. The leader with flies attached, used in angling. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—**3.** A throw; the distance to which a thing may be thrown; reach; extent.

These other com ridinge a softe pase till thei com as nygh as the *caste* of a ston. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

Frome thens descendynge aboute a stones *caste*, we come to a place where our Sauyour Criste lefte Peter, James, and John. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 32.

Specifically—**4.** A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance or hazard.

I have set my life upon a *cast*,
And I will stand the hazard of the die.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

If thou canst not fling what thou wouldst, play thy *cast* as well as thou canst. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 365.

In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even *cast* whether the army should march this way or that way?
South.

5†. Occasion; opportunity.

The end whereof Ile keepe untill another *cast*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 51.

6†. A contrivance; plot; design.

The derke tresoun and the *castes* olde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1610.

Hadde thei knowe the *kast* of the Kyng stern,
They had kept well his cumme with carefull dintes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 146.

7†. A stroke; a touch; a trick.

It hath been the *cast* of all traitors to pretend nothing against the king's person.
Latimer, 4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Another *cast* of their politicks was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady. *Swift.*

8. Motion or turn (of the eye); direction, look, or glance; hence, a slight squint: as, to have a *cast* in one's eye.

They . . . let you see with one *cast* of an eye.
Addison, Ancient Medals.

9. A twist or contortion. [Scotch.]—**10.** Bent; tendency.

There is such a mirthful *cast* in his behaviour, that he is rather beloved than esteemed. *Addison.*

11. Manner; outward appearance; air; mien; style.

New names, new dressings, and the modern *cast*.
Sir J. Denham, To Sir R. Fanshaw.

12. A tinge; a shade or trace; a slight coloring, or a slight degree of a color: as, a *cast* of green.

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

There was a soft and pensive grace,
A *cast* of thought upon her face,
That suited well the forehead high,
The eyelash dark, and downcast eye.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 5.

13. That which is formed by founding; anything shaped in or as if in a mold while in a fluid or plastic state; a casting: often used figuratively.

Something of a neat *cast* of verse. *Pope*, Letters.

Cunning *casts* in clay. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxx.

14. An impression formed in a mold or matrix; in *geol.*, the impression of an animal of a former epoch left in soft earth which has become stone: as, a *cast* of a man's face taken in plaster; a *cast* of a trilobite.

At Valdivia there is some sandstone with imperfect *casts* of shells, which possibly may belong to the recent period. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 414.

Hence—**15.** An impression in general; an imparted or derived appearance, character, or characteristic; stamp.

> Weepest thou to take the *cast*
> Of those dead lineaments that near thee lie?
> *Tennyson*, Sonnets to a Coquette, iii.

16. One of the worm-like coils of sand produced by the lugworm.—**17.** In *founding:* (*a*) A tube of wax fitted into a mold. (*b*) A hollow cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit in a mold for conveying metal. (*c*) A small brass funnel at one end of a mold for casting pipes, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mold. (*d*) The type or plate made from melted type-metal by a type-founder or stereotyper. (*e*) The act of founding or making printing-types or electroplates.—**18.** A mass of feathers, fur, bones, or other indigestible matters ejected from the stomach by a hawk or other bird of prey. Also called *casting*.

> The coarser parts of the useless matters are probably rejected by the mouth, as a hawk or an owl rejects his *casts*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 67.

> And where the two contrived their daughter's good,
> Lies the hawk's *cast*, the mole has made his run.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

19. An assignment of the parts of a play to the several actors; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned: as, the play was produced with a very strong *cast*.—**20.** An allowance; an amount given, as of food: as, a *cast* of hay for the horses.

> I hope she'll be ruled in time, . . . and not be carried away with a *cast* of manchets, a bottle of wine, or a custard. *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

21. A couple; a pair: used especially of hawks.

> It sprung
> From a mere trifle first, a *cast* of hawks,
> Whose made the swifter flight, whose could mount highest.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

> Yonder's a *cast* of coach-mares of the gentlewoman's, the strangest cattle! *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

22. Assistance; a lift; especially, a seat accorded a pedestrian or wayfarer in a vehicle or other conveyance for a part of the way.

> We therefore bargained with the driver . . . to give us a *cast* to the next stage. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xi.

> In literature, quotation is good only when the writer whom I follow . . . gives me a *cast*.
> *Emerson*, Quotation and Originality.

23. In *beer-making*, the amount of water used in preparing any given amount of beer, or in any stage of the process of brewing. The quantity of water in the mash-tun into which the crushed malt is thrown is the *first cast;* subsequent additions are the *second cast*, *third cast*, etc.
24. In *apiculture*, an after-swarm of bees led by a maiden queen.—**25.** Yield: applied to grain-crops. [Prov. Eng.]—**26.** Four, as a unit of tale in counting herrings, haddocks, oysters, etc., as being the number lifted at once (two in each hand). [Scotch.]—**27.** An irregular unit of capacity, about 8 gallons.—**28**†. A breed; race; species.—**Bridling cast**, a stirrup-cup; a parting drink.

> Let's have a *bridling cast* before you go.
> Fill 's a new stoop. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

Cast after cast, a method of raising excavated material from the bottom of a mine or other working, by shoveling it up from one platform to another.—**Measuring cast**, in a game, a cast or throw that requires to be measured, or that cannot be distinguished from another without measuring.

> When lusty shepherds throw
> The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo
> So far, but that the best are *measuring casts*,
> Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*

Renal or **urinary cast**, a microscopic subcylindrical cast of a portion of a uriniferous tubule, found in the urine in renal disease. Hyaline, granular, fatty, epithelial, blood, and waxy-looking casts are distinguished.—**The last cast.** (*a*) The last throw of the dice; the last stake; the venturing of all that remains to one on one throw or one effort; the last chance.

> So Euphues, which at the first increasing of our familiaritie, was very zealous, is now at *the last cast* become most faithlesse. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 89.

> Will you turn recreant at *the last cast?* *Dryden.*

(*b*†) The last gasp; the last extremity.

> Where's this man now
> That has took all this care and pains for nothing?
> The use of him is at *the last cast* now.
> *Middleton*, More Dissemblers besides Women, iv. 1.

> Sir Thomas Bodley is even now at *the last cast*, and hath lain speechless and without knowledge since yesterday at noon. *Letter dated* 1612.

[Spenser uses *utmost cast* in the same sense.

> Whereas he last
> Had left that couple nere their *utmost cast*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. v. 9.]

To make a cast, to search for the scent of game.

> Notwithstanding the strong scent of the otter, he often escapes the hounds, and then a *cast* has to *be made*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 396.

cast^2† (kȧst), *n.* The older English spelling of *caste*^{2}.

cast. Contracted form of *casteth*, third person singular present tense of *cast*.

castaldy†, *n.* [Also *castaldie* (Minsheu), and improp. *castaldick* (Kersey), < ML. **castaldia*, *gastaldia* (> It. *castaldia*), the office of a prefect or steward, < *castaldus*, *gastaldus* (> It. *castaldo*, dial. *gastaldo*), also *gastaldius*, *castaldio(n-)*, *gastaldio(n-)* (> It. *castaldione*), a prefect, steward, prob. < Goth. **gastalds*, in comp. striving to obtain or possess (possessing), < *gastaldan*, obtain, possess (cf. AS. *gesteald*, an abode, dwelling), < *ga-* (see *ge-*) + **staldan* = AS. *stealdan*, possess.] Stewardship.

Castalia (kas-tā'li-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *Castalian*.] **1.** A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Iridinidæ*, confined to the fresh waters of South America. The best-known species is *C. ambigua*. The genus was founded by Lamarck in 1819.—**2.** A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Hesionidæ*.—**3.** A genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1838.—**4.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1858.

Castalia ambigua.

Castalian (kas-tā'li̤an), *a.* [< L. *Castalis*, belonging to *Castalia*, Gr. Κασταλία, a mythical fountain of inspiration on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses, whose waters had the power of inspiring those who drank them; perhaps akin to καθαρός, L. *castus*, pure: see *caste*^{2}.] Pertaining to Castalia.

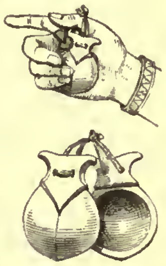
Castanea (kas-tā'nē̤-ä̤), *n.* [L., the chestnut-tree, a chestnut: see *chesten*, *chestnut*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cupuliferæ*, consisting of trees or shrubs with straight-veined leaves and naked unisexual flowers, the male in catkins and the female solitary. The nuts are contained in a prickly 4-valved envelop. Only two species are known, the common chestnut, *C. vesca*, and the chinkapin, *C. pumila*. See cut under *chestnut*.

Castanella (kas-ta̤-nel'ä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *castanea*, a chestnut, + dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Castanellidæ*.

Castanellidæ (kas-ta̤-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castanella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tripylean radiolarians with a fenestrated shell which is spherical, simple, and composed of solid rods, and has at one point a large principal opening, often armed with coronal spicules, and with or without radial spicules. It contains such genera as *Castanella*, *Castanidium*, etc.

castaneous (kas-tā'nē̤-us), *a.* [< L. as if **castaneus*, < *castanea*, a chestnut: see *Castanea*.] Chestnut-colored; of a reddish or brownish-red color.

castanet (kas'ta̤-net), *n.* [= F. *castagnette*, < Sp. *castañeta* (= Pg. *castanheta*), a castanet, < *castaña* = Pg. *castanha*, < L. *castanea*, a chestnut; from the resemblance.] One of a pair of slightly concave spoon-shaped shells of ivory or hard wood, loosely fastened together at the base, and used (slung over the thumb) in beating time to music or dancing. Castanets are used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to their dances and guitars, and are now widely introduced among other nations, with some variations of form.


Castanets.

Castanopsis (kas-ta̤-nop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάστανος, the chestnut-tree, + ὄψις, appearance.] A genus of shrubs and trees intermediate between the oak and chestnut, of a dozen species, natives of eastern Asia, with a single species on the Pacific slope of North America. See *chinkapin*, 1.

castaway (kȧst'a̤-wā), *n.* and *a.* [< *cast*, pp. of *cast*^{1}, *v.*, + *away*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which has been cast away or lost; specifically, a ship wrecked or lost on an unfrequented coast, or a person shipwrecked on such a coast.

> A *castaway*
> Upon the lonely rocks of life.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 331.

Hence—**2.** An outcast; a reprobate; one morally lost or ruined.

> But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection; lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway*. 1 Cor. ix. 27.

II. *a.* In or pertaining to the state of being a castaway; wrecked; ruined: as, a *castaway* ship.

> We . . . only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul. *Raleigh*, Hist. of World.

cast-by (kȧst'bī), *n.* A discarded person or thing; a castaway. [Scotch.]

> Wha could tak interest in sic a *cast-by* as I am now?
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx.

caste^1†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *chaste*.

caste^2 (kȧst), *n.* [Formerly *cast*, only recently as F. *caste*, < Pg. *casta* (> Sp. *casta*), breed, race, caste; first applied to the classes of the Hindus by the Portuguese, who were the earliest colonists in India; prop. fem. of *casto*, < L. *castus*, pure, > OF. *chaste*, E. *chaste*, q. v.] **1.** One of the artificial divisions or social classes into which the Hindus are rigidly separated according to the religious law of Brahmanism, and of which the privileges or disabilities are transmitted by inheritance. The principal castes are four in number: 1st, the Brahmans, or the sacerdotal caste; 2d, the Kshatriyas, modern Rajputs, or military caste; 3d, the Vaisyas, or husbandmen and merchants, who have now in many districts become merged in the second and fourth castes; 4th, the Sudras, or laborers and mechanics. The Brahmans are supposed to have sprung from the mouth of Brahma, the Kshatriyas from his arms, the Vaisyas from his belly and thighs, and the Sudras from his feet. The Brahman represents religion; the Kshatriya, war; the Vaisya, commerce and wealth; and the Sudra, labor. There are many subdivisions of caste, and although the Sudras are degraded far below the Brahmans, Kshatriyas, and Vaisyas, there are reckoned thirty-six subdivisions lower than the Sudras. Lowest of all are the Pariahs, who are supposed to be of no caste, and mere outcasts from humanity. Of the castes, the first three are the natural and gradually established divisions of the Aryan invaders and conquerors of India; the fourth was made up of the subjugated aborigines. The Sanskrit name for caste is *varna*, color, the different castes having been at first marked by differences of complexion, according to race, and in some degree according to occupation and consequent exposure. Besides the original castes, numerous mixed classes or castes have sprung up in the progress of time, and are dependent upon trade, occupation, or profession; in fact, the essential principle in the system of caste is the confining of employments to hereditary classes. Castes are, according to Indian social standards, either "high" or "low." The same term is also used of somewhat similar classes in other countries.

> The system of *caste* involves the worst of all wrongs to humanity—that of hallowing evil by the authority and sanction of religion. *Faiths of the World*, p. 30.

> To be subjugated by an inferior *caste* was a degradation beyond all other degradation. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

> Offensive as is the *low-caste* Indian, . . . I had rather see the lowest Pariahs of the low, than a single trim, smooth-faced, smooth-wayed, clever *high-caste* Hindoo on my lands or in my colony.
> *W. G. Palgrave*, in Fortnightly Rev.

Hence—**2.** A division of society, or the principle of grading society, according to external conditions; a class or grade separated from others by differences of wealth, hereditary rank or privileges, or by profession or employment.

> Where the operations became hereditary, a system of *castes* arose. This system has never been rigid in Western Europe, however, as it has been in India and other countries of the East.
> *D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 134.

> Her manner had not that repose
> Which stamps the *caste* of Vere de Vere.
> *Tennyson*, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

> The spirit of *caste* morally tortures its victims with as much coolness as the Indian tortures his enemy.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 221.

To lose caste, to be degraded from the caste to which one belongs; lose social position.

castellan (kas'te-lan), *n.* [< ME. *castellain*, *castelein*, < OF. *castellain*, *chastelain*, F. *chatelain* (cf. *chatelaine*) = Pr. Sp. *castellan* = Cat. *castellā* = Pg. *castellão* = It. *castellano*, < ML. *castellanus*, keeper of a castle, < L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle*.] A governor or constable of a castle. Also written *castellain*.

castellano (kas-tel-yä'nō), *n.* [Sp., an ancient Spanish coin, the fiftieth part of a mark of gold, etc., prop. adj., Castilian, Spanish. See *Castilian*.] A South American weight for gold, equal to 71.07 grains.

castellany (kas'te-lā̤-ni), *n.*; pl. *castellanies* (-niz). [Same as *chatellany* (< F. *chatellenie*); = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *castellania*, < ML. *castellania*, < *castellanus*, a castellan: see *castellan*.] The jurisdiction of a castellan; the lordship belonging to a castle, or the extent of its land and jurisdiction. Also called *chatellany*.

> Earl Allan has within his *castellany*, or the jurisdiction of his castle, 200 manors, all but one.
> *Kelham*, Domesday Book, p. 147.

castellar (kas'te-lä̤r), *a.* [< ML. as if **castellaris*, < L. *castellum*, castle: see *castle*.] Belonging or pertaining to a castle.

> Ancient *castellar* dungeons. *Walpole*, Letters, IV. 480.

castellate (kas'te-lāt), *n.* [< ML. *castellatum*, the precinct of a castle, < L. *castellum*, a castle.] A lordship or castellany.

> Here we entered into the province of Candia, and the *castellate* of Kenurio.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 249.

castellated (kas'te-lā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *castellatus*, pp. of *castellare*, furnish with turrets or battlements, fortify, < L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle*.] 1. Furnished with turrets and battlements, like a castle; built in the style of a castle: as, a *castellated* mansion.

> The room lay in a high turret of the *castellated* abbey.
> *Poe*, Tales, I. 461.

2. Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern. *Johnson.*

castellation (kas-te-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *castellatio(n-)*, < *castellare*: see *castellated*.] 1. The state of being castellated.—2. The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle, or of giving it the appearance of a castle by providing it with battlements, etc.

castellet (kas'te-let), *n.* [< ME. *castelet*, < OF. *castelet*, F. *châtelet* = Pr. *castelet* = Sp. *castillejo* = Pg. *castellejo*, *castellete* = It. *castelletto*, < ML. *castelletum*, like *castellulum*, dim. of L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle* and *-et*.] A small castle; a peel-tower or other fortified residence too small to rank as a castle. Also written *castlet*. [Rare.]

castelry†, *n.* See *castlery*.

casten†. Obsolete past participle of *cast*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

caster (kȧs'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *castere*; < *cast*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who casts. (*a*) One who throws dice; a gambler.

> The jovial *caster's* set, and seven's the nick,
> Or—done!—a thousand on the coming trick.
> *Byron*, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

(*b*) One who computes; a calculator; especially, a calculator of nativities.

> In licnesse of a deuynour and of a fals *castere* he eymeth that he knowith not. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxiii. 7 (Oxf.).

(*c*) One who assigns the parts of a play to the actors. (*d*) One who makes castings; a founder.

2. A vessel used to contain things in a powdered, liquid, or vaporous form, and to cast them out when needed; specifically, a bottle, vial, cruet, or other small vessel used to contain condiments for the table; also, a stand containing a set of such vessels. See *casting-bottle*, *pepper-caster*, etc.

> *Thuribulus*, a *castere* of cense.
> *A. S. and Old Eng. Vocab.* (2d ed. Wright), [col. 616, l. 21.

3. A small wheel on a swivel, attached to the leg of a piece of furniture, in order to facilitate moving about without lifting. In this sense also improperly spelled *castor*.—4†. A cloak. *Dekker.*—5. A horse sold out of a regiment as useless. [Anglo-Ind.]

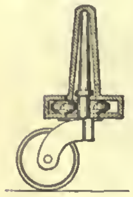


Table-leg Caster, having antifriction rollers, *c*, *c*.

-caster. A suffix in place-names, appearing in several other forms, as *-cester*, *-chester*. See *chester*.

caster-wheel (kȧs'tėr-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which turns about an axis held in a stock, which itself turns on a pivot or vertical spindle placed at a considerable distance in front of the bearing-point of the face of the wheel: a construction which enables the wheel to swerve readily to either side of the line of draft. It is a very common attachment to agricultural implements, as plows, harvesters, etc.

castete†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chastity*.

cast-gate (kȧst'gāt), *n.* In *founding*, the channel through which the metal is poured into a mold.

castice (kas'tis), *n.* [= F. *castice* = Sp. *castizo*, < Pg. *castiço*, prop. an adj., *castiço*, fem. *castiça*, of good birth, < *casta*, race, family: see *caste*^{2}.] A person of Portuguese parentage born and living in the East Indies. Compare *creole*. Also spelled *castees*.

castification† (kas″ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **castificatio(n-)*, < *castificare*, pp. *castificatus*, purify, < L. *castus*, pure, chaste, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The process of making chaste; purification in a moral sense; chastity; purity.

> Let no impure spirit defile the virgin purities and "*castifications* of the soul," as St. Peter's phrase is.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 708.

castigate (kas'ti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *castigated*, ppr. *castigating*. [< L. *castigatus*, pp. of *castigare*, purify, correct, chastise, < *castus*, pure (> E. *chaste*), + *agere*, do, make; cf. *purgare* (> E. *purge*), < *purus*, pure, + *agere*. Older E. forms from *castigare* are *chasten* and *chastise*, q. v.] 1. To chastise; punish by stripes; correct or punish, in general.

> If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on
> To *castigate* thy pride, 't were well.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

2. To subject to a severe and critical scrutiny; criticize for the purpose of correcting; emend: as, to *castigate* the text of an author.

> He had adjusted and *castigated* the then Latin Vulgate.
> *Bentley*, Letters, p. 237.

> A *castigated* copy of it [a work of Cervantes] was printed by Arrieta. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 122.

castigation (kas-ti-gā'shọn), *n.* [< *castigate*: see *-ation*.] The act of castigating. (*a*) Punishment by whipping; correction; chastisement; discipline.

> Violent events do not always argue the anger of God; even death itself is, to his servants, a fatherly *castigation*.
> *Bp. Hall*, The Seduced Prophet.

> The keenest *castigation* of her slanderers. *Irving.*

(*b*) Critical scrutiny and emendation; correction of textual errors.

castigator (kas'ti-gā-tọr), *n.* [= Pr. *castigador* = Sp. Pg. *castigador*, < L. *castigator*, < *castigare*: see *castigate*.] One who castigates or corrects.

castigatory (kas'ti-gạ-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *castigatorius*, < *castigator*, a corrector: see *castigator*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to castigate; tending to correction; corrective; punitive.

> Penalties . . . either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary. *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

II. *n.*; pl. *castigatories* (-riz). Something that serves to castigate; specifically, an apparatus formerly used in punishing scolds. Also called *ducking-stool* and *trebucket*.

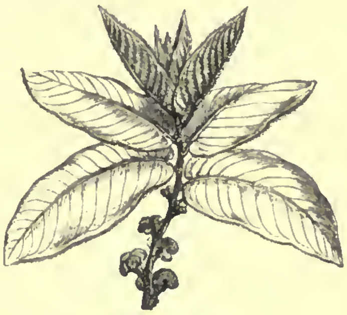
Castile soap. See *soap*.

Castilian (kas-til'iạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Castillan* = Pg. *Castelhano*, < Sp. *Castellano*, < *Castilla*, Castile; so called from the numerous forts (*castillos*: see *castle*) erected on the frontiers.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Castile (formerly written *Castille*), a former kingdom in the central part of Spain, now divided into the provinces of Old and New Castile.—**Castilian furnace.** See *furnace*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Castile.

Castilleia (kas-ti-lē'yạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Castillejo*, a Spanish botanist.] A large genus of herbaceous plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, mostly perennials, natives of North America and Asia. There are about 25 species in the United States. Their yellow, purple, or scarlet flowers are in terminal spikes, with large colored bracts often more showy than the flowers. *C. coccinea*, the common species of the Atlantic States, is popularly known as *painted-cup*.

Castilloa (kas-ti-lō'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *Castilla*, Castile: see *Castilian*.] A genus of plants, of one or two arboreous species, natives of tropical America, of the natural order *Urticaceæ*, and allied to the breadfruit. *C. elastica* is valuable as the source of the india-rubber of Central America. The milky juice of the tree is obtained by incisions in the bark, and is coagulated by the addition of alum or of a decoction of the moon-plant, *Calonyction speciosum*. A large tree is said to yield eight gallons of milk when first cut, each gallon making about two pounds of rubber.



Flowering Branch of *Castilloa elastica*.

casting (kȧs'ting), *n.* [ME. *casting*; verbal n. of *cast*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act or process of founding.

> It is no coining, sir,
> It is but *casting*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. In the *fine arts*, the process of taking casts or impressions of statues, medals, etc., in clay, pitch, plaster, or fused metal.—3. That which has been cast, or formed by running melted metal into a mold of any desired form. When used without qualification, the word usually denotes a casting of iron.—4. Anything appearing as if cast in a mold; specifically, a string-shaped mass of earth voided by an earthworm; a worm-cast.

> I resolved . . . to weigh all the *castings* thrown up within a given time in a measured space, instead of ascertaining the rate at which objects left on the surface were buried by worms. *Darwin*, The Earth-worm.

5†. Vomiting; vomit.

> The hound turnyde agen to his *castyng*.
> *Wyclif*, 2 Pet. ii. 22.

6. Same as *cast*^{1}, 18.—7†. A purge consisting of pellets of hemp, cotton, feathers, or the like, given to hawks.

> *Ric.* We have been used too long like hawks already.
> *Ubald.* We are not so high in our flesh now to need *casting*. *Massinger*, The Picture, v. 1.

8†. Contrivance; distribution; arrangement.

> Distributio is that useful *casting* of all rooms for office, entertainment, or pleasure. *Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

9. In *sail-making*, the calculated dimensions and shape of each cloth in a sail.—10†. Luck, as in dealing cards.

> *Tai.* I'd beastly *casting*, Jack.
> *Jack.* O, abominable, sir! you had the scurviest hand.
> *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iv. 2.

Chilled casting, a metal casting the surface of which has been hardened either by casting in an iron mold or by exposure while red-hot to sudden cooling by air or water, or by contact with any good conductor which is at a comparatively low temperature. The effect is to give a surface of extreme hardness. Such castings are used for a multitude of purposes, as for rolls, anvils, plowshares, mold-boards, stamps, etc., wherever much attrition is to be sustained.—**Cliché casting.** See *cliché*.—**Compression casting**, a method of casting in molds of potters' clay, with sufficient pressure to force the metal into the most delicate tracery left by the pattern. It is used in casting stamps, letters and numbers for houses, house-builders' hardware, etc.—**Dry casting**, a method of casting in which the molds are made of sand and afterward dried.

casting-bottle† (kȧs'ting-bot″l), *n.* A small vial for holding or for sprinkling perfumes; a caster. Also called *casting-glass*.

> Enter Secco with a *casting-bottle*, sprinkling his hat and face, and a little looking-glass at his girdle, setting his countenance. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 2.

> Hast thou no perfumes and sweet bags, or any handsome *casting bottles* of the newest mode?
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. 6.

casting-box (kȧs'ting-boks), *n.* 1. In *founding*, a flask which holds the mold.—2†. Probably, a small box used like a casting-bottle.

> They have a chain,
> My rings, my *casting-box* of gold, my purse too.
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, iii. 5.

casting-glass† (kȧs'ting-glȧs), *n.* Same as *casting-bottle*.

> His civet and his *casting-glass*
> Have helpt him to a place amongst the rest.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

casting-ladle (kȧs'ting-lā″dl), *n.* An iron ladle with handles, used to pour molten metal into a mold.

casting-net (kȧs'ting-net), *n.* A net which is cast and immediately drawn, in distinction from one which is set.

> We Govern this War as an unskilful Man does a *Casting-Net*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 116.

casting-pit (kȧs'ting-pit), *n.* The space in a foundry in which the molds are placed and the castings made.

> In the centre of the [Bessemer] *casting-pit* is fixed a hydraulic crane. . . . The crane, after the ladle has received the charge of molten steel from the converter, is rotated in a horizontal plane over the tops of the moulds around the periphery of the pit, and the taphole of the ladle is thus brought successively over the centre of each mould, into which the metal from the ladle is tapped.
> *W. H. Greenwood*, Iron and Steel, p. 469.

casting-pot (kȧs'ting-pot), *n.* A pot or crucible of plumbago, fire-clay, or other material, in which metals or other fusible substances are melted.

casting-press (kȧs'ting-pres), *n.* A press in which metal is cast under pressure.

casting-slab (kȧs'ting-slab), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the slab or plate of a casting-table.

casting-table (kȧs'ting-tā″bl), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a table on which molten glass is poured in making plate-glass. Its top is a large polished plate of metal, commonly iron, having metal flanges of the same depth as the thickness of the glass, to keep the glass from running off at the sides. A massive copper cylinder extends entirely across the table, resting on the side flanges, and this, being set in motion, spreads the glass out into a sheet of uniform breadth and thickness.

casting-vote (kȧs'ting-vōt'), *n.* The vote of a presiding officer in an assembly or council, thrown to decide a question when the votes cast by the members are equally divided. If the presiding officer is a member of the body, he may give the casting-vote, although he has, by already voting as a member, created the tie or equal division. [Commonly written as two words.]

> In the time of Hastings the Governor had only one vote in council, and, in case of an equal division, a *casting vote*.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

casting-weight (kȧs'ting-wāt), *n.* A weight that turns the scale of a balance, or makes one side preponderate.

> A man's true merit 'tis not hard to find;
> But each man's secret standard in his mind,
> That *casting-weight* pride adds to emptiness,
> This, who can gratify, for who can guess?
>
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 177.

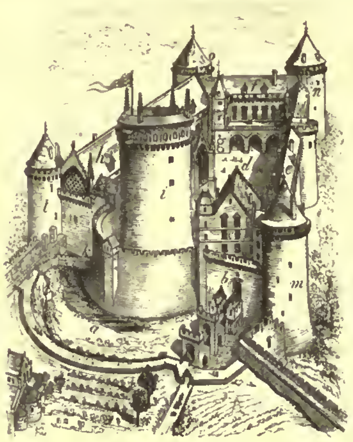
cast-iron (kȧst'ī″ėrn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Iron which has been cast, that is, melted and run into a mold in which it assumes the desired form. Most cast-iron is pig-iron which has been remelted in a cupola furnace; but some castings for special purposes are made by remelting in a reverberatory furnace, and occasionally direct from the blast-furnace. The iron made from ore by smelting in the blast-furnace is in fact cast-iron, and its properties are not altered by remelting, but it is commonly known as *pig-iron*, or simply as *pig*. See *foundry* and *iron*.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of cast-iron: as, a *cast-iron* pot.—**2.** Having the qualities of or resembling cast-iron; hence, inflexible; unyielding: as, a *cast-iron* rule.

> His [Spenser's] fine ear, abhorrent of barbarous dissonance, . . . made possible the transition from the *cast-iron* stiffness of "Ferrex and Porrex" to the Damascus pliancy of Fletcher and Shakespeare.
>
> *Lowell*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 361.

cast-knitting (kȧst'nit″ing), *n.* That kind of knitting in which the needle is passed through the mesh from the inside of the piece of hosiery which is being knitted, and the yarn with which the new mesh is made is held on the outside.

castle (kȧs'l), *n.* [< ME. *castle, castel*, a castle, village, < AS. *castel*, a village, = D. *kasteel* = Icel. *kastali* = Sw. *kastell* = Dan. *kastel* = OF. *castel, chastel*, F. *castel, château* (> E. *chateau*) = Pr. *castelh* = Cat. *castell* = Sp. *castillo* = Pg. It. *castello*, < L. *castellum*, a castle, fort, citadel, stronghold, dim. of *castrum*, a castle, fort, fortified place, usually in pl. *castra*, an encampment, a camp, a military station, a town of military origin (> AS. *ceaster*: see *-caster* and *chester*); connected with *casa*, a cottage, hut: see *casa, casino, cassock*, etc.] **1.** A building, or series of connected buildings, fortified for defense against an enemy; a fortified residence; a fortress. Castles, in the sense of fortified residences, were an outgrowth or institution of feudalism, and were first brought to a high pitch of strength and completeness by the Normans. In England there were few or no castles, properly speaking, till the time of William the Conqueror, after which a great many were constructed on the Norman model. At first the donjon or keep was the only part of the castle of great strength, and the other buildings in connection with it were of a more or less temporary nature. In the thirteenth century, however, the design of the castle became more fully developed, and the keep formed only the central part of a group of buildings, all supporting one another, and mutually contributing to the strength and commodiousness of the whole. The cut shows the castle of Coucy, near Laon, France, built in the thirteenth century. In the foreground is the outer bailey or esplanade, fortified, and containing a chapel, stables, and other buildings. The outer entrance to this was formed by a barbican or antemural (see plan under *antemural*). *a* is the foss, 20 yards broad; *b*, the gate, approached by two swing-bridges, defended by two guard-rooms, and having a double portcullis within, giving entrance to vaulted guard-rooms with sleeping-apartments, etc., above, *c*; *d*, inner bailey or courtyard; *e*, covered buildings for the men defending the walls or curtains; *f*, apartments for the family, entered by the grand staircase, *g*; *h*, great hall, with storerooms and vaults below; *i*, donjon or keep (the chapel is seen behind it), the strongest part of the castle, with walls of immense thickness, suited to form the last retreat of the garrison. At *k* is a postern leading from the donjon and communicating with an outer postern, drawbridge, etc.; *l, m, n, o* are the chief towers flanking the outer walls.



Castle of Coucy, Aisne, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

> At the foot of the Mount Syon is a faire *Castelle* and a strong, that the Soudan leet make.
>
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 92.

> Our *castle's* strength
> Will laugh a siege to scorn.
>
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

> The house of every one is to him as his *castle* and fortress, as well for defence against injury and violence as for his repose.
>
> *Sir E. Coke*, Reports, Semayne's Case, v. fol. 91a.

2. In *her.*, a representation of two or more towers connected by curtains, often having a gateway in one of the curtains, and always embattled. When the towers are represented with the windows and the joints between the stones of colors different from that of the wall, they are said to be masoned or windowed *gules, or*, or the like. When the windows are shown of the color of the field, the castle is said to be *voided of the field*, or sometimes *ajouré*. The door is called the *port*; if it has a portcullis, this and its color are mentioned in the blazon.

3. The house or mansion of a person of rank or wealth: somewhat vaguely applied, but usually to a large and more or less imposing building.—**4.** A piece made in the form of a castle, donjon, or tower, used in the game of chess; the rook. —**5.** A kind of helmet.—**6.** *Naut.*, a kind of fighting-tower formerly erected on war-galleys, etc., near the bow and stern, and called respectively *forecastle* and *aftcastle*. See cut under *cadenas*.—**A castle in the air, or in Spain**, a visionary project; a vague imagination of possible wealth, fame, happiness, or the like; a day-dream. (See below.)—**To build castles in Spain**, to build castles in the air. (See below.) The origin of this phrase (which is traced back in French literature to the thirteenth century, and in English to the fourteenth) is doubtful. It has been attributed to the boasting by Spanish adventurers in France of their lordly residences, which existed only in their imaginations; and less probably to a supposed prohibition at some time against the erection of fortifications in Spain. Littré thinks the idea is simply that of an imaginary castle in any foreign country, other names having been similarly used, and that of Spain prevailing as most familiar; to which may be added that its real origin is probably to be found in the notion, always prevalent, of the attainment of great wealth through emigration or foreign adventure.

> Thou shalt make *castels* thanne *in Spayne*,
> And dreme of joye, alle but in vayne.
>
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2573.

To build (or make†) castles in the air, to form schemes that have no practical foundation; entertain projects that cannot be carried out; indulge, either seriously or in mere play of the imagination, in pleasing day-dreams, especially of great wealth or power.

> When I *build castles in the aire*.
>
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., Author's Abstract.

> I *build* great *castles in the skies*,
> . . . rear'd and raz'd yet without hands.
>
> *E. of Stirling*, Sonnets, vi.

> We had no right to *build castles in the air* without any material for building, and have no ground for complaint when the airy fabric tumbles about our ears.
>
> *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 21.

=**Syn. 1.** See *fortification*.

castle (kȧs'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *castled*, ppr. *castling*. [< *castle*, *n.*, 4.] In *chess*, to move the king from his own square two squares to the right or left, and bring the rook or castle to the square the king has passed over. Castling is allowed only when neither the king nor the castle has moved, when there is no piece between them, and when the king is not in check and does not, in castling, move over or to a square which is attacked by an enemy's man, that is, through or into check.

castle-builder (kȧs'l-bil″dėr), *n.* **1.** One who builds castles.—**2.** Especially, one who builds castles in the air; a visionary; a day-dreamer.

> I . . . am one of that species of men who are properly denominated *castle-builders*, who scorn to be beholden to the earth for a foundation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 167.

castle-building (kȧs'l-bil″ding), *n.* **1.** The act of building castles.—**2.** Especially, building castles in the air; day-dreaming.

> The pleasant languor, the dreamy tranquillity, the airy *castle-building* which in Asia stand in lieu of the vigorous, intensive, passionate life of Europe.
>
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 23.

castled (kȧs'ld), *a.* [< *castle* + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished with a castle or castles.

> The *castled* crag of Drachenfels
> Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine.
>
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 55.

castle-garth† (kȧs'l-gärth), *n.* The precincts of a castle; a castle-yard.

castle-guard (kȧs'l-gärd), *n.* **1.** The guard which defends a castle.—**2.** A feudal charge or duty due from a tenant to his lord, payable either in personal service in defending the lord's castle or by commutations in money in certain cases. Hence—**3.** The tenure or hold which such a tenant had on the land granted him by his lord.—**4.** The circuit around a castle subject to taxation for its maintenance.

Also called *castle-ward*.

castlery, castelry† (kȧs'l-ri, -tel-ri), *n.*; pl. *castleries, castelries†* (-riz). [< OF. *castellerie*, < ML. *castellaria*, equiv. to *castellania*: see *castellany*.] **1.** The government of a castle; tenure of a castle.

> The said Robert and his heirs . . . are chief banner-bearers of London in fee, for the *castelry* which he and his ancestors have, of Baynard's castle in the said city.
>
> *Blount*, Ancient Tenures, p. 116.

2. A demain or fief maintaining a castle.

castle-stead (kȧs'l-sted), *n.* A castle and the buildings belonging to it.

castlet (kast'let), *n.* Same as *castellet*.

castle-town (kȧs'l-toun), *n.* [ME. *casteltun*, < *castel*, castle, + *tun*, town.] The hamlet close by or under the walls or protection of a castle: hence *Castletown, Castleton*, the names of several towns and villages in Great Britain and Ireland.

castle-ward (kȧs'l-wârd), *n.* Same as *castle-guard*.

castlewick (kȧs'l-wik), *n.* The territory attached to or under the jurisdiction of a castle.

castling† (kȧst'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *cast*^{1}, *v.*, I., 16, + dim. *-ling*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* An abortion.

> We should rather rely on the urine of a *castling's* bladder. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

II. *a.* Abortive. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

Castnia (kast'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1807).] The typical genus of moths of the family *Castniidæ*.

castnian (kast'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Castnia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Castnia*.

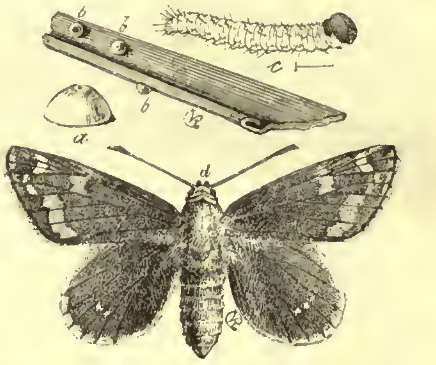
II. *n.* A member of the genus *Castnia* or family *Castniidæ*.

Castniidæ (kast-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castnia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Lepidoptera*, comprising the moths which connect the sphinxes with the butterflies, typified by the genus *Castnia*. They are sometimes called *moth-sphinxes*.

castnioid (kast'ni-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Castnia* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a moth of the genus *Castnia*: as, a *castnioid* butterfly.

II. *n.* A hesperian butterfly of the tribe *Castnioides*.

Castnioides (kast-ni-oi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castnia* + *-oides*.] A tribe of hesperian lepidopterous insects combining in some respects the characters both of moths and of butterflies, but justly regarded as having most affinities with the latter. They are characterized by a small head, a very large abdomen, unarmed front tibiæ, and very small spurs of the middle and hind tibiæ. The tribe is typified by the yucca-borer, *Megathymus yuccæ*, formerly *Castnia yuccæ*, and includes the genus *Ægiale*.



Yucca-borer (*Megathymus yuccæ*).

a, egg, enlarged; *b, b, b*, eggs, natural size; *c*, larva, just hatched (line shows natural size); *d*, female moth.

castock (kas'tok), *n.* Same as *custock*.

cast-off^{1} (kȧst'ôf), *a.* [< *cast*^{1} (pp.) + *off*.] Laid aside; rejected: as, *cast-off* livery.

> We are gathering up the old *cast-off* clothes of others intellectually above us, it is said.
>
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 154.

cast-off^{2} (kȧst'ôf), *n.* [< *cast*^{1} (inf.) + *off*.] **1.** In *firearms*, the outward bend of a gun-stock, by which the line of sight is brought inward to meet the eye more readily.—**2.** In *printing*, the computation of the particular space to be allowed for each column or division of a table, a piece of music, or the like: as, to pass the *cast-off* (that is, to communicate to other compositors the result of such a computation).

caston†, *n.* An obsolete form of *capstan*.

castor^{1} (kȧs'tọr), *n.* and *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *castor* = It. *castro, castore*, < L. *castor*, a beaver (for which the native L. is *fiber* = E. *beaver*^{1}), < Gr. κάστωρ, a beaver, a word of Eastern origin: cf. Skt. *kastūri*, > Hind. Malay *kastūri*, musk; Pers. *khāz*, a beaver.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A beaver.—**2.** [*cap.*] Among French Canadians, one of the party which called itself the national party, the beaver being the national emblem of Canada.— 3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of sciuromorphic rodent mammals, typical of the family *Castoridæ*. The type and only living representative is the beaver, *Castor fiber*, of aquatic habits, having the feet 4-toed, the fore feet small, the hinder large, webbed, with the second toe double-clawed; the tail broad, flat, oval, naked, and scaly; and the body thick-set, especially behind. On each side, above and below, the incisors are 1, canines 0, premolars 1, and molars 3, making 20 teeth in all. The skull resembles that of the *Sciuridæ*, but lacks postorbital processes. See *beaver*^{1}.

Skull of Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

4. A beaver hat; by extension, a silk hat.

> I have always been known for the jaunty manner in which I wear my *castor*. *Scott.*

> "Even so," replied the stranger, making diligent use of his triangular *castor* to produce a circulation in the close air of the woods. *Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, ii.

5. A heavy quality of broadcloth used for overcoats.

II. *a.* Made of beaver-skin or -fur, or of the cloth called beaver.

castor^{2} (kȧs'tọr), *n.* [Also called *castoreum*, of which *castor* is a shortened form; = F. *castoréum* = Sp. *castóreo* = Pg. It. *castoreo*, < L. *castoreum*, < Gr. *καστόριον*, castor, a secretion of the beaver, < *κάστωρ*, the beaver: see *castor*^{1}.] A reddish-brown substance consisting of the preputial follicles of the beaver and their contents, dried and prepared for commercial purposes. It has a strong, penetrating, enduring odor, and was formerly of high repute in medicine, but is now used chiefly by perfumers.

castor^{3} (kas'tọr), *n.* [Named from *Castor* in Gr. myth.: see *Castor and Pollux*.] A mineral found in the island of Elba associated with another called *pollux*. It is a silicate of aluminium and lithium, and probably a variety of petalite. It is colorless and transparent, with a glistening luster. Also called *castorite*.

castor^{4}, *n.* See *caster*, 3.

Castor and Pollux (kas'tọr and pol'uks). [Named from *Castor* (Gr. Κάστωρ) and *Pollux* (Gr. Πολυδεύκης), in Gr. myth. twin sons of Zeus or Jupiter, in the form of a swan, and Leda, wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta; or produced from two eggs laid by her, one containing Castor and Clytæmnestra, the other Pollux (or Polydeuces) and Helen; or all, according to Homer, children of Leda and Tyndareus, and hence called *Tyndaridæ*. Castor and Pollux are jointly called the *Dioscuri*, sons of Zeus or Jupiter.] 1. In *astron.*, the constellation of the Twins, or Gemini, and also the zodiacal sign named from that constellation, although the latter has moved completely out of the former. Castor, *α* Geminorum, is a greenish star of the magnitude 1.6, the more northerly of the two that lie near together in the heads of the Twins. Pollux, *β* Geminorum, is a very yellow star of the magnitude 1.2, the more southerly of the same pair. See cut under *Gemini*. 2. An ancient classical name of the corposant, or St. Elmo's fire.—3. [*l. c.*] The name given to two minerals found together in granite in the island of Elba. See the separate names.

castorate (kas'tọ-rāt), *n.* [< *castor*(*ic*) + *-ate*^{1}.] In *chem.*, a salt produced from the combination of castoric acid with a salifiable base.

castor-bean, *n.* See *bean*^{1}.

castoreum (kas-tō'rẹ-um), *n.* [L.] Same as *castor*^{2}.

castoric (kas-tor'ik), *a.* [< *castor*^{2} + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from castoreum: as, *castoric* acid.

Castoridæ (kas-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castor*^{1}, 3, + *-idæ*.] A family of sciuromorphic simplicident rodent quadrupeds, typified by the genus *Castor*, the beaver, its only living representative. There are, however, several fossil genera, as *Eucastor* and *Steneofiber*, and probably others. The tibia and fibula unite in old age, contrary to the rule in the sciurine series of rodents; the skull is massive, without postorbital processes; the dentition is powerful, with rootless or only late-rooting molars; clavicles are present; there is an accessory carpal ossicle; the salivary glands are enormous, and the stomach has a glandular appendage; the urogenital system opens into a cloaca, and the Weberian bodies are developed as a uterus masculinus; and large preputial glands or scent-bags secrete the substance known as *castor*. See *castor*^{1} and *beaver*^{1}.

castorin, castorine^{2} (kas'tọ-rin), *n.* [< *castor*^{2} + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}; = Sp. *castorina*.] An animal principle obtained by boiling castor in six times its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquid, from which the castorin is deposited.

Castorina (kas-tọ-rī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *castorinus*, of the beaver, < L. *castor*: see *castor*^{1}.] The beaver tribe: a family of rodent animals, comprising the beaver, the coypu, and the muskrat or musquash. [Not in use.]

castorine^{1} (kas'tọ-rin), *n.* [= F. *castorine*, < LL. *castorinus*, of the beaver: see *Castorina*.] A cotton-velvet fabric.

castorine^{2}, *n.* See *castorin*.

castorite (kas'tọ-rīt), *n.* [< *castor*^{3} + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *castor*^{3}.

Castoroides (kas-tọ-roi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (J. W. Foster, 1838), < Gr. *κάστωρ*, castor, + *εἶδος*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Castoroididæ*. There is but one species, *C. ohioensis*, the so-called fossil beaver of North America, which was of about the size of the black bear, and hence somewhat exceeded in size the capibara, the largest of living rodents. The skull alone was about a foot long. The known remains are all from Quaternary deposits, in localities from Texas and South Carolina to Michigan and New York.

Castoroididæ (kas-tọ-roi'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castoroides* + *-idæ*.] A family of rodents, instituted for the reception of the genus *Castoroides*, related on the one hand to the *Castoridæ* or beavers, and on the other to the chinchillas, cavies, and capibaras. Other genera, as *Amblyrhiza* and *Loxomylus*, are considered to be probably referable to this family. The skull resembles that of the *Castoridæ*, but the dentition is entirely different, resembling that of chinchillas and capibaras.

castor-oil (kȧs'tọr-oil'), *n.* [< *castor*^{2} (from some supposed resemblance to that substance) + *oil*.] The oil yielded by the seeds of *Ricinus communis* (the castor-oil plant), a native of India, but now distributed over all the warmer regions of the globe. The oil is obtained from the seeds by bruising them between rollers and then pressing them in hempen bags in a strong press. The oil that first comes away, called *cold-drawn castor-oil*, is reckoned the best; an inferior quality is obtained by heating or steaming the pressed seeds, and again subjecting them to pressure. The oil is afterward heated to the boiling-point, in order to separate the albumen and impurities. Castor-oil is used medicinally as a mild but efficient purgative. It is also used as a fixing agent in cotton-dyeing, especially in dyeing a Turkey-red color from madder. In its saponified state it is sold under various names, as *Turkey-red oil*, *alizarin oil*, *sulphated oil*, *soluble oil*, etc.—**Castor-oil plant**, the plant *Ricinus communis*, which produces castor-oil. It is often cultivated for ornament under the name of *Palma Christi*, grows to a height of 6 or 8 feet or more, with broad palmate leaves, and varies much in the color of its stem, leaves, etc.

Castor-oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*).

a, fruit of castor-oil plant; *b*, seed; *c*, section of same.

castory† (kas'tọ-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *καστόριον*, a certain color, neut. of *καστόριος*, pertaining to the beaver, < *κάστωρ*, the beaver: see *castor*^{1}, and cf. *castor*^{2}.] A color of an unknown shade.

> As polisht yvory
> Which cunning Craftesman hand hath overlayd
> With fayre vermilion or pure *Castory*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 41.

castra, *n.* Plural of *castrum*.

castrametation (kas″trạ-mẹ̄-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *castramétation* = Sp. *castrametacion* = Pg. *castrametação* = It. *castrametazione*, < ML. *castrametatio*(*n-*), < LL. *castrametari*, pp. *castrametatus*, pitch a camp, < L. *castra*, a camp (see *castle*), + *metari*, measure.] The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

castrate (kas'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *castrated*, ppr. *castrating*. [< L. *castratus*, pp. of *castrare* (> OF. **castrir*, **castrer* (cf. *castri*, castrated), F. *châtrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *castrar* = It. *castrare*), castrate, prune, curtail, expurgate; akin to Skt. *çastra*, a knife.] 1. To deprive of the testicles; geld; emasculate.—2. In *bot.*, to deprive (a flower) of its anthers. *Darwin.*— 3. To remove something objectionable from, as obscene parts from a writing; expurgate; destroy the strength or virility of; emasculate.

> The following letter, which I have *castrated* in some places. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 179.

4. To take out a leaf or sheet from, and render imperfect; mutilate.

> A *castrated* set of Hollinshed's chronicles. *Todd.*

5. Figuratively, to take the vigor or spirit from; mortify.

> Ye *castrate* the desires of the flesh, and shall obtain a more ample reward of grace in heaven.
> *T. Martin*, Marriage of Priestes, Sig. Y, i. b.

castrate (kas'trāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *castrat*, n., = Sp. *castrado*, a. and n., = Pg. *castrado*, n., = It. *castrato*, n., < L. *castratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Gelded; emasculated.—2. In *bot.*, deprived of the anthers; anantherous: applied to stamens or flowers.

II. *n.* One who or that which has been castrated, gelded, or emasculated; a eunuch.

castrater (kas'trā-tėr), *n.* [= F. *châtreur* = Sp. Pg. *castrador* = It. *castratore*, < LL. *castrator*, < L. *castrare*: see *castrate*, *v.*] One who castrates.

castrati, *n.* Plural of *castrato*.

castration (kas-trā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *castracioun*, < F. *castration* = Pr. *castracio* = Sp. *castracion* = Pg. *castração* = It. *castrazione*, < L. *castratio*(*n-*), < *castrare*, castrate: see *castrate*, *v.*] The act of castrating, or state of being castrated.

castrato (kȧs-trä'tō), *n.*; pl. *castrati* (-tē). [It.: see *castrate*, *a.* and *n.*] A male person emasculated during childhood for the purpose of preventing the change of voice which naturally occurs at puberty; an artificial or male soprano. The voice of such a person, after arriving at adult age, combines the high range and sweetness of the female with the power of the male voice.

castrel†, *n.* Same as *kestrel*. *Beau. and Fl.*

castrensial (kas-tren'shiạl), *a.* [< L. *castrensis* (> Sp. Pg. It. *castrense*), pertaining to a camp, < *castra*, a camp.] Belonging to a camp. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

castrensian (kas-tren'shiạn), *a.* Same as *castrensial*. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

castril†, *n.* Same as *kestrel*.

castrum (kas'trum), *n.*; pl. *castra* (-trạ̈). [L., a castle, fort, fortress, a fortified town, in pl. *castra*, a camp; hence ult. E. *-caster*, *chester*, and (through dim. *castellum*) *castle*, q. v.] A Roman military camp. See *camp*^{2}.

> The ancient castle occupies the site of a Roman *castrum*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 254.

cast-shadow (kȧst'shad″ō), *n.* In *painting*, a shadow cast by an object within the picture, and serving to bring it out against the objects behind it.

cast-steel (kȧst'stēl), *n.* Steel which has been rendered homogeneous by remelting in crucibles or pots: for this reason sometimes called *crucible* or *homogeneous steel*. This process was invented by Benjamin Huntsman (born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1704), and brought to perfection some time before 1770. Cast-steel is made by the melting of blister-steel, bar-iron, or puddled steel, with the addition of bar-iron, carbon, manganese ore, or spiegeleisen, in small quantities, according to the character of the steel desired to be produced. The finest cast-steel is made from Swedish bar-iron manufactured from ore practically free from sulphur and phosphorus. See *iron* and *steel*.

casual (kaẓ'ụ̄-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *casuel*, < F. *casuel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *casual* = It. *casuale*, < LL. *casualis*, of or by chance, < L. *casus* (*casu-*), chance, accident, event, > E. *case*^{1}, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Happening or coming to pass without (apparent) cause, without design on the part of the agent, in an unaccountable manner, or as a mere coincidence or accident; coming by chance; accidental; fortuitous; indeterminate: as, a *casual* encounter.

> Eny brother of this ffraternyte, that hath don hys dewteys well and trewly to the ffraternite, come or fall to pouerte by the visitacion of god, or by *casuell* auenture, and hath not wher-of to leve, that he maye haue, every weke, of the almys. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

> That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune is yet disposed by the ordinance of God.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. of World.

> He tells how *casual* bricks in airy climb
> Encountered *casual* cow-hair, *casual* lime.
> *H. and J. Smith*, Rejected Addresses.

> There is an expression, evidently not *casual* or accidental, but inserted with design. *D. Webster*, Oct. 12, 1832.

2. Occasional; coming at uncertain times, or without regularity, in distinction from *stated* or *regular;* incidental: as, *casual* expenses.

> Is it a certain business or a *casual?* *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iii. 2.

> The revenue of Ireland certain and *casual.* *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

> Any one may do a *casual* act of good nature. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 53.

Casual ejector, in *law*, the name given to the defendant in the fictitious action of ejectment formerly allowed by the common law, where the real object of the action was to determine a title to land. To form the ground of such an action, the person laying claim to the land granted a lease of it to a fictitious person, usually designated John Doe, and an action was then brought in the name of John Doe against another fictitious person, usually designated Richard Roe (the casual ejector), who was stated to have illegally ejected John Doe from the land which he held on lease. The landholder was permitted to defend in place of Richard Roe, and thus the determination of the action involved the proving of the lessor's right to grant a lease. This fiction is now everywhere abolished. = **Syn. 1.** *Accidental, Chance*, etc. See *occasional.*

II. *n.* **1.** A person who receives relief and shelter for one night at the most in a workhouse or police-station, or who receives treatment in a hospital for an accidental injury.— **2.** A laborer or an artisan employed only irregularly. *Mayhew.*—**Casual ward**, the ward in a workhouse or a hospital where casuals are received.

casualism (kaz̧'ū̦-a̤l-izm), *n.* [< *casual* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that all things are governed by chance or accident. [Rare.]

casualist (kaz̧'ū̦-a̤l-ist), *n.* [< *casual* + *-ist.*] One who believes in the doctrine of casualism.

casuality (kaz̧-ū-al'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *casual* + *-ity.* Cf. *casualty.*] The quality of being casual.

casually (kaz̧'ū̦-a̤l-i), *adv.* [ME. *casuelly*, < *casuel:* see *casual.*] In a casual manner; accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance: as, to meet a person *casually;* to remark *casually.*

> Their gettings in this voyage, other commodities, & their towns, were *casually* consumed by fire. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 757.

> That it might *casually* have been formed so. *Bentley*, Sermons, v.

> The squash-vines were clambering tumultuously upon an old wooden framework, set *casually* aslant against the fence. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

casualness (kaz̧'ū̦-a̤l-nes), *n.* [< *casual* + *-ness.*] The state of being casual; casuality.

casualty (kaz̧'ū̦-a̤l-ti), *n.*; pl. *casualties* (-tiz). [< ME. *casuelte*, < OF. **casuelte*, F. *casualité* = Sp. *casualidad* = Pg. *casualidade* = It. *casualità*, < ML. *casualitas* (*-tat-*), < LL. *casualis*, of chance, casual: see *casual.*] **1.** Chance, or what happens by chance; accident; contingency.

> Losses that befall them by mere *casualty.* *Raleigh*, Essays.

> There were some . . . who frankly stated their impression that the general scheme of things, and especially the *casualties* of trade, required you to hold a candle to the devil. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 170.

2. An unfortunate chance or accident, especially one resulting in bodily injury or death; specifically, disability or loss of life in battle or military service from wounds, etc.: as, the *casualties* were very numerous.

> The Colonel was, early in the day, disabled by a *casualty.* *Emerson*, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

> Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the *casualties* of the existing war, have already been made. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 174.

3. In *Scots law*, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events.—**Casualty of wards**, the mails and duties due to the superiors in ward-holdings.—**Casualty ward**, the ward in a hospital in which patients suffering from casualties or accidents are treated.

Casuariidæ (kas″ū̦-a̤-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Casuarius* + *-idæ.*] **1.** A family of struthious birds, of the order or subclass *Ratitæ*, having three toes, the wings rudimentary, and the aftershafts of the feathers highly developed. It is confined to the Australian and Papuan regions, and is divided into the *Casuariinæ* and the *Dromæinæ*, two subfamilies which contain the cassowaries and the emus respectively. See cuts under *cassowary* and *emu.* **2.** The *Casuariinæ* alone, elevated to the rank of a family, the emus in this case being separated as another family, *Dromæidæ.*

Casuariinæ (kas-ū̦-ar-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Casuarius* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of the family *Casuariidæ*, containing the cassowaries only, as distinguished from the emus, and coextensive with the genus *Casuarius.*

Casuarina (kas″ū̦-a̤-rī'nä̤), *n.* [NL., < *casuarius*, the cassowary; from the resemblance the branches bear to the feathers of that bird.] **1.** A genus of peculiar plants, of Australia and adjacent islands, nearly related to the birches and oaks, and constituting the natural order *Casuarinaceæ.* They are jointed leafless trees and shrubs, very much like gigantic horsetails or equisetums. Some of the species afford wood of extreme hardness, as the forest oak of Australia, *C. suberosa*, etc., and the she-oak, *C. stricta.* See *beefwood.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Casuarinaceæ (kas-ū̦-ar-i-nā'sḗ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Casuarina* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of plants, of which *Casuarina* is the typical and only genus.

Casuarius (kas-ū̦-ā'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735): see *cassowary.*] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Casuariinæ;* the cassowaries. About 12 different species are known, one of them being the *Struthio casuarius* of Linnæus, now known as the *Casuarius galeatus*, or *C. emeu*, of the island of Ceram in the Moluccas. *Emu* is said to be the native name of this species; but the bird now called *emu* belongs to a different genus (*Dromæus*) and subfamily. The common Australian cassowary is *C. australis.* *C. bicarunculatus* inhabits New Guinea. *C. bennetti* is from New Britain. See *cassowary.*

Casuaroideæ (kas″ū̦-a-roi'dḗ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Casuarius* + *-oideæ.*] A superfamily of birds containing both the emus and the cassowaries: same as *Casuariidæ*, 1.

casuary (kas'ū̦-ā̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *casuaries* (-riz). [< NL. *casuarius:* see *cassowary.*] A cassowary or an emu; any bird of either of the subfamilies *Casuariinæ* and *Dromæinæ.* *P. L. Sclater.* [Rare.]

casuist (kaz̧'ū̦-ist), *n.* [< F. *casuiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *casuista* (It. also *casista*), < NL. *casuista*, a casuist, < L. *casus*, a case.] **1.** One versed in or using casuistry; one who studies and resolves cases of conscience, or nice points regarding conduct.

> The judgment of any *casuist* or learned divine concerning the state of a man's soul is not sufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

> Those spiritual guardians, . . . the only *casuists* who could safely determine the doubtful line of duty. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 17.

Hence—**2.** An over-subtle reasoner; a sophist.

> To call a man a mere *casuist* means that he is at best a splitter of hairs; to call a chain of argument casuistical is a rather less unpolite way of saying that it is dishonest. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 91.

casuist† (kaz̧'ū̦-ist), *v. i.* [< *casuist, n.*] To play the part of a casuist. *Milton.*

casuistic, casuistical (kaz̧-ū̦-is'tik, -ti-ka̤l), *a.* [< *casuist* + *-ic, -ical;* = F. *casuistique* = Sp. Pg. *casuistico.*] Pertaining to casuists or casuistry; relating to cases of conscience, or to doubts concerning conduct; hence, over-subtle; intellectually dishonest; sophistical.

casuistically (kaz̧-ū̦-is'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a casuistic manner.

casuistics (kaz̧-ū̦-is'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *casuistic:* see *-ics.*] Casuistry.

> The question is raised in the *casuistics* of Mohammedan ritual, whether it is right to eat the flesh of the Neanâs. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 660.

casuistry (kaz̧'ū̦-ist-ri), *n.*; pl. *casuistries* (-riz). [< *casuist* + *-ry.*] **1.** In *ethics*, the solution of special problems of right and duty by the application of general ethical principles or theological dogmas; the answering of questions of conscience. In the history of Jewish and Christian theology, casuistry has often degenerated into hair-splitting and sophistical arguments, in which questions of right and wrong were construed to meet selfish aims.

> All that philosophy of right and wrong which has become famous or infamous under the name of *casuistry* had its origin in the distinction between mortal and venial sin. *Cambridge Essays*, 1856.

> May he not have thought that he found there some stupendous exemplifications of what we read of, in books of *casuistry*, the "dialectics of conscience," as conflicts of duties? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 329.

Hence—**2.** Over-subtle and dishonest reasoning; sophistry.

casula (kas'ö-lä̤), *n.* [ML. (> E. *casule*), dim. of L. *casa*, a house; cf. *cassock, chasuble.*] A priest's vestment; a chasuble.

casule†, *n.* [< ML. *casula*, q. v.] A chasuble.

casus belli (kā'sus bel'ī). [L.: *casus*, a case, matter; *belli*, gen. of *bellum*, war: see *case*¹ and *bellicose.*] A matter or occasion of war; an excuse or a reason for declaring war: as, the right of search claimed by Great Britain constituted a *casus belli* in 1812.

cat¹ (kat), *n.* [< ME. *cat, catt, kat, katt*, < AS. *cat, catt* (only in glosses), m., = OFries. *katte*, f., = MD. D. *kater*, m., MD. *katte*, D. *kat*, f., = MLG. *kater*, m., *katte*, f., LG. *kater*, m., *katte*, f., = MHG. *kater, katero*, G. *kater*, m., OHG. *chazzā, cazzā, cazā*, MHG. G. *katze*, f., = Icel. *köttr*, m., *ketta*, f., = Norw. *katt*, m., *katta*, f., = Sw. *katt*, m., *katta*, f., = Dan. *kat*, m., f. (not recorded in Goth.); cf. W. *cath* = Corn. *cath* = Ir. *cat* = Gael. *cat* = Manx *cayt* = Bret. *kaz;* OBulg. *kotĭlĭ*, m., *kotŭka*, f., = Bohem. *kot, kocour*, m., *kotc, kochka*, f., = Pol. *kot, koczor* = Russ. *kotŭ*, m., *koshka*, f., = OPruss. *catto* = Lett. *kakjis;* Hung. *kaczer* = Finn. *katti* = Turk. *qadi* = Ar. *qitt, qutt*, a cat; Hind. *katās*, a wildcat, polecat; LGr. *κάττα*, f., NGr. *κάτα, γάτα*, f., *κάτος, γάτος*, m.; OF. *cat*, F. *chat*, m., *chatte*, f., = Pr. *cat*, m., *cata*, f., = Cat. *gat, cat*, m., *cata*, f., = Sp. Pg. *gato*, m., *gata*, f., = It. *gatto*, m., *gatta*, f., a cat; the oldest known forms being L., namely, LL. *catus* (*cătus* or *cātus:* *cătus* occurs in Palladius, about A. D. 350), m., L. *catta* (once in Martial), f., ML. *cattus*, m., *catta*, f., a cat (a domestic cat, as opposed to *felis*, prop. a wildcat: see *Felis*), a word found earlier in the dim. *catulus*, in common classical use in the extended sense of 'the young of an animal, a kitten, whelp, cub, pup,' etc. (of a cat, lion, tiger, panther, wolf, bear, hog, and esp. of a dog, being regarded in this sense as a dim. of *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*). The original source of the name is unknown. It is supposed, as the cat was first domesticated in Egypt, that the word arose there, and, being established in Italy, spread thence throughout Europe. Hence *kitten, kitling, kittle*², q. v. In the naut. sense the word is found in most of the languages cited (cf. D. Dan. *kat*, naut. cat, *katblok*, cat-block, D. *katrol*, 'cat-roller,' pulley, etc.), and is generally regarded as a particular use of *cat*, the animal; cf. *dog* and *horse*, as applied to various mechanical contrivances. The connection is not obvious.] **1.** A domesticated carnivorous quadruped of the family *Felidæ* and genus *Felis*, *F. domestica.* It is uncertain whether any animal now existing in a wild state is the ancestor of the domestic cat; probably it is descended from a cat originally domesticated in Egypt, though some regard the wildcat of Europe, *F. catus*, as the feral stock. The wildcat is much larger than the domestic cat, strong and ferocious, and very destructive to poultry, lambs, etc. **2.** In general, any digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the family *Felidæ*, as the lion, tiger, leopard, jaguar, etc., especially (*a*) of the genus *Felis*, and more particularly one of the smaller species of this genus; and (*b*) of the short-tailed species of the genus *Lynx.*— **3.** A ferret. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A gossipy, meddlesome woman given to scandal and intrigue. [Colloq.]—**5.** A catfish.—**6.** A whip: a contraction of *cat-o'-nine-tails.*—**7.** A double tripod having six feet: so called because it always lands on its feet, as a cat is proverbially said to do.—**8**†. In the middle ages, a frame of heavy timber with projecting pins or teeth, hoisted up to the battlements, ready to be dropped upon assailants. Also called *prickly cat.*—**9.** A piece of wood tapering to a point at both ends, used in playing tip-cat.—**10.** The game of tip-cat. Also called *cat-and-dog.*

> In the midst of a game of *cat.* *Southey.*

11. In *faro*, the occurrence of two cards of the same denomination out of the last three in the deck.—**12.** In *coal-mining*, a clunchy rock. See *clunch.* [South Staffordshire, Eng.]—**13.** [Apparently in allusion to the sly and deceitful habits of the cat.] A mess of coarse meal, clay, etc., placed on dovecotes, to allure strangers. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**14.** In *plastering*, that portion of the first rough coat which fills the space between the laths, often projecting at the back, and serving to hold the plaster firmly to the walls.—**15.** The salt which crystallizes about stakes placed beneath the holes in the bottom of the troughs in which salt is put to drain.—**16.** [Perhaps a different word; cf. Icel. *kati*, a small vessel.] A ship formed on the Norwegian model, having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist.—**17.** *Naut.*, a tackle used in hoisting an anchor from the hawse-hole to the cat-head.—**A cat in the meal**, a danger prepared and concealed: drawn from a fable of Æsop, in which a cat hides herself in meal to catch certain mice.—**A cat in the pan**, a falsehood given out as coming from one who did not originate it.—**Angora cat**, one of the finest varieties of the domestic cat, distinguished for its size and beautiful long silky hair. It was originally from Angora in Asia Minor. Also called *Persian cat*, and sometimes, erroneously, *Angola cat.*—**Blue cat.** (*a*) A Siberian cat, valued for its fur. (*b*) A name for the Maltese cat: so given from the blue-gray color of its fur. (*c*) A local name in the United States of the channel catfish, *Ictalurus punctatus.*—**Cat and dog.** See *cat-and-dog.*—**Cat of the Mediterranean**, a fish, the *Chimæra monstrosa.*—**Enough to make a cat speak** or **laugh**, something astonishing or out of the way.

> Old liquor able *to make a cat speak*, and man dumb. *The Old and Young Courtier* (Percy's Reliques).

> Talk, miss! It's *enough to make a* Tom *cat speak* French grammar, only to see how she tosses her head.
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby.

Maltese cat, a variety of cat distinguished by its fur, which is of a blue-gray color. Sometimes called *blue cat*.—**Manx cat**, a tailless variety of cat from the Isle of Man.—**Persian cat.** Same as *Angora cat*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*—**To bell the cat.** See *bell*¹.—**To grin like a Cheshire cat**, to show the gums and teeth in laughing: a local English proverbial expression, of unknown origin.

> "Please, would you tell me," said Alice, a little timidly, . . . "why your cat *grins like* that?" "It's *a Cheshire cat*," said the Duchess, "and that's why."
> *L. Carroll*, Alice in Wonderland, vi.

> Lo! *like a Cheshire cat* our court will *grin*.
> *Wolcot* (P. Pindar).

To let the cat out of the bag, to disclose a trick; let out a secret: said to have had its origin in a trick practised by country people of substituting a cat for a young pig and bringing it to market in a bag to sell to some one thoughtless enough to "buy a pig in a poke." The purchaser sometimes thought, however, of opening the bag before the bargain was concluded, and thus let out the cat and disclosed the trick.—**To rain cats and dogs**, to pour down rain violently and incessantly.—**To turn a cat-in-pan**, to make a sudden change of party in politics or religion from interested motives. "The phrase seems to be the French *tourner côte en peine* (to turn sides in trouble)." *Brewer*.

> When George in pudding-time came o'er,
> And moderate men looked big, sir,
> I *turned a cat-in-pan* once more,
> And so became a Whig, sir. *Vicar of Bray*.

cat¹ (kat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *catted*, ppr. *catting*. [< *cat*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw (an anchor) up to the cat-head.

> All hands—cook, steward, and all—laid hold to *cat* the anchor. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 123.

> Everything was now snug forward, the anchor *catted* and fished, and the decks clear.
> *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

2. [Cf. *cat*¹, *n.*, 14.] To fill with soft clay, as the intervals between laths: as, a chimney well *catted*.

II. *intrans.* To fish for catfish. [Colloq., western U. S.]

cat² (kat), *n.* An abbreviated form of *catamaran*. [Newfoundland.]

cat-. The form of *cata-* before a vowel.

cata-. [L., etc., *cata-*, < Gr. *κατα-* (before a vowel *κατ-*, before an aspirate *καθ-*), prefix, *κατά*, prep., down, downward, through, on, against, concerning, according to, etc.] A prefix of words of Greek origin, meaning down, downward, against, in accordance with, sometimes merely intensive, and sometimes (like English *be-*¹) giving a transitive force. See words following. Also sometimes *kata-*.

caballitive (kat-a̤-bal′i-tiv), *a.* [< Gr. *καταβάλλειν*, throw down (< *κατά*, down, + *βάλλειν*, throw), + *-itive*.] Depressing. [Rare.]

catabaptist (kat-a̤-bap′tist), *n.* [< LGr. *καταβαπτιστής*, lit. 'one who drowns,' coined by Gregory of Nazianzus, as opposed to *βαπτιστής*, a baptizer, < Gr. *καταβαπτίζειν*, dip under water, drown, < *κατά*, down (here used in the sense of 'against'), + *βαπτίζειν*, dip.] One who opposes baptism.

catabasia (kat-a̤-bā′si-ä̤), *n.*; pl. *catabasiæ* (-ē) (or, as Gr., *catabasiai*). [Gr. *καταβασία*, also *καταιβασία*, equiv. to *κατάβασις*, a coming down, descent (cf. *καταβάσιος*, also *καταιβάσιος*, coming down, descending), < *καταβαίνειν*, come down: see *catabasis*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a kind of troparion or short hymn sung by the two sides of the choir united in the body of the church. It is so called from their descending from their places for that purpose.

> A sticheron, in which the two choirs come down (*καταβαίνουσι*), and join together in the body of the church. The hirmos are sometimes said at the end of their respective odes as *catabasiai*.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 845.

catabasion (kat-a̤-bā′si-on), *n.*; pl. *catabasia* (-ä̤). Same as *catabasis*.

catabasis (ka-tab′a̤-sis), *n.*; pl. *catabases* (-sēz). [L. *catabasis*, < Gr. *κατάβασις*, a going down, descent, declivity, also in MGr. like *καταβάσιον*, a place for relics under the altar, < *καταβαίνειν*, go down, descend, < *κατά*, down, + *βαίνειν*, go, > *βάσις*, a going: see *basis*. Cf. *anabasis*.] **1.** A going down; descent: opposed to *anabasis* (which see).—**2.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, a chamber or vault situated under the altar, and used as a chapel to contain relics.

catabolic (kat-a̤-bol′ik), *a.* [< *catabol-ism* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of catabolism.

> This total change which we denote by the term "metabolism" as consisting on the one hand of a downward series of changes (*katabolic* changes).
> *M. Foster*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 13.

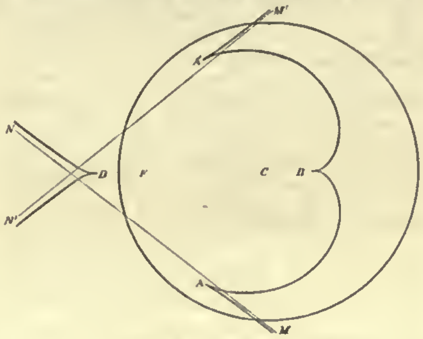
catabolism (ka-tab′ọ-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *καταβολή*, a throwing or laying down (< *καταβάλλειν*: see *caballitive*), + *-ism*.] In *physiol.*, that phase of metabolism which consists in "a downward series of changes in which complex bodies are broken down with the setting free of energy into simpler and simpler waste bodies" (*M. Foster*): opposed to *anabolism*.

> The ingenious speculations of Hering, that specific colour-sensations are due to the relation of assimilation (anabolism) to dissimilation (*katabolism*) of protoplasmic visual substances in the retina or in the brain.
> *M. Foster*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 22.

catacathartic (kat″a̤-ka-thär′tik), *n.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, + *καθαρτικός*, purging: see *cathartic*.] A medicine that purges downward. [Rare.]

catacaustic (kat-a̤-kâs′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against, + *καυστικός*, caustic: see *caustic*.] **I.** *a.* In *geom.*, belonging to caustic curves formed by reflection.

II. *n.* In *optics*, a caustic curve formed by the reflection of the rays of light: so called to distinguish it from the diacaustic, which is formed by refracted rays. See *caustic*, *n.*, 3.



The Catacaustic of a Circle, with its Asymptotes.

The curve runs from *M* to the cusp *A*, thence to the cusp *B*, thence to the cusp *A′*, thence to *M′*, and through infinity to *N′*, thence to the cusp *D*, thence to *N*, and through infinity back to *M*; *C*, center; *F*, focus.

catachresis (kat-a̤-krē′sis), *n.*; pl. *catachreses* (-sēz). [L. (> F. *catachrèse* = Sp. *catacrésis* = Pg. *catachrese* = It. *catacresi*), < Gr. *κατάχρησις*, misuse of a word, < *καταχρῆσθαι*, misuse, < *κατά*, against, + *χρῆσθαι*, use.] **1.** In *rhet.*: (*a*) A figure by which a word is used to designate an object, idea, or act to which it can be applied only by an exceptional or undue extension of its proper sphere of meaning: as, to *stone* (pelt) a person with *bricks*; a *palatable tone*; to display one's *horsemanship* in riding a *mule*; to drink from a *horn* of *ivory*. Catachresis differs from metaphor in that it does not replace one word with another properly belonging to a different act or object, but extends the use of a word in order to apply it to something for which the language supplies no separate word. (*b*) A violent or inconsistent metaphor: as, to bend the knee of one's heart; to take arms against a sea of troubles. (*c*) In general, a violent or forced use of a word.—**2.** In *philol.*, the employment of a word under a false form through misapprehension in regard to its origin: thus, *causeway* and *crawfish* or *crayfish* have their forms by *catachresis*.

catachrestic, catachrestical (kat-a̤-kres′tik, -ti-kal̤), *a.* [< Gr. *καταχρηστικός*, misused, misapplied (of words and phrases), < *καταχρῆσθαι*, misuse: see *catachresis*.] In *rhet.*: (*a*) Pertaining to, consisting in, or characterized by catachresis; applied in an improper signification. (*b*) Wrested from the right meaning or form; contrary to proper use; forced; far-fetched.

catachrestically (kat-a̤-kres′ti-kal̤-i), *adv.* In a catachrestical manner; by catachresis.

> There are . . . collections of beings, to whom the notion of number cannot be attached, except *catachrestically*, because, taken individually, no positive point of real agreement can be found between them, by which to call them. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 46.

catachthonic (kat-ak-thon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, below, + *χθών*, earth, + *-ic*.] Situated beneath the surface of the earth; underground.

> Professor Milne of Japan, says the "Athenæum," has established in the Takashima coal-mine, near Nagasaki, an underground, or, as he prefers to call it, a *catachthonic*, observatory. *Science*, IV. 266.

cataclysm (kat′a̤-klizm), *n.* [= F. *cataclysme* = Sp. It. *cataclismo* = Pg. *cataclysmo*, < L. *cataclysmos*, < Gr. *κατακλυσμός*, a flood, deluge, < *κατακλύζειν*, dash over, flood, inundate, < *κατά*, down, + *κλύζειν*, wash, dash, as waves; cf. L. *cluere*, cleanse.] **1.** A deluge or an overflowing of water; a flood; specifically, the Noachian flood.—**2.** In *geol.*, an inundation or deluge, or other violent and sudden physical action of great extent, supposed to have been the efficient cause of various phenomena (as of the deposition of different formations of diluvium or drift) for which the gradual action of moderate currents, or that of ice, is considered to have been inadequate.

> This war is no accident, but an inevitable result of long-incubating causes; inevitable as the *cataclysms* that sweep away the monstrous births of primeval nature.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 82.

3. Figuratively, a sudden or violent action of overwhelming force and extended sweep.

> In minds accustomed to philosophic thought a change of opinion does not come by abrupt *cataclysm*, but by gradual development. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 231.

Theory of cataclysms, or **of catastrophes**, also called the *doctrine of violent upheavals*, the view that there has been in geological time a succession of catastrophes which destroyed all living things, and necessitated repeated creative acts to repeople the earth. See *catastrophe*.

cataclysmal (kat-a̤-kliz′mal̤), *a.* [< *cataclysm* + *-al*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cataclysm.

> The question is not yet settled whether they [elevations and subsidences] were of a slow and gradual nature like some now in progress, or whether, like others that have occurred in connection with earthquakes, they may have been rapid and *cataclysmal*.
> *J. W. Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 161.

> The French Revolution has been so often lifted by sensational writers into the region of *cataclysmal* and almost superhuman occurrences, that a narrative is especially acceptable which tends to range it among the facts which appeal to our ordinary experience.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 568.

2. Of or pertaining to cataclysmists; holding the doctrine of violent upheavals: as, the *cataclysmal* school of geologists.

cataclysmic (kat-a̤-kliz′mik), *a.* [< *cataclysm* + *-ic*; = F. *cataclysmique*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by cataclysms.

> In the reign of his [Frederick's] grandnephew, whose evil lot fell on the *cataclysmic* times of Napoleon.
> *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 43.

> There has always been in Geology a tendency to *cataclysmic* theories of causation; a proneness to attribute the grand changes experienced by the earth's crust to extraordinary causes. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 11.

cataclysmist (kat-a̤-kliz′mist), *n.* [< *cataclysm* + *-ist*.] One who believes that many important geological phenomena are due to cataclysms.

catacomb (kat′a̤-kōm), *n.* [= G. *katakombe* = Sw. Dan. *katakomb* = Russ. *katakombui*, pl., < F. *catacombe* = Pr. *cathacumba* = Sp. *catacumba* = Pg. *catacumba* (usually in plural), < It. *catacomba* (Sp. also occasionally *catatumba*, It. dial. *catatomba*, simulating Sp. *tumba*, It. *tomba*, tomb: see *tomb*), < LL. *catacumba*, a sepulchral vault, < Gr. *κατά*, downward, below, + *κύμβη*, a hollow, cavity, > ML. *cumba*, a tomb of stone: see *comb*³, *coomb*.] Originally, the name of a locality near Rome, the "Hollows," in which the church of St. Sebastian, with extensive burial-vaults, was built; but afterward applied to the vaults themselves, and to similar underground burial-places. The most celebrated of these subterranean vaults are those in and about this spot, the work of the early Christians. They consist of a labyrinth of narrow galleries, from 4 to 5 feet wide, at different levels, excavated in the soft granular tufa underlying the Campagna. In each wall loculi, or berth-like recesses, contained the bodies of the dead. The entrances to these were closed with slabs of stone, carefully sealed, and marked with inscriptions or rude pictures. In some cases small rooms, called *cubicula*, were set apart for families of distinction in the church, especially for martyrs. Though

Catacomb.

Tomb of St. Cornelius, Catacombs of Calixtus, Rome, 3d century. (From Roller's "Catacombes de Rome.")

these catacombs probably served to some extent as places of refuge and concealment for Christians during the earlier persecutions, the original idea of their construction was undoubtedly that they should be used only as burial-vaults. The length of the galleries in the Roman catacombs has been variously estimated at from 350 to 900 miles, and the number of bodies there interred is said to be over 6,000,000. Similar underground burial-places are found at Naples, Cairo, Paris, etc. Those of Paris are abandoned quarries extending under a large portion of the city, which were made into a bonery in 1786, when the intramural cemeteries of the city were condemned and the bones were removed thither.

catacorolla (kat″a̤-kō-rol′a̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, against, + *corolla*, q. v.] A second corolla formed in a flower outside of and inclosing the primary corolla, thus producing a kind of "hose-in-hose" flower.

catacoustics (kat-a̤-kös′tiks or -kous′tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against (with ref. to reflection), + *acoustics*. Cf. F. *catacoustique* = Sp. *catacústica* = Pg. It. *catacustica*.] That part of the science of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds, or of the properties of echoes; cataphonics.

catacrotic (kat-a̤-krot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, + *κρότος*, a beating, knocking.] In *physiol.*, noting that form of pulse-tracing in which the secondary elevations appear on the descending portion of the curve.

catadioptric, catadioptrical (kat″a̤-dī-op′trik, -tri-ka̤l), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, against (with ref. to reflection), + *dioptric*. Cf. F. *catadioptrique* = Sp. *catadióptrico* = It. *catadiottrico*.] Pertaining to or involving both the refraction and the reflection of light.—**Catadioptric telescope**, a reflecting telescope.

catadioptrics (kat″a̤-dī-op′triks), *n.* [Pl. of *catadioptric*: see *-ics*.] That branch of optics which embraces phenomena in which both the reflection and the refraction of light are involved.

catadrome (kat′a̤-drōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κατάδρομος*, a race-course, < *καταδραμεῖν* (second aor. associated with pres. *κατατρέχειν*), run down, < *κατά*, down, + *δραμεῖν*, run. Cf. *hippodrome*.] **1.** A race-course.—**2.** A machine like a crane, formerly used by builders for raising and lowering heavy weights.—**3.** A fish that goes down to the sea to spawn.

catadromous (ka-tad′rō̤-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κατάδρομος*, overrun (taken in the sense of 'running down'), < *κατά*, down, + *δραμεῖν*, run.] Running down; descending: applied to certain fishes which descend streams to the sea to spawn: opposed to *anadromous*.

> The eel is . . . an example of a *catadromous* fish—that is, one descending from the fresh water into the sea to breed. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1880, p. 372.

catadupe† (kat′a̤-dūp), *n.* [< F. *catadupe, catadoupe* = Sp. Pg. It. *catadupa*, a cataract, < L. *Catadūpa*, the cataracts of the Nile, *Catadūpi*, those dwelling near, < Gr. Κ*ατάδουποι*, a name given to the cataracts of the Nile, < *καταδουπεῖν*, fall with a loud, heavy sound, < *κατά*, down, + *δουπεῖν*, sound, < *δοῦπος*, a dull, heavy sound.] **1.** A cataract or waterfall.

> As to the *catadupes*, those high cataracts that fell with such a noise that they made the inhabitants deaf, I take all those accounts to be fabulous. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 122.

2. A person living near a cataract.

> The Egyptian *katadupes* never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus, because the noise was so familiar unto them. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iii. 7.

Catadysas (ka-tad′i-sa̤s), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατάδυσις*, a dipping under water, setting, < *καταδύειν*, dip under water, go down, sink, < *κατά*, down, + *δύειν*, get into, dive.] The typical genus of the family *Catadysidæ*. *C. pumilus* is an example.

Catadysidæ (kat-a̤-dis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catadysas* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders, represented by the genus *Catadysas*. They have the palpi inserted near the extremity of the maxillæ, and the mandibular claw longitudinally directed, as in the *Theraphosidæ*, but are said to have only two pulmonary sacs and otherwise to resemble the *Lycosidæ*. The species are North American.

catafalco† (kat-a̤-fal′kō), *n.* Same as *catafalque*.

catafalque (kat′a̤-falk), *n.* [Also in It. form *catafalco*; = D. Dan. G. *katafalk* = Russ. *katafalkŭ*, < F. *catafalque*, < It. *catafalco*, a funeral canopy, stage, scaffold, = Sp. Pg. *catafalco*, a funeral canopy, = Pr. *cadafalc* = OF. *escafaut*, **escafalt* (> E. *scaffold*), F. *échafaud* (ML. *catafaltus*, etc.), a scaffold: see *scaffold*, which is a doublet of *catafalque*.] A stage or scaffolding, erected usually in the nave of a church, to support a coffin on the occasion of a ceremonious funeral. In the middle ages it was common to erect a canopy upon this, covering the coffin; the whole structure was made somewhat to resemble an ecclesiastical edifice of the style then prevailing, and was allowed to remain for some little time after the ceremony. The modern catafalque is generally without a canopy, and in Roman Catholic countries is surrounded by large tapers, which are burned during a day or two preceding the burial. The catafalque is sometimes used as a hearse in carrying the body to the grave or tomb at a public or ceremonious funeral.

> The tomb was a simple *catafalque*, covered with the usual cloth. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 471.

catagenesis (kat-a̤-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*, creation by retrograde metamorphosis of energy. *E. D. Cope.*

catagmatic (kat-ag-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catagmatique* = Sp. *catagmático* = Pg. *catagmatico*, < Gr. *κάταγμα(τ-)*, a breakage, < *καταγνύναι*, break in pieces, < *κατά* intensive + *ἀγνύναι*, break.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, having the property of consolidating broken parts; promoting the union of fractured bones.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy believed to promote the union of fractured parts. *Dunglison.*

catagmatical (kat-ag-mat′i-ka̤l), *a.* Pertaining to catagmatics. *Colcs.*

catagraph† (kat′a̤-gråf), *n.* [< L. *catagrapha*, n. pl., profile paintings, < Gr. *καταγραφή*, a drawing, outline, < *κατάγραφος*, drawn in outline, < *καταγράφειν*, draw in outline, write down, < *κατά*, down, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** The first draft of a picture.—**2.** A profile.

Cataian, Cathaian (ka-tā′a̤n, -thā′a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cathay*, formerly pronounced *Catay*, called *Kitai* by Marco Polo; said to be a Persian corruption of *Ki-tan*, the name of a Tatar tribe who ruled the northern part of China from A. D. 1118 to 1235, under the title of the *Kin*, or golden dynasty.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cathay.

II. *n.* A native of Cathay (an early, and now only a poetic, name for China); a foreigner generally; hence, in old writers, an indiscriminate term of reproach.

> I will not believe such a *Cataian*, though the priest o' the town commended him for a true man. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

Catalan (kat′a̤-la̤n), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Catalan*, < Sp. *Catalan*, pertaining to *Cataluña*, Catalonia, < *Gothalania*, the land of the Goths and Alans, who settled in it in the 5th century.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Catalonia, a former province of Spain (now a geographical division comprising several provinces), or to its inhabitants or language.—**Catalan forge** or **furnace.** See *furnace*.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Catalonia, Spain; especially, one belonging to the indigenous race or people of Catalonia, wherever found, as distinguished from other Spaniards.—**2.** The language of Catalonia, Valencia, and the Balearic isles. It holds a position similar to the Provençal, to which it is closely related, Catalonia having been ruled by a line of French counts for several centuries before its union with Aragon in 1137. The language was early cultivated and had a considerable literature.

catalectic (kat-a̤-lek′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catalectique* = Sp. *cataléctico* = Pg. *catalectico* = It. *catalettico*, < LL. *catalecticus*, < Gr. *καταληκτικός*, leaving off, < *καταλήγειν*, leave off, < *κατά* intensive + *λήγειν*, leave off, cease.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*: (*a*) Wanting part of the last foot: as, a *catalectic* line or verse: opposed to *acatalectic*. In the following couplet the second line is catalectic, the first acatalectic.

> Tĕll mĕ | nŏt, in | mōurnfŭl | nūmbĕrs,
> Līfe is | bŭt ăn | ĕmptȳ | drēam!

Verses consisting of feet of three or more syllables are described as *catalectic* in a *syllable*, a *disyllable*, or a *trisyllable*, according to the number of syllables in the last or incomplete foot.

> If the first half of the line has its 12 short times, the second or *catalectic* part would seem to have but 11; but Aristoxenus, as we have seen, rejects the foot of 11 shorts as being unrhythmical. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 105.

(*b*) In a wider sense, wanting part of a foot or measure: as, a *catalectic* colon; a verse doubly *catalectic*. See *brachycatalectic, dicatalectic, hypercatalectic*, and *procatalectic*.

II. *n.* A catalectic verse.

catalecticant (kat-a̤-lek′ti-ka̤nt), *n.* [< Gr. *καταλεκτέον*, to be reckoned up or counted, verbal adj. of *καταλέγειν*, lay down, pick out, count, < *κατά*, down, + *λέγειν*, lay.] In *math.*, the invariant whose vanishing expresses that a quantic of order $2n$ can be reduced to the sum of n powers of order $2n$. The catalecticant of the sextic $(a, b, c, d, e, f, g)(x, y)^6$ is

$$\begin{array}{cccc} a, & b, & c, & d \\ b, & c, & d, & e \\ c, & d, & e, & f \\ d, & e, & f, & g, \end{array}$$

and those of other orders are formed in the same way.

catalepsy (kat′a̤-lep-si), *n.* [Also, as LL., *catalepsis* (> F. *catalepsie* = Sp. Pg. *catalepsia* = It. *catalessia*), < Gr. *κατάληψις*, a grasping, seizing, < *καταλαμβάνειν*, seize upon, < *κατά*, down, + *λαμβάνειν* (√ *λαβ), seize, take. Cf. *epilepsy*.] An affection, generally connected with hysteria, characterized by attacks resembling hysterical coma, with a peculiar muscular rigidity of the limbs; a similar abnormal state produced artificially in the healthy body in certain mesmeric states.

cataleptic (kat-a̤-lep′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cataleptique* = Sp. *cataléptico* = Pg. *cataleptico* = It. *catalettico*, < LL. *catalepticus*, < Gr. *καταληπτικός*, < *κατάληψις*: see *catalepsy*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with catalepsy.

> Silas's *cataleptic* fit occurred during the prayer-meeting. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, i.

> The young lady was able to execute [on the pianoforte], in the *cataleptic* state, what she apparently had not learned and could not execute when out of that state. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 450.

II. *n.* A person affected with catalepsy.

cataleptiform (kat-a̤-lep′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *catalepsis* (*-lept-*) + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling catalepsy.

cataleptize (kat-a̤-lep′tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cataleptized*, ppr. *cataleptizing*. [< *catalept-ic* + *-ize*.] To render cataleptic.

> A most remarkable phenomenon may be observed in some instances: by merely opening one eye of the lethargic patient the corresponding side of the body is *cataleptized*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 733.

> We read of priests being *cataleptized* at the altar in the attitude of elevating the sacrament. Quoted in *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 739.

cataleptoid (kat-a̤-lep′toid), *a.* [< *catalepsis* (*-lept-*) + *-oid*.] Resembling catalepsy.

catalexis (kat-a̤-lek′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κατάληξις*, an ending, termination (in prosody as in def.), < *καταλήγειν*, leave off: see *catalectic*.] In *pros.*, incompleteness of the last foot or measure of a verse; in a wider sense, incompleteness of any foot in a verse. Catalexis is not the suppression of any rhythmical element, but the want of a corresponding syllable or syllables in the words to fill out a time (mora) or times necessary to the metrical completeness of the line. This space is filled out by a pause—in the quantitative poetry of the Greeks and Romans, either by a pause or by prolonging the preceding syllable.

> Lines therefore will be so divided into feet that the ictus shall always fall on the first syllable of each foot, admitting anacrusis and *catalexis* wherever necessary. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 84.

Catallacta (kat-a̤-lak′ta̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. **κατάλλακτος*, verbal adj. of *καταλλάσσειν*, change, exchange: see *catallactics*.] A group of endoplastic *Protozoa*, the type of which is the genus *Magosphæra*, established by Haeckel in 1871: now called *Catallactidæ* (which see). See cut under *Magosphæra*.

catallactically (kat-a̤-lak′ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* [< **catallactic*, implied in *catallactics*, q. v.] In exchange; in return. [Rare.]

> You may grow for your neighbour, at your liking, grapes or grapeshot; he will also *catallactically* grow grapes or grapeshot for you, and you will each reap what you have sown. *Ruskin*, Unto this Last, iv.

catallactics (kat-a̤-lak′tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *καταλλακτικός*, easy to reconcile, but taken in its literal sense of 'changeable, having to do with exchange,' < **κατάλλακτος*, verbal adj. of *καταλλάσσειν*, change (money), exchange, also reconcile, < *κατά*, down, against, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, < *ἄλλος* = L. *alius*, other: see *else*.] The science of exchanges: adopted by Whately as a designation of political economy.

> One eminent writer has proposed as a name for Political Economy *Catallactics*, or the science of exchanges. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. i. § 1.

Catallactidæ (kat-a̤-lak′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catallacta* + *-idæ*.] A family of pelagic polymastigate pantostomatous infusorians, corresponding to Haeckel's group of *Catallacta*, coherent in social clusters, with their anterior and exposed border clothed with long vibratile flagella, and with no distinct oral aperture.

catalog (kat′a̤-log), *n.* A recent spelling of *catalogue*.

catalogue (kat′a̤-log), *n.* [Also recently *catalog*; = D. *kataloog* = G. *catalog, katalog* = Dan. Sw. *katalog* = Russ. *katalogŭ*, < F. *catalogue* = Pr. *cathalogue* = Sp. *catálogo* = Pg. It. *catalogo*, < LL. *catalogus*, < Gr. *κατάλογος*, a list, register, < *καταλέγειν*, reckon up, tell at length, < *κατά*, down, + *λέγειν*, tell, say.] A list or register of separate items; an itemized statement or enumeration; specifically, a list or enumeration of the names of men or things, with added particulars, disposed in a certain order, generally alphabetical: as, a *catalogue* of the students of a college, of the stars, or of a museum or a library. See *card-catalogue.*

Myself could show a *catalogue* of doubts, never yet imagined or questioned.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 21.

She is to be added to the *catalogue* of republics, the inscription upon whose ruin is, "They were, but they are not." *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Ugly *catalogues* of sins and oaths and drunkenness and brutality. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 47.

Catalogue raisonné (F., literally reasoned catalogue), a catalogue of books, paintings, or the like, classed according to their subjects, usually with more or less full comments or explanations. = **Syn.** *List, Catalogue. List* means a mere enumeration of individual persons or articles, while *catalogue* properly supposes some description, with the names in a certain order. Thus we speak of a subscription *list*, but of the *catalogue* of a museum or a library.

catalogue (kat′a̤-log), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catalogued*, ppr. *cataloguing.* [< *catalogue, n.*; = F. *cataloguer.*] To make a catalogue of; enter in a catalogue.

It [Scripture] cannot, as it were, be mapped or its contents *catalogued. J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct.

cataloguer (kat′a̤-log-ėr), *n.* [< *catalogue* + *-er*^{1}; = F. *catalogueur.*] One who arranges and prepares a catalogue, as of books, plants, stars, etc.

The supposed cases of disappearance [of stars] arose from *cataloguers* accidentally recording stars in positions where none existed. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 446.

cataloguist (kat′a̤-log-ist), *n.* [< *catalogue* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in making catalogues; a professional cataloguer. [Rare.]

Though not made by *cataloguists*, let me mention a somewhat similar mistake caused by a misleading title.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 166.

cataloguize (kat′a̤-log-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cataloguized*, ppr. *cataloguizing.* [< *catalogue* + *-ize.*] To insert or arrange in a catalogue; catalogue. [Rare.]

Catalonian (kat-a̤-lō′ni-a̤n), *a.* [< *Catalonia* (Sp. *Cataluña*) + *-ian.* Cf. *Catalan.*] Of or pertaining to Catalonia. See *Catalan.*

catalpa (ka-tal′pä̤), *n.* [The Amer. Indian name in Carolina for the first species mentioned below.] 1. A tree of the genus *Catalpa.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of bignoniaceous trees, with large simple leaves, terminal panicles of showy flowers, and long linear pods with winged seeds. *C. bignonioides* and *C. speciosa* are natives of the United States, and are common in cultivation as ornamental trees. The wood is light and soft, but durable, and is much used for railroad-ties, fence-posts, etc. The bark is bitter, and has been employed as a vermifuge. Two similar species from China and Japan are occasionally cultivated. The other species are West Indian; one of these, *C. longissima*, is known as French oak, and its bark is rich in tannin.

catalysis (ka-tal′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *catalyses* (-sēz). [= F. *catalyse* = Sp. *catalísis*, < NL. *catalysis*, < Gr. *κατάλυσις*, dissolution, < *καταλύειν*, dissolve, < *κατά*, down, + *λύειν*, loose. Cf. *analysis.*] 1. Dissolution; destruction; degeneration; decay. [Rare or obsolete.]

Sad *catalysis* and declension of piety. *Evelyn.*

The sad *catalysis* did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A decomposition and new combination supposed by Berzelius and other chemists to be produced among the proximate and elementary principles of one or more compounds, by virtue of the mere presence of a substance or substances which do not of themselves enter into the reaction. It is at present believed that bodies which cause catalysis do in some way take part in the chemical reactions involved, though they are in the course of it always brought back to their original condition.

I am strongly disposed to consider that the facts of *Catalysis* depend upon voltaic action, to generate which three heterogeneous substances are always necessary.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 6.

catalysotype (kat-a̤-lis′ọ̄-tīp), *n.* [Irreg. < *catalysis* + *type.*] In *photog.*, a calotype process in which iron iodide is used in the preparation of the paper, in place of potassium iodide.

catalytic (kat-a̤-lit′ik), *a.* [= F. *catalytique* = Sp. *catalítico*, < Gr. *καταλυτικός*, able to dissolve, < **κατάλυτος*, verbal adj. of *καταλύειν*, dissolve: see *catalysis* and *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by catalysis; having the power of decomposing a compound body apparently by mere contact; resulting from catalysis.

It is not improbable that the increased electrolytic power of water by the addition of some acids, such as the sulphuric and phosphoric, where the acids themselves are not decomposed, depends upon a *catalytic* effect of these acids. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 169.

Catalytic agent. (*a*) A body which produces chemical changes in another apparently by mere contact. Thus yeast resolves sugar, by contact, into carbonic acid and alcohol. (*b*) A medicine which is presumed to act by the destruction or counteraction of morbid agencies in the blood.—**Catalytic force**, the power seemingly possessed by some bodies to produce changes in others by contact, without themselves undergoing permanent change.

catalytical (kat-a̤-lit′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *catalytic.*

catalytically (kat-a̤-lit′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a catalytic manner; as a catalytic agent.

Platinum black . . . absorbs 800 times its volume of oxygen from the air, and in virtue thereof is a most active oxidizing agent, which, in general, acts *catalytically*, because the black, after having given up its oxygen to the oxidizable substance present, at once takes up a fresh supply from the atmosphere. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 191.

catamaran (kat″a̤-ma̤-ran′), *n.* [= F. *catimaron*, < Hind. *katmāran*, < Malayalam *kettamaram* (Tamil *kattumaram*), lit. 'tied logs,' < *ketta* (= Tamil, Telugu, and Canarese *kattu*, a binding, a bond, tie, < *kattu* (cerebral *tt*), bind) + *maram* = Tamil *maram*, a tree, wood, timber.] 1. A kind of float or raft used by various peoples. It consists usually of several pieces of wood lashed together, the middle piece or pieces being longer than the others, and having one end turned up in the form of a bow. It is used on the coasts of Coromandel, and particularly at Madras, for conveying letters, messages, etc., through the surf to the shipping in the roads. Catamarans are also used in short navigations along the sea-shore in the West Indies, and on the coast of South America very large ones are employed. The name was also applied to the flat-bottomed fire-boats built by the English in 1804, and despatched, without success, against the French flotilla collected in Boulogne and neighboring harbors for the invasion of England.
2. Any craft with twin hulls, the inner faces of which are parallel to each other from stem to stern, and which is propelled either by sail or by steam. Sometimes shortened to *cat.*—3. A quarrelsome woman; a vixen; a scold: a humorous or arbitrary use, with allusion to *cat* or *catamount.* See *cat*^{1}, 4.

At his expense, you *catamaran!* *Dickens.*

She was such an obstinate old *catamaran.*
Macmillan's Mag.

catamenia (kat-a̤-mē′ni-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *καταμήνια*, prop. neut. pl. of *καταμήνιος*, monthly, < *κατά*, according to, + *μήν*, a month, = L. *mensis*, a month (see *menses*), akin to E. *month*, q. v.] The monthly flowings of women; the menses.

catamenial (kat-a̤-mē′ni-a̤l), *a.* [< *catamenia* + *-al*; = F. *cataménial.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of the catamenia.

Catametopa (kat-a̤-met′ọ̄-pä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *Metopa*, a genus of crustaceans.] In De Blainville's system of classification, one of four families of brachyurous decapod crustaceans; the *Ocypodidæ* in a broad sense: now called *Ocypodoidea* (which see). Also spelled *Catometopa.*

catamite (kat′a̤-mīt), *n.* [< F. *catamite*, < L. *catamitus*, so called from *Catamitus*, *-meitus*, corrupt form of *Ganymedes*: see *Ganymede.*] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

catamount (kat′a̤-mount), *n.* [Also *catamountain*; for *cat o' mount, cat o' mountain*: *a, o'*, for *of*, as in *akin, anew, cat-o'-nine-tails, o'clock*, etc.: see *cat*^{1}, *a*^{4}, *mount*^{1}.] 1. The cat of the mountain; the European wildcat.—2. In *her.*, this animal when used as a bearing. It is generally represented nearly like a panther, and is always guardant, and therefore its position is not mentioned in the blazon.
3. In the United States and Canada: (*a*) A wildcat; a lynx; any species of the genus *Lynx*, which contains several large wildcats with short tails, penciled ears, and reddish or reddish-gray coloration, much variegated with lighter and darker markings, as the bay lynx, *Lynx rufus*, or the Canada lynx, *L. canadensis.* See cut under *Lynx.* (*b*) The cougar, puma, or mountain lion, *Felis concolor.* See *cougar.*

catamountain (kat′a̤-moun′tā̤n), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Same as *catamount.*

The owl is abroad, the bat, and the toad,
And so is the *cat-a-mountain.*
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

The glaring *catamountain* and the quill-darting porcupine. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

II. *a.* Like a wildcat; ferocious; wildly savage: as, "*cat-a-mountain* looks," *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. [Rare.]

catanadromous (kat-a̤-nad′rọ̄-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, + *ἀνάδρομος*, running up: see *anadromous.*] Passing at fixed intervals from salt water into fresh, and returning: applied to such fishes as the salmon and the shad. Also written *catandromous.*

Catananche (kat-a̤-nang′kē), *n.* [NL., prop. **Catanance*, < L. *catanance*, < Gr. *καταναγκη*, a plant of the vetch kind, from which love-potions (*ἐρωτικαὶ καταναγκαι*) were made, a particular use of *καταναγκη*, force, < *κατά*, down, + *ἀνάγκη*, compulsion, force, necessity.] A genus of cichoriaceous plants of southern Europe. The blue cupidone, *C. cærulea*, is cultivated for its flowers.

cat-and-dog (kat′a̤nd-dog′), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Quarrelsome, as a cat and a dog; disposed to disagree or fight; inharmonious: as, to lead a *cat-and-dog* life.

II. *n.* Same as *tip-cat.*

catandromous (ka-tan′drọ̄-mus), *a.* See *catanadromous.*

catapan (kat-a̤-pan′), *n.* [F. *catapan*, etc., < ML. *catapanus, catipanus*, < MGr. *κατέπανος* = ORuss. *kotopanŭ* = OServ. *kotopanĭ*, a catapan, a transposition of It. *capitano* (> Turk. *qapudān, qaptan*, etc.), ML. *capitanus*, a leader, captain: see *captain.*] A high official of the Byzantine empire; the governor of a south Italian province under the Greek emperors.

A late unsuccessful revolt against the Greek *Catapan.*
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxx.

catapasm (kat′a̤-pazm), *n.* [= F. *catapasme* = Sp. *catapasma*, < Gr. *κατάπασμα*, powder, < *καταπάσσειν*, sprinkle over, < *κατά*, down, over, + *πάσσειν*, sprinkle.] A dry powder employed by the ancients to sprinkle on ulcers, absorb perspiration, etc.

catapeltic† (kat-a̤-pel′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *καταπελτικός*, pertaining to a catapult, < *καταπέλτης*, a catapult: see *catapult.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the catapult.

II. *n.* A catapult.

catapetalous (kat-a̤-pet′a̤-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against, + *πέταλον*, a leaf, mod. a petal, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having the petals united only through their cohesion to the base of a column of united stamens, as in the mallow.

cataphasia (kat-a̤-fā′ẓiä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *φάσις*, a saying, speaking, < *φάναι*, speak; cf. *κατάφασις*, an affirmation.] In *pathol.*, a disturbance of speech in which the patient repeats the same word several times in answer to a question.

cataphonic (kat-a̤-fon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against, + *φωνή*, sound.] Of or pertaining to cataphonics.

cataphonics (kat-a̤-fon′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *cataphonic*; = F. *cataphonique* = Sp. *catafónica*, cataphonics.] The theory of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics; catacoustics.

cataphora (ka-taf′ọ̄-rä̤), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cataphora* = Sp. *catáfora*), < Gr. *καταφορά*, a lethargic attack, a bringing down, a fall, < *καταφέρειν*, bring down, < *κατά*, down, + *φέρειν*, bring, bear, = E. *bear*^{1}.] In *pathol.*, a kind of lethargy or somnolency attended with short remissions or intervals of imperfect waking.

cataphoric (kat-a̤-for′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καταφορικός*, violent, < *κατάφορος*, rushing down, < *καταφέρειν*, bring down: see *cataphora.*] Having the power to produce motion, as of a liquid, through a diaphragm in the phenomenon sometimes called electrical endosmose (see *endosmose*): said of an electric current.

cataphract (kat′a̤-frakt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *cataphracte*, < L. *cataphracta*, *-tes*, < Gr. *καταφράκτης*, a coat of mail, < *κατάφρακτος*, mailed, protected, < *καταφράσσειν*, cover with mail, < *κατά*, against, + *φράσσειν* (√ **φρακ*), fence in, protect.] I. *n.* 1. An ancient defensive armor composed of scales of metal or other material sewed to a garment of leather or stuff, and covering often the whole body and the limbs, but not the head, upon which a helmet of another material was placed. Horses were also covered with the same defensive armor. This dress was associated by Romans of the early empire with eastern nations, such as the Parthians and Sarmatians.

Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears.
Milton, S. A., l. 1619.

2. In *zoöl.*, the armor of plates or strong scales protecting some animals. *J. D. Dana.*

II. *a.* 1. Fenced in; provided with bulwarks or a protecting covering; covered; protected: as, a *cataphract* war-galley.—2. Same as *cataphracted.*

Cataphracta (kat-a̤-frak′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *cataphractus*, mailed: see *cataphracti.*] In *herpet.*, a systematic name for the shield-reptiles. (*a*) In Latreille's classification, a division of reptiles composed of the chelonians and crocodilians. (*b*) In J. E. Gray's classification (1831), a large group or section of reptiles with the quadrate bone immovably united with the cranium and the body generally covered with angular embedded plates. It comprises the orders or groups *Emydosauri* (crocodilians), *Rhynchocephalia*, *Chelonia* (tortoises), and *Amphisbænia.*

cataphracted (kat′a̤-frak-ted), *a.* [< *cataphract* + *-ed*^{2}.] In *zoöl.*, covered with horny or bony plates or scales closely joined together, or with a thick hardened skin. Also *cataphract.*

cataphracti (kat-ạ-frak'tī), *n. pl.* [L. *cataphracti*, mailed soldiers, pl. of *cataphractus*, ‹ Gr. *κατάφρακτος*, mailed: see *cataphract.*] **1.** A name given by the Romans to men wearing the cataphract; specifically, a body of troops introduced into the Roman army itself in the fourth century A. D., and forming at a later time perhaps the most formidable part of the Byzantine armies.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In Müller's and Günther's systems of classification: (*a*) A family of acanthopterygian fishes, having a bony stay for the angle of the preoperculum, which is armed, and the body completely cuirassed by bony-keeled plates or scales. (*b*) The fourth group of *Triglidæ*, with the body completely cuirassed by bony-keeled plates or scales, and having pyloric appendages in small or moderate number.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A family of plectognathous fishes: same as *Ostraciontidæ*. *Fitzinger*, 1873.

cataphractic (kat-ạ-frak'tik), *a.* [‹ *cataphract* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a cataphract; resembling a cataphract.

Cataphrygian (kat-ạ-frij'i-ạn), *n.* [‹ LL. *Cataphryges*, pl. (‹ Gr. *κατά*, according to, + *Φρυγία*, Phrygia, the native country of Montanus), + *-ian.*] One of the ancient sect of heretics now commonly called *Montanists*. See *Montanist.*

cataphyl (kat'ạ-fil), *n.* Same as *cataphyllum.*

cataphylla, *n.* Plural of *cataphyllum.*

cataphyllary (kat-ạ-fil'ạ-ri), *a.* [‹ *cataphyllum* + *-ary*1.] Of the nature of a cataphyllum.

> The two most common forms of leaves are the scales or "*cataphyllary* leaves" and the foliage leaves.
> *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 193.

cataphyllum (kat-ạ-fil'um), *n.*; pl. *cataphylla* (-ä). [NL. (cf. Gr. *κατάφυλλος*, leafy), ‹ Gr. *κατά*, down, upon, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, one of the rudimentary leaves which precede a stage of growth, as the cotyledons of an embryo, the scales of a bud, the scales of a rhizome, etc. Also *cataphyl.*

Corm of Crocus with Cataphylla.

cataphysic, cataphysical (kat-ạ-fiz'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [‹ Gr. *κατά*, down, against, + *φύσις*, nature: see *physical.*] Contrary or opposed to nature: as, *cataphysical* laws.

cataplasm (kat'ạ-plazm), *n.* [= F. *cataplasme* = Sp. Pg. It. *cataplasma*, ‹ L. *cataplasma*, a plaster, poultice, ‹ Gr. *κατάπλασμα*, poultice, ‹ *καταπλάσσειν*, spread over, ‹ *κατά*, down, + *πλάσσειν*, form, shape: see *plaster.*] In *med.*, a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body; a poultice.

cataplectic (kat-ạ-plek'tik), *a.* [= F. *cataplectique*, ‹ Gr. *καταπληκτικός*, striking, ‹ *κατάπληκτος*, astonishing, lit. 'striking down,' verbal adj. of *καταπλήσσειν*, strike down: see *cataplexy* and *-ic.*] Pertaining to cataplexy; causing cataplexy; shocking the nervous system. [Rare.]

> The *cataplectic* effect of massive stimulation.
> *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, Oct., 1886.

catapleiite (kat-ạ-plē'īt), *n.* A silicate of zirconium and sodium, occurring in tabular hexagonal crystals of a yellowish-brown color.

cataplexy (kat'ạ-plek-si), *n.* [= F. *cataplexie* = Sp. Pg. *cataplexia*, ‹ NL. **cataplexia*, ‹ Gr. *καταπλῆξ*, stricken, struck (cf. *κατάπληξις*, consternation), ‹ *καταπλήσσειν*, strike down, ‹ *κατά*, down, + *πλήσσειν* (√ **πληγ*, **πλαγ*), strike: see *plectrum, plague.*] A sudden nervous shock which immobilizes or paralyzes the subject.

> A state which our ancestors called Sideration, and which we now call *cataplexy*. . . . This word was coined, I believe, by Preyer, and applied to the condition of hens staring at a chalk-line.
> *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, Oct., 1886, p. 143.

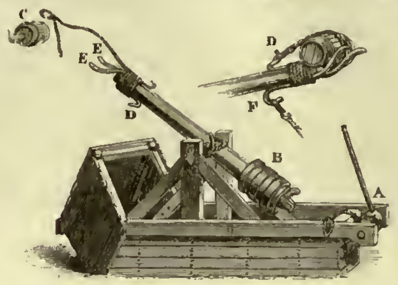
catapotion†, catapotium†, *n.* [L. *catapotium*, ‹ Gr. *καταπότιον*, *κατάποτον*, a pill, orig. that which can be gulped down (cf. *κατάποσις*, deglutition), ‹ *καταπίνειν*, gulp down, ‹ *κατά*, down, + *πίνειν* (√ **πι*, **πο*), drink: see *potion.*] **1.** A pill.

> Here he began to taste the fragrant smack,
> The *catapotion* of heart-easing love.
> *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

2. Deglutition.

catapuce† (kat'ạ-pūs), *n.* [ME., also *catapus*, ‹ F. *catapuce* = Sp. Pg. *catapucia* = It. *catapuzza*, spurge, prob. ‹ L. *catapotium*: see *catapotion.*] The herb spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*. *Chaucer.*

catapult (kat'ạ-pult), *n.* [= F. *catapulte* = Sp. Pg. It. *catapulta*, ‹ L. *catapulta*, ‹ Gr. *καταπέλτης* (occasionally *-πάλτης*), an engine for throwing stones, prob. ‹ **καταπάλλειν*, throw down, in pass. *καταπάλλεσθαι*, leap down, ‹ *κατά*, down, + *πάλλειν*, brandish, swing, hurl.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a military engine used to throw darts of great size, called *phalarica* or *trifax.*



Catapult.

> Its construction is nowhere explained with any fullness, and it is uncertain whether its action was that of a crossbow or whether springs were the propelling power. By later authors the catapult and ballista seem to be confounded. In the middle ages the name is hardly used, except where a writer is evidently seeking to give a classical form to his composition. In the annexed cut, which represents a catapult of the later period when no distinction was made between it and the ballista, *F* is the end of a strong lever, which revolves on an axis and is held down by a windlass, *A*. At the extremity is a fork, *E E*, with the prongs curving slightly upward so as to afford a bed for a barrel of combustible matter or a heavy missile confined by a rope with a loop at the end, the loop being passed through a hook, *D*. When the lever was released it bounded suddenly upward, the centrifugal force causing the loop *C* to slip off the hook, whereupon the barrel held on the fork was liberated and projected toward its object. *B* shows rings of iron, stone, or lead, intended to increase the rebound due to the stretched cables or other devices which furnished the propelling force.

> Bring up the *catapults*, and shake the wall.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 4.

> All the bombards and *catapults*, and other engines of war, thundered furiously upon the city, doing great damage.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 409.

2. A small forked stick to each prong of which is attached an elastic band, generally provided with a piece of leather in the middle, used by boys for throwing small missiles, such as stones, peas, paper pellets, and the like.

catapultic (kat-ạ-pul'tik), *a.* [‹ *catapult* + *-ic.* Cf. *catapeltic.*] Pertaining to a catapult.

catapultier (kat″ạ-pul-tēr'), *n.* [‹ *catapult* + *-ier*, as in *grenadier*, etc.] One who discharges missiles from a catapult. *C. Reade.*

cataract (kat'ạ-rakt), *n.* [‹ ME. *cateracte* = F. *cataracte* = Pr. *cataracta* = Sp. Pg. *catarata* = It. *cateratta* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *katarakt* = Russ. *kataraktŭ*, ‹ L. *cataracta*, also *catarracta* and *catarractes*, ‹ Gr. *καταρράκτης*, a waterfall, also a portcullis (as adj., down-rushing): either (1) ‹ *καταρρηγνύναι* (second aor. *καταρραγῆναι*), break down, in pass. rush down, ‹ *κατά*, down, + *ῥηγνύναι*, break; or (2), being also spelled *καταράκτης*, ‹ *καταράσσειν*, dash down, break in pieces, fall headlong, ‹ *κατά*, down, + *ἀράσσειν*, strike hard, dash in pieces.] **1.** A descent of water over a steeply sloping but not perpendicular surface, as the cataracts of the Nile and the Orinoco; hence, especially in poetical use, any large waterfall, as that of the Niagara.

> You *cataracts* and hurricanoes, spout!
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

> The tremendous *cataracts* of America thundering in their solitudes.
> *Irving.*

2. Any furious rush or downpour of water.

> The hollow ocean-ridges roaring into *cataracts*.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. A disease of the eye, characterized by opacity of the lens. It is produced in various ways, often as a senile change, being then a sclerosis of the lens. *Capsular cataracts*, so called, do not involve an opaqueness of the capsule of the lens itself, but of that part of the lens which is next to the capsule, or are due to a deposit of opaque matter externally upon the capsule. A *secondary cataract* is one due to an earlier disease of the eye. Cataracts are probably incurable except by surgical treatment. The lens is commonly entirely removed by an incision into the eye, or it is broken up with a fine needle and left to be absorbed.

> Almost blind
> With ever-growing *cataract*.
> *Tennyson*, The Sisters.

4. In *fort.*, a herse.—**5.** A regulator for single-acting steam-engines, invented by Smeaton. *E. H. Knight.*—**6†.** The plungeon, a kind of cormorant: so called because of its violent downward flight in seizing its prey. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Discission of cataract.** See *discission.* = **Syn. 1.** *Cascade, Cataract.* See *cascade*1.

cataractine (kat-ạ-rak'tin), *a.* [‹ *cataract* + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to a cataract or waterfall; giving rise to a fall of water. [Rare.]

> The plain below these *cataractine* glaciers was piling up with the débris, while torrents of the melted rubbish found their way, foaming and muddy, to the sea, carrying gravel and rocks along with them. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 334.

cataractous (kat'ạ-rak-tus), *a.* [‹ *cataract* + *-ous.*] Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

cataract-spoon (kat'ạ-rakt-spön), *n.* A spoon or curette for removing the lens of the eye in operations for cataract.

Catarhina, *n. pl.* See *Catarrhina.*

catarhine, *a.* and *n.* See *catarrhine.*

Catarhini (kat-ạ-rī'nī), *n. pl.* Same as *Catarrhina.*

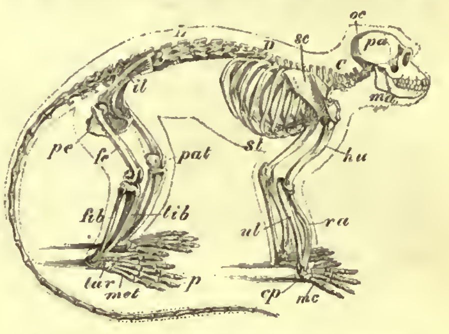
cataria (ka-tā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., ‹ LL. *catus* (see *cat*1) + *-aria*, q. v.] A name of the catnip, *Nepeta Cataria.*

catarrh (kạ-tär'), *n.* [= F. *catarrhe* = Pr. *catar* = Pg. *catarrho* = Sp. It. *catarro*, ‹ L. *catarrhus*, ‹ Gr. *κατάρροος*, a catarrh, lit. a flowing down, ‹ *καταρρεῖν*, flow down, ‹ *κατά*, down, + *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially of the air-passages of the head and throat, with an exudation on its free surface containing mucin and epithelial cells, but not involving a destruction of the epithelial layer or the formation of patches of false membrane, as occurs in diphtheritic inflammation: as, gastric *catarrh*; vaginal *catarrh*.

catarrhal (kạ-tä'rạl), *a.* [‹ *catarrh* + *-al*; = F. *catarrhal* = Sp. *catarral* = Pg. *catarrhal* = It. *catarrale.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of catarrh; produced by or attending catarrh: as, a *catarrhal* fever. Also *catarrhous.*—**Catarrhal pneumonia.** Same as *bronchopneumonia.* See also *pneumonia.*

catarrheous (kạ-tä'rẹ-us), *a.* [‹ *catarrh* + *-eous*; cf. *catarrhous.*] Same as *catarrhal.*

Catarrhina, Catarhina (kat-ạ-rī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κατά*, down, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίν*, the nose.] A section of quadrumanous mammals, including those monkeys and apes which have the nostrils approximated, the aperture pointing downward, and the intervening septum narrow, as all the apes of the old world. The Barbary ape, gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, etc., are included in this section. Opposed to *Platyrrhina*. Also written *Catarrhini*, *Catarhini.*



Skeleton and Outline of a Catarrhine Monkey (*Cercopithecus*).

pa, parietal; *oc*, occipital; *ma*, mandible; *C*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *L*, lumbar vertebræ; *st*, sternum; *hu*, humerus; *ra*, radius; *ul*, ulna; *cp*, carpus; *mc*, metacarpus; *il*, ilium; *pe*, pelvis; *fe*, femur; *pat*, patella; *fib*, fibula; *tib*, tibia; *tar*, tarsus; *met*, metatarsus; *p*, phalanges.

catarrhine, catarhine (kat'ạ-rīn or -rin), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Catarrhina.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the monkeys classed as *Catarrhina.*

> The *catarhine* monkeys are restricted entirely to the Old World.
> *H. A. Nicholson.*

II. *n.* A monkey of the section *Catarrhina.*

Catarrhini (kat-ạ-rī'nī), *n. pl.* Same as *Catarrhina.*

catarrhish (kạ-tä'rish), *a.* [‹ *catarrh* + *-ish*1.] Like catarrh; catarrhal.

catarrhous (kạ-tä'rus), *a.* Same as *catarrhal.*

catasarca1†, *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κατά*, upon, + *σάρκα*, acc. of *σάρξ*, skin.] Same as *anasarca*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

catasarca2 (kat-ạ-sär'kạ̈), *n.* [‹ MGr. (*τὸ*) *κατάσαρκα*, that which is *κατὰ σάρκα*, next the skin, inside or beneath the outer covering: see *catasarca*1.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the inner or lower altar-cloth, spread immediately upon the top of the altar, and covered by the ependytes, or outer altar-cloth.

> At the angles of the mensa are placed four small pieces of cloth, symbolizing the four evangelists, called from them, and adorned with their respective emblems; over these the *catasarka* of silk or stuff is spread, having four strings or tassels at its extremity.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 187.

catastagmus†, *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατασταγμός*, a running at the nose, < *καταστάζειν*, drop down, < *κατά*, down, + *στάζειν*, drop, trickle.] In *med.*, an old term for coryza and pharyngeal and bronchial catarrh.

catastaltic (kat-a̤-stal′tik), *a.* [= Sp. *catastáltico*, < LL. *catastalticus*, < Gr. *κατασταλτικός*, fitted for checking, < *καταστέλλειν*, keep down, check, < *κατά*, down, + *στέλλειν*, arrange, send.] Having power to check, repress, or restrain; inhibitory: applied to medicines which repress abnormal action, as astringents, styptics, and sedatives.

catastasis (ka-tas′ta̤-sis), *n.*; pl. *catastases* (-sēz). [NL. (> F. *catastase*), < Gr. *κατάστασις*, a settling, arranging, setting forth, < *καθιστάναι*, settle, constitute, < *κατά*, down, + *ἱστάναι*, set up, mid. stand, = E. *stand*.] 1. In *rhet.*, that part of the exordium in which the speaker seeks to dispose his hearers to a view of the case favorable to his own side, especially by removing from their minds what might prejudice them against it.—2. That part of the Greek drama in which the action, initiated in the epitasis, is sustained, continued, and prepared for the catastrophe.—3. In *med.*, constitution, state, or condition.

catastate (ka-tas′tāt), *n.* [< Gr. **κατάστατος*, verbal adj. of *καθίστασθαι*, settle down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἵστασθαι*, stand.] Any one of the successive states in a continuous series of catabolic processes. In such a series each state differs from the preceding in exhibiting greater stability, less complexity, and less contained energy. The corresponding term regarding an anabolic process is *anastate*. Also *katastate*.

In the animal-cell the initial anastates seem always or at least generally more complex than the final *katastates*.
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 19.

catastatic (kat-a̤-stat′ik), *a.* [< *catastate* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to catastates.

catasterism (ka-tas′te̤-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *καταστερισμός*, a placing among the stars (*Καταστερισμοί* being the name of a treatise attributed to Eratosthenes, giving the legends of the different constellations), < *καταστερίζειν*, place among the stars, < *κατά*, down, + *ἀστερίζειν*, make into a star, < *ἀστήρ*, a star: see *asterism*.] A placing among the stars; a cataloguing or catalogue of the stars.

His catalogue contains no bright star which is not found in the *catasterisms* of Eratosthenes.
Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences, I. iv. § 1.

catastomid, Catastomidæ, etc. See *catostomid*, etc.

catastrophe (ka̤-tas′trọ̄-fē), *n.* [Formerly also *catastrophy*; = F. *catastrophe* = Sp. *catástrofe* = Pg. *catastrophe* = It. *catastrofe* = D. *katastrofe* = G. *katastrophe* = Dan. *katastrofe* = Sw. *katastrof*, < L. *catastropha*, < Gr. *καταστροφή*, an overthrowing, a sudden turn or end, < *καταστρέφειν*, overturn, turn suddenly, end, < *κατά*, down, + *στρέφειν*, turn: see *strophe*.] 1. The arrangement of actions or interconnection of causes which constitutes the final event of a dramatic piece; the unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up difficulties, and closing the play; the dénouement. The ancients divided a play into the protasis, epitasis, catastasis, and catastrophe; that is, the introduction, continuance, heightening, and development or conclusion.

Pat, he comes, like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

All the actors must enter to complete and make up the *catastrophe* of this great piece.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 47.

The *Catastrophe* of the Poem is finely presaged on this occasion.
Addison, Spectator, No. 327.

The *catastrophe*, indeed the whole of the last act, is beautifully written.
Gifford, Int. to Ford, p. xxix.

2. A notable event terminating a connected series; a finishing stroke or wind-up; specifically, an unfortunate conclusion; hence, any great calamity or disaster, especially one happening suddenly or from an irresistible cause.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw.
Woodward, Ess. towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

He fell, but one sufferer in a common *catastrophe*.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 6.

3. In *geol.*, an occurrence of geological importance not in harmony with preceding events, and not the result of causes acting always in a given direction; a cataclysm. It was once generally believed that the earth has "undergone a succession of revolutions and aqueous *catastrophes* interrupted by long intervals of tranquillity" (*Lyell*). The deluge was one of these great catastrophes. A similar view is the once common idea that all the living organisms on the earth's surface had been again and again exterminated, to be succeeded by new creations of plants and animals.

Great changes of a kind and intensity quite different from the common course of events, and which may therefore properly be called *catastrophes*, have taken place upon the earth's surface.
Whewell.

The old notion of all the inhabitants of the earth having been swept away by *catastrophes* at successive periods is very generally given up, even by those geologists, as Élie de Beaumont, Murchison, Barrande, etc., whose general views would naturally lead them to this conclusion.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 299.

Theory of catastrophes. See *theory of cataclysms*, under *cataclysm*. =**Syn. 2.** *Disaster, Calamity*, etc. (see *misfortune*); consummation, finale.

catastrophic (kat-a̤s-trof′ik), *a.* [< *catastrophe* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a catastrophe; cataclysmic.

Revolution seems to contain in every syllable of its terrifying name something *catastrophic*.
Contemporary Rev., L. 436.

2. Relating to or in conformity with the views of the catastrophists; cataclysmal.

The hypothesis of uniformity cannot possess any essential simplicity which, previous to inquiry, gives it a claim upon our assent superior to that of the opposite *catastrophic* hypothesis.
Whewell.

3. Subversive in a momentous degree of settled usage or law.

The *catastrophic* creation of Peers for the purpose of swamping the upper house is . . . a power only to be used on great occasions, when the object is immense, and the party strife unmitigated.
Bagehot, Eng. Const. (Boston ed.), p. 305.

catastrophism (ka-tas′trọ̄-fizm), *n.* [< *catastrophe* + *-ism*; = F. *catastrophisme*.] The theoretical view of geological events which has as its essential basis the idea of a succession of catastrophes: the opposite of *uniformitarianism*. See *catastrophe*, 3, and *cataclysm*, 2.

I find three, more or less contradictory, systems of geologic thought, each of which might fairly enough claim these appellations, standing side by side in Britain. I shall call one of them *Catastrophism*, another Uniformitarianism, the third Evolutionism. By *Catastrophism*, I mean any form of geological speculation which, in order to account for the phenomena of geology, supposes the operation of forces different in their nature, or immeasurably different in power, from those which we at present see in action in the universe.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 229.

catastrophist (ka̤-tas′trọ̄-fist), *n.* [< *catastrophe* + *-ist*.] One who believes in catastrophism; a cataclysmist. The term is used in geology by writers on theoretical dynamic geology as the opposite of *uniformitarian*, that is, of one who considers that geological causes now in action are, and have been, essentially the same from the beginning. The catastrophist maintains that there have been catastrophes, or sudden violent changes in the order of nature, such, for instance, as would cause the extermination of all forms of life upon the globe, or cover it with ice.

The *catastrophist* is affirmative, the uniformitarian is negative in his assertions.
Whewell.

For a generation after geologists had become uniformitarians in Geology, they remained *catastrophists* in Biology.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 17.

catastrophy† (ka̤-tas′trọ̄-fi), *n.* Obsolete spelling of *catastrophe*.

Catawba (ka̤-tâ′bä̤), *n.* 1. A variety of native grape, with red fruit, much cultivated in the middle United States, taking its name from the Catawba river in the Carolinas, where it was first raised.—2. The wine made from this grape. It is a light wine, of rich muscadine flavor, much used in the United States. Both still and sparkling Catawba wines are made.

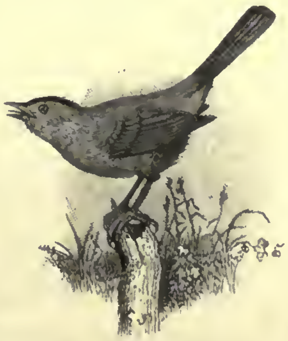
Very good in its way
Is the Verzenay,
Or the Sillery soft and creamy;
But *Catawba* wine
Has a taste more divine,
More dulcet, delicious, and dreamy.
Longfellow, Catawba Wine.

cat-back (kat′bak), *n.* *Naut.*, a small rope fastened to the hook of the cat-block to facilitate hooking into the ring of the anchor.

cat-beam† (kat′bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, the longest beam of a ship, and one of the principal ones.

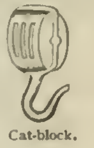
catbill (kat′-bil), *n.* A woodpecker. [North. Eng.]

cat-bird (kat′-bėrd), *n.* A well-known oscine passerine bird of North America, *Mimus carolinensis*, one of the mocking-thrushes, related to the mocking-bird. It is of a dark slate-color, with a black cap and a red vent, and is so called because its cry of alarm resembles the mewing of a cat. Its proper song is voluble, varied, and highly musical. It abounds in the shrubbery of the eastern United States, builds a coarse nest in bushes, lays from 4 to 6 dark-green eggs, and is migratory and insectivorous.


Cat-bird (*Mimus carolinensis*).

cat-blash (kat′blash), *n.* Anything thin or sloppy, as weak tea. [Prov. Eng.]

cat-block (kat′blok), *n.* [= D. Dan. *katblok*: see *cat*^{1} and *block*^{1}.] *Naut.*, a two- or three-fold block with an iron strap and large hook, used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head. See also cut under *cat-head*.


Cat-block.

cat-boat (kat′bōt), *n.* A boat having a cat-rig. In England cat-boats are known as *Una-boats*, probably from the name of the first cat-rigged boat used there.

The impudence with which a *cat-boat* will point into the wind's eye is simply marvellous.
Qualtrough, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 39.

catbrain (kat′brān), *n.* A kind of rough clay mixed with stone. [Prov. Eng.]

cat-brier (kat′brī″ėr), *n.* A name given in the United States to species of *Smilax*.

catcall (kat′kâl), *n.* [< *cat*^{1} + *call*^{1}.] A squeaking instrument used in playhouses to express disapprobation or weariness of the performance, or a sound made in imitation of the tone of this instrument.

The *cat-call* has struck a damp into generals and frightened heroes off the stage.
Addison, The Cat-Call.

He [play-writer] sees his branded name, with wild affright,
And hears again the *catcalls* of the night.
Crabbe.

catcall (kat′kâl), *v. t.* [< *catcall*, *n.*] To express disapprobation of by sounds produced by or like those of the catcall.

His cant, like Merry Andrew's noble vein,
Catcalls the sects to draw 'em in again.
Dryden, Prol. to Pilgrim, l. 40.

She had too much sense not to know that it was better to be hissed and *catcalled* by her daddy than by a whole sea of heads in the pit of Drury Lane theatre.
Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay.

cat-castle (kat′kȧs-l), *n.* In the military engineering of the middle ages, a kind of movable tower to cover the sappers as they advanced to a besieged place. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

catch^1 (kach), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caught* (obsolete or vulgar *catched*), ppr. *catching*. [< ME. *catchen*, *cachen*, *cacchen*, *kachen*, *kacchen* (also *kecchen*, > E. dial. *ketch*) (pret. *caught*, *cought*, *caughte*, *cauȝte*, *cahte*, *caȝte*, *kagte*, etc., rarely *cached*, *katched*, pp. *caught*, *caght*, *kauht*, *caht*, *caȝt*, etc., rarely *cached*, *cachet*) = D. *kaatsen* = MLG. *katzen*, play at tennis, < OF. *cacher*, *cachier*, *cacier* (Picard), reg. assibilated *chacier*, F. *chasser* (> E. *chase*^{1}, q. v.) = Pr. *cassar* = OSp. *cabzar*, Sp. *cazar* = Pg. *caçar* = It. *cacciare*, chase, hunt, < ML. **captiare* (for which only *caciare* is found), an extended form of L. *captare*, catch, catch at, chase, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take: see *capable*, *captive*, etc. Cf. *chase*^{1}, a doublet of *catch*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To chase; drive; hunt.

Ase thet hote weter [hot water] *cacheth* thane hond [hound] out of the kechene [kitchen].
Ancren Riwle, p. 171.

Likes nan of thaim my play
Bot alle thar *kache* [var. *chasse*] me away.
Eng. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 151.

As thow seest in the sauter in psalme one or tweyne,
How contricioun is commended; for it *caccheth* awey synne.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 178.

Nowe kyngis, to *cache* all care away
Sen ȝe ar comen oute of youre kytht,
Loke noght ye legge agayne oure lay,
Uppon peyne to lose both lyme and litht.
York Plays, p. 131.

2†. To approach; go to seek speech with.

The knyghte coueride on his knees with a kaunt herte,
And *caughte* his Creatoure that comfurthes us alle.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2195.

3†. To reach; arrive at.

The comely coste of Normandye they *cachene* fulle evene,
And blythely at Barflete theis bolde are arryfede,
And fyndys a flete there of frendez ynewe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 834.

4. To reach in pursuit or by special effort, as a moving object or one about to move; come up to: as, I *caught* my friend on the road, or just starting; to *catch* the train.—5. To lay hold of; grasp; seize; take: as, to *catch* a sword by the handle.

William curteali *cauȝt* the quen of hire palfray.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4302.

The mild hind
Makes speed to *catch* the tiger.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Ready to *catch* each other by the throat.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Giving my book to my servant when I measured, a young man *caught* it out of his hand and ran away with it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 113.

Specifically—6. To intercept and seize (something approaching or passing, especially in the air): as, to *catch* a ball.—**7.** To take captive, as in a snare or trap; take with a lure or bait; insnare; entrap: as, to *catch* mice or birds; to *catch* fish: often used figuratively in this sense.

> Vn-to my discipillis will I go agayne,
> Kyndely to comforte tham
> That *kacchid* are in care. *York Plays*, p. 243.

> They send unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. Mark xii. 13.

> I did eat a dish of mackarel, newly *catched*, for my breakfast. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 77.

> This North American species [*Drosera filiformis*] . . . *catches*, according to Mrs. Treat, an extraordinary number of small and large insects.
> *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 281.

8. To seize after pursuit or search; apprehend; arrest: as, to *catch* a thief or a runaway horse.

> This year, I hope, my friends, I shall 'scape prison,
> For all your cares to *catch* me.
> *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iv. 3.

9. To get; obtain; gain possession of; acquire.

> Therfore, lady, & it like you, lighten your chere;
> Comford you kyndly, *kacches* sum rest.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3303.

> No couert migt thei *kacche*, the cuntre was so playne.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2217.

> This Kingdome was diuersly rent, euery one *catching* so much as his might could bestow on his ambition.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 281.

> Torment myself to *catch* the English crown.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

10. To seize upon by attraction or impression; take and fix the attention of; hence, to gain influence over; captivate.

> You think you have *caught* me, lady; you think I melt now, like a dish of May-butter, and run all into brine and passion. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

> The soothing arts that *catch* the fair. *Dryden.*

> The fluency and the personal advantages of the young orator instantly *caught* the ear and the eye of his audience. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

> The gross and carnal temper in man is far more easily *caught* by power than by love.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 60.

11. To seize or apprehend by the senses or the intellect: as, to *catch* sight of something.

> In an yll tyme
> *Kaughtst* thou in that craft cunnyng of happes.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1087.

> Cleopatra, *catching* but the least noise of this, dies instantly. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

> I *caught* a glimpse of his face. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

> Men remark figure: women always *catch* the expression. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 338.

12. To get; receive.

> He that *cacchith* to him an yuel name,
> It is to him a foule fame.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

> Fight closer, or, good faith, you'll *catch* a blow.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> The Church of Carnac by the strand
> *Catches* the westering sun's last fires.
> *M. Arnold*, Stanzas from Carnac.

13. To be affected or influenced by; become affected by or infected with; take: as, to *catch* cold or the measles; to *catch* fire.

> A man takes mercury, goes out of doors and *catches* cold.
> *J. S. Mill*, Logic, iii. 5.

14. To entangle with or entrap in: as, she *caught* the fringe of her shawl on the door-knob.—**15.** To seize upon or attack; fasten upon; become communicated to: as, the fire *caught* the adjoining buildings.—**16.** To come on suddenly, unexpectedly, or accidentally: as, they were *caught* in the act.

> We shall *catch* them at their sport;
> And our sudden coming there
> Will double all their mirth and chere.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 953.

Catch me! (catch him! catch her!) an emphatic phrase meaning that there is no likelihood or possibility of one's doing something suggested: as, Will you lend him the money? *Catch me!* [Colloq.]—**Catch the ten,** a game of cards common in Scotland, so named from the desirability of catching the ten of trumps, which counts 10 and can be taken by any honor-card. The game resembles whist, except that the knave counts 11, the ace 4, the king 3, and the queen 2; it is played with 36 cards, all below the six-spot being thrown out, and 100 points make game.—**First catch your hare,** a direction occurring in later editions of the well-known cookery-book attributed to Mrs. Glasse, and used as an aphorism to the effect that, before disposing of a thing, you ought to make sure of the possession of it. In reality the saying arose from a misprint, *catch* being an error for *case*, in the sense of to skin. Properly, therefore, the direction is, "First *case* (skin) your hare," etc. See *case*^{2}, *v. t.*—**To catch a crab.** See *crab*^{1}.—**To catch a Tatar.** See *Tatar.*—**To catch hold of,** to take or lay hold of.—**To catch it,** to get a scolding, a beating, or other unpleasant treatment or experience. [Colloq.]

> We *caught it*, though, on reaching the Bay of Biscay, for we came in for the roll left by a big Atlantic storm.
> *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 2.

To catch leave†, to take leave.

> Redeli as swithe
> Ful curteisle of the couherde he *cacces* his *leue*.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 353.

> Thanne seig thei no socour but sunder thanne thei moste;
> With clipping & kessing thei *kaugt* here *leue*.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1053.

To catch one a blow, to inflict a blow on one. [Colloq.]—**To catch one on the hip,** to get the advantage of one; get one under one's power. See *hip*^{1}.—**To catch out,** in *base-ball*, *cricket*, and similar games, to put (the striker) out by catching a batted ball before it has touched the ground. See *base-ball.*—**To catch up.** (*a*) To take up suddenly; snatch up.

> I *caught up* a little garden-girl, . . . put a napkin in her hand, and made her my butler.
> *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, I. vii.

(*b*) To lift or raise to a higher elevation.

> I knew a man . . . *caught up* to the third heaven.
> 2 Cor. xii. 2.

> Her child was *caught up* unto God, and to his throne.
> Rev. xii. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take hold with the hand or hands; grasp. Specifically—**2.** To act as catcher in the game of base-ball.—**3.** To acquire possession.

> Have is have, however men do *catch*.
> *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1.

4. To be entangled or impeded; become fixed; remain fast: as, his clothes *caught* in the briers; the lock *catches*.

> Don't open your mouth as wide as that, young man, or it'll *catch* so and not shut again some day.
> *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 16.

> The little island has such a celebrity in travel and romance, that I feel my pen *catching* in the tatters of a threadbare theme. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

5. To take proper hold so as to act: as, the bolt does not *catch*.—**6.** To be communicable or infectious; spread by or as if by infection.

> Does the sedition *catch* from man to man,
> And run among their ranks? *Addison*, Cato, ii. 6.

> His eloquence *caught* like a flame,
> From zone to zone of the world.
> *Tennyson*, Dead Prophet.

7. To endeavor to lay hold of; be eager to get, use, or adopt: with *at*.

> Saucy lictors
> Will *catch at* us, like strumpets.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

> Now, like those that are sinking, they *catch* round *at* that which is likeliest to hold them up.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

> He can receive no pleasure from a casual glimpse of Nature, but must *catch at* it as an object of instruction.
> *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Catch as catch can, in *wrestling*, to grapple in any ordinary and legitimate manner.—**To catch on,** to apprehend; understand. [Slang, U. S.]—**To catch up,** to get to the same point (in place or in work); get even or abreast, usually by special effort, as in a race, a journey, study, etc.: absolute, or with *with*.

catch^{1} (kach), *n.* [< *catch*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *chase*^{1}, *n.*] **1†.** The act of catching or seizing; seizure.

> She would faine the *catch* of Strephon flie.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Specifically—**2.** In *base-ball* and similar games, the catching and holding of a batted or thrown ball before it touches the ground.—**3.** Anything that seizes or takes hold, that checks motion or the like, as a hook, a ratchet, a pawl, a spring-bolt for a door or lid, or any other contrivance employed in machinery for the purpose of stopping or checking certain movements.—**4.** A choking or stoppage of the breath.

> Heard the deep *catches* of his labouring breath.
> *Macmillan's Mag.*

5. The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to catch, or of watching an opportunity to seize. [Archaic.]

> Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action.
> *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

6. Anything caught; especially, a prize or booty; something valuable or desirable obtained or to be obtained; a gain or an advantage; often, colloquially, one desirable as a husband or wife on account of wealth or position.

> Hector shall have a great *catch* if he knock out either of your brains. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

> She entered freely into the state of her affairs, asked his advice upon money matters, and fully proved to his satisfaction that, independent of her beauty, she would be a much greater *catch* than Frau Vandersloosh.
> *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. xx.

Specifically—**7.** In *fishing*, the quantity of fish taken: as, the *catch* on the Banks during the season.

> In order to arrive at a measure of the increase or decrease of the shad fisheries of the Atlantic coast rivers, it is necessary to compare the aggregate *catch* in the principal rivers. *Science*, VI., No. 145, Supp.

8. A snatch; a short interval of action.

> It has been writ by *catches*. *Locke.*

9. A hold; a grasp; a grip.—**10†.** A slight or partial recollection.

> We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection.
> *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

11. A trick; something by which one may be entrapped.

> To [too] Kynde, ne to Kepyng, and warre Knavis *cacches*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

12. In *music*, originally, an unaccompanied round for three or more voices, written as a continuous melody, not in score. Later, a round the words of which were so selected that it was possible, either by means of the pronunciation or by the interweaving of the words and phrases, to give to the different voices or parts ludicrous effects. *Grove.*

> Shall we rouse the night-owl in a *catch* that will draw three souls out of one weaver? *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

catch^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ketch*^{2}.

> The fleete did sail, about 103 in all, besides small *catches*.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 25, 1665.

catchable (kach'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *catch*^{1} + *-able.*] Capable of being caught.

> The eagerness of a knave maketh him often as *catchable* as the ignorance of a fool. *Lord Halifax.*

catch-all (kach'âl), *n.* [< *catch*^{1} + obj. *all.*] **1.** Something used as a general receptacle for odds and ends, as a table, bureau, chest, etc.; especially, a basket or bag provided for the purpose. [Colloq.]—**2.** A tool for recovering broken tools from a boring.

catch-bar (kach'bär), *n.* A bar which depresses the jacks of a knitting-machine.

catch-basin (kach'bā″sn), *n.* **1.** A reservoir placed at the point of discharge of a pipe into a sewer, to retain matter which would not pass readily through the sewer. Such basins are arranged so that they can be emptied as often as is necessary.—**2.** A reservoir, especially for catching and retaining surface-drainage over large areas.

> It may fairly be questioned . . . whether any extension of forests, or system of *catch-basins* or reservoirs, could possibly retain or mitigate to any considerable extent such general and overwhelming floods.
> *Science*, III. 372.

catch-bolt (kach'bōlt), *n.* A door-bolt which is pressed backward as the door closes, but when the door is shut springs forward into a socket in the jamb.

catch-club (kach'klub), *n.* A club or society formed for singing catches, etc.

catch-drain (kach'drān), *n.* **1.** A drain along the side of a canal or other conduit to catch the surplus water.—**2.** A drain running along sloping ground to catch and convey the water flowing over the surface. When a meadow is of considerable extent, and has an abrupt descent, the water is often stopped at intervals by catch-drains, so as to spread it over the adjoining surface.

catcher (kach'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *cachere*, a hunter; < *catch* + *-er*^{1}. Cf. *chaser*^{1}.] **1†.** A chaser; a hunter.

> Then thise *cacheres* that couthe cowpled hor houndeȝ.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1139.

2. One who catches; that which catches, or in which anything is caught.

> That great *catcher* and devourer of souls.
> *South*, Sermons, x.

Specifically—(*a*) In *base-ball* and similar games, the player who stands behind the bat or home-base to catch the ball when pitched. See *base-ball.* (*b*) In *mining:* (1) An arrangement to prevent overwinding, or raising the cage too high as it comes out of the shaft. Also, in Leicestershire, England, the equivalent of *cage-shuts* (which see). (2) In general, any arrangement at the mouth of the shaft, or on the pump, by means of which accidents may be prevented in case a part of the machinery gives way. (*c*) *pl.* In *ornith.*, the raptorial birds, or birds of prey: a term translating *Captantes*, one of the names of the order.

3†. One who sings catches.

> But where be my *catchers?* Come, a round, and so let us drink. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, iv.

catcherel†, *n.* [ME. *cacherel* (ML. reflex *cacharellus*), < *cachen*, *catchen*, catch, + term. *-erel*, as in *cockerel.* Cf. *catchpoll.*] A catchpoll. *Wright.*

catch-feeder (kach'fē″dėr), *n.* A ditch for irrigation.

catch-fly (kach'flī), *n.* The popular name of species of plants belonging to the genus *Silene*, and of *Lychnis Viscaria*, given on account of their glutinous stems, which sometimes retain small insects. The sleepy catch-fly is *Silene antirrhina.*

catch-hook (kach'hůk), *n.* An iron bar with a hinged tongue, used in hauling large iron pipes. The hinged end is pushed into the bore of the pipe, and the tongue jams and is firmly held against its inner surface when the bar is pulled.

catching (kach'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *catch*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** Communicating, or liable to be communicated, by contagion; infectious.

'Tis time to give them physic, their diseases
Are grown so *catching*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3.

Your words are a grenadier's march to my heart! I believe courage must be *catching!* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

2. Captivating; charming; attracting: as, a *catching* melody; a *catching* manner.

That Rhetorick is best which is most seasonable and most *catching*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 95.

3†. Acquisitive; greedy.

Thei made be brought Iueilis and alle othir richesse, and yaf it to hym to se whedir he wolde be coueitouse and *cacchynge*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

catching-bargain (kach'ing-bär"gạn), *n.* In *law*, a bargain made with the heir apparent or expectant of a succession for the purchase of his expectancy at an inadequate price.

catch-land (kach'land), *n.* Formerly, in England, land the tithes of which for any year fell to the minister who first claimed them for that year, because it was not known to which of two parishes the land belonged.

catch-line (kach'līn), *n.* In *printing*, a short line of small-sized type between two longer lines of larger displayed type.

catch-match (kach'mach), *n.* An agreement concluded hastily, so that one party is taken at a disadvantage.

catch-meadow (kach'med"ō), *n.* A meadow which is irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the declivity of a hill.

catchment (kach'mẹnt), *n.* [< *catch*^{1} + *-ment.*] Drainage: rarely used except in the following phrases.—**Area of catchment,** among hydraulic engineers, the area the rainfall or drainage of which is to be made available for furnishing water at a desired point.—**Catchment-basin.** Same as *drainage-basin.*—**Catchment-basin map,** a map on which the water-shed limiting the whole of each subdivision of any river-system is accurately laid down, so that the position and acreage of any particular area of catchment may be determined from it.

cat-chop (kat'chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembrianthemum felinum*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

catchpenny (kach'pen"i), *n.* and *a.* [< *catch*^{1} + obj. *penny.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *catchpennies* (-iz). Something of little value, adapted to attract popular attention and thus secure a quick sale; anything externally attractive, made merely to sell.

You know already by the title, that it is no more than a *catch-penny*. *Goldsmith*, Letter to Rev. Henry Goldsmith.

The whole affair is a manifest *catchpenny*. *Hawthorne*, Main Street.

II. *a.* Made or got up to gain money; put forth merely to sell: as, a *catchpenny* pamphlet.

I call this the popular or utilitarian aspect, because it belongs to the *catchpenny* theory of human life according to which the value of a thing is just as much as it will bring. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 106.

catchpole^1, *n.* See *catchpoll.*

catchpole^2 (kach'pōl), *n.* [< *catch*^{1} (attrib.) + *pole*^{1}.] An implement formerly used for seizing and securing a man who would otherwise be out of reach. It was carried by foot-soldiers in combats with horsemen, and later by civil officers in apprehending criminals. The head, made of light metal bars, was provided with strong springs, so arranged as to hold firmly anything, as the neck or a limb of one pursued, over which it was forced.

catchpole^3 (kach'pōl), *n.* [Sc., also *catchpule*, *cachepole*, < D. *kaatsspel*, tennis (cf. *kaatsbal*, tennis-ball), < *kaats*, chase (= E. *chase*^{1}, *catch*^{1}), + *spel*, game.] The game of tennis. [Scotch.]

catchpoll (kach'pōl), *n.* [Also *catchpole*, early mod. E. *catchpol*, < ME. *catchepoll*, *cachepol*, a bailiff, earlier a tax-gatherer, < OF. **cacipol*, *chacipol*, *chacepol*, *chassipol* (ML. reflex *cachepolus*, *cacepollus*, *chacipollus*, *cacipulcus*), also **chacipolier*, *chassipoier*, a tax-gatherer (cf. *chassipoleric*, defined as a tribute paid by vassals to their lord for the privilege of asylum in his castle in time of war, ML. *chacipoleria*, the office and emoluments of a tax-gatherer); of uncertain formation, appar. < *cacier*, *cacher* (> ME. *cachen*, E. *catch*^{1}), *chacier* (> ME. *chacen*, E. *chase*^{1}), in the sense of 'catch, take,' or 'chase, hunt,' + **pol*, of uncertain meaning. Usually explained as *catch*^{1} + obj. *poll*, the head; but the earliest sense known is 'tax-gatherer,' and *poll* as associated with 'tax' does not seem to occur in ME., and it is not found in any sense in OF. or ML. The W. *ceisbwl*, a bailiff, catchpoll, is prob. an accom. of the E. word. Cf. ME. *cacherel*, equiv. to *cachepol.*] 1†. A tax-gatherer.

Mathens, thet wes *cachepol* [in orig. AS. text *tollere*, toller], thene he iwende to god-spellere. *Old. Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 97.

Saul sente *catchepollis* [L. *lictores*] for to take David. *Wyclif*, 1 Ki. xix. 20.

2. A sheriff's officer, bailiff, constable, or other person whose duty is to make arrests.

Quikliche cam a *cacchepol* and craked a-two here legges. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 76.

Let not thy scores come robbe thy needy purse,
Make not the *catchpol* rich by thine arrest.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas, p. 67. (*Arber.*)

There shall be two Serjeants at Mace, of whom the first named serjeant at mace shall execute all writs, mandates, processes and such like within the said borough and liberties of the same, and shall be called the *Catchpole*, according to the name anciently given in that place to the same officer. *Municip. Corp. Reports*, 1835, p. 2651.

catchup, ketchup (kach'up, kech'up), *n.* [< E. Ind. *kitjap.*] A name common to several kinds of sauce much used with meat, fish, toasted cheese, etc. Also written *catsup*, *katsup.*—**Mushroom catchup,** a sauce made from the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, by breaking the fungi into small pieces and mixing with salt, which has the effect of reducing the whole mass to an almost liquid state. It is then strained, spiced, and boiled.—**Tomato catchup,** a sauce made from tomatoes by a similar process.—**Walnut catchup,** a sauce made from unripe walnuts before the shell is hardened. They are beaten to a pulp, and the juice is separated by straining; salt, vinegar, and spices are added, and the whole is boiled.

catchwater (kach'wâ"tėr), *n.* [< *catch*^{1} + obj. *water.*] Same as *catchwork.*

catchweed (kach'wēd), *n.* [< *catch*^{1} + *weed*^{1}.] A weed which readily catches hold of what comes in contact with it; cleavers.

catchweight (kach'wāt), *n.* [< *catch*^{1} + *weight:* that is, the weight one has at the moment.] In *horse-racing*, a weight left to the option of the owner of a horse, who naturally puts up the lightest weight possible.

catchweight (kach'wāt), *adv.* [< *catchweight*, *n.*] In *horse-racing*, without being handicapped: as, to ride *catchweight*.

Come, I'll make this a match, if you like: you shall ride *catchweight*, which will be about 11 st. 7 lb. *Lawrence.*

catchword (kach'wėrd), *n.* [< *catch*^{1} + *word.*] 1. In *old writing* and *printing*, a word of the text standing by itself in the right-hand corner of the bottom of a page, the same as the first word of the next page, to mark the connection or proper sequence. In old manuscript books a catchword was at first inserted only at the end of a sheet or quire (that is, the quantity folded together); in printing it was the practice until the nineteenth century to insert one at the foot of every page.

Catch-words to connect the quires date back to the 12th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 144.

2. In the *drama*, the last word of a speaker, which serves to remind the one who is to follow him of what he is to say; a cue.—3. A word caught up and repeated for effect; a taking word or phrase used as a partizan cry or shibboleth: as, the *catchword* of a political party.

The *catch-words* which thrilled our forefathers with emotion on one side or the other fall with hardly any meaning on our ears. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, v.

Liberty, fraternity, equality, are as much as ever the party *catch-words*. *Quarterly Rev.*

catchwork (kach'wėrk), *n.* [< *catch*^{1} + *work.*] An artificial watercourse or series of watercourses for irrigating such lands as lie on the declivities of hills; a catch-drain. Also called *catchwater*.

cate (kāt), *n.* [By apheresis from *acate*, q. v.] An article of food; a viand; more particularly, rich, luxurious, or dainty food; a delicacy; a dainty: a later form of *acate:* most commonly used in the plural. [Archaic or poetic.]

I had rather live
With cheese and garlic in a windmill, far,
Than feed on *cates*, and have him talk to me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Christmas pye, which . . . is a kind of consecrated *cate*. *Tatler*, No. 255.

Not the ale, nor any other *cates* which poor Elspeth's stores afforded, could prevail on the Sub-Prior to break his fast. *Scott*, Monastery, I. 118.

That day a feast had been
Held in high hall, and many a viand left,
And many a costly *cate*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

catechetic (kat-ẹ-ket'ik), *a.* [= F. *catéchétique*, < Gr. κατηχητικός, < κατηχητής, an instructor, < κατηχεῖν, instruct, teach by word of mouth: see *catechize.*] Consisting of question and answer: applied to a method of teaching by means of questions put by the teacher and answered by the pupil, whether the questions are addressed to the understanding, as by Socrates in his dialogical method, or to the memory.

catechetical (kat-ẹ-ket'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *catechetic*.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing. *Addison*, Spectator.

Catechetical schools, schools established in the early church for the instruction of catechumens.

catechetically (kat-ẹ-ket'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a catechetical manner; by question and answer.

catechetics (kat-ẹ-ket'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *catechetic:* see *-ics.*] The art or practice of teaching by means of question and answer. See *catechetic.*

catechin, catechine (kat'e-chin), *n.* [< *catechu* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] A principle ($C_{19}H_{18}O_8$) extracted from catechu, having a snow-white silky appearance, and crystallizing in fine needles. Also called *catechuic acid* and *catechuin*.

catechisation, catechise, etc. See *catechization*, etc.

catechism (kat'ẹ-kizm), *n.* [= F. *catéchisme* = Sp. *catecismo*, *catequismo* = Pg. *catechismo* = It. *catechismo*, *catecismo* = D. *catechismus* = G. *katechismus* = Dan. *katekismus* (cf. Sw. *kateches*), < LL. *catechismus*, < Gr. *κατηχισμός, < κατηχίζειν, catechize: see *catechize.*] 1. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, particularly in the principles of religion.—2. An elementary book containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but especially in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers, and sometimes with notes, explanations, and references to authorities. The following are the principal authoritative church catechisms: The *Lutheran*, prepared by Luther (1529), still in general use in the German Protestant churches; the *Genevan*, prepared by Calvin (1536); the *Heidelberg*, published at Heidelberg (1563), and still a recognized doctrinal standard in the Reformed (Dutch) Church; the *Anglican* (1549–1604), contained in the Book of Common Prayer and directed by rubric to be taught systematically to children; the *Westminster Assembly's*, in two forms, Shorter and Larger Catechisms (1647), in use in the Presbyterian and to some extent in Congregational churches; the *Methodist* (United States, 1852), in three forms. The *Tridentine* catechism (1566) is a statement of doctrines prepared in obedience to a decree of the Council of Trent, and is of high though not absolute authority in the Roman Catholic Church, but is not intended for use in the instruction of children. The *Cracovian* and *Racovian* catechisms (1574, 1605) are Polish in origin and Socinian in doctrine. Numerous other catechisms have been prepared by individuals, but they possess no ecclesiastical authority.

catechismal (kat-ẹ-kiz'mạl), *a.* [< *catechism* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or in the style of a catechism; interrogatory; catechizing; catechetical.

Children hate to be bothered with questions, . . . and yet how we bore them with *catechismal* demands. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 124.

catechist (kat'ẹ-kist), *n.* [= F. *catéchiste* = Sp. *catequista* = Pg. It. *catechista*, < LL. *catechista*, < Gr. *κατηχιστής, < κατηχίζειν, catechize: see *catechize.*] One who instructs orally, or by question and answer; a catechizer; specifically, one appointed to instruct catechumens in the principles of religion as a preparation for baptism. This was a special function in the early church, as it has also been to some extent in later times; but catechists have never constituted a distinct ecclesiastical order.

The word *Catechist* implied . . . a function, not a class. *Smith*, Dict. Christ. Antiq.

In the absence of the regular clergyman the *catechist* conducts the service [at Godhavn, Greenland]. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp., 1876, p. 54.

catechistic, catechistical (kat-ē-kis'tik, -ti-kạl), *a.* [< *catechist* + *-ic*, *-ical.* Cf. F. *catéchétique* = Sp. *catequistico* = Pg. It. *catechistico.*] Pertaining to a catechist or a catechism; of a catechizing character.

Some of them are in the *catechistical* method. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 2.

catechistically (kat-ē-kis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a catechistic manner; by question and answer.

catechization (kat"ẹ-ki-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *catechize* + *-ation;* = F. *catéchisation* = Pg. *catechização* = G. *katechisation.*] The act of catechizing; examination by questioning. Also spelled *catechisation*.

The *catechisation* of the man born blind. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

catechize (kat'ẹ-kīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catechized*, ppr. *catechizing*. [= F. *catéchiser* = Pr. *cathezizar* = Sp. *catequizar* = Pg. *catechizar* = It. *catechizzare* = D. *catechiseren* = G. *katechisieren* = Dan. *katekisere*, < LL. *catechizare*, catechize, < Gr. κατηχίζειν, catechize, a later extended form of κατηχεῖν, catechize, instruct, teach by word of mouth, particularly in religion, also resound, < κατά, down, + ἠχεῖν, sound; cf. ἠχή, a sound, ἠχώ, echo, > E. *echo.*] 1. To instruct orally by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections; specifically, so to instruct on points of Christian doctrine.

Catechize gross ignorance. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 59.

2. To question; interrogate, especially in a minute or impertinent manner; examine or try by questions.

I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet
And *catechised* in every street. *Swift.*

Also spelled *catechise.*

catechize†, *n.* [< *catechize*, *v.* Cf. *catechism.*] A catechism. [Colloq.]

They are carefull to instruct their children, that so when I come they might be ready to answer their *Catechize.*
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 27.

catechizer (kat′ẹ-kī-zėr), *n.* One who catechizes; one who instructs by question and answer, particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion. Also spelled *catechiser.*

catechu (kat′e-chö), *n.* [NL. *catechu*, Sp. *catecu*, F. *cachou*, etc. (cf. *cutch*); of E. Ind. origin. Cf. Hind. *katthā*, catechu.] A name common to several astringent extracts prepared from the wood, bark, and fruit of various plants. The true catechu, or cutch, of commerce is a dark-brown, hard, and brittle substance, extracted by decoction and evaporation from the wood of *Acacia Catechu* and *A. suma*, East Indian trees. It is one of the best astringents to be found in the materia medica, and is largely used in tanning, calico-printing, etc. *Pale* or *gambier catechu* is obtained from a rubiaceous climber, *Uncaria gambier* (see *gambier*). A kind of catechu is also made from the nut of the betel-palm, *Areca Catechu*, but it is not an article of commerce. An artificial catechu, serviceable in dyeing, is obtainable from mahogany and similar woods. Also *cashoo.*

catechuic (kat-e-chö′ik), *a.* [< *catechu* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from catechu.—**Catechuic acid.** Same as *catechin.*

catechuin (kat-e-chö′in), *n.* [< *catechu* + *-in*^{2}.] Same as *catechin.*

catechumen (kat-ẹ-kū′men), *n.* [(Cf. ME. *catecumeling*, simulating *cumeling*, a comer) = F. *catéchumène* = Sp. *catecúmeno* = Pg. *catechumeno* = It. *catecumeno*, < LL. *catechumenus*, < Gr. *κατηχούμενος*, one instructed, ppr. pass. of *κατηχεῖν*, instruct: see *catechize.*] 1. One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity; a neophyte. In the primitive church catechumens were the children of believing parents, or Jews or pagans not fully initiated in the principles of the Christian religion. They were admitted to this state by the imposition of hands and the sign of the cross, were divided into two or more classes, and in public worship were dismissed or retired to an outer court of the church before the liturgical or communion service.

The heavens open, too, upon us; and the Holy Ghost descends, to sanctify the waters, and to hallow the *catechumen.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 98.

The prayers of the church did not begin, in St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed. *Stillingfleet.*

Of these *Catechumens* there were two kinds, the Auditores, who had merely expressed a wish to become Christians, and the Competentes, who were thought worthy of holy Baptism. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 209.

2. Figuratively, one who is beginning to acquire a knowledge of any doctrines or principles.

The same language is still held to the *catechumens* in Jacobitism. *Bolingbroke*, To Windham.

catechumenal (kat-ẹ-kū′me-nal), *a.* [< *catechumen* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a catechumen.

He had laid aside his white *catechumenal* robes.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. liv.

catechumenate (kat-ẹ-kū′me-nāt), *n.* [< *catechumen* + *-ate*^{3}; = F. *catéchuménat* = Sp. *catecumenado* = Pg. *catechumenado*, *-nato.*] The state or condition of a catechumen.

catechumenical (kat″ē-kū-men′i-kal), *a.* [< *catechumen* + *-ical.* Cf. Sp. *catecuménico.*] Belonging to catechumens; catechumenal.

catechumenist† (kat-ẹ-kū′me-nist), *n.* [< *catechumen* + *-ist.*] A catechumen. *Bp. Morton.*

categorem (kat′ẹ-gor-em), *n.* [= F. *catégorème* = Sp. *categoremo*, < Gr. *κατηγόρημα*, a predicate, < *κατεγορεῖν*, predicate, assert: see *category.*] Originally, a predicate; in *logic*—(*a*) as used by the Stoics, a term which can be made the subject, or more especially the predicate, of a proposition; (*b*) as used by the Peripatetics, the thing corresponding to a category.

categorema (kat-ẹ-gọ-rē′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *categoremata* (-ma-tạ̈). Same as *categorem.*

categorematic (kat-ẹ-gor-ẹ-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catégorématique* = Sp. *categorematico*, < Gr. *κατηγόρημα(τ-)*, a predicate: see *categorem.*] I. *a.* Conveying a whole term, that is, either the subject or the predicate of a proposition, in a single word. Sometimes incorrectly written *categorcumatic* or *cathegreumatic.*

It is not every word that is *categorematic*, that is, capable of being employed by itself as a term.
Whately, Logic, II. i. § 3.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a word which is capable of being employed by itself as a term.

categorematical (kat-ẹ-gor-ẹ-mat′i-kal), *a.* Same as *categorematic.*

categorematically (kat-ẹ-gor-ẹ-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a categorematic manner; as a categorematic.

categorical (kat-ẹ-gor′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catégorique* = Sp. *categórico* = Pg. It. *categorico*, < LL. *categoricus*, < Gr. *κατηγορικός*, < *κατηγορία*, a category: see *category* and *-ic*, *-ical.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a category or the categories: opposed to *transcendental.*—2. Stated unconditionally; not limited to a hypothetical state of things: as, a *categorical* proposition (that is, a simple, unconditional proposition).—3. Applicable to the actual circumstances; stating the fact; pertinent; positive; precise; clear: as, a *categorical* answer (that is, an answer that clearly meets the question).—**Categorical imperative,** the unconditional command of conscience.—**Categorical syllogism,** a syllogism containing only categorical propositions.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a proposition which affirms a thing absolutely and without any hypothesis. Categoricals are subdivided into *pure* and *modal.* A *pure* categorical asserts unconditionally and unreservedly: as, I live; man is mortal. A *modal* categorical asserts with a qualification: as, the wisest man may possibly be mistaken; a prejudiced historian will probably misrepresent facts.

categorically (kat-ẹ-gor′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a categorical manner; absolutely; directly; expressly; positively: as, to affirm *categorically.*

categoricalness (kat-ẹ-gor′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being categorical, positive, or absolute.

categorist (kat′ẹ-gọ-rist), *n.* [< *category* + *-ist.*] One who classifies or arranges in categories. *Emerson.*

categorization (kat-ē-gor-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *categorize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of placing in a category or list; a classification. [Rare.]

categorize (kat′ẹ-gọ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *categorized*, ppr. *categorizing.* [< *category* + *-ize*; = F. *catégoriser.*] To place in a category or list; classify. [Rare.]

category (kat′ẹ-gọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *categories* (-riz). [= F. *catégorie* = Sp. *categoría* = Pg. It. *categoria*, < LL. *categoria*, < Gr. *κατηγορία*, an accusation, charge, later also a predicate or predicable, usually, in Aristotle and later writers, a category, predicament, head of predicables, < *κατηγορεῖν*, accuse, declare, assert, predicate, < *κατά*, against, + *ἀγορεύειν*, declaim, address an assembly, < *ἀγορά*, an assembly: see *agora.*] 1. In *logic*, a highest notion, especially one derived from the logical analysis of the forms of proposition. The word was introduced by Aristotle, who applies it to his ten predicaments, things said, or summa genera, viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, where, when, posture or relative position of parts, habit or state. These are derived from such an analysis of the proposition as could be made before the developed study of grammar. The *categories* or highest intellectual concepts of Kant are: *categories of quantity*—unity, plurality, totality; *categories of quality*—reality, negation, limit between these; *categories of relation*—substance and accident, cause and effect, action and reaction; *categories of modality*—possibility, impossibility, actuality, non-actuality, necessity, non-necessity. Modern formal logic furnishes this list: (1) qualities, or singular characters; (2) simple relations, or dual characters; (3) complex relations, or plural characters. Many lists of categories have been given not founded on formal logic.

The *categories*, or forms and conditions of human understanding, though doubtless innate in the naturalist's sense of the term, that is inherited, are only the ways and facilities of the higher exercise of the faculty of reflection.
C. Wright.

The *categories* are not instruments which the mind uses, but elements in a whole, or the stages in a complex process, which in its unity the mind is. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 157.

2. A summum genus, or widest class.—3. Any very wide and distinctive class; any comprehensive division or class of persons or things.

Shakespeare is as much out of the *category* of eminent authors as he is out of the crowd. *Emerson*, Shakespeare.

catel†, *n.* Middle English form of *cattle.*

catelectrode (kat-ẹ-lek′trōd), *n.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, + *electrode.*] Faraday's name for the negative electrode or cathode of a voltaic battery. See *cathode* and *electrode.*

catelectrotonic (kat-ẹ-lek-trọ-ton′ik), *a.* [< *catelectrotonus* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting catelectrotonus.

catelectrotonus (kat″ẹ-lek-trot′ọ-nus), *n.* [< *cat*(*hode*) + *electrotonus.*] The changed physical and physiological condition in the neighborhood of the cathode when a constant electrical current is passed through a piece of nerve or muscle. Also *cathelectrotonus.* See *electrotonus.*

catena (ka-tē′nạ̈), *n.*; pl. *catenæ* (-nē). [L., a chain, > ult. E. *chain*, q. v.] 1. A chain; a connected series of notions, arguments, or objects generally; a series of which each part or member has a close connection, like that of a link, with the preceding and following parts.

We possess therefore a *catena* of evidence reaching back continuously from the date of the Moabite stone to that of the stone tables of the law.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 139.

That great poem of aphoristic epigrams, the Essay on Man, that has never, perhaps, in any language been equalled as a *catena* of pithy wit and philosophic quotability. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 287.

2. A methodized series of selections from different authors to elucidate a doctrine or a system of doctrines; specifically, such a set of quotations from the church fathers to assist in the study of Christian dogmatics or biblical exegesis: as, the *Catena* Aurea of St. Thomas Aquinas.—3. An Italian measure of length, a chain, equal in Naples to 52.07 feet, and in Palermo to 26.09 feet.

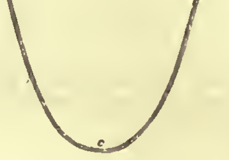
Catenaria (kat-ẹ-nā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of L. *catenarius*: see *catenary.*] The typical genus of *Catenariidæ.*

catenarian (kat-ẹ-nā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *catenary* + *-an.*] Same as *catenary.*

To say another word of the *catenarian* arch. . . . Its nature proves it to be in equilibrio in every point.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 416.

Catenariidæ (kat″ẹ-nā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catenaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Chilostomata* with zoœcium radicate, segmented, and each internode (except at a bifurcation) formed of a single zoœcium. Also *Catenicellidæ.*

catenary (kat′ẹ-nạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *catenarius*, < *catena*, a chain: see *chain.*] I. *a.* Relating to a chain; like a chain. Also *catenarian.*—**Catenary** or **catenarian curve,** in *geom.*, the curve of a perfectly flexible, inextensible, infinitely fine cord when at rest under the action of forces. The *common catenary* is what the catenary becomes when the forces are parallel and proportional to the length of the cord, as in the case of a heavy cord of uniform weight under the influence of gravitation. It is interesting on account of the light it throws on the theory of arches, and also by reason of its application to the construction of suspension-bridges.



The Catenary.
The cord, *a*, *c*, *b*, hangs in a portion of the common catenary.

II. *n.*; pl. *catenaries* (-riz). A catenary curve.

catenate (kat′ẹ-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catenated*, ppr. *catenating.* [< L. *catenatus*, pp. of *catenare*, chain, < *catena*, a chain: see *catena* and *chain.*] To chain, or connect in a series of links or ties; concatenate.

catenate, catenated (kat′ẹ-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *catenatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having the structure or appearance of a chain: applied in zoölogy to impressed lines which are broken at regular intervals, to double striæ connected by numerous short lines, etc.

catenation (kat-ẹ-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *caténation*, < L. *catenatio(n-)*, < *catenare*: see *catenate*, *v.*] Connection of links; union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection; concatenation.

Which *catenation* or conserving union.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 5.

Catenipora (kat-ẹ-nip′ọ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *catena*, a chain, + *porus*, a pore.] Chain-coral, occurring fossil in Paleozoic strata (in Great Britain only in the Silurian): so called from the chain-like arrangement of its pores or cells in polished specimens. Also called *Halysites.*

Catenula (ka-ten′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *catena*, a chain: see *chain.*] The typical genus of the family *Catenulidæ.* *C. lemnæ* is an example.

catenulate (ka-ten′ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *catenula*, dim. of *catena*, a chain. Cf. *catenate.*] 1. Consisting of little links or chains.—2. In *bot.*, formed of parts united end to end, like the links of a chain.

Catenulidæ (kat-ē-nū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catenula* + *-idæ.*] A family of aproctous rhabdocœlous turbellarians, in which reproduction takes place asexually by transverse fission. The animals when incompletely separated swim about in chains, whence the name.

cater^{1}† (kā′tėr), *n.* [By apheresis from *acater*, as *cate*, q. v., from *acate*: see *acater*, *acate.*] A caterer; a purveyor; an acater.

I am cook myself and mine own *cater.*
Fletcher, Women Pleased.

[He] has but a *cater's* place on 't, and provides
All for another's table.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 3.

cater^{1} (kā′tėr), *v. i.* [< *cater*^{1}, *n.*] To make provision, as of food, entertainment, etc.; act as a purveyor: as, to *cater* to a depraved appetite.

> And He that doth the ravens feed,
> Yea, providently *caters* for the sparrow,
> Be comfort to my age. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3.

> We have had a regular feed all round, and exult to think we need no *catering* for the morrow.
> *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 90.

cater² (kā′tėr), *n.* [Also *quater*; < F. *quatre*, < L. *quatuor* = E. *four*: see *four*, and *quater*, *quaternary*, etc.] The four-spot of cards or dice.

cater² (kā′tėr), *v. t.* [< *cater*², *n.*] To cut diagonally. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

cateran (kat′ėr-an), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *ceathairneach*, a soldier, = Ir. *ceatharnach*, a soldier (> E. *kern*, which is thus the same word as *cateran*), < Gael. and Ir. *cath*, battle, = AS. *heathu*, battle.] 1. A kern; a Highland or Irish irregular soldier.—2. A Highland freebooter or reaver. [Scotch.]

cater-cornered (kā′tėr-kôr″nėrd), *a.* [< *cater*², *n.*, + *corner* + *-ed*².] Diagonal; set diagonally. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

cater-cousin (kā′tėr-kuz″n), *n.* [Also written *quater-*, *quatre-cousin*; < *cater*², F. *quatre*, four (fourth), + *cousin*.] A fourth cousin; a remote relation; hence, a friend.

> His master and he . . . are scarce *cater-cousins*.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

cater-cousinship (kā′tėr-kuz″n-ship), *n.* [< *cater-cousin* + *-ship*.] The state of being cater-cousins, or of being distantly related.

> Thank Heaven he [the second-rate Englishman] is not the only specimen of *cater-cousinship* from the dear old Mother Island that is shown to us!
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 69.

caterer (kā′tėr-ėr), *n.* A provider or purveyor of food or provisions; one who provides for any want or desire.

> That [sect] called Chenesia is the principall: whose Priests doe feed on Horse-flesh. Such Horses as are unfit for service, their *Caterers* doe buy and fat for their palats.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 96.

cateress (kā′tėr-es), *n.* [< *cater*¹ + *-ess*.] A woman who caters; a female provider.

> She, good *cateress*,
> Means her provision only to the good.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 764.

caterfoil†, *n.* Same as *quatrefoil*.

caterpillar (kat′ėr-pil-ä̤r), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *caterpiller*, *caterpiler*, < ME. **caterpeler*, found only once, in the abbr. form *catyrpel*, < OF. **cattepeleure* or a similar form represented by mod. Guernsey dial. *catte-pelaeure*, a woodlouse, a weevil, otherwise by the assibilated forms OF. *chatepelose*, *chatepelouse*, *chattepelouse*, *chatepeleuse*, *chattepelleuse*, also *chateplue*, a caterpillar, also a weevil, a mite, mod. dial. (Picard) *capleuse*, *capeluche*, *caplure*, *carplure*, (Norm.) *carplouse*, (Bret.) *charpelouse*; appar. (by popular etymology) 'hairy cat' (OF. **pelos*, *pelous*, fem. *pelouse*, < L. *pilosus*, hairy: see *pilous*), but prob. orig. 'pill-cat,' < OF. *catte*, assibilated *chatte*, mod. F. *chatte*, f., a cat, + **peleure*, *pilleure*, *pilleuse* (Palsgrave), F. dial. *pilure*, *pélure*, a pill, < L. *pilula*, > also E. *pill*¹: 'cat' being a fanciful name applied to the caterpillar (cf. It. dial. *gatta*, *gattola*, a caterpillar, < *gatto*, a cat; G. dial. (Swiss) *teufelskatz* (lit. devil's cat), a caterpillar; F. *chenille*, a caterpillar (see *chenille*), < L. *canicula*, a little dog), and 'pill' having reference to its rolling itself up in a little ball (cf. E. *pill-bug* and *pill-beetle*).] 1. Properly, the larva of a lepidopterous insect, but also applied to the larvæ of other insects, such as members of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, or saw-flies. Caterpillars are produced immediately from the egg; they are furnished with three pairs of true feet and a number of fleshy abdominal legs named *prolegs*, and have the shape and appearance of a worm. The old idea of Swammerdam that the pupa and imago are already concealed under the skin of the caterpillar is only partially founded in truth. The pupal skin is formed from the hypodermis of the larva, and the muscles contract and change its form. The larval skin is then thrown off, and the insect remains quiescent for some time, the imago or perfect insect forming beneath the pupal envelop. Caterpillars generally feed on leaves or succulent vegetables, and are sometimes very destructive. See *larva*. 2. A cockchafer. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. An envious person who does mischief without provocation. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4†. One who preys upon the substance of another; an extortioner.

> They that be the children of this world, as . . . extortioners, . . . *caterpillars*, usurers, think you they come to God's storehouse? *Latimer*.

5. The popular name of plants of the genus *Scorpiurus*.—**Caterpillar point-lace.** (*a*) A needle-made lace produced in Italy during the seventeenth century, and named from the resemblance of the sprig which formed its pattern to the bodies of caterpillars. (*b*) A light fabric spun by caterpillars in the process of eating food spread for them upon a smooth stone, while they avoid the oil with which a pattern has been drawn upon it; this so-called lace is of remarkable lightness, a square yard weighing only 4¾ grains. *Dict. of Needlework.*

caterpillar-catcher (kat′ėr-pil-ä̤r-kach″ėr), *n.* A bird of the family *Campophagidæ*. Also called *caterpillar-eater*, *caterpillar-hunter*, and *cuckoo-shrike*.

caterpillar-eater (kat′ėr-pil-ä̤r-ē″tėr), *n.* 1. A name given to the larvæ of certain ichneumon-flies, from their being bred in the bodies of caterpillars and eating their way out.—2. Same as *caterpillar-catcher*.

caterpillar-fungus (kat′ėr-pil-ä̤r-fung″gus), *n.* A fungus of the genus *Cordyceps*, which grows upon the larvæ of insects. See *Cordyceps*.

caterpillar-hunter (kat′ėr-pil-ä̤r-hun″tėr), *n.* Same as *caterpillar-catcher*.

cater-point†, *n.* The number four at dice. *Kersey*, 1708.

caters (kā′tėrz), *n. pl.* [Also written *quaters*, < F. *quatre*, four: see *cater*².] The collective name of the changes which can be rung upon nine bells: so called because four pairs of bells change places in the order of sounding every time a change is rung.

caterwaul (kat′ėr-wâl), *v. i.* [A var. of earlier *caterwaw*, after *waul*: see *caterwaw* and *waul*.] To cry as cats under the influence of the sexual instinct; make a disagreeable howling or screeching.

> The very cats *caterwauled* more horribly and pertinaciously there than I ever heard elsewhere.
> *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

caterwauling (kat′ėr-wâ-ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *caterwaul*, *v.*] The crying of cats; a howling or screeching.

> What a *caterwauling* do you keep here!
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

caterwaw†, *v. i.* [ME. *caterwawen*, < *cater-* (cf. D. *kater*, m., a cat; cf. also *caterpillar*) for *cat* (see *cat*¹) + *wawen*, howl, waul; an imitative word: see *waul* and *caterwaul*.] Same as *caterwaul*.

caterwawed†, *n.* [ME. (appar. a pp., but really a verbal noun), < *caterwaw*, q. v.] Caterwauling.

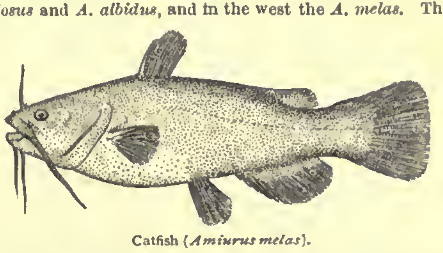
> But forth she [the cat] wol, er any day be dawed,
> To shewe hir skyn and gon a *caterwawed*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 354.

catery† (kā′tėr-i), *n.* [By apheresis from *acatery*, q. v.] A place for keeping provisions. Also *catry*.

cat-eyed (kat′īd), *a.* Having eyes like a cat; hence, seeing well in the dark.

cat-fall (kat′fâl), *n.* *Naut.*, the rope which, being rove in the cat-block and cat-head, forms the tackle for heaving up the anchor from the water's edge to the cat-head. Also called *cat-tackle fall*. See cut under *cat-head*.

catfish (kat′fish), *n.* [< *cat*¹ + *fish*.] 1. A name of the wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*, from its dentition and its ferocity when caught. See *wolf-fish*.—2. A name generally given in the United States to species of the family *Siluridæ*, which when taken out of the water emit a sound like the purring of a cat. The North American species are robust fusiform fishes with 8 barbels, a short dorsal with a strong pointed spine in front, a posterior adipose fin, and a moderate anal. They have been referred to five genera, *Amiurus*, *Gronias*, *Ictalurus*, *Leptops*, and *Noturus*. The species of the first two are of some economical importance, and contribute considerably to the food of the poorer classes at least. The most common in the eastern streams are the *A. nebulosus* and *A. albidus*, and in the west the *A. melas*. The largest are the *A. nigricans* of the great lakes and the *A. ponderosus* of the Mississippi, the latter sometimes attaining a weight of 100 pounds. The most esteemed is the *I. punctatus* of the great lakes and the Mississippi valley, recognizable by its slender head and forked tail. The name has been also extended to similar fishes in various parts of the world, and even to species of different but related families.


Catfish (*Amiurus melas*).

3. A name given in some parts of England to the weever, *Trachinus draco*.—4. A local English name of the scyllioid shark, *Scyllium catulus*.—5. A local English name of the torsk, *Brosmius brosme*.—6. A name in New Zealand for fishes of the family *Uranoscopidæ*, especially the *Ichthyscopus monopterygius*.

cat-foot (kat′fu̇t), *n.* A short, round foot, having the toes arched and the knuckles high.

cat-footed (kat′fu̇t″ed), *a.* 1. Having feet like a cat's; specifically, in *zoöl.*, digitigrade, with sharp, retractile claws, as a cat; æluropodous. *J. E. Gray.*—2. Noiseless; quiet; stealthy.

> I stole from court
> With Cyril and with Florian, unperceived,
> *Cat-footed* thro' the town. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

cat-gold (kat′gōld), *n.* A variety of mica of a yellowish color. The name is sometimes applied to iron pyrites.

catgut (kat′gut), *n.* [Appar. < *cat*¹ + *gut* (cf. equiv. *catling*, 2); but, as catgut does not seem ever to have been prepared from cats' intestines, the word is supposed to stand for **kitgut* (cf. equiv. *kitstring*), by confusion of *kit*¹, a little cat, with *kit*², a fiddle.] 1. The intestines of sheep (sometimes of the horse, the ass, or the mule), dried and twisted, used for strings of musical instruments and for other purposes; a string of this kind.—2. A sort of linen or canvas with wide interstices.—3. (*a*) A name for one of the olive seaweeds, *Chorda filum*, which is allied to *Laminaria*. (*b*) The plant *Tephrosia Virginiana*: so called on account of its long, slender, and very tough roots.

catgut-scraper (kat′gut-skrā′pėr), *n.* A derisive name for a violinist; a fiddler.

Cath. An abbreviation of *Catholic*.

cath-. A form of *cat-* for *cata-* before the aspirate, occurring in words of Greek origin.

Catha (kath′ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *kat*, *khat*.] A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order *Celastraceæ*, mostly natives of Africa. The most interesting species of the genus is *C. edulis*, cultivated by the Arabs, and known as *khat* or *kafta*. It is a shrub growing to about 10 feet in height, with smooth leaves of an elliptical form about 2 inches in length by 1 inch in width. The leaves and twigs are used in the preparation of a beverage possessing properties analogous to those of tea and coffee. The use of khat is of great antiquity, having preceded that of coffee, and it forms a considerable article of commerce among the Arabs.

cathag (kat′aċh), *n.* [Gael. *cathag*, a daw, jackdaw.] A name for the jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*. *Macgillivray.* [Scotch.]

Cathaian, *a.* and *n.* See *Cataian*.

cat-hammed (kat′hamd), *a.* Clumsy; awkward; without dexterity. *Grose*; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Cathari (kath′a̤-rī), *n. pl.* [< ML. *Catharus*, a puritan, < Gr. καθαρός, pure.] An appellation of different early and medieval religious sects; the Catharists. See *Catharist*.

Catharian (ka-thā′ri-a̤n), *n.* A Catharist.

Catharina, *n. pl.* Same as *Catarrhina*.

catharine-wheel (kath′a̤-rin-hwēl), *n.* [So called from St. *Catharine* of Alexandria, who is represented with a wheel, in allusion to her martyrdom.] 1. In *arch.*, a window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes. See *rose-window*.—2. In *her.*, a wheel with sharp hooks projecting from the tire, supposed to represent the wheel upon which St. Catharine suffered martyrdom.—3. A kind of firework having a spiral tube which revolves as the fire issues from it; a pin-wheel.—4. In *embroidery*, a round hole in muslin or other material filled by twisted or braided threads radiating like the spokes of a wheel.

Also spelled *catherine-wheel*.

catharism (kath′a̤-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. καθαρισμός, a cleansing, < καθαρίζειν, cleanse: see *catharize*.] The process of making a surface chemically clean.

Catharist (kath′a̤-rist), *n.* [= F. *cathariste*, < ML. *catharistæ*, pl., < Gr. καθαρός, pure: see *cathartic*.] Literally, a puritan; one who pretends to more purity than others possess: used as a distinctive ecclesiastical name. This name has been specifically applied to or used by several bodies of sectaries at various periods, especially the Novatians in the third century, and the antisacerdotal sects (Albigenses, etc.) in the south of France and Piedmont in the twelfth century. They differed considerably among themselves in doctrine and in the degree of their opposition to the Church of Rome, but agreed in denying its supreme authority.

Catharista (kath-a̤-ris′tä̤), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. as if *καθαριστής, < καθαρίζειν, cleanse: see *catharize*.] A genus of American vultures, of the family *Cathartidæ*, the type of which is the black vulture or carrion-crow, *C. atrata*.

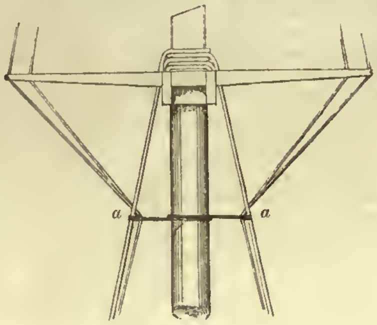
catharization (kath″a̤-ri-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *catharize* + *-ation*.] The act of cleansing; the process of making chemically clean.

catharize (kath′a̤-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catharized*, ppr. *catharizing*. [< Gr. καθαρίζειν, cleanse,

< *καθαρός*, clean, pure: see *cathartic.*] To render absolutely clean, as a glass vessel, by the use of solvents.

catharma (ka-thär'mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάθαρμα*, refuse, residuum, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse, purge: see *cathartic.*] In *med.*, excrement; anything purged from the body, naturally or by art.

cat-harpin, cat-harping (kat'här″pin, -ping), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, one of the short ropes or (now more commonly) iron cramps used to bind in the shrouds at the masthead, so that the yards may be braced up sharply.



Cat-harpins, *a a.*

> Our ship was nothing but a mass of hides, from the *cat-harpins* to the water's edge.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 264.

catharsis (ka-thär'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάθαρσις*, purification, purgation, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse, purify: see *cathartic.*] In *med.*, a natural or artificial purgation of any passage, especially the bowels. Also called *apocatharsis.*

cathartate (ka-thär'tāt), *n.* [< *cathart*(*ic*) + *-ate*1.] A salt of cathartic acid.

Cathartes (ka-thär'tēz), *n.* [NL. (> F. *catharte*), < Gr. *καθαρτής*, a cleanser, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse: see *cathartic.*] A genus of American vultures, giving name to the family *Cathartidæ.* Formerly applied to all the species indiscriminately; now usually restricted to the turkey-buzzard, *C. aura*, and its immediate congeners.

Turkey-buzzard (*Cathartes aura*).

cathartic (ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cathartique*, < Gr. *καθαρτικός*, cleansing, purgative, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse, purify, < *καθαρός*, pure, clean, akin to L. *castus*, pure, > E. *chaste*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Purgative; purifying. In medicine often restricted to the second grade of purgation, *laxative* being used for the first, and *drastic* for the third. Also *apocathartic.*

> The civil virtues — wisdom, courage, temperance, and justice — are retained; but higher than these are placed the purifying or *cathartic* virtues, by which the soul emancipates itself from subjection to sense.
> *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 179.

2. Pertaining to or derived from cathartin.— **Cathartic acid**, a glucoside of weak acid character, black and uncrystallizable. It is the active purgative principle of senna.

II. *n.* A cathartic medicine; a purge; a purgative.

carthartical (ka-thär'ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *cathartic.*

cathartically (ka-thär'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a cathartic.

catharticalness (ka-thär'ti-kạl-nes), *n.* The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels.

Cathartidæ (ka-thär'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cathartes* + *-idæ.*] A family of vultures, of the order *Raptores* and suborder *Cathartides.* They are confined to America, and chiefly inhabit its warmer parts. The Andean condor (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*), the Californian condor (*Pseudogryphus californianus*), the king-vulture (*Sarcorhamphus papa*), the turkey-buzzard (*Cathartes aura*), and the carrion-crow (*Catharista atrata*) are the leading species. They are characterized by having the head and part of the neck more or less completely bare of feathers, and sometimes caruncular; the eyes flush with the side of the head and without superciliary shield; the plumage somber in color; the wings long and ample; the tail moderate; the plumage without aftershafts; two carotids and a large crop; the beak toothless, contracted in the continuity, with large perforate nostrils; the index-digit clawed; the oil-gland tuftless; no syrinx nor cæca; and diurnal habits and gressorial gait. They subsist entirely on carrion. See cut under *Cathartes.*

Cathartides (ka-thär'ti-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cathartes* + *-ides.*] A superfamily or suborder of raptorial birds, conterminous with the family *Cathartidæ;* the American vultures.

Cathartinæ (kath-är-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cathartes* + *-inæ.*] The American vultures as a subfamily of the family *Vulturidæ.* [Not in use.]

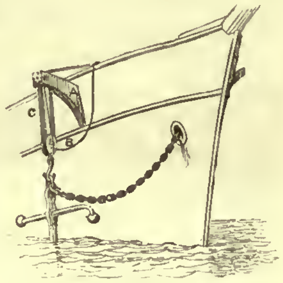
cathartogenic (ka-thär-tọ̄-jen'ik), *a.* [< *cathart-ic* + *-genic*, < L. √ **gen*, produce.] Derived from cathartic acid.— **Cathartogenic acid**, a yellowish-brown powder produced from cathartic acid by boiling with acids.

cathartomannit (ka-thär-tọ̄-man'it), *n.* [< *cathart-ic* + *manna.*] A peculiar non-fermentable crystalline saccharine principle found in senna.

Catharus (kath'ạ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *καθαρός*, clear, pure, clean: see *cathartic.*] A genus of thrushes, of the family *Turdidæ*, containing a number of species peculiar to the warmer parts of America. *C. melpomene* is an example.

cat-haws (kat'hâz), *n. pl.* The fruit of the whitethorn. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

cat-head (kat'hed), *n.* **1.** A large timber or heavy iron beam projecting from each bow of a ship, and having sheaves in its outer end. Its use is to afford a support by which to lift the anchor after it has been raised to the water's edge by the chain. The inner end of the cat-head, which is fastened to the ship's beam or frame, is called the *cat-tail.*



A, Cat-head; *B*, Cat-block; *C*, Cat-fall.

> We pulled a long, heavy, silent pull, and . . . the anchor came to the *cat-head* pretty slowly.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 123.

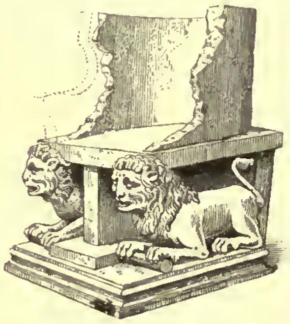
2. In *mining*, a small capstan.— **3.** Nodular or ball ironstone. [North. Eng.]

> The nodules with leaves in them, called *cat-heads*, seem to consist of a sort of ironstone. *Woodward*, Fossils.

Cat-head stopper (*naut.*), a piece of rope or chain by which the anchor is hung at the cat-head. Also called *cat-stopper.*

cathead (kat'hed), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to attach to the cat-head.

cathedra (kath'ẹ̄-drạ̈ or ka-thē'drạ̈), *n.*; pl. *cathedræ* (-drē). [= Sp. *cátedra* = Pg. *cathedra* = It. *cattedra* = D. G. Dan. *katheder* = Sw. *kateder*, < L. (ML.) *cathedra*, < Gr. *καθέδρα*, a seat, bench, pulpit, < *κατά*, down, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, < *ἕζεσθαι* (√ **ἑδ*) = L. *sedere* = E. *sit*, q. v. Hence (from L. *cathedra*, through F.) E. *chair* and *chaise*: see *chair.* Cf. *cathedral.*] **1.** The throne or seat of a bishop in the cathedral or episcopal church of his diocese. Formerly the bishop's throne or cathedra was generally situated at the east end of the apse, behind the altar, and was often approached by a flight of steps; but it is now almost universally placed on one side of the choir, usually the south side. That of St. Peter's at Rome is especially honored as reputed to have been the chair of St. Peter, and it is now inclosed in a bronze covering.



Cathedra in the Cathedral of Augsburg, Germany. Probably of 9th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

Hence — **2.** The official chair of any one entitled or professing to teach with authority, as a professor.— **Ex cathedra**, literally, from the chair; hence, with authority; authoritatively.

cathedral (kạ-thē'drạl), *a.* and *n.* [First in the phrase *cathedral church* (so in ME.), translating ML. *ecclesia cathedralis*, a church containing the bishop's throne: L. *ecclesia*, an assembly, ML. a church; ML. *cathedralis*, adj., < *cathedra*, a chair, esp. a bishop's throne, also applied to the cathedral church itself: see *cathedra.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing a bishop's seat, or used especially for episcopal services; serving or adapted for use as a cathedral: as, a *cathedral* church.

> The parish church of those days has become the *cathedral* church of the new diocese of Newcastle.
> *Churchman* (New York), Dec. 17, 1887.

2. Pertaining to a cathedral; connected with or suggesting a cathedral; characteristic of cathedrals: as, a *cathedral* service; *cathedral* music; the *cathedral* walks of a forest.

> Huge *cathedral* fronts of every age,
> Grave, florid, stern, as far as eye could see.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

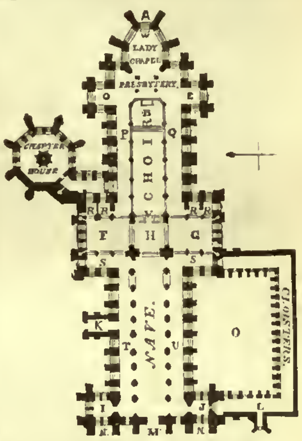
3. Emanating from or relating to a chair of office or official position; hence, having or displaying authority; authoritative.

> Hood an ass in rev'rend purple,
> So you can hide his two ambitious ears,
> And he shall pass for a *cathedral* doctor.
> *B. Jonson.*

> A writer must be enviably confident of his own perceptive inerrancy, thus to set up, with scornful air and *cathedral* dogmatism, his individual aversion and approbation as criteria for the decisions of his fellow-beings.
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 196.

Cathedral beard†, a style of beard worn by clergymen in the sixteenth century in England, long, full, and flowing on the breast. *Fairholt.*— **Cathedral church.** See II.— **Cathedral music**, music composed to suit the form of service used in cathedrals.

II. *n.* The principal church in a diocese, which is specially the church of the bishop: so called from the fact that it contains the episcopal chair or cathedra. Many cathedrals, particularly the French and Italian, furnish the most magnificent examples of the architecture of the middle ages. Those in England are among the most interesting, though, unlike the continental cathedrals, they were designed originally, almost without exception, not as metropolitan, but as monastic churches. The cut shows the arrangement of the various parts in Wells cathedral, one of the most beautiful in England. For the official establishment of a cathedral, see *chapter*, 2.



Plan of Wells Cathedral, England.

A, apse or apsis; *B*, altar, altar-platform, and altar-steps; *D*, *E*, eastern or lesser transept; *F*, *G*, western or greater transept; *H*, central tower; *I*, *J*, western towers; *K*, north porch; *L*, library or register; *M*, principal or western doorway; *N*, *N*, western side doors; *O*, cloister-yard or garth; *P*, *Q*, north and south aisles of choir; *S*, *S*, east and west aisles of transept; *T*, *U*, north and south aisles of nave; *R*, *R*, chapels; *V*, rood-screen or organ-loft; *W*, altar of lady chapel.

cathedralic (kath-ẹ̄-dral'ik), *a.* [< *cathedral* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a cathedral.

cathedrated† (kath'ẹ̄-drā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *cathedratus*, placed in the cathedra, < *cathedra*: see *cathedra.*] Pertaining to or vested in the chair or office of a teacher.

> With the *cathedrated* authority of a prælector or publick reader. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 385.

cathedratic (kath-ẹ̄-drat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *cathedraticus*, belonging to the cathedra, < *cathedra*: see *cathedra.*] **I.** *a.* Promulgated ex cathedra, or as if with high authority. [Rare.]

> There is the prestige of antiquity which adds the authority of venerability to *cathedratic* precepts. *Frazer's Mag.*

II. *n.* [< ML. *cathedraticum.*] A sum of two shillings paid to the bishop by the inferior clergy in token of subjection and respect. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cathegumen (kath-ẹ̄-gū'men), *n.* [< Eccl. Gr. *καθηγούμενος*, an abbot: see *hegumen.*] Same as *hegumen.*

cathelectrotonus (kath″ẹ̄-lek-trot'ọ̄-nus), *n.* Same as *catelectrotonus.*

catheretic (kath-ẹ̄-ret'ik), *n.* [= F. *cathérétique*, < Gr. *καθαιρετικός*, destructive, < *καθαιρεῖν*, destroy, < *κατά*, down, + *αἱρεῖν*, grasp.] A substance used as a mild caustic in eating down or removing warts, exuberant granulations, etc.

catherine-wheel, *n.* See *catharine-wheel.*

Catherpes (ka-thėr'pēz), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *καθέρπειν*, creep, steal down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἕρπειν*, creep.] A genus of cañon-wrens, of the subfamily *Campylorhynchinæ*, family *Troglodytidæ*, found in the southwestern United States and southward. *C. mexicanus* is an example. See cut under *cañon-wren.*

cathetal (kath'e-tal), *a.* [< *cathetus* + *-al.*] Relating to a cathetus.

catheter (kath'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *cathéter* = Sp. *cateter* = Pg. *catheter* = It. *catetere* = D. G. Dan. *katheter* = Sw. *kateter*, < LL. *catheter*, < Gr. *καθετήρ*, a catheter, a plug, < *κάθετος*, let down, perpendicular, < *καθιέναι*, send down, let down, thrust in, < *κατά*, down, + *ἱέναι*, send, caus. of *ἰέναι* = L. *ire*, go: see *go.*] In *surg.*: (*a*) A tubular instrument introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to draw off the urine when its discharge is arrested by disease or accident. (*b*) A tube for introduction into other canals: as, a Eustachian *catheter.*—**Catheter-gage,** a plate having graduated perforations forming measures of the diameters of catheters.

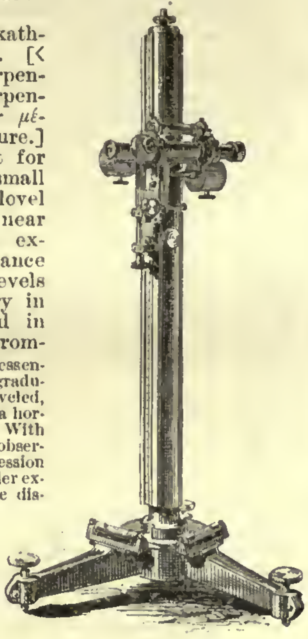
catheterism (kath'e-tėr-izm), *n.* [= F. *cathétérisme* = Sp. *cateterismo* = Pg. *catheterismo*, < LL. *catheterismus*, < Gr. *καθετηρισμός*, a putting in of the catheter, < *καθετήρ*, catheter.] The operation of using a catheter; catheterization.

catheterization (kath'e-tėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *catheterize* + *-ation.*] The passing of a catheter through or into a canal or cavity.

catheterize (kath'e-tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catheterized*, ppr. *catheterizing*. [= F. *cathétériser* = Sp. *cateterizar*, < Gr. **καθετηρίζειν* (implied in *καθετηρισμός*, catheterism): see *catheter* and *-ize.*] To operate on with a catheter.

catheti, *n.* Plural of *cathetus*.

cathetometer (kath-e-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κάθετος*, perpendicular, a perpendicular line, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring small differences of level between two near points, as, for example, the distance between the levels of the mercury in the cistern and in the tube of a barometer. It consists essentially of a vertical graduated rod carefully leveled, upon which slides a horizontal telescope. With the telescope the observer sights in succession the two objects under examination, and the distance on the graduated rod traversed by the telescope is the measure of the difference of height between the two objects. As constructed for the physicist, with numerous arrangements to insure accuracy, the cathetometer is an instrument of a high degree of accuracy.



Cathetometer.

cathetus (kath'e-tus), *n.*; pl. *catheti* (-tī). [L., < Gr. *κάθετος*, perpendicular, a perpendicular line: see *catheter.*] **1†.** In *geom.*, a line falling perpendicularly on another line or a surface, as the two sides of a right-angled triangle.—**2.** In *arch.*: (*a*) A perpendicular line supposed to pass through the middle of a cylindrical body. (*b*) The axis or middle line of the Ionic volute.

cathism (kath'izm), *n.* Same as *cathisma*.

cathisma (ka-thiz'mä), *n.*; pl. *cathismata* (-ma-tä). [< Gr. *κάθισμα*, a portion of the psalter (see def.), a seat, the seat, < *καθίζειν*, sit down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἵζειν*, sit, akin to *ἕζεσθαι* = L. *sedere* = E. *sit*: see *sit.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) A portion of the psalter, containing from three to eleven (usually about eight) psalms. The 119th psalm constitutes a single cathisma. There are altogether twenty cathismata, and each is subdivided into three staseis. See *stasis* and *psalter*. (*b*) A troparion or short hymn used as a response at certain points in the offices.

> The Greeks rarely sit in church: the *cathismata* are therefore pauses for rest; and are longer than the usual troparia. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 844.

cathodal (kath'ọ-dal), *a.* [< Gr. *κάθοδος*, a going down (see *cathode*), + *-al.*] **1.** In *bot.*, lower; on the side furthest from the summit. [Rare.]—**2.** [< *cathode* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the cathode.

Also spelled *kathodal*.

cathode (kath'ōd), *n.* [< Gr. *κάθοδος*, a going down, a way down, < *κατά*, down, + *ὁδός*, way.] The negative pole of an electric current: opposed to *anelectrode* or *anode*. Also spelled *kathode*. Also called *catelectrode*.

cathodic (ka-thod'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κάθοδος*, a going down (see *cathode*), + *-ic.*] Proceeding downward: applied to the efferent course of action of the nervous influence. *G. S. Hall.* Also spelled *kathodic*. [Rare.]

cat-hole (kat'hōl), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two small holes astern above the gun-room ports, for the passage of a hawser or cable in heaving astern.

catholic (kath'ọ-lik), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME. or earlier (in AS. the ML. *catholicus* is translated *geleáfful* or *geleáflīc*, i. e., believing, faithful, orthodox); = D. *catholijk*, *katholijk*, *katholick*, *katholisch* = G. *katholisch*, adj., *katholik*, n., = Dan. *katholsk*, *katholik*, = Sw. *katolsk*, *katolik*, = F. *catholique* = Pr. *catolic* = Sp. *católico* = Pg. *catholico* = It. *cattolico* (= Russ. *katolikŭ*, n., *katolicheskiĭ*, adj., = Turk. *qatolik*, n.), < L. *catholicus*, universal, general (neut. pl. *catholica*, all things together, the universe), in LL. and ML. esp. eccles., general, common, that is, as applied to the church (*catholica ecclesia*) or to the faith (*catholica fides*), orthodox (in ML. commonly used synonymously with *Christianus*, Christian); < Gr. *καθολικός*, general, universal (*ἡ καθολικὴ ἐκκλησία*, the universal church), < *καθόλου*, adv., on the whole, in general, also as if adj., general, universal, prop. two words, *καθ' ὅλου*: *καθ'* for *κατ'*, for *κατά*, according to; *ὅλου*, gen. of *ὅλος*, whole, = L. *sol-idus*, > E. *solid*: see *cata-*, *holo-*, and *solid.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Universal; embracing all; wide-extending.

> If you, my son, should now prevaricate,
> And to your own particular lusts employ
> So great and *catholic* a bliss, be sure
> A curse will follow. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

> Matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to some *catholic* laws. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

> His library of English history, and of all history, was always rich, select, and *catholic*. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 303.

2. Not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; free from prejudice; liberal; possessing a mind that appreciates all truth, or a spirit that appreciates all that is good.

> With these exceptions I can read almost anything. I bless my stars for a taste so *catholic*, so unexcluding. *Lamb*, Books and Reading.

> There were few departments into which the *catholic* and humane principles of Stoicism were not in some degree carried. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 315.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) Originally, intended for all parts of the inhabited world; not confined to one nation, like the Jewish religion, but fitted to include members of all human races: applied to the Christian religion and church.

> *Catholic* in Greek signifies universal: and the Christian Church was so call'd, as consisting of all Nations to whom the Gospel was to be preach't, in contradistinction to the Jewish Church, which consisted for the most part of Jews only. *Milton*, True Religion.

(*b*) [*cap.*] Constituting, conforming to, or in harmony with the visible church, which extended throughout the whole Roman empire and adjacent countries, possessed a common organization and a system of intercommunion, and regulated disputed questions by ecumenical councils, as distinguished from local sects, whether heretical or simply schismatic, but especially from those which did not accept the decrees of ecumenical councils: as, the *Catholic* Church; the *Catholic* faith. In this sense it is regularly applied to the ancient historical church, its faith and organization down to the time of the great schism between the sees of Rome and Constantinople: as, a *Catholic* bishop or synod, as distinguished from a Nestorian or Jacobite prelate or council.

> The importunity of heretics made them [the Church of Christ] add another name to this [Christian], viz., that of *catholic*; which was, as it were, their surname or characteristic, to distinguish them from all sects, who, though they had party names, yet sometimes sheltered themselves under the common name of Christians. *Bingham*, Antiq., I. i. § 7.

> The test of *Catholic* doctrine, the maintenance of which distinguishes the *Catholic* Church in any place from heretical or schismatical communions, has been described as that which has been taught always, everywhere, by all. *Blunt*, Theol. Dict. (Episcopal).

(*c*) [*cap.*] Historically derived from the ancient undivided church before the great schism, and acknowledging the decrees of its councils as recognized by the Greek or Eastern Church. The official title of that church is, The Holy Orthodox *Catholic* Apostolic Oriental Church (*ἡ ἁγία ὀρθόδοξος καθολικὴ ἀποστολικὴ ἀνατολικὴ ἐκκλησία*). (*d*) [*cap.*] Claiming unbroken descent (through the apostolic succession) from and conformity to the order and doctrine of the ancient undivided church, and acknowledging the decrees of its councils as received by both the Greek and the Latin Church. In this sense the word *Catholic* is applied by Anglican writers to their own communion. (*e*) [*cap.*] Claiming to possess exclusively the notes or characteristics of the one, only, true, and universal church—unity, visibility, indefectibility, succession, universality, and sanctity: used in this sense, with these qualifications, only by the Church of Rome, as applicable only to itself and its adherents, and to their faith and organization; often qualified, especially by those not acknowledging these claims, by prefixing the word *Roman*. (*f*) More specifically, an epithet distinguishing the faith of the universal Christian church from those opinions which are peculiar to special sects. (*g*) A designation of certain of the epistles in the New Testament which are addressed to believers generally and not to a particular church. The catholic epistles are James, Peter I. and II., John I., and Jude. John II. and III. are also usually included. (*h*) Belonging as property to the church at large, as distinguished from a parish or a monastic order: in ancient ecclesiastical literature used to designate certain church buildings, as a bishop's church in contrast with a parish church, or a parish church which was open to all in distinction from monastic churches.—**Catholic apostolate.** See *apostolate*.—**Catholic Apostolic Church.** See *Irvingite*.—**Catholic creditor,** in *Scots law*, a creditor whose debt is secured over several subjects, or over all the subjects belonging to his debtor.—**Catholic Majesty,** a title or style assumed by the kings and queens of Spain. It was conferred by the pope as a recognition of devotion to the Roman Catholic religion, and was first given to the Asturian prince Alfonso I., about the middle of the eighth century.

II. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A member of the universal Christian church.—**2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Roman Catholic Church.—**3.** Same as *catholicos*.

> The orthodox monarchs of Georgia and Abkhasia each supported his own *Catholic*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 9.

Catholic Emancipation Act, an English statute of 1829 (10 Geo. IV., c. 7), repealing former laws which imposed disabilities upon Roman Catholics, and allowing them (except priests) to sit in Parliament, and to hold civil and military offices with certain exceptions. The measure was urged with special reference to the Roman Catholics of Ireland.—**Old Catholics.** (*a*) The name used by a small body of believers in Jansenism in Holland, with an archiepiscopal see in Utrecht. They have continued since 1723 to recognize the authority of the pope by sending him notice of each new election of a bishop, which he always disregards. (*b*) A reform party in the Roman Catholic Church, founded after the proclamation of, and in opposition to, the dogma of papal infallibility proclaimed by the Vatican Council in 1870. A schism with the Roman Catholic Church was not intended, but it resulted; the leaders were excommunicated and new congregations formed. No bishop having joined the movement, the ordination of a bishop was obtained from the Old Catholic bishop of Deventer in Holland. Old Catholics have departed in few respects from their former ecclesiastical customs as Roman Catholics. Auricular confession and fasting are, however, voluntary with them, and priests are allowed to marry. Mass is permitted to be said in the vernacular. They are found chiefly in Germany and in Switzerland, where they call themselves *Christian Catholics*.—**Roman Catholic Relief Acts,** a series of English statutes removing the political disabilities of Roman Catholics: as, 1829 (10 Geo. IV., c. 7), permitting them to sit in Parliament and to hold offices, with certain exceptions; 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 102), enabling their clergymen to celebrate marriages between Protestants, etc., extended to Scotland in 1834 (4 and 5 Wm. IV., c. 28); 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 28), abolishing a certain oath as a qualification for Irish voters; 1844 (7 and 8 Vict., c. 102) and 1846 (9 and 10 Vict., c. 59), repealing statutes against them; 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 62), abolishing the declaration against transubstantiation, etc., and (*id.*, c. 75) making all subjects eligible to the office of lord chancellor of Ireland. The term also includes the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868 (which see, under *oath*).

catholical† (ka-thol'i-kal), *a.* [< *catholic* + *-al.*] Catholic.

> The Potent Kyng of kyngis all
> Preserue all Prencis *Catholicall*.
> *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 540.

catholicate (ka-thol'i-kāt), *n.* [< ML. *catholicatus*, < *catholicus*, the prelate so called: see *catholicos* and *-ate*^{3}.] The region under the jurisdiction of a catholicos: as, the *catholicate* of Ethiopia.

> It is certain that, in the vast *Catholicate* of Chaldæa, monarchs were sometimes invested with the priestly dignity. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 114.

Catholicise, *v.* See *Catholicize*.

catholicism (ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *catholicisme* = Sp. *catolicismo* = Pg. *catholicismo* = It. *cattolicismo* = D. *catholicismus* = G. *katholicismus*, < NL. **catholicismus*: see *catholic* and *-ism.*] **1.** Same as *catholicity*, 1 and 2.

> Not an infallible testimony of the *catholicism* of the doctrine. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, ii., Int.

2. [*cap.*] Adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic faith: as, a convert to *Catholicism*.

catholicity (kath-ọ-lis'i-ti), *n.* [< *catholic* + *-ity*; = F. *catholicité.*] **1.** The quality of being catholic or universal; catholic character or position; universality: as, the *catholicity* of a doctrine. Also sometimes *catholicism*.

An appeal to the *catholicity* of the church in proof that its doctrines are true. *J. H. Newman*, Occ. Serm., p. 118.

The wide range of support given to the institution [Edinburgh Infirmary] only corresponds to the *catholicity* of the charity it dispenses. *Scotsman.*

2. The quality of being catholic or liberal-minded; freedom from prejudices or narrow-mindedness: as, the *catholicity* of one's taste for literature. Also sometimes *catholicism*.— 3. [*cap.*] The Roman Catholic Church, or its doctrines and usages.

Catholicize (ka-thol′i-sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Catholicized*, ppr. *Catholicizing*. [< *Catholic* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become a Catholic. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

Also spelled *Catholicise*.

catholicly (kath′ọ-lik-li), *adv.* In a catholic manner; universally. [Rare.]

That marriage is indissoluble is not *catholicly* true. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

catholicness (kath′ọ-lik-nes), *n.* Universality; catholicity.

One may judge of the *catholickness* which Romanists brag of. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 10.

catholicon† (ka-thol′i-kon), *n.* [= F. *catholicon*, < ML. *catholicon*, *catholicum*, a universal remedy, also a general or comprehensive work, as a dictionary, < Gr. *καθολικόν* (sc. *ἴαμα*, remedy), neut. of *καθολικός*, universal: see *catholic*.] A remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy; a panacea; specifically, a kind of soft purgative electuary so called.

catholicos, catholicus (ka-thol′i-kos, -kus), *n.* [ML., usually *catholicus*, < MGr. *καθολικός*, a procurator, a prelate (see def.), prop. adj., Gr. *καθολικός*, general, universal: see *catholic*.] 1. In the later Roman empire, a receiver-general or deputy-receiver in a civil diocese.—2. *Eccles.*, in Oriental countries: (*a*) A primate having under him metropolitans, but himself subject to a patriarch. (*b*) The head of an independent or schismatic communion. The general force of the title seems to have been that of a superintendent-general of missions or of churches on and beyond the borders of the Roman empire. It is also the title of the head of the Armenian Church, and has been used by the Jacobites, and for the metran of Ethiopia (Abyssinia). See *maphrian*.

The Archbishop Peter assumed the title of *Catholicos* of Mtskétha and all Georgia. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 62.

Also called *catholic*.

cathood (kat′hůd), *n.* [< *cat*¹ + *-hood*.] The state of being a cat. [Rare.]

Decidedly my kitten should never attain to *cathood*. *Southey*, Doctor, xxv.

cat-hook (kat′hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, the hook of a cat-block.

cat-ice (kat′īs), *n.* A very thin layer of ice from under which the water has receded.

Catilinarian (kat″i-li-nā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Catilinarius*, < *Catilina*, a proper name, orig. dim. adj., < *catus*, sharp, shrewd, cunning.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Catiline (died 62 B. C.), a Roman conspirator: as, the *Catilinarian* war.

II. *n.* One who resembles or imitates Catiline.

Catilinism (kat′i-li-nizm), *n.* [< *Catiline* + *-ism*.] The practices or principles of Catiline, the Roman conspirator, or practices and principles resembling his; conspiracy.

cat-in-clover (kat′in-klō′vėr), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*, which has the foliage of a clover and claw-shaped pods.

cation, kation (kat′i-on), *n.* [< Gr. *κατιών*, going down, ppr. of *κατιέναι*, go down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἰέναι*, go: see *go*.] The name given by Faraday to the element or elements of an electrolyte which in electrochemical decompositions appear at the negative pole or cathode. See *ion*.

catkin (kat′kin), *n.* [= MD. *katteken* = G. *kätzchen*, catkin, lit. a little cat (cf. D. *katje*, F. *chat* and *chaton*, E. *cattail*, catkin), in allusion to its resemblance to a cat's tail; < *cat*¹ + dim. *-kin*. Cf. *catling*, 3.] In *bot.*, a scaly spike of unisexual flowers, usually deciduous after flowering or fruiting, as in the willow and birch; an ament. Also called *cattail*.

Catkins of Birch (*Betula pumila*). *a*, male; *b*, *b*, female.

And from the alder's crown
Swing the long *catkins* brown.
C. Thaxter, March.

cat-lap (kat′lap), *n.* A thin, poor beverage (usually tea), fit only to give to cats.

cat-like (kat′līk), *a.* [< *cat*¹ + *like*.] Like a cat; feline; watchful; stealthy.

A lioness, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching, head on ground, with *catlike* watch.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3.

catling (kat′ling), *n.* [< *cat*¹ + dim. *-ling*. Cf. *kitling*.] 1. A little cat; a kitten.

For never cat nor *catling* I shall find,
But mew shall they in Pluto's palace blind.
Drummond, Phillis on the Death of her Sparrow.

2†. Catgut; the string of a lute, violin, etc.

What music will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not; but, I am sure, none, unless the fiddler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* on. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

3. The down or moss which grows about certain trees and resembles the hair of a cat. *Harris.*—4. A double-edged knife used by surgeons for dismembering. Also *catlin*.

catlinite (kat′li-nīt), *n.* [After George *Catlin*, an American traveler.] A red clay-stone used by the North American Indians for making pipes. It is allied to agalmatolite, but is rather a rock than a mineral species. It is obtained from Pipestone county in southwestern Minnesota.

catmallison (kat′mal-i-son), *n.* [Appar. < *cat*¹ + *malison*: a place cursed by the cat because it keeps the food out of his reach!] A cupboard near the chimney in which dried beef and provisions are kept. *Grose; Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

catmint (kat′mint), *n.* [Formerly *cat's mint*, ME. *kattes minte*; the alleged AS. *cattes mint* (Somner) is not authenticated; < *cat*¹ + *mint*²; = Dan. *kattemynte* = Sw. *kattmynta*.] A plant of the genus *Nepeta*, *N. Cataria*: so called because cats are fond of it. It is stimulant and slightly tonic, and is a domestic remedy for various ailments. Malabar catmint is *Anisomeles Malabarica*, a similar labiate, used by the natives of India as a tonic and febrifuge. Also *catnip*.

cat-nap (kat′nap), *n.* A short light sleep; a brief nap.

The anecdotes told of Brougham, Napoleon, and others, who are said to have slept but four or five hours out of the twenty-four, but who, we suspect, took a good many *cat-naps* in the day-time, have done much harm. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 267.

catnar (kat′när), *n.* A class of sweet wines, both red and white, produced in Moldavia. Also spelled *cotnar*.

A cup of our own Moldavia fine,
Cotnar, for instance, green as May sorrel,
And ropy with sweet. *Browning.*

catnip (kat′nip), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *catmint*, the syllable *-nip* not having any obvious meaning. Hardly connected with the L. name *nepeta*, catmint.] Same as *catmint*.

cat-nut (kat′nut), *n.* The round tuberous root of *Bunium flexuosum*.

Catoblepas (ka-tob′le-pas), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < L. *catoblepas* (Pliny), < Gr. *κατῶβλεψ*, also *κατωβλέπων*, *-βλέπον* (with ppr. suffix), name of an African animal, perhaps the gnu, lit. 'down-looker,' < *κάτω*, adv., down (< *κατά*, prep., down: see *cata-*), + *βλέπειν*, look.] A genus of ruminating quadrupeds, with large soft muzzle, and horns bent down and again turned up. It belongs to the antelope subfamily, and contains the gnu of South Africa: same as *Connochætes*. See cut under *gnu*.

catocathartic (kat″ọ-ka-thär′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κάτω*, down, + *καθαρτικός*, cathartic.] **I.** *a.* Purging downward, or producing alvine discharges.

II. *n.* A purging medicine; a cathartic.

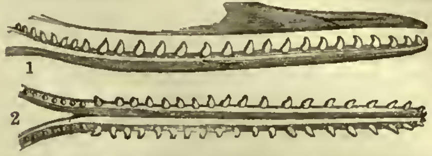
catoche†, catochus†, *n.* [< Gr. *κατοχή*, *κάτοχος*, catalepsy, lit. a holding down or fast, < *κατέχειν*, hold down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἔχειν*, hold.] A variety of catalepsy in which the body is kept rigid.

Catodon (kat′ọ-don), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735): see *catodont*.] 1. A genus of cetaceans; the sperm-whales: so called from having under teeth only, or teeth only in the lower jaw: now superseded by *Physeter*. The sperm-whale or cachalot, formerly *Physeter catodon*, or *Catodon macrocephalus*, is now usually called *Physeter macrocephalus*.

2. A genus of ophidians, giving name to the *Catodonta*. *Duméril and Bibron*, 1844.

catodont (kat′ọ-dont), *a.* [< NL. *catodon(t-)*, < Gr. *κάτω*, down, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having teeth in the lower jaw only, as a serpent or a cetacean; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Catodonta*, *Catodontidæ*, or *Physeteridæ*.

Catodonta (kat-ọ-don′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catodon(t-)*, 2, + *-a*².] In *herpet.*, a suborder of *Ophidia*, conterminous with the family *Stenostomidæ*. It includes angiostomatous serpents having the opisthotic bone intercalated in the cranial walls, no ectopterygoid bone, the maxillary fixed to the prefrontal and premaxillary, and a pubis present.



Catodont Dentition of *Physeter macrocephalus*.
1. Side view of lower jaw, with portion of upper jaw. 2. Top view of lower jaw.

Catodontidæ (kat-ọ-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catodon(t-)*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of cetaceans, named from the genus *Catodon*, now usually called *Physeteridæ*; the sperm-whales or cachalots.

Catometopa (kat-ọ-met′ọ-pạ̈), *n. pl.* Same as *Catametopa*.

cat-o'-mountain (kat′ọ-moun′tạn), *n.* Same as *catamount*.

And in thy wrath, a nursing *cat-o'-mountain*
Is calm as her babe's sleep compared with thee!
Halleck, Red Jacket.

Catonian (kạ-tō′ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Catonianus*, < *Cato(n-)*, a Roman cognomen, < *catus*, sagacious, wise, shrewd.] Pertaining to or resembling either Cato the censor (died 149 B. C.) or Cato Uticensis (95–46 B. C.), Romans, both remarkable for severity of manners and morals; hence, grave; severe; inflexible.

cat-o'-nine-tails (kat-ọ-nīn′tālz), *n.* 1. A nautical and sometimes military instrument of punishment, generally consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, used to flog offenders on the bare back. Also called *cat*.

I'll tell you what—if I was to sit on a court-martial against such a fellow as you, . . . you should have the *cat o' nine tails*, and be forced to run the gauntlet, from Coxheath to Warley Common. *Sheridan*, The Camp, i. 1.

2. Same as *cattail*, 1.

catoose (ka-tös′), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of F. *cartouche*, a roll of paper, etc.: see *cartouche*, *cartridge*.] In *her.*, an ornamental scroll with which any ordinary or bearing may be decorated.

catoosed (ka-töst′), *a.* [< *catoose* + *-ed*².] Decorated with catooses. See *cross catoosed*, under *cross*.

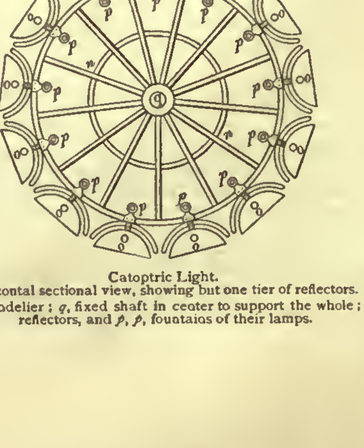
Catopsilia (kat-op-sil′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *κάτω*, downward, + *ψιλός*, smooth.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ* and subfamily *Pierinæ*, containing many showy species, mostly yellow and of large size. *C. philea*, a golden and orange species, expands 4 or 5 inches; it inhabits tropical America. *C. eubule*, a citron-yellow species, is found from Canada to Patagonia.

catopter (ka-top′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κάτοπτρον*, a mirror, < *κατοπ-*, stem of fut. of *καθορᾶν*, look down, look upon, < *κατά*, down, + *ὁρᾶν*, see, in part supplied from √ **ὀπ*, see, > E. *optic*, etc.] A reflecting optical glass or instrument; a mirror. Also *catoptron*.

catoptric (ka-top′trik), *a.* [= F. *catoptrique* = Sp. *catóptrico* = Pg. *catoptrico*; < Gr. *κατοπτρικός*, of or in a mirror, < *κάτοπτρον*, a mirror: see *catopter* and *-ic*.] Relating to the branch of optics called catoptrics; pertaining to incident and reflected light.

In his dedication to the Prince he [Myles Davies] professes "to represent writers and writings in a *catoptrick* view." *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Auth., I. 51.

Catoptric cistula, a box with several sides lined with mirrors, so as to reflect and multiply images of any object placed in it. *E. H. Knight.*—**Catoptric dial**, a dial that shows the hours by means of a mirror adjusted to reflect the solar rays upward to the ceiling of a room on which the hour-lines are delineated.—**Catoptric light**, in a light-



Catoptric Light.
Horizontal sectional view, showing but one tier of reflectors.
n, *n*, chandelier; *q*, fixed shaft in center to support the whole; *o*, *o*, reflectors, and *p*, *p*, fountains of their lamps.

house, a form of light in which reflectors are employed instead of the usual arrangement of lenses and prisms.—**Catoptric telescope,** a telescope which exhibits objects by reflection. More commonly called *reflecting telescope.*

catoptrical (ka-top'tri-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *catoptric.*

catoptrically (ka-top'tri-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a catoptric manner; by reflection.

catoptrics (ka-top'triks), *n.* [Pl. of *catoptric:* see *-ics.* Cf. It. *catottrica,* etc.] That branch of the science of optics which explains the properties of incident and reflected light, and particularly the principles of reflection from mirrors or polished surfaces.

catoptromancy (ka-top'trọ̄-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κάτοπτρον,* a mirror (see *catopter*), + *μαντεία,* divination.] A species of divination among the ancients, performed by letting down a mirror into water for a sick person to look at his face in it. If the countenance appeared distorted and ghastly, it was an ill omen; if fresh and healthy, it was favorable.

catoptron (ka-top'tron), *n.* Same as *catopter.*

catostome (kat'os-tōm), *n.* [< *Catostomus.*] A fish of the family *Catostomidæ.* Also *catastome.*

Catostomi (ka-tos'tọ̄-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Catostamus.*] A tribe of cyprinoid fishes: same as the family *Catostomidæ.* Also *Catastomi.*

catostomid (ka-tos'tọ̄-mid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Catostomidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Catostomidæ.* Also *catastomid.*

Catostomidæ (kat-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catostomus* + *-idæ.*] A family of eventognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Catostomus,* having the margin of the upper jaw formed at the sides by the supramaxillary, numerous pharyngeal teeth, and two basal branchihyals. The species are mostly peculiar to North America, and are popularly known as *suckers, carp, buffalo-fish,* etc. The family is by some authors divided into three subfamilies, *Catostominæ, Cycleptinæ,* and *Ictiobinæ.* Also *Catastomidæ.*

Catostomina (ka-tos-tọ̄-mī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catostomus* + *-ina.*] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Cyprinidæ,* having the air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion, not inclosed in an osseous capsule, and the pharyngeal teeth in a single series, and extremely numerous and closely set. Also *Catastomina.*

Catostominæ (ka-tos-tọ̄-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catostomus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Catostomidæ* with the dorsal fin short. Most of the representatives of the family belong to it, and are known in the United States chiefly as *suckers* and *mullets* or *mullet-suckers.* Also *Catastominæ.*

catostomine (ka-tos'tọ̄-min), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Catostominæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Catostominæ.* Also *catastomine.*

catostomoid (ka-tos'tọ̄-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Catostomus,* q. v., + Gr. *εἶδος,* shape.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Catostomidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Catostomidæ.* Also *catastomoid.*

Catostomus (ka-tos'tọ̄-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάτω,* down, + *στόμα,* mouth.] A genus of eventognathous fishes, giving name to the family *Catostomidæ.* By Lesueur and the old authors it was made to embrace all the *Catostomidæ,* but it was gradually restricted, and is now generally limited to the species like the *C. teres* or common sucker of the United States. Also *Catastomus.*

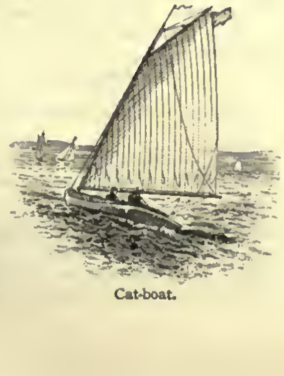
catotretous (ka-tot'rẹ̄-tus), *a.* [< NL. *catotretus,* < Gr. *κάτω,* down, + *τρητός,* verbal adj. of *τετραίνειν,* perforate.] In *zoöl.,* having inferior or ventral apertures; hypostomous, as an infusorian.

cat-owl (kat'oul), *n.* A name of the large horned owls of the genus *Bubo,* as the great horned owl, *Bubo virginianus:* so called from their physiognomy. See cut under *Bubo.*

cat-pipe (kat'pīp), *n.* 1. A catcall.—2. Figuratively, one who uses a cat-pipe or catcall.

cat-rake (kat'rāk), *n.* A ratchet-drill. *E. H. Knight.*

cat-rig (kat'rig), *n.* *Naut.,* a rig consisting of a single mast, stepped very near the stem, and a sail laced to a gaff and boom and managed in the same manner as the mainsail of a sloop. The cat-rig is the typical rig of small American sail-boats.



Cat-boat.

cat-rigged^1 (kat'rigd), *a.* Having the cat-rig.

cat-rigged^2 (kat'rigd), *a.* Ridged; badly creased, as linen. [Prov. Eng.]

cat-rope (kat'rōp), *n.* Same as *cat-back rope.* See *cat-back.*

cat-rush (kat'rush), *n.* A name of plants of the genus *Equisetum.*

catry†, *n.* Same as *catery.*

cat-salt (kat'sâlt), *n.* A sort of beautifully granulated salt formed from the bittern or leach-brine used for making hard soap.

cat's-brains (kats'brānz), *n. pl.* Sandstones traversed in every direction by little branching veins of calcite. [Eng.]

cat's-claw (kats'klâ), *n.* 1. A name given in the West Indies (*a*) to the *Bignania unguis,* a climbing vine with claw-shaped tendrils, and (*b*) to the *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati,* on account of its curved pod.—2. In western Texas, a name of several species of *Acacia* with hooked thorns, as *A. Greggi* and *A. Wrighti.*

cat's-cradle (kats'krā"dl), *n.* A children's game in which one player stretches a looped cord over the fingers of both hands in a symmetrical figure, and the other player has to insert his fingers and remove it in such a way as to produce a different figure. Also called *cratch-cradle* and *scratch-cradle.*

cat's-ear (kats'ēr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Hypochæris,* weedy chicory-like composites of Europe: so called from the shape of the leaves. The name is also applied to *Gnaphalium dioicum.*

cat's-eye (kats'ī), *n.* 1. A variety of quartz, very hard and semi-transparent, and from certain points exhibiting a yellowish opalescent radiation or chatoyant appearance, whence the name. Also called *sunstone.* The same name is also given to other gems exhibiting like chatoyant effects, more especially to chrysoberyl, which is sometimes called the true cat's-eye.

2. A species of the plant scabious, *Scabiosa stellata.*

cat's-foot (kats'fůt), *n.* A name sometimes given to ground-ivy or gill, from the shape of its leaves, and to *Gnaphalium dioicum,* from its soft flower-heads. Also called *cat's-paw.*

cat-shark (kat'shark), *n.* A shark of the family *Galeorhinidæ, Triacis semifasciatus,* occurring along the coast of California.

cat's-head (kats'hed), *n.* 1. A kind of large apple.—2. A nodule of hard gritstone in shale. [Leinster, Ireland.]—**Cat's-head hammer** or **sledge.** Same as *bully-head.*

cat-ship† (kat'ship), *n.* A ship with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist.

cat-silver (kat'sil"vėr), *n.* [= Sw. *kattsilfver.*] A name sometimes given to a variety of silvery mica.

Catskill (kats'kil), *a.* In *American geol.,* an epithet applied to the upper division of the Devonian age, characterized by the red sandstone of eastern New York.

catskin (kat'skin), *n.* [= Icel. *kattskinn* = Dan. *katteskind.*] The fur or furry pelt of the cat. This is often dyed in imitation of costly furs, and in the Netherlands and elsewhere cats are bred for the sake of their fur, which is an article of commerce. The fur of the wild cat of Hungary is prettily mottled, and is used without dyeing.

cat's-milk (kats'milk), *n.* A plant, the *Euphorbia Helioscopia.* Also called *sun-spurge* and *wartweed* or *wartwort.*

catso† (kat'sō), *n.* [< It. *cazzo* (pron. kät'sọ̄), an obscene term of contempt, also used as an exclamation.] A base fellow; a rogue; a cheat.

> These be our nimble-spirited *catsos,* that have their evasions at pleasure.
> *B. Jonson,* Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

cat's-paw, catspaw (kats'pâ), *n.* 1. *Naut.:* (*a*) A light air perceived in a calm by a slight rippling of the surface of the water.

> We were now in the calm latitudes, the equatorial belt of baffling *cat's-paws* and glassy seas.
> *W. C. Russell,* Sailor's Sweetheart, ix.

(*b*) A peculiar twist or hitch in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on.

> When the mate came to shake the *catspaw* out of the downhaul, and we began to boom-end the sail, it shook the ship to her center.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 387.

2. One whom another makes use of to accomplish his designs; a person used by another to serve his purposes and to bear the consequences of his acts; a dupe: as, to make a person one's *cat's-paw.* An allusion to the story of the monkey which, to save its own paw, used the paw of the cat to draw the roasted chestnuts out of the fire.

> They took the enterprise upon themselves, and made themselves the people's *cat's-paw.* But now the chestnut is taken from the embers, and the monkey is coming in for the benefit of the cat's subserviency. *London Times.*

> He refrained from denouncing the peculators whose witless *cat's-paw* he claimed to have been.
> *N. A. Rev.,* CXXIII. 408.

3. In *bot.,* same as *cat's-foot.*—4. In *bookbinding,* the mark made on the covers or edges of a book by a sponge containing color or staining-fluid.

cat's-purr (kats'pėr), *n.* In *pathol.,* a peculiar purring thrill or sound heard in auscultation of the chest.

cat-squirrel (kat'skwur"el), *n.* 1. A name of the fox-squirrel. [Local, eastern U. S.]—2. A name of the ring-tailed bassaris, *Bassaris astuta.* [Southwestern U. S.]

cat's-tail (kats'tāl), *n.* 1. Same as *cattail,* I.—2. A name for the plant *Equisetum arvense* and other species of that genus.—3. Same as *cirrus cloud.* See *cloud.*—**Cat's-tail grass,** in Europe, the common name of the grasses belonging to the genus *Phleum,* because of their dense spikes of flowers. Also called *cattail.* See *Phleum.*

cat-stane (kat'stān), *n.* [Sc., appar. < *cat*^{1} + *stane* = E. *stone;* but the first element is uncertain, being referred by some to Gael. *cath,* a battle (see *cateran*).] 1. A conical cairn or monolith found in various parts of Scotland, and supposed to mark the locality of a battle.—2. One of the upright stones which support a grate, there being one on each side. "The term is said to originate from this being the favorite seat of the *cat*" (*Jamieson*).

cat-stick (kat'stik), *n.* A stick or flat bat employed in playing tip-cat.

> Prithee, lay up my cat and *cat-stick* safe.
> *Middleton,* Women Beware Women, i. 2.

> He could not stay to make my legs too, but was driven
> To clap a pair of *cat-sticks* to my knees.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Captain, ii. 1.

cat-stopper (kat'stop"ėr), *n.* Same as *cat-head stopper* (which see, under *cat-head*).

catsup (kat'sup), *n.* Same as *catchup.*

cat-tackle (kat'tak"l), *n.* *Naut.,* tackle used for raising the anchor to the cat-head.—**Cat-tackle fall.** Same as *cat-fall.*

cattail (kat'tāl), *n.* [< *cat*^{1} + *tail*^{1}.] 1. The common name of the tall reed-like aquatic plant *Typha latifolia:* so called from its long cylindrical furry spikes: often popularly called *bulrush* and *cat-o'-nine-tails.* Also *cat's-tail.*—2. Same as *cat's-tail grass* (which see, under *cat's-tail*).—3. Same as *catkin.*—4. *Naut.,* that end of a cat-head which is fastened to the ship's frame. [Properly *cat-tail.*]

catter (kat'ėr), *v. i.* To thrive. *Grose; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

cattery (kat'ẹ̈-ri), *n.;* pl. *catteries* (-riz). [< *cat*^{1} + *-ery.* Cf. *piggery, camelry, fernery, pinery,* etc.] A place for the keeping and breeding of cats. *Southey.* [Rare.]

cat-thrasher (kat'thrash"ėr), *n.* A clupeoid fish, *Clupea æstivalis.* [Maine, U. S.]

cattimandoo (kat-i-man'dö), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of gum obtained in the East Indies from an angular columnar species of *Euphorbia, E. Cattimandoo.* It is used as a cement and as a remedy for rheumatism.

cattish (kat'ish), *a.* [< *cat*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Having the qualities or ways of a cat; cat-like; feline.

> The *cattish* race.
> *Drummond,* Phillis on the Death of her Sparrow.

cattle (kat'l), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< ME. *catel, katel,* assibilated *chatel* (> *chattel,* q. v.), property, capital, = MLG. *katel, katele,* < OF. *catel, katel,* assibilated *chatel, chateil, chaptel, chatal, chastal, chetel, chatei,* etc., = Sp. *caudal* (cf. Pg. *caudal,* a., abundant), < ML. *captale, capitale,* capital, property, goods (*virum capitale,* live stock, cattle), whence mod. E. *capital*^{2}, q. v. Thus *cattle* = *chattel* = *capital*^{2}.] 1†. Property; goods; chattels; stock: in this sense now only in the form *chattel* (which see).

> His tythes payede he ful fayre and wel,
> Bothe of his owne swinke, and his *catel.*
> *Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 540.

2. Live stock; domestic quadrupeds which serve for tillage or other labor, or as food for man. The term may include horses, asses, camels, all the varieties of domesticated beasts of the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds, goats, and even swine. In this general sense it is used in the Scriptures. In common use, however, the word is restricted to domestic beasts of the cow kind. In the language of the stable it means horses.

> The first distinction made of live stock from other property was to call the former quick *cattle.*
> *Sir J. Harington,* Epig. i. 91.

They must have other *cattle*, as horses to draw their plough, and for carriage of things to markets.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

In a guarantee of drafts against shipments, *cattle* may include swine.
Decatur Bank v. St. Louis Bank, 21 Wall., 294.

It was well known that Lord Steepleton Kildare had lately ridden from Simla to Umballa one night and back the next day, ninety-two miles each way, with constant change of *cattle*. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, p. 254.

3. Human beings: in contempt or ridicule.

Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Last year, a lad hence by his parents sent
With other *cattle* to the city went.
Swift, To Mr. Congreve.

Neat cattle. See *neat*^{1}.

cattle-feeder (kat′l-fē″dėr), *n.* A device for supplying feed in regulated quantities to racks or mangers.

cattle-guard (kat′l-gärd), *n.* A device to prevent cattle from straying along a railroad-track at a highway-crossing.

cattle-heron (kat′l-her″o̤n), *n.* A book-name of the small herons of the genus *Bubulcus*, as *B. ibis*.

cattle-pen (kat′l-pen), *n.* A pen or inclosure for cattle.

cattle-plague (kat′l-plāg), *n.* A virulently contagious disease affecting cattle; rinderpest (which see).

cattle-range (kat′l-rānj), *n.* An uninclosed tract of land over which cattle may range and graze.

cattle-run (kat′l-run), *n.* A wide extent of grazing-ground. [U. S. and the British colonies.]

cattle-show (kat′l-shō), *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, with a view to the promotion of their improvement and increase: in the United States usually combined with a sort of agricultural fair.

cattle-stall (kat′l-stâl), *n.* An arrangement other than a halter or tie for securing cattle to their racks or mangers. *E. H. Knight.*

Cattleya (kat′lẹ-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.; named after William *Cattley*, an English collector of plants.] A genus of highly ornamental epiphytic orchids, natives of tropical America from Mexico to Brazil. Many of the species are highly prized by orchid-growers, and their flowers are among the largest and handsomest of the order.

catty (kat′i), *n.*; pl. *catties* (-iz). [< Malay *kati*, a "pound," of varying weight. See *caddy*^{4}.] The name given by foreigners to the Chinese kin or pound. The value of the catty was fixed by the East India Company in 1770 at 1⅓ pounds avoirdupois. The usual Chinese weight is 1.325 pounds; that fixed by the Chinese custom-house in 1858 is 1.3316 pounds; that of the royal mint at Peking is 1.348 pounds. The name is also given in different localities to slightly different weights.

Iron ores sufficient to smelt ten *catties* of tin.
Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XV. 288.

Catullian (ka-tul′i-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Catullianus*, < *Catullus*, a proper name.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the Roman lyrical poet Catullus, celebrated for his amatory verses and the elegance of his style; resembling the style or works of Catullus.

Herrick, the most *Catullian* of poets since Catullus.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 341.

Caturidæ (ka-tū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caturus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct amioid ganoid fishes of the Oölitic and Cretaceous periods, having a persistent notochord, but the vertebræ partially ossified, a homocercal tail, fins with fulcra, and small, pointed teeth in a single row.

Caturus (ka-tū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1834), < Gr. κατά, down, + οὐρά, tail.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Caturidæ*.

catyogle (kat′i-ō-gl), *n.* [Also *katogle*; < Sw. *kattugla*, < *katt*, = E. *cat*^{1}, + *ugla* = E. *owl*.] A name in Shetland of the eagle-owl, *Bubo maximus*.

Caucasian (kâ-kā′sia̤n or kâ-kash′ia̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **Caucasianus* (L. *Caucasius*, < Gr. Καυκάσιος), < MGr. Καυκασιανός, pl. Καυκασιανοί, inhabitants of Caucasus, < Gr. Καύκασος.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Caucasus, a range of mountains between Asia and Europe; specifically, appellative of one of the races into which Blumenbach divided the human family. See II.

II. *n.* In Blumenbach's ethnological system, the highest type of the human family, including nearly all Europeans, the Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Hindus, Jews, etc. He gave this name to the race because he regarded a skull he had obtained from the Caucasus as the standard of the human type.

cauchie†, *n.* See *causeway*.

Cauchy's formula. See *formula*.

caucion†, *n.* An obsolete form of *caution*.

caucus (kâ′kus), *n.* [This word originated in Boston, Massachusetts. According to a common account it is a corruption of *calkers' meeting*, a term said to have been applied in derision by the Tories to meetings of citizens, among whom were calkers and ropemakers, held to protest against the aggressions of the royal troops, and especially against the "Boston Massacre" of March 5th, 1770. But such a corruption and forgetfulness of the orig. meaning of a word so familiar as *calkers* is improbable, and, moreover, the word *caucus* occurs at least 17 years earlier, in the following passage in the diary of John Adams: "Feb. . . ., 1753—This day found that the *Caucus* Club meets at certain times in the yard of Tom Dawes, adjutant of the Boston (militia) regiment." This indicates the origin of the term *caucus*, as a private meeting for political purposes, in the name of a club of that nature, called the "Caucus Club." The origin of the name as applied to the club is not known, but if not an arbitrary term, chosen for its alliterative form and feigned mysterious import, it may have been a learned adoption, in allusion to the convivial or symposiac feature of the club, of the ML. *caucus*, < MGr. καῦκος (also καύκη, καῦκα, with dim. καυκίον), a cup.] 1. In *U. S. politics*: (*a*) A local meeting of the voters of a party to nominate candidates for local offices, or to elect delegates to a convention for the nomination of more important officers. In the latter sense, caucuses are now generally called *primaries*. Admission to a party caucus is generally open only to known and registered members of the party. (*b*) A similar congressional, legislative, or other gathering of leading members of a party for conference as to party measures and policy. Candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States were nominated by party caucuses of members of Congress from 1800 to 1824.

More than fifty years ago, Mr. Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others, one or two from the north end of the town, where all the ship business is carried on, used to meet, make a *caucus*, and lay their plans for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power.
Gordon, Hist. of the Revolution, 1788.

A *caucus* (excuse the slang of politics) was held, as I am informed, by the delegations [of three Western States] for the purpose of recommending some character to the President [for Judge of Supreme Court].
John Randolph, quoted in H. Adams, p. 210.

Hence—2. Any meeting of managers or of interested persons for the purpose of deciding upon a line of policy, an arrangement of business, etc., to be brought before a larger meeting, as a convention.—3. In *Eng. politics*, a large local committee of voters for the management of all electioneering business of its party: called the *Birmingham system*, from its introduction at Birmingham about 1880.

caucus (kâ′kus), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caucused* or *caucussed*, ppr. *caucusing* or *caucussing*. [< *caucus*, *n.*] To meet in caucus; come together and confer.

They, too, had conferred or *caucused* and had decided.
Philadelphia Times, No. 2894, p. 2.

caud (kâd), *a.* A dialectal form (like *cauld*) of *cold*.

cauda (kâ′dạ̈), *n.*; pl. *caudæ* (-dē). [L., also written *coda* (see *coda*), a tail.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a tail or tail-like appendage.—2. In *bot.*, a tail-like appendage.—**Cauda equina** (mare's tail), the leash of nerves, chiefly lumbar or sacral and coccygeal, in which the spinal cord terminates, excepting, usually, the terminal filament of the cord itself: so called from the great length of these nerves, and the appearance their roots present within the spinal column.—**Cauda galli**, a term applied in American geology to the lowest member of the corniferous division of the Devonian age, characterized by the cauda galli grit of eastern New York: so called in allusion to a common fossil of this name (literally, cock's tail) having a feathery form and supposed to be a seaweed.—**Cauda helicis**, the inferior and posterior portion of the helix of the external ear.—**Cauda navicularis**, a boat-shaped tail. See *boat-shaped*.—**Cauda striati**, the tail or narrow posterior part of the caudate nucleus of the brain. Also called *surcingle*.

caudad (kâ′dad), *adv.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *-ad*, to: see *-ad*^{3}.] Toward the tail; backward in the long axis of the body; in the opposite direction from cephalad. It is downward in man, backward in most animals, but is used without reference to the posture of the body, and said of any part of the body: thus, in man, the mouth is *caudad* with respect to the nostrils; the lower eyelid is *caudad* with respect to the upper one.

caudæ, *n.* Plural of *cauda*.

caudal (kâ′dal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *caudal* = It. *codale*, < NL. *caudalis*, < L. *cauda*, a tail: see *cauda*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or situated near the tail; having the nature or appearance of a tail. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, having a position or relation toward the tail when compared with some other part: the opposite of *cephalic* (which see). Thus, the neck is a *caudal* part of the body with reference to the head. See *caudad*.—3. In *entom.*, pertaining to or on the end of the abdomen: as, a *caudal* style; a *caudal* spot.—**Caudal fin**, the tail-fin, or that at the posterior end of the body. See cut under *fin*.—**Caudal flexure.** See *flexure*.

II. *n.* 1. In *ichth.*, the caudal fin of a fish.—2. In *anat.*, a caudal or coccygeal vertebra.

Abbreviated *cd.* in ichthyological formulas.

caudalis (kâ-dā′lis), *n.*; pl. *caudales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *caudal*.] In *ichth.*, the caudal fin. *Günther*, 1859.

Caudata (kâ-dā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *caudatus*: see *caudate*.] In *herpet.*, the tailed or urodele batrachians: same as *Urodela*: opposed to *Ecaudata* or *Anura*^{2}. *Oppel*, 1811.

caudatal (kâ-dā′ta̤l), *a.* [< *caudatum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the caudatum of the brain.

caudate (kâ′dāt), *a.* [< NL. *caudatus*, < L. *cauda*, a tail: see *cauda*.] 1. Having a tail.—2. Having a tail-like appendage. (*a*) In *bot.*, applied to seeds or other organs which have such an appendage. (*b*) In *entom.*, having a long, tail-like process on the margin, as the posterior wings of many *Lepidoptera*.—**Caudate lobe of the liver**, in *human anat.*, the lobus caudatus, a small elevated band of hepatic substance continued from the under surface of the right lobe to the base of the Spigelian lobe.—**Caudate nucleus**, in *anat.*, the caudatum or nucleus caudatus, the upper gray ganglion of the corpus striatum, projecting into the lateral ventricle and separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule.

caudated (kâ′dā-ted), *a.* Same as *caudate*.

caudation (kâ-dā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *caudate* + *-ion*.] The condition of having a tail.

He really suspected premature *caudation* had been inflicted on him for his crimes.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, lxxvi.

caudatum (kâ-dā′tum), *n.* [NL., neut. (sc. L. *corpus*, body) of *caudatus*: see *caudate*.] The caudate nucleus of the striatum or striate body of the brain; a part of this ganglion distinguished from the lenticulare.

caudex (kâ′deks), *n.*; pl. *caudices*, *caudexes* (-di-sēz, -dek-sez). [L., later *codex*, the stem of a tree: see *codex* and *code*.] In *bot.*, as used by early writers, the stem of a tree; now, the trunk of a palm or a tree-fern covered with the remains of leaf-stalks or marked with their scars; also, frequently, the perennial base of a plant which sends up new herbaceous stems from year to year in place of the old.—**Caudex cerebri**, the middle trunk-like portion of the brain, comprising the corpora striata, the thalamencephalon, the mesencephalon, the pons, and the medulla oblongata.

caudicle (kâ′di-kl), *n.* [= F. *caudicule*, < NL. *caudicula*, dim. of L. *caudex* (*caudic-*): see *caudex*.] In *bot.*, the stalk attached to the pollen-masses of orchideous plants.

caudicula (kâ-dik′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *caudiculæ* (-lē). [NL.] Same as *caudicle*.

caudiduct (kâ′di-dukt), *v. t.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, draw: see *duct*.] To draw toward the tail; retroduct; carry backward or caudad.

Secure the arm *caudiducted*, so as to stretch the muscles. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 231.

Caudisona (kâ-dis′ọ̄-nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), < L. *cauda*, tail, + *sonus*, sound: see *sound*^{5}, *n.*] A genus of rattlesnakes: same as *Crotalus* or *Crotalophorus*.

caudisonant (kâ-dis′ọ̄-na̤nt), *a.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sound*^{5}, *v.*] Making a noise with the tail, as a rattlesnake. [Rare.]

cauditrunk (kâ′di-trunk), *n.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *truncus*, trunk.] In fishes and pisciform mammals, the combination of the trunk or abdominal portion and the caudal portion, including all the body behind the head. *Gill.*

caudle (kâ′dl), *n.* [< ME. *caudel*, < OF. *caudel*, *chaudel* (F. *chaudeau*), a warm drink, dim. from **caud*, *caut*, *chaud*, *chaut*, *chald* (F. *chaud*, dial. *caud*), warm (cf. Sp. Pg. *caldo*, broth, ML. *calidum*, a warm drink), < L. *calidus*, *caldus*, warm, hot: see *calid*, and cf. *caldron*.] A kind of warm drink made of wine or ale mixed with bread, sugar, and spices, and sometimes eggs, given to sick persons, to a woman in childbed, and her visitors.

Wan ich am ded, make me a *caudel*.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 561.

He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like.
Wiseman, Surgery.

Hark ye, master Holly-top, your wits are gone on wool-gathering; comfort yourself with a *caudle*; thatch your brain-sick noddle with a woolen night-cap.
Scott, Abbot, I. 230.

Hempen caudle. See *hempen*.

caudle (kâ′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caudled*, ppr. *caudling*. [< *caudle*, *n.*] 1. To make into caudle.—2. To serve as a caudle for; refresh, comfort, or make warm, as with caudle.

> Will the cold brook,
> Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taste,
> To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit?
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

caudle-cup (kâ′dl-kup), *n.* A vessel or cup for holding caudle. A caudle-cup and a set of apostle-spoons formerly constituted the sponsor's gift to the child at a christening.

> Still in Llewellyn Hall the jests resound,
> For now the *caudle-cup* is circling there;
> Now, glad at heart, the gossips breathe their prayer,
> And, crowding, stop the cradle to admire.
> *Rogers*, Human Life.

Caudle lecture. See *lecture*.

caudotibial (kâ-dō̤-tib′i-a̤l), *a.* [< NL. *caudotibialis*, q. v.] Pertaining to or connecting the caudal portion of the body, or the tail, with the lower leg or tibia: as, a *caudotibial* muscle.

caudotibialis (kâ″dō̤-tib-i-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *caudotibiales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *cauda*, tail, + *tibia*, shin-bone (cf. *tibialis*, belonging to the shin-bone): see *cauda, tibia, tibial.*] A muscle which in some animals, as seals, connects the tibia with the anterior caudal vertebræ, and is considered to replace the semi-membranosus and semi-tendinosus muscles.

caudula (kâ′dū-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *caudulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *cauda*, a tail: see *cauda*.] In *entom.*, a little tail-like process of a margin.

cauf (kâf), *n.* [A corruption of *corf* for *corb*, a basket: see *corf* and *corb*^{1}.] 1. A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.—2. Same as *corb*^{1}, 1.—3. In *mining*, same as *corf*.

Also spelled *cawf*.

caufle (kâ′fl), *n.* Same as *coffle*.

cauf-ward (kâf′wârd), *n.* Same as *calf-ward*.

caught (kât). Preterit and past participle of *catch*^{1}.

cauk^1 (kâk), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. unassibilated form of *chalk*, q. v.] 1. Chalk; limestone. Also spelled *cawk*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] —2. An English miners' name for sulphate of baryta or heavy-spar.

cauk^2 (kâk), *v. t.* [ME. *cauken*: see *calk*^{1}.] 1. To tread, as a cock.—2. To calk. See *calk*^{1}.

cauk^3, *n.* See *calk*^{3}.

cauker^1 (kâ′kėr), *n.* [Sc., also written *cawker* and *caulker*. Origin uncertain; perhaps < Icel. *kalkr* = Sw. Dan. *kalk*, a cup, < L. *calix*, > E. *chalice*, q. v.] 1. A dram; any small quantity of spirits to be drunk. [Slang.]

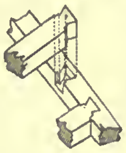
> Take a *caulker*? . . . No? Tak' a drap o' kindness yet for auld langsyne. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxi.

2. An astonishing falsehood; a lie. [Slang.]

> I also took care that she should never afterwards be able to charge me with having told her a real *caulker*.
> *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxxi.

cauker^2 (kâ′kėr), *n.* Same as *calk*^{3}.

cauking (kâ′king), *n.* In *joinery*, a dovetail tenon-and-mortise joint used to fasten cross-timbers together: employed in fitting down the beams or other timbers upon wall-plates. *E. H. Knight.*



Cauking.

cauky (kâ′ki), *a.* [< *cauk*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Pertaining to cauk; like cauk. Also spelled *cawky*.

caul^1 (kâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *call*; < ME. *calle, kalle* (also *kelle*, > E. *kell*, q. v.), < OF. *cale*, a kind of cap; of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *calla* = OGael. *call*, a veil, hood, akin to L. *cella*, a cell: see *callot*^{1}, *calotte*, and *cell*.] 1. In the middle ages, and down to the seventeenth century—(*a*) A net for confining the hair, worn by women.

> The proudest of hem alle,
> That werith on a coverchief or a *calle*.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 162.

> Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
> And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vii.

(*b*) More rarely, a head-dress like a flat turban. —2. Any kind of small net; a net.

> An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *N. Grew*, Museum.

> The very spider weaves her *cauls* with more art and cunning to entrap the fly. *Middleton*, Mad World, i. 1.

3. A popular name for a membrane investing the viscera, such as the peritoneum or part of it, or the pericardium.

> The *caul* that is above the liver. Ex. xxix. 13.
> The *caul* of their heart. Hos. xiii. 8.
> The reins and the *caul*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

4. In *anat.*, the great or gastrocolic omentum; the large loose fold of peritoneum which hangs like an apron in the abdominal cavity in front of the intestines, depending from the stomach and transverse colon.—5. A portion of the amnion or membrane enveloping the fetus, which sometimes encompasses the head of a child when born. This caul was (and still is by some) supposed to betoken great prosperity for the person born with it, and to be an infallible preservative against drowning, as well as to impart the gift of eloquence. During the eighteenth century seamen often gave from $50 to $150 for a caul.

> You were born with a *cawl* on your head.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

caul^2 (kâl), *n.* [< F. *cale*, a wedge, of uncertain origin; perhaps < G. *keil*, a wedge, < OHG. *chīl* = Icel. *keilir*, a wedge.] A form used in gluing veneers to curved surfaces. It is shaped to the exact curve or form of the piece to be veneered, and is clamped against the veneer until the glue has set.

caul^3† (kâl), *n.* [ME. *caule*, < L. *caulis*, a stalk, stem: see *caulis* and *cole*^{2}.] 1. A stalk; stem.

> An esy wyne a man to make stronge,
> Take leef, or roote, or *caule* of malowe agrest,
> And boyle it, kest it so thyne wyne amonge.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

2. A cabbage.

cauld^1 (kâld), *a.* and *n.* A form representing the Scotch pronunciation of *cold*.

cauld^2 (kâld), *n.* [Also written *caul*, a dam-head; as a verb in the expression "*caul* the bank" of a river, that is, lay a bed of loose stones from the channel backward (Jamieson). Origin obscure.] A dam in a river or other stream; a weir. [Scotch.]

cauldrife (kâld′rīf), *a.* [= *coldrife*, q. v.] 1. Chilly; cold; susceptible to cold.—2. Without animation: as, a *cauldrife* sermon. [Scotch.]

cauldron, *n.* See *caldron*.

Caulerpa (kâ-lėr′pä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καυλός (= L. *caulis*: see *caulis*), a stalk, + ἕρπειν, creep.] A large genus of green single-celled algæ, peculiar to warm climates, and much eaten by sea-turtles.

caules, *n.* Plural of *caulis*.

caulescent (kâ-les′e̤nt), *a.* [= F. *caulescent*, < L. *caulis*, a stalk (see *caulis*), + *-escent*, as in *adolescent*, etc.] In *bot.*, having an obvious stem rising above the ground. Also *cauliferous*.

caulicle (kâ′li-kl), *n.* [= F. *caulicule*, < L. *cauliculus*, also *coliculus*, dim. of *caulis*, a stalk: see *caulis*.] In *bot.*, a little or rudimentary stem: applied to the initial stem (more frequently but incorrectly called the *radicle*) in the embryo, to distinguish it from the cotyledons. Also *caulicule* and *cauliculus*.

caulicole (kâ′li-kōl), *n.* Same as *cauliculus*, 1.

caulicolous (kâ-lik′ō̤-lus), *a.* [< L. *caulis*, a stalk (see *caulis*), + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing or living upon a stem: as, a *caulicolous* fungus.

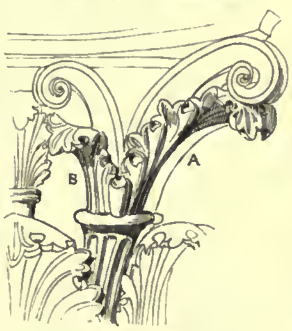
Cauliculata (kâ-lik-ṳ̄-lā′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *cauliculatus*: see *cauliculate*.] A systematic name for the black or antipatharian corals: synonymous with *Antipatharia*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1850.

cauliculate (kâ-lik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *cauliculatus*, furnished with a stem, < L. *cauliculus*: see *caulicle*.] Pertaining to or having the characters or quality of the *Cauliculata*; antipatharian, as a coral.

caulicule (kâ′li-kūl), *n.* Same as *cauliculus*.

cauliculus (kâ-lik′ṳ̄-lus), *n.*; pl. *cauliculi* (-lī). [L., dim. of *caulis*, a stalk: see *caulis*.] 1. In *arch.*, one of the lesser branches or leaves in the typical Corinthian capital, springing from the caules or main stalks which support the volutes. They are sometimes confounded with the main stalks from which they spring, or with the helices in the middle of the sides of the capital. Also *caulicolus*, *caulicole*, and *caulicule*.

2. In *bot.*, same as *caulicle*.



Detail of Corinthian Capital.
A, caulis; *B*, cauliculus.

cauliferous (kâ-lif′e̤-rus), *a.* [= F. *caulifère*, < L. *caulis*, a stalk, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] In *bot.*, same as *caulescent*.

cauliflower (kâ′li-flou-ėr), *n.* [Earlier *colliflower, collyflory, colieflorie, cole florie*, modified, in imitation of E. *cole*^{2}, L. *caulis*, and E. *flower*, from the F. name *choux floris* or *fleuris* (Cotgrave): *choux*, pl. of *chou* = E. *cole*, cabbage, < L. *caulis*, a cabbage, orig. a stalk (see *cole*^{2}, *caulis*); *floris, fleuris*, pp. pl. of *florir*, later *fleurir*, flourish: see *flourish*. The present F. form is *chouflcur* = Sp. *coliflor* = Pg. *couveflor* = It. *cavol fiore*, lit. 'cole-flower': see *cole*^{2} and *flower*.] A garden variety of *Brassica oleracea*, or cabbage, the inflorescence of which is condensed while young into a depressed fleshy head, which is highly esteemed as a vegetable. —**Cauliflower excrescence**, epithelial cancer of the mouth of the uterus.—**Cauliflower wig.** See *wig*.

cauliform (kâ′li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *caulis*, a stalk, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a stem.

cauligenous (kâ-lij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *caulis*, a stalk, + *-genus*, -producing, -borne: see *-genous*.] In *bot.*, borne upon the stem.

caulinary (kâ′li-nā̤-ri), *a.* [< *cauline* + *-ary*; = F. *caulinaire* = Sp. *caulinario*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the stem: specifically applied to stipules which are attached to the stem and free from the base of the petiole.

cauline (kâ′lin), *a.* [< L. as if **caulinus*, < Gr. καύλινος, < καυλός, a stalk, stem: see *caulis*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to a stem: as, *cauline* leaves.

> When fibro-vascular bundles are formed in the stem having no connection with the leaves, they are termed by Nägeli *cauline* bundles. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 134.

caulis (kâ′lis), *n.*; pl. *caules* (-lēz). [L., also *colis* (> E. *cole*^{2}, q. v.), < Gr. καυλός, a stalk, a stem.] 1. In *arch.*, one of the main stalks or leaves which spring from between the acanthus-leaves of the second row on each side of the typical Corinthian capital, and are carried up to support the volutes at the angles. Compare *cauliculus*, 1.—2. In *bot.*, the stem of a plant.

caulk, *v. t.* See *calk*^{1}.

caulker^1, *n.* See *calker*^{1}.

caulker^2, *n.* See *cauker*^{1}.

caulking^1, *n.* See *calking*^{1}.

caulking^2, *n.* See *calking*^{2}.

caulocarpic (kâ-lō̤-kär′pik), *a.* [As *caulocarpous* + *-ic*.] Same as *caulocarpous*.

caulocarpous (kâ-lō̤-kär′pus), *a.* [= F. *caulocarpe*, < Gr. καυλός (= L. *caulis*), a stem, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing fruit repeatedly upon the same stem: applied to such plants as have perennial stems.

caulome (kâ′lōm), *n.* [< Gr. καυλός, a stem: see *caulis* and *cole*^{2}.] In *bot.*, the stem or stem-like portion of a plant; the stem-structure or axis.

caulophyllin (kâ-lō̤-fil′in), *n.* [< *Caulophyllum* + *-in*^{2}.] A resinous substance precipitated by water from the tincture of the plant *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

Caulophyllum (kâ-lō̤-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καυλός (= L. *caulis*), stem, stalk, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of plants, natural order *Berberidaceæ*, including one North American and two Asiatic species, perennial tuberous-rooted herbs, bearing usually a single leaf and a raceme of flowers, succeeded by blue berries. The American species, *C. thalictroides*, known as *blue cohosh*, is reputed to have medicinal properties.

Caulopteris (kâ-lop′te̤-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καυλός, a stem, + πτερίς, a fern, < πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather*.] One of the generic names given by fossil-botanists to fragments of the trunks of tree-ferns characterized by the forms of the impressions, or scars, as they are called, marking the place where the petioles were attached, found in the Devonian and in the coal-measures. In *Caulopteris* these scars are ovate or elliptical, and their inner disk is usually marked by linear bands, which, however, are sometimes effaced by impressions of the rootlets. *Stemmatopteris* and *Megaphyton* are forms closely allied to *Caulopteris*, differing from that genus only in some slight and uncertain details in the form and arrangement of the scars.

cauma† (kâ′mä̤), *n.* [LL., < Gr. καῦμα, heat: see *calm*^{1}.] In *med.*, heat; inflammation; fever: a word formerly used in the designation of various diseases, especially those exhibiting inflammation and fever, as *cauma pleuritis*, pleurisy; *cauma podagricum*, gout; but also *cauma hæmorrhagicum*, so-called active hemorrhage.

caumatic† (kâ-mat′ik), *a.* [< *cauma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] In *med.*, of the nature of cauma.

caunter, caunter-lode (kân′tėr, -lōd), *n.* [Dial. var. of *counter*(*-lode*).] Same as *counter-lode*.

caup^1 (kâp), *v. t.* [E. dial. var. of *cheap*, *v.*, after Icel. *kaupa*, buy or sell, bargain, = D. *koopen*, buy, etc.: see *cheap*, *v.*] To exchange. [North. Eng.]

> There is a wonderful sameness about the diet on board a smack, but the quantity consumed is prodigious. It certainly is sometimes a little varied by *kauping*, or exchanging on board of passing ships, and occasional parcels by the carrier. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 165.

caup² (kâp), *n.* [Same as *cap*², q. v.] A cup or wooden bowl. [Scotch.]

caup³† (kâp), *n.* and *v.* See *coup*¹.

cauponate† (kâ'pọ-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *cauponatus*, pp. of *cauponari*, traffic, < *caupo*(*n*-), a petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper. See *cheap*.] To keep a victualing-house or an inn; hence, to engage in petty trafficking; huckster.

cauponation† (kâ-pọ-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **cauponatio*(*n*-), < *cauponatus*: see *cauponate*.] Low trafficking; huckstering.

> Better it were to have a deformity in preaching, so that some would preach the truth of God, and that which is to be preached, without *cauponation* and adulteration of the word, . . . than to have such a uniformity that the silly people should be thereby occasioned to continue still in their lamentable ignorance.
> *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, ii. 347.

> I shall now trace and expose their corruptions and *cauponations* of the gospel. *Bentley.*

cauponize† (kâ'pọ-nīz), *v. i.* [< L. *caupon*(*ari*) + *-ize*. See *cauponate*.] To sell wine or victuals.

> The rich rogues who *cauponized* to the armies in Germany. *Warburton*, To Hurd, Letters, clxxi.

caurale (kâ'rāl), *n.* A name of the sun-bittern, *Eurypyga helias*. Also called *carle*.

Caurus (kâ'rus), *n.* [L., also *Corus*, the northwest wind; prob. for **scaurus* = Goth. *skūra*, a storm (*skūra windis*, a storm of wind), = AS. *scūr*, E. *shower*; related to L. *obscūrus*, obscure: see *shower* and *obscure*.] The classical name of the northwest wind, which in Italy is a stormy one.

> A swifte wynde that heyhte *Chorus*.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 3.
>
> The ground by piercing *Caurus* sear'd.
> *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, st. 76.

causable (kâ'zạ-bl), *a.* [< *cause* + *-able*.] Capable of being caused, produced, or effected.

> For that may be miraculously effected in one which is naturally *causable* in another.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

causal (kâ'zạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *causal* = It. *causale*, < L. *causalis*, < *causa*, cause: see *cause*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Constituting or being a cause; producing effects or results; causative; creative: as, *causal* energy.

> In quietness yield thy soul to the *causal* soul.
> *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 20.

2. Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.

> *Causal* propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* words, as . . . that . . . or . . . because. *Watts*, Logic.

Causal definition, a definition which expresses the causes essential to the existence of the thing defined.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces a reason.

causalgia (kâ-zal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καυσός, burning, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, an intense burning pain.

causality (kâ-zal'ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *causalities* (-tiz). [= F. *causalité* = Sp. *causalidad* = Pg. *causalidade* = It. *causalità*, < L. as if **causalitas*, < *causalis*, causal: see *causal*.] **1.** That which constitutes a cause; the activity of causing; the character of an event as causing.

> As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existences.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. The relation of cause to effect, or of effect to cause; the law or principle that nothing can happen or come into existence without a cause. See *law of causation*, under *causation*.

> Although, then, the law of *causality* permits us to say that for every given event there is a series of events from which it must follow, it does not permit us to say what these events are. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

3. In *phren.*, the faculty, localized in an organ or division of the brain, to which is attributed the tracing of effects to their causes.—**Principle of causality.** See *law of causation*, under *causation*.

causally (kâ'zạl-i), *adv.* As a cause; according to the order of causes; by tracing effects to causes. *Sir T. Browne.*

> The world of experience must be for intelligence a system of things *causally* connected. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

causalty (kâ'zạl-ti), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In *mining*, the lighter, earthy parts of ore carried off by washing.

causation (kâ-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *cause*, *v.*, + *-ation*; = F. *causation*. L. *causatio*(*n*-) has only the deflected sense of 'a pretext, excuse,' ML. also 'controversy,' < *causari*, plead, pretend: see *cause*, *v.*] The act of causing or producing; the principle of causality; the relation of cause to effect, or of effect to cause.

> In contemplating the series of causes which are themselves the effects of other causes, we are necessarily led to assume a Supreme Cause in the order of *causation*, as we assume a First Cause in the order of succession.
> *Whewell*, Nov. Org. Renovatum, III. x. § 7.

> Physics knows nothing of *causation* except that it is the invariable and unconditional sequence of one event upon another. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 127.

> An adequate consciousness of *causation* yields the irresistible belief that from the most serious to the most trivial actions of men in society there must flow consequences which, quite apart from legal agency, conduce to well-being or ill-being in greater or smaller degree.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 19.

Law of causation, or *principle of causality*, the law or doctrine that every event is the result or sequel of some previous event or events, without which it could not have taken place, and which being present it must take place.

causationism (kâ-zā'shọn-izm), *n.* [< *causation* + *-ism*.] The theory or law of causation. See *causation*.

causationist (kâ-zā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *causation* + *-ist*.] A believer in the law of causation.

> All successful men have agreed in one thing,—they were *causationists*. They believed that things went not by luck, but by law. *Emerson*, Power.

causative (kâ'zạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *causatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *causativo*, < L. *causativus*, causative, pertaining to a lawsuit, accusative, < *causa*, cause: see *cause*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Effective as a cause or an agent; causal.

> The notion of a Deity doth expressly signify a being . . . potential or *causative* of all beings beside itself.
> *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

2. In *gram.*, expressing causation: as, a *causative* verb: for example, to fell (cause to fall), to set (cause to sit); the *causative* conjugation of a verb, such as is common in Sanskrit. Also sometimes applied to the case by which cause is expressed, as the Latin ablative.

II. *n.* A form of verb or noun having causative value.

causatively (kâ'zạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a causative manner.

causativity (kâ-zạ-tiv'ị-ti), *n.* [< *causative* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being causative.

causator† (kâ-zā'tọr), *n.* [Cf. ML. *causator*, a party to a suit; < L. *causare*, cause.] One who causes or produces an effect.

> The invisible condition of the first *causator*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

cause (kâz), *n.* [< ME. *cause*, < OF. *cause*, also *cose*, a cause, a thing (F. *cause*, a cause, *chose*, a thing: see *chose*²), = Pr. *causa* = Sp. It. *causa*, *cosa* = Pg. *causa*, *cousa*, *coisa*, < L. *causa*, also spelled *caussa*, a cause, reason, in ML. also a thing; origin uncertain. See *accuse*, *excuse*.] **1.** That by the power of which an event or thing is; a principle from which an effect arises; that upon which something depends per se; in general, anything which stands to something else in a real relation analogous to the mental relation of the antecedent to the consequent of a conditional proposition. Nominalist philosophers commonly hold that every effect is the result not of one but of many causes (see *total cause*, below); but the usual doctrine is that the effect is an abstract element of a thing or event, while the cause is an abstract element of an antecedent event. Four kinds of causes are recognized by Aristotelians: the *material*, *formal*, *efficient*, and *final cause*. *Material cause* is that which gives being to the thing, the matter by the determination of which it is constituted; *formal cause*, that which gives the thing its characteristics, the form or determination by which the matter becomes the thing; *efficient cause*, an external cause preceding its effect in time, and distinguished from *material* and *formal cause* by being external to that which it causes, and from the end or *final cause* in being that by which something is made or done, and not merely that for the sake of which it is made or done; *final cause*, an external cause following after that which it determines (called the *means*), the end for which the effect exists. Other divisions of causes are as follows: *subordinate* or *second cause*, one which is itself caused by something else; *first cause*, that which is not caused by anything else; *proximate* or *immediate cause*, one between which and the effect no other cause intervenes, or, in *law*, that from which the effect might be expected to follow without the concurrence of any unusual circumstances; *remote cause*, the opposite of *proximate cause*; *total cause*, the aggregate of all the antecedents which suffice to bring about the event; *partial cause*, something which tends to bring about an effect, but only in conjunction with other causes; *emanative cause*, that which by its mere existence determines the effect; *active cause*, that which brings about the effect by an action or operation, termed the *causation*; *immanent cause*, that which brings about some effect within itself, as the mind calling up an image; *transient cause*, that whose effect lies outside itself; *free cause*, that which is self-determined and free to act or not act: opposed to *necessary cause*; *principal cause*, that upon which the effect mainly depends; *instrumental cause*, a cause subservient to the principal cause. The above are the chief distinctions of the Aristotelians. The physicians, following Galen, recognized three kinds of causes, the *procatarctic*, *proëgumenal*, and *synectic*. The *procatarctic cause* is an antecedent condition of things outside of the principal cause, facilitating the production of the effect; the *proëgumenal cause* is that within the principal cause which either predisposes or directly excites it to action; and the *synectic*, *containing*, or *continent cause* is the essence of the disease itself considered as the cause of the symptoms; thus typhoid fever might be referred to as the *continent cause* of ocher-stools or a quickened pulse. Other varieties are the *occasional cause* (see *occasionalism*); *moral cause*, the person inciting the agent to action; *objective cause*, the ideas which excite the imagination of the agent; and *sufficient cause*, one which suffices to bring about the effect (see *sufficient reason*, under *reason*).

> In virtue of his character as knowing, therefore, we are entitled to say that man is, according to a certain well-defined meaning of the term, a free *cause*.
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 74.

> *Cause* is the condensed expression of the factors of any phenomenon, the effect being the fact itself.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 19.

> Of these two senses of the word *cause*, viz., that which brings a thing to be, and that on which a thing under given circumstances follows, the former is that of which our experience is the earlier and more intimate, being suggested to us by our consciousness of willing and doing.
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 65.

Specifically—**2.** An antecedent upon which an effect follows according to a law of nature; an efficient cause. The common conception of a cause, as producing an effect similar to itself at a later time and without essential reference to any third factor, is at variance with the established principles of mechanics. Two successive positions of a system must be known, in addition to the law of the force, before a position can be predicted; but the common idea of a cause is that of a single antecedent determining a consequent of the same nature. Moreover, the action of a force is strictly contemporaneous with it and comes to an end with it; and no known law of nature coördinates events separated by an interval of time.

3. The reason or motive for mental action or decision; ground for action in general.

> I have full *cause* of weeping; but this heart
> Shall break into a hundred thousand flaws,
> Or ere I'll weep. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

> This was the only Funeral Feast that ever I was at among them, and they gave me *cause* to remember it.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 92.

4. In *law*, a legal proceeding between adverse parties; a case for judicial decision. See *case*¹, 5.

> Hear the *causes* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. Deut. i. 16.

> Remember every *cause*
> Stands not on eloquence, but stands on laws.
> *Story*, Advice to a Young Lawyer.

5. In a general sense, any subject of question or debate; a subject of special interest or concern; business; affair.

> What counsel give you in this weighty *cause*?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

> The *cause* craves haste. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1295.

> I think of her whose gentle tongue
> All plaint in her own *cause* controll'd.
> *M. Arnold*, A Southern Night.

6. Advantage; interest; sake.

> I did it not for his *cause* that had done the wrong.
> 2 Cor. vii. 12.

7. That side of a question which an individual or party takes up; that object to which the efforts of a person or party are directed.

> They never fail who die
> In a great *cause*. *Byron*, Marino Faliero, ii. 2.

> A *cause* which is vigorous after centuries of defeat is a *cause* baffled but not hopeless, beaten but not subdued.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 7.

Cause of action, in *law*, the situation or state of facts which entitles a party to sustain an action; a right of recovery.—**Country cause**, in *Eng. legal practice*, a suit against a defendant residing more than twenty miles from London.—**Degrading causes**, in *geol.* See *degrading*.—**Entitled in the cause.** See *entitle*.—**Fallacy of false cause.** See *fallacy*.—**For cause**, for a legally sufficient reason: as, some officers are not removable except *for cause* (used in contradistinction to *at pleasure*).—**Matrimonial causes.** See *matrimonial*.—**Onerous cause.** See *onerous*.—**Probable cause** (used with reference to criminal prosecutions), such a state of facts and circumstances as would lead a man of ordinary caution and prudence, acting conscientiously, impartially, reasonably, and without prejudice, upon the facts within his knowledge, to believe that the person accused is guilty.—**The First Cause**, God. See def. 1, above.—**To make common cause with**, to join with for the attainment of some object; side with strongly; aid and support.

> She found I was a devil and no man,—
> *Made common cause with* those who found as much.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 613.

To show cause, to present a reason: as, an order of court requiring a person to *show cause* why he should not be punished for contempt.—**Town cause**, in *Eng. legal practice*, a suit against a defendant residing not more than twenty miles from London.

cause (kâz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caused*, ppr. *causing*. [< ME. *causen* = F. *causer* = Sp. Pg. *causar* = It. *causare*, cause (cf. L. *causari*, give as a reason, pretend, ML. *causare*, litigate, plead, > F. *causer*, etc., talk: see *causeuse*); from the noun: see *cause*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To act as a cause or agent in producing; effect; bring about; be the occasion of.

> They *caused* great joy unto all the brethren. Acts xv. 3.

> You cannot guess who *caused* your father's death.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 2.

> July does not *cause* August, though it invariably precedes it. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 154.

2. To make; force; compel: with an infinitive after the object: as, the storm *caused* him to seek shelter.

> I will *cause* him to fall by the sword. 2 Ki. xix. 7.

> And so ever ony Sarazin comyth by that Sepulcre he cast a stonne ther att with grett violence and Dispite by cause the seyd Absolon pursued hys father, king David, and *cause* hym to flee.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

II.† *intrans.* To show cause; give reasons.

> But he, to shifte their curious request,
> Gan *causen* why she could not come in place.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 20.

causeful† (kâz'fůl), *a.* [< *cause* + *-ful*, 1.] Having a real or sufficient cause. *Spenser.*

> Wail thyself! and wail with *causefull* tears.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 550.

causeless (kâz'les), *a.* [< *cause* + *-less.*] 1. Having no cause or producing agent; self-originated; uncreated.

> Reach the Almighty's sacred throne,
> And make his *causeless* power the cause of all things known.
> *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation.

2. Without just ground, reason, or motive: as, *causeless* hatred; *causeless* fear.

> Your *causeless* hate to me I hope is buried.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

> *Causeless* wars that never had an aim.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 332.

causeless† (kâz'les), *adv.* Without cause. *Chaucer.*

causelessly (kâz'les-li), *adv.* In a causeless manner; without cause or reason.

> Carelessly and *causelessly* neglect it.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, x. § 4.

causelessness (kâz'les-nes), *n.* [< *causeless* + *-ness.*] The state of being causeless.

causer (kâ'zėr), *n.* One who or that which causes; the agent or act by which an effect is produced.

> Is not the *causer* of the timeless deaths
> Of these Plantagenets . . .
> As blameful as the executioner?
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2.

causeuse (kō-zėz'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *causeur*, talkative, a talker, < *causer*, talk: see *cause*, *v. i.*] A small sofa or settee for two persons.

causeway, causey (kâz'wā, kâ'zi), *n.* [Prop. *causey* (the form *causeway*, < ME. *cawcewey*, *cawcy wey* (Prompt. Parv.), being a popular perversion, in simulation of *way*, a road), early mod. E. also *causay*, *coasay*, < ME. *cauci*, *kauce*, *cawse*, *cawsee*, also *cauchie*, *cawchie*, < OF. **caucie*, *cauchie*, *cauchiee*, *chaucie*, F. *chaussée* = Pr. *caussada* = Sp. *calzada*, < ML. *calceata*, rarely *calciata* (also *calcea*, *calceia*, after the OF. form), a paved road (sc. L. *via*, a way, road; cf. E. *street*, ult. < LL. *strata* (sc. L. *via*), a paved road), prop. fem. of **calceatus*, **calciatus*, pp. of **calceare*, *calciare*, pave, make a road or causeway (Pg. *calçar*, pave; cf. OF. *cauchier*, *chaucier*, traverse a road), < L. *calx* (*calc-*, *calci-*), limestone, lime, chalk, the verb having reference to the use of broken limestone, and, appar. in a more general application, of any broken stone, or of gravel (cf. L. dim. *calculus*, a pebble, gravel, *calculosus*, calculous, gravelly), or less prob. to the use of lime or mortar, in making such roads: see *calx*, *chalk*, *calculus*. The verb is by some identified with L. *calceare*, also *calciare* (> OF. *cauchier*, *caucher*, *caucer*, F. *chausser* = Pr. *caussar* = Sp. *calzar* = Pg. *calçar* = It. *calzare*), shoe, provide with shoes, < L. *calceus*, a shoe: see *calceate*. *Causeway*, being now known to be a false form, is beginning to be avoided by some writers.] 1. A road or path raised above the natural level of the ground by stones, earth, timber, fascines, or the like, serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, over shallow water, or along the top of an embankment.

> At the foote of the castell was the marss, depe on alle sides, and ther-to was noon entre saf a litill *cawchie* that was narowe and straite of half a myle of lengthe.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 380.

> Such are the making and repayring of Bridges, *Causeyes*, Conduits to conuey water to their Hospitalls or Temples.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 297.

> It is strange to see the chargeable pavements and *causeways* in the avenues and entrances of towns abroad beyond the seas.
> *Bacon*, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

> The other way Satan went down
> The *causey* to hell-gate. *Milton*, P. L., x. 415.

> A narrow girdle of rough stones and crags,
> A rude and natural *causeway*, interposed
> Between the water and a winding slope
> Of copse and thicket.
> *Wordsworth*, Naming of Places, iv.

> The old and ponderous trunks of prostrate trees
> That lead from knoll to knoll a *causey* rude.
> *Bryant*, Entrance to a Wood.

2. A sidewalk, or path at the side of a street or road raised above the carriageway.—**Crown of the causey.** See *crown*.—**Giant's Causeway,** a promontory of columnar basalt covering large flat areas on the coast of Antrim, in the north of Ireland, where the formations are finely displayed in the close-fitting hexagonal pillars, distinctly marked, and varying in diameter from 15 to 20 inches, with a height of 20 feet in some places. See *basalt*.

causeway, causey (kâz'wā, kâ'zi), *v. t.* [< *causeway*, *causey*, *n.*] To provide with a causeway; pave, as a road or street, with blocks of stone.

> The white worn stones which *causewayed* the middle of the path. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

causey, *n.* and *v.* See *causeway*.

causia (kâ'siä), *n.* [< Gr. *καυσία*, < *καίω*, *καῦσις*.] A broad-brimmed felt hat, with a very low crown, or sometimes no distinct crown, forming part of the national costume of the ancient Macedonians and of related peoples, as the Illyrians. It was worn by kings, dyed purple and surrounded by a white or gold embroidered diadem in the form of a narrow band, of which the fringed ends hung down at the back.

> The *kausia* . . . had a very broad brim and a very low crown, and belonged to the Macedonian, Ætolian, Illyrian, and also perhaps Thessalian costume.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 338.

causid (kâ'sid), *n.* A snake of the family *Causidæ*.

Causidæ (kâ'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Causus* + *-idæ*.] A family of solenoglyph *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Causus*, having the maxillary bone not excavated, the poison-fang grooved in front, and a postfrontal bone present. The genera besides *Causus* are *Heterophis* and *Dinodipsas*. They are venomous serpents, most nearly related to the *Viperidæ* or vipers.

causidical (kâ-sid'i-kạl), *a.* [< LL. *causidicalis*, < L. *causidicus*, an advocate or pleader, < *causa*, a cause, + *dicere*, say.] Pertaining to an advocate, or to pleading or the defense of suits.

causson†, *n.* Same as *cavezon*.

caustic (kâs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *caustique* = Sp. *cáustico* = Pg. *caustico* = It. *caustico*, < L. *causticus*, < Gr. *καυστικός*, caustic, corrosive, capable of burning, < *καυστός*, verbal adj. of *καίειν*, burn: see *calm*[1], *cauma*, *causus*, and cf. *encaustic*.] I. *a.* 1. Capable of burning, corroding, or destroying the tissue of animal substances. See *causticity*.—2. Figuratively, severely critical or sarcastic; cutting: as, a *caustic* remark.

> Let their humour be never so *caustic*.
> *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

> Those illusions of fancy which were at length dispelled by the *caustic* satire of Cervantes.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Caustic alcohol, barley, etc. See the nouns.—**Caustic curve,** in *math.* See II., 3.—**Caustic potash,** potassium hydrate, KOH, a hard, white, brittle substance, easily soluble in water and deliquescent in air. It is a strong base, forming stable crystalline compounds with all acids. It is a powerful caustic, quickly destroying animal and vegetable tissues. Caustic potash is used in medicine as a cautery, and in numberless ways in the arts, as a detergent, as a base for making salts of potash, and in the manufacture of soap.—**Caustic soda,** sodium hydrate, NaOH, a white, brittle solid, having much the same chemical and physical properties as caustic potash, and similar uses in the arts. The soaps made with caustic soda are hard; those made with caustic potash are soft. = **Syn. 2.** Stinging, pungent, acrid, sarcastic.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, any substance which burns, corrodes, or disorganizes the tissues of animal structures; an escharotic.—2. Figuratively, something pungent or severely critical or sarcastic. See *causticity*.

> Your hottest *causticks*. *B. Jonson*, Elegy on Lady Pawlet.

> When we can endure the *caustics* and correctives of our spiritual guides, in those things in which we are most apt to please ourselves, then our obedience is regular and humble. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

3. In *math.*, an envelop of rays of light proceeding from a fixed point and reflected or refracted by a surface or a curve. Caustics are consequently of two kinds, *catacaustics* and *diacaustics*, the former being caustics by reflection and the latter caustics by refraction.—**Lunar caustic,** a name given to silver nitrate when cast into sticks for the use of surgeons, etc. See *nitrate*.—**Secondary caustic,** the orthogonal trajectory of the reflected or refracted rays; an involute of a plane caustic.—**Vienna caustic,** a mixture of potassium hydrate and lime in equal proportions, forming a powder used in medicine as a caustic, and milder than potassium hydrate alone.

caustical (kâs'ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *caustic*. [Rare.]

caustically (kâs'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a caustic or severe manner: as, to say something *caustically*.

causticity (kâs-tis'ị-ti), *n.* [< *caustic* + *-ity*; = F. *causticité* = Sp. *causticidad* = Pg. *causticidade* = It. *causticità*.] 1. The property of being caustic, that is, of corroding or disorganizing animal matter, or the quality of combining with the principles of organized substances so as to destroy the tissue; corrosiveness. This property belongs to concentrated acids, pure alkalis, and some metallic salts.—2. Figuratively, severity of language; pungency; sarcasm.

> He was a master in all the arts of ridicule; and his inexhaustible spirit only required some permanent subject to have rivalled the *causticity* of Swift.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Quarrels of Authors, p. 218.

> I shall be sorry to miss his pungent speech. I know it will be all sense for the Church, and all *causticity* for Schism. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xviii.

> He had, besides, a ready *causticity* of tongue.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

causticness† (kâs'tik-nes), *n.* The quality of being caustic; causticity.

caustify (kâs'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caustified*, ppr. *caustifying*. [< *caustic*: see *-fy*.] To render caustic; convert into caustic. For example, soda ash or carbonate of soda is caustified by boiling with milk of lime, which removes the carbonic acid and converts the sodium into caustic soda.

causus (kâ'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καῦσος*, burning heat, causus, < *καίειν*, burn. Cf. *cauma*.] 1. In *med.*, a highly ardent fever.—2. [*cap.*] In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Causidæ*. *J. Wagler.*

cautel† (kâ'tel), *n.* [= Sc. *cautele*, < ME. *cautel*, *cautele*, < OF. *cautele* = F. *cautèle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cautela*, < L. *cautela*, caution, precaution, < *cautus*, pp. of *cavere*, take heed: see *caution*.] 1. Caution; wariness; prudence.

> But in all things this *cautel* they use, that a less pleasure hinder not a bigger; and that the pleasure be no cause of displeasure, which they think to follow of necessity, if the pleasure be unhonest.
> *Robinson*, tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia, ii. 7.

2. Subtlety; craftiness; cunning; deceit; fraud.

> Thus ȝoure *cautell* to the comoune hath combred ȝou all.
> *Richard the Redeless*, i. 78.

> No soil, nor *cautel*, doth besmirch
> The virtue of his will. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

3. *Eccles.*, a detailed caution or written direction concerning the proper manner of celebrating the holy communion.

cautelly†, *adv.* [ME. *cautely*; < *cautel* + *-ly*[2].] Cautiously.

> Make a crye, and *cautely* thou call.
> *York Plays*, p. 328.

cautelous† (kâ'te-lus), *a.* [< ME. *cautelous* = F. *cauteleux* = Pr. *cautelos* = Sp. Pg. *cauteloso*, < ML. *cautelosus*, < L. *cautela*: see *cautel* and *-ous*.] 1. Cautious; wary; provident: as, "*cautelous* though young," *Drayton*, Queen Margaret.

> *Mar.* Danger stands sentinel:
> Then I'll retire.
> *Ger.* We must be *cautelous*.
> *Middleton*, Family of Love, ii. 4.

> My stock being small, no marvel 'twas soon wasted;
> But you, without the least doubt or suspicion,
> If *cautelous*, may make bold with your master's.
> *Massinger*, City Madam, ii. 1.

> Swear priests, and cowards, and men *cautelous*,
> Old feeble carrions, and such suffering souls
> That welcome wrongs. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

2. Cunning; treacherous; wily.

> They are (for the most part) soe *cautelous* and wylyeheaded, specially being men of soe small experience and practize in lawe matters, that you would wonder whence they borrowe such subtiltyes and slye shiftes.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

cautelously† (kâ'te-lus-li), *adv.* 1. Cautiously; warily.—2. Cunningly; slyly; craftily.

cautelousness† (kâ'te-lus-nes), *n.* Cautiousness; prudence.

> These two great Christian virtues, *cautelousness*, repentance. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 254.

cauter† (kâ'tėr), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *καυτήρ*, a searing-iron, < *καίειν*, burn.] A searing-iron. *Minsheu.*

cauterant (kâ'tėr-ạnt), *n.* [For **cauteriant*, < ML. *cauterian(t-)s*, ppr. of *cauteriare*, cauterize: see *cauterize*.] A cautery; a caustic.

cauterisation, cauterise. See *cauterization*, *cauterize*.

cauterism (kâ'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *cautery* + *-ism*. Cf. *cauterize*.] The application of a cautery.

cauterization (kâ″tėr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *cauterize* + *-ation*; = F. *cautérisation* = Pr. *cauterizacio* = Sp. *cauterizacion* = Pg. *cauterização* = It. *cauterizzazione*.] 1. In *surg.*, the act of cauterizing or searing some morbid part by the application of a hot iron, or of caustics, etc.—2. The effect of the application of a cautery or caustic.

Also spelled *cauterisation*.

cauterize (kâ′tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cauterized*, ppr. *cauterizing*. [= F. *cautériser* = Pr. *cauterisar* = Sp. Pg. *cauterizar* = It. *cauterizzare*, < ML. *cauterizare*, also *cauteriare*, < Gr. *καυτηριάζειν*, cauterize, < *καυτήριον*, a searing-iron: see *cautery*.] **1.** To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, or with caustics, as morbid flesh.

> Fugitive slaves are marked and *cauterized* with burning irons. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 387.

> The flame from the pistol had been so close that it had actually *cauterized* the wound inflicted by the ball. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 539.

2. To sear, in a figurative sense.

> They have *cauterised* consciences. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 195.

> The more *cauterized* our conscience is, the less is the fear of hell. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 603.

Also spelled *cauterise*.

cautery (kâ′tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *cauteries* (-iz). [= F. *cautère* = Pr. *cauteri* = Sp. Pg. It. *cauterio*, < L. *cauterium*, < Gr. *καυτήριον*, a branding-iron, a brand, dim. of *καυτῆρ*, a branding-iron, a burner: see *cauter*.] **1.** A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustic substances that burn, corrode, or destroy the solid parts of an animal body. The burning by a hot iron is termed *actual* cautery; that by caustic medicines, *potential* cautery.

> His discourses, like Jonathan's arrows, may shoot short, or shoot over, but not wound where they should, nor open those humours that need a lancet or a *cautery*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 586.

> The mad bite
> Must have the *cautery*.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

2. The instrument or drug employed in cauterizing.—**Corrigan's cautery.** Same as *Corrigan's button* (which see, under *button*).—**Galvanic cautery,** an instrument for cauterizing which is heated by the passage through it of an electric current.

cautery-electrode (kâ′tėr-i-ē-lek″trōd), *n.* A name applied to any of the various forms of wires and bands of platinum which constitute the heated and cauterizing part of a galvanic cautery.

cauting-iron (kâ′ting-ī″ėrn), *n.* [Appar. short for *cautering-* or *cauterizing-iron*. See *cauter*.] A searing-iron. *E. H. Knight.*

caution (kâ′sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *caucion*, *caucioun* (def. 7) = F. *caution* = Pr. *cautio* = Sp. *caucion* = Pg. *caução* = It. *cauzione* (cf. D. *cautie* = G. *caution* = Dan. Sw. *kaution*, chiefly in legal senses), < L. *cautio(n-)*, caution, precaution, security, bond, warranty, < *cautus*, pp. of *cavere*, be on one's guard, take heed, look out, beware, ult. = AS. *sceawian*, look at, behold, E. *show*: see *show*.] **1.** Prudence in regard to danger; wariness, consisting in a careful attention to probable and possible results, and a judicious course of conduct to avoid failure or disaster.

> In the afternoon we walked out to see the City. But we thought fit, before we enter'd, to get License of the Governour and to proceed with all *caution*. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 134.

> The first thing I did at Alexandria was to pace round the walls, and take the bearings; which I did with so much *caution*, that I thought I could only have been observed by the Janizary that attended me. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 3.

2. Anything intended or serving to induce wariness; a warning given either by word of mouth or in any other way; monitory advice.

> In way of *caution*, I must tell you,
> You do not understand yourself so clearly
> As it behooves my daughter and your honor.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

> Indulge, my son, the *cautions* of the wise.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, xxiii. 114.

3†. Provision or security against something; provident care; precaution.

> In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. In *recent Eng. law*, a written warning or caveat filed with the registrar of land-titles against dealings with the land without notice to the cautioner, or person who files the warning.—**5.** Security; guaranty; pledge; bail. [Now confined to Scotch law.]

> The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon.*

6. A person who gives security; a surety; a cautioner. [Scotch, and generally pronounced kā′zho̤n, as also in sense 5.]

> The King of Spain now offers himself for *Caution*, for putting in Execution what is stipulated in behalf of the Roman Catholics throughout his Majesty of Great-Britain's Dominions. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 21.

7†. Bond; bill.

> Take thi *caucion*, and sitte down soone and write fifti. *Wyclif*, Luke xvi. 6.

8. Something to excite alarm or astonishment; something extraordinary: absolutely or with some fanciful addition: as, the way they scattered was a *caution to snakes*. [Slang.]—**Bond of caution.** See *bond*^{1}. =**Syn. 1.** Forethought, forecast, heed, vigilance, watchfulness, circumspection.—**2.** Admonition.

caution (kâ′sho̤n), *v. t.* [< *caution*, *n.*] To give notice of danger to; warn; exhort to take heed.

> You *cautioned* me against their charms. *Swift.*

cautionary (kâ′sho̤n-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *caution* + *-ary*; = F. *cautionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *caucionar*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing a caution, or warning to avoid danger: as, *cautionary* advice.

> You will see that these ways are made *cautionary* enough. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

> Waved his unoccupied hand with a *cautionary* gesture to his companions. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 148.

2. Given as a pledge or in security.

> Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and seaports, to give us for securing trade? *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

Cautionary town, a town the control and revenues of which are granted by the government to a foreign power to secure the payment of a debt or the performance of an obligation; notably, certain strongholds in the Netherlands which were thus pledged to the English crown in the time of Elizabeth, particularly the cities of Flushing, Briel, and Rammekens.

> And it is resolved that it [a benevolence raised for the crown in Devon] shall only be employed for the payment of his debts, as namely for Ireland, the Navy, and the *Cautionary Towns* in the Low Countries; and so, leaving the carriage of this business to your discretions and wisdoms, we bid you heartily farewell. *Letter from the Lords in Council of James I.*

> By the treaty of peace between James and Philip III., although the king had declared himself bound by the treaties made by Elizabeth to deliver up the *cautionary towns* to no one but the United States, he promised Spain to allow those States a reasonable time to make peace with the Archdukes. *Motley*, John of Barneveld, II. 67.

II. *n.* Same as *cautionry*.

cautioner (kâ′sho̤n-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who cautions or advises.—**2.** In *recent Eng. law*, one who files a caution with the registrar of land-titles. See *caution*, *n.*, 4.—**3.** [Generally pronounced kā′zho̤n-ėr.] In *Scots law*, the person who is bound for another to the performance of an obligation.

cautionize† (kâ′sho̤n-īz), *v. t.* [< *caution* + *-ize*.] To promote caution in; make prudent; place under security or guaranty.

> The captaine of the Janissaries rose and slew the Bullar, and gave his daughter in marriage to one Aslan Begh . . . of a bordering province, to *cautionize* that part. *Continuation of Knolles*, 1414 (Ord MS.).

caution-money (kâ′sho̤n-mun″i), *n.* Money deposited as security; specifically, a sum paid as securit[illegible]tudent on his matriculation in an Englis[illegible]niversity.

> The genteel amercements of a young man of fashion in a silver tankard or his *caution money* ought not, in any wise, to be considered as part of his education. *Remarks on the Expence of Education*, 1788.

cautionry (kâ′sho̤n-ri), *n.* [< *caution* + *-ry*.] In *Scots law*, the act of giving security for another; the promise or contract of one, not for himself, but for another. Also written *cautionary*.

cautious (kâ′shus), *a.* [< *caution*, on type of *ambitious*, < *ambition*, etc.; the older E. adj. was *cautelous*, q. v., and the L. adj. is *cautus*, prop. pp. of *cavere*, take heed. See *caution*.] **1.** Possessing or exhibiting caution; attentive to probable effects and consequences of actions with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect; wary; watchful: as, a *cautious* general; a *cautious* advance.

> These same *cautious* and quick-sighted gentlemen. *Bentley*, Sermons, ii.

> Like most men of *cautious* tempers and prosperous fortunes, he had a strong disposition to support whatever existed. *Macaulay.*

2. With *of* before the object of caution: wary in regard to the risks of; afraid or heedful of the dangers involved in.

> Having one Man surprized once by some Spaniards lying there in ambush, and carried off by them to Panama, we were after that more *cautious of* Straggling. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 177.

> By night he fled, and at midnight return'd
> From compassing the earth; *cautious of* day.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 59.

3†. Over-prudent; timorous; timid.

> You shall be received at a postern-door, if you be not *cautious*, by one whose touch would make old Nestor young. *Massinger.*

=**Syn.** Prudent, careful, wary, vigilant, heedful, thoughtful, scrupulous.

cautiously (kâ′shus-li), *adv.* In a cautious manner; with caution; warily.

> Then know how fickle common lovers are:
> Their oaths and vows are *cautiously* believed;
> For few there are but have been once deceived.
> *Dryden.*

> Entering the new chamber *cautiously*,
> The glory of great heaps of gold could see.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 327.

cautiousness (kâ′shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger.

cautor (kâ′to̤r), *n.* [< L. *cautor*, one who is on his guard or is wary, also one who is security or bail, < *cavere*, be on one's guard, etc.: see *caution*.] A cautioner. [Rare.]

> A caution means that a sale cannot be effected without notice to the *cautor* and opportunity of objection. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 201.

cauzi, *n.* See *cazi*.

cava^{1} (kā′vä̤), *n.*; pl. *cavæ* (-vē). [NL., fem. (sc. *vena*, vein) of L. *cavus*: see *caval* and *vein*.] A caval vein; one of the venæ cavæ. See *caval*, *n.*

> The division of the heart into which these *cavæ* open. *Huxley.*

cava^{2}, *n.* Plural of *cavum*.

cava^{3}, **kawa** (kā′vä̤, -wä̤), *n.* The Polynesian name of an intoxicating beverage prepared from the shrub *Macropiper methysticum*.

cavæ, *n.* Plural of *cava*^{1}.

caval (kā′va̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cavus*, hollow (see *cave*^{1}), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.*, hollow and comparatively large: as, a *caval* sinus. Specifically—**2.** Pertaining to the cavæ. See *vena* and *cava*^{1}.

II. *n.* A cava, or caval vein; either one of the two largest veins of the body, emptying blood into the right auricle of the heart. In man these veins are commonly called *superior* and *inferior cavals*, or *vena cava superior* and *inferior*; their more general names are *precaval* and *postcaval*. See these words, and cuts under *heart* and *lung*.

cavalcade (kav-a̤l-kād′), *n.* [< F. *cavalcade*, < It. *cavalcata* (= Pr. *cavalcada* = Sp. *cabalgada*, *cabalgata* = Pg. *cavalgada*), a troop of horsemen, < *cavalcare*, ride, < *cavallo*, < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*^{2}, *capel*^{1}, *cavalry*, *chevalier*, *chivalry*, and cf. *chevachie*, a doublet of *cavalcade*.] A procession or train, as of persons on horseback or in carriages.

> We went from Sienna, desirous of being present at the *cavalcade* of the new Pope Innocent X., who had not yet made the grand procession to St. John de Laterano. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 2, 1644.

> Onward came the *cavalcade*, illuminated by two hundred thick waxen torches, in the hands of as many horsemen. *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. 117.

> He [King James] made a progress through his kingdom, escorted by long *cavalcades* of gentlemen from one lordly mansion to another. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xviii.

cavalcade† (kav-a̤l-kād′), *v. i.* [< *cavalcade*, *n.*] To ride in or form part of a procession.

> He would have done his noble friend better service than *cavalcading* with him to Oxford. *North*, Examen, p. 112.

cavalero† (kav-a̤-lē′rō), *n.* [Also *cavaliero*, repr. Sp. *cavallero*, now *caballero*: see *cavalier*.] A cavalier; a gay military man; a gallant.

> I'll drink to master Bardolph, and to all the *cavaleroes* about London. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

cavalier (kav-a̤-lēr′), *n.* and *a.* [Also formerly *cavalero* and *cavaliero*, after Sp. or It.; = D. *kavalier* = G. *cavalier* = Dan. *kavaler* = Sw. *kavaljer* = Ar. *kewālīr*, < F. *cavalier* = Pr. *cavallier*, < It. *cavaliere* = Sp. *caballero* = Pg. *cavalheiro*, *cavalleiro* = F. *chevalier* (> E. *chevalier*), < ML. *caballarius*, a horseman, knight, < LL. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*^{2}, *cavalcade*, etc., and *chevalier*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight.

> Nineteen French marquesses and a hundred Spanish *cavaliers*. *Tatler*, No. 260.

Hence—**2.** One who has the spirit or bearing of a knight; especially, a bold, reckless, and gay fellow.

> Who is he . . . that will not follow
> These cull'd and choice-drawn *cavaliers* to France?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

3. [*cap.*] The appellation given to the partizans of Charles I. of England in his contest with Parliament.

> During some years they were designated as *Cavaliers* and Roundheads. They were subsequently called Tories and Whigs. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

4. A man attending on or escorting a woman, or acting as her partner in dancing; a gallant; a beau.

> I'll take a dance, said I; so stay you here. A sunburnt daughter of Labour rose up from the group to meet me as I advanced towards them. . . . We want a *cavalier*, said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them.—And a *cavalier* ye shall have, said I, taking hold of both of them. *Sterne.*

5. In *medieval fort.*, a mound defended by walls and the like, raised so as to command the neighboring ramparts; hence, in *modern fort.*, a raised work commonly situated within the bastion, but sometimes placed in the gorges, or on the middle of the curtain. It is 10 or 12 feet higher than the rest of the works, and is used to command all the adjacent works and the surrounding country. It is designed chiefly to bring a plunging fire to bear on the assailants' works exterior to the enceinte.

6. In the *manège*, one who understands horsemanship; a skilled or practised rider.—**Cavalier battery.** See *battery*.

II. *a.* 1†. Knightly; brave; warlike.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*. *Suckling.*

2. Gay; sprightly; easy; offhand; frank; careless.

The plodding, persevering, scrupulous accuracy of the one, and the easy, *cavalier* verbal fluency of the other, form a complete contrast. *Hazlitt.*

3. Haughty; disdainful; supercilious: as, a rude and *cavalier* answer.

Here's the house: He knock at the door.—What, shall I do't in the *cavalier* humour, with, Whose within there, ho! or in the Puritan humour, with, By your leaue, good brother? *Heywood*, If you Know not Me, ii.

4. [*cap.*] Belonging or relating to the party of Charles I. of England.

'Tis an old *Cavalier* family. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iii. 3.

cavalier (kav-a̤-lēr′), *v. i.* [< *cavalier*, *n.*] To act as a cavalier; ape the manners of a cavalier; carry one's self in a disdainful or high-handed fashion: sometimes followed by *it*: as, to try to *cavalier it* over one's associates.

An old drunken, *cavaliering* butler. *Scott*, Old Mortality, i.

cavalierish (kav-a̤-lēr′ish), *a.* [< *cavalier* + *-ish*¹.] Of or belonging to a cavalier, or to the party of Charles I. of England.

The *cavalierish* party. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, II. 168.

The land is full of discontents, & the *Cavaleerish* party doth still expect a day & nourish hopes of a Revolution. Quoted in *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 250.

cavalierism (kav-a̤-lēr′izm), *n.* [< *cavalier* + *-ism*.] The practice or principles of cavaliers. *Scott.*

cavalierly (kav-a̤-lēr′li), *adv.* In a cavalier manner; arrogantly; disdainfully; superciliously.

He has treated our opinion a little too *cavalierly*. *Junius*, Letters.

I protest I do not understand all this; . . . you treat me very *cavalierly*. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iv.

Those who *cavalierly* reject the Theory of Evolution, as not adequately supported by facts, seem quite to forget that their own theory is supported by no facts at all. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 377.

cavalierness (kav-a̤-lēr′nes), *n.* [< *cavalier*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being cavalier; arrogance; a disdainful manner. [Rare.]

cavaliero†, *n.* [Intended for It. *cavaliere*: see *cavalier*.] A cavalier; a gallant.

Then this brave *cavaliero*
Is openly baffled in his mistress' sight,
And dares not fight himself.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

It occurred to him [the author] that the more serious scenes of his narrative might be relieved by the humour of a *cavaliero* of the age of Queen Elizabeth. *Scott*, Monastery, Int.

cavallard (kav-a-lyärd′), *n.* [< Sp. *caballardo*, a drove of horses, < *caballo*, a horse: see *cabal*².] A name in some parts of the western United States for a drove of horses or mules. Also *cavayard*.

cavalleria (Sp. pron. kä-väl-yā-rē′ä̤), *n.* A measure of land used in Cuba, equal to 33.1 acres, being a little less than the Castilian zugada. There is a Mexican cavalleria of 131 acres.

cavalli, *n.* See *cavally*.

cavallo (It. pron. kä-väl′lō), *n.* [It., lit. a horse: see *cabal*², *capel*¹.] A Neapolitan coin, equal to about $\frac{1}{18}$ of a United States cent.

cavally, cavalli (ka-val′i), *n.*; pl. *cavallies*, *cavallis* (-iz). [Also *cavalle*, and *crevally*, *crevalle*, < Sp. *caballa* (= Pg. *cavalla*), a horse-mackerel, < *caballo* = Pg. *cavalho*, a horse: see *cabal*².] A fish of the genus *Caranx*. See *Caranx* and *horse-mackerel*.

The *cavalli* has a pointed head and snout, with moderately large conical and pointed teeth. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 392.

cavalot†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old form of cannon made of wrought-iron, and firing a charge consisting of one pound of lead bullets.

cavalry (kav′a̤l-ri), *n.* [Formerly *cavallerie*, < F. *cavallerie*, now *cavalerie*, < It. *cavalleria*, cavalry, knighthood (= Sp. *caballeria* = Pg. *cavallaria* = OF. *chevalerie*, > E. *chivalry*), < *cavaliere*, a horseman, knight: see *cavalier*.] A class of soldiers who march and fight on horseback; that part of an army, or of any military force, which consists of troops that serve on horseback, as distinguished from infantry, or foot-soldiers. Their efficacy and general importance arise from their adaptation to rapid movements, thus enabling a commander to avail himself of decisive opportunities, as in the exposure of weak points in the enemy's lines, or the occurrence of disorder in his ranks. They are also employed for intercepting the enemy's supplies, furnishing detachments and escorts, procuring intelligence, protecting the center or wings of an army, or covering a retreat. The uses of cavalry, however, are necessarily limited by the nature of the ground. Modern cavalry consists of two grand classes, *heavy* and *light* (distinguished by weight of men, horses, and equipments), which are susceptible of subdivision according to the service required, as *cuirassiers*, *dragoons*, *lancers*, *hussars*, etc.

cavalryman (kav′a̤l-ri-ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *cavalrymen* (-men). A soldier trained to fight on horseback; a member of a cavalry regiment.

Each *cavalryman* had been required to start with ten pounds of grain for his horse. *The Century*, XXVIII. 138.

cavan (ka-van′), *n.* Same as *caban*.

cavas, *n.* See *cavass*.

cavasina (kav-a̤-sī′nä̤), *n.* A fish of the family *Carangidæ*, *Seriola dorsalis*; a kind of amber-fish. [California.]

cavass, kavass (ka-vas′), *n.* [Turk. *qawas*, *qawās* (*kawas*, *kawwās*).] 1. An armed and uniformed attendant attached to the suite of a person of distinction in Turkey.

Their *cavass* brought up a native who told them that Gjölbaschi was only about three leagues off, and offered to guide them. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 813.

2†. A Turkish police-officer.

Also *cavas*, *cawass*, *kawass*.

cavasson†, *n.* See *cavezon*.

cavate (kā′vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cavated*, ppr. *cavating*. [< L. *cavatus*, pp. of *cavare*, make hollow, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*¹.] To make hollow; dig out; excavate. [Rare.]

cavatina (kȧv-a-tē′nä̤), *n.* [It., > F. *cavatine*.] In *music*, a melody of simpler character than the aria, and without a second part and a da capo or return part. The term is occasionally applied, however, to airs of any kind.

cavation (kā-vā′sho̤n), *n.* [< It. *cavazione*, < L. *cavatio(n-)*, an excavation, < *cavare*: see *cavate*.] 1. The act of hollowing or excavating; specifically, in *arch.*, the digging or excavating of the earth for the foundation of a building; the trench or excavation so dug. In the specific use also spelled *cavazion*.—2. In *fencing*, a method of evading a low thrust by drawing the haunch backward, thus withdrawing the abdomen and chest from the reach of the adversary's weapon. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

cavayard (kav-a-yärd′), *n.* Same as *cavallard*.

cavazion, *n.* See *cavation*, 1.

cave¹ (kāv), *n.* [< ME. *cave*, < OF. *cave*, *caive*, a cave (var. *cage*, a cage, > E. *cage*), = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cava*, < L. *cavea*, a cave, also a cage, < *cavus*, hollow (neut. *cavum*, a cave), akin to Gr. κύαρ, a hole (cf. Gr. κοῖλος, orig. *καϝιλος (?), hollow, = L. *cælum*, orig. *cavilum, the sky: see *ceil*, *n.*, *celestial*, etc.), < κύειν, κυεῖν, conceive, swell, orig. contain. Hence *cavern*, *cage*, *concave*, *excavate*, etc.] 1. A hollow place in the earth; especially, a natural cavity of considerable size, extending more or less horizontally into a hill or mountain; a cavern; a den. Caves are principally met with in limestone rocks, in gypsum, sometimes in sandstone, and in volcanic rocks. Some of them have a very grand and picturesque appearance, such as Fingal's Cave in Staffa, on the west coast of Scotland, the entrance to which is formed by columnar ranges of basalt supporting an arch 60 feet high and 33 feet wide. Some, as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which incloses an extent of about 40 miles of subterraneous windings, are celebrated for their great extent and subterranean waters, or for their gorgeous stalactites and stalagmites. Others are of interest to the geologist and archæologist from the occurrence in them of osseous remains of animals of the Pleistocene period, or for the evidence their clay floors and rudely sculptured walls, and the implements found in them, offer of the presence of prehistoric man.

And Lot went up out of Zoar, . . . and he dwelt in a *cave*, he and his two daughters. Gen. xix. 30.

He slow [slew] Cacus in a *cave* of stoon [stone]. *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 117.

A hollow *cave* or lurking-place. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2.

2. A cellar; a subterranean chamber. [Obsolete or local.]

But nowe there stondeth neuer a house, but oonly two Towres and certayne *caues* vnder the grounde. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 16.

3†. Any hollow place or part; a cavity.

The *cave* of the ear. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

4. The ash-pit of a glass-furnace.—5. [*cap.*] A name given to a party in the British Parliament who seceded from the Liberals on the reform bill introduced by them in 1866. See *Adullamite*. Hence—6. Any small faction of seceders or dissidents in Parliament.

cave¹ (kāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caved*, ppr. *caving*. [< *cave*, *n.*; = F. *caver* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cavar* = It. *cavare*, < L. *cavare*, make hollow, hollow out, excavate, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*¹, *n.*, from which the E. verb is in part directly derived. In def. II., 2, as in the phrase *cave in*, the verb, though now completely identified with *cave*¹, *v.*, with ref. to the noun *cave*¹, is in its origin an accommodation of the dial. *calve*, *calve in*, < *calf*, a detached mass of earth: see *calve*, *v.*, 2, and *calf*¹, *n.*, 7, 8, 9.] **I.** *trans.* To make hollow; hollow out.

The mouldred earth had *cav'd* the banke. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 33.

II. *intrans.* 1. To dwell in a cave. [Rare.]

It may be heard at court that such as we
Cave here, hunt here, are outlaws.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. To fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit: absolutely, or with *in*: as, the earth began to *cave*.—3. Figuratively, to break down; yield; give up; submit; knock under: absolutely, or with *in*: as, at this he *caved*. [Slang.]

A puppy, three weeks old, joins the chase with heart and soul, but *caves in* at about fifty yards, and sits him down to bark. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxviii.

cave², **kave** (kāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caved*, *kaved*, ppr. *caving*, *kaving*. [Sc. also *keave*, *keve*, < ME. *caven*, *keven*, < Norw. *kava*, throw, toss, snatch, move the hands as in scattering, stirring, rowing, etc., also *kaava*, snatch, stir, shake (cf. *kafsa* in similar sense), appar. a particular use of or confused with *kava* = Icel. *kafa*, dip, dive, swim, plunge, tr. dip, plunge, refl. dip, dive, impers. sink, founder, also der. *kefja*, < Norw. *kav*, a dive, plunge, the sea, the deep, also stir, agitation, quick motion of the hands, = Icel. *kaf*, a dive, a plunge, poet. the deep, the sea. Hence *cavie*².] **I.** *trans.* 1. To toss or pitch: as, to *cave* hay.—2. To toss in a threatening or haughty manner: as, to *cave* the horns (said of horned cattle); to *cave* the head.—3. To clean (threshed grain) by tossing or raking (it) on a barn-floor or a threshing-floor. [Old and prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

And nygh it make a place high, plain, and pure,
When nede is therto *cave* upon thi corne,
This wol availle, and make it longe endure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To move; rush.

I . . . blusched [looked] on the burghe as I forth dreued [hastened]
Byȝonde the brok fro me warde *keued*.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), i. 979.

2. To sink; be plunged or buried.

Thou wylneȝ ouer this water to weue,
Er moste thou ceuer to other counsayl,
Thy corse in clot mot calder [colder] *keue*.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), l. 318.

cave², **kave** (kāv), *n.* [< *cave*², *kave*, *v.*] A toss, as of the head. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

cavea (kā′vē̤-ä̤), *n.*; pl. *caveæ* (-ē). [L., a cage: see *cage*, *cave*¹.] Among the ancient Romans: (*a*) A cage or den for wild beasts, etc.; literally, any cavity or hollow place. (*b*) In general, the auditorium of a theater or amphitheater: so called from its concave form, and by analogy with the similar application by the Greeks of the word κοῖλον, a hollow.

Cavea.—Odeum of Regilla, Athens.

A very rude low wall divides the *cavea*, cut entirely out of the side of the hill, from the orchestra below, partly formed on made ground, and another runs across where the stage should be. *Athenæum*, No. 3084, p. 751.

[By synecdoche, the word *cavea* was often used to denote the whole theater or amphitheater.]

caveach (ka-vēch′), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *escabeche*, pickles, souse, sauce for fish.] Pickled mackerel. [West Indian.]

caveach (ka-vēch′), *v. t.* [< *caveach, n.*] To pickle (mackerel) according to a West Indian method.

caveæ, *n.* Plural of *cavea*.

caveat (kā′vẹ-at), *n.* [L., let him beware; 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *cavere*, beware, take heed: see *caution*.] **1.** In *law*, a notice filed or noted in a public office to prevent some proceeding being had except after warning to the caveator, or person making the caveat: as, a *caveat* filed with the probate court against the probate of a will. A *caveat* filed in the United States Patent Office by one who is engaged upon an invention entitles him to notice of any application for a patent for an interfering invention during one year, while he is perfecting his own.
2. Figuratively, intimation of caution; warning; admonition; hint.

> Let our bands take this *caueat* also, if the enemie retire, not to make any long pursuit after him.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 63.

> To giue a *Caueat* to al parents, how they might bring their children vp in vertue.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 122.

> In the midst of his prosperity, let him remember that *caveat* of Moses, "Beware that he do not forget the Lord his God." *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 87.

caveat (kā′vẹ-at), *v. i.* [< *caveat, n.*] **1.** To enter a caveat.—**2.** In *fencing*, to shift the sword from one side of an adversary's sword to the other.

caveator (kā′vẹ-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *caveat* + *-or.*] One who enters a caveat.

cave-bear (kāv′bãr), *n.* A fossil bear, *Ursus spelæus*, of the Quaternary epoch, contemporary with man in the caves of Europe.

cave-cricket (kāv′krik″et), *n.* A cricket of the genus *Hadenœcus*, inhabiting caverns. *S. H. Scudder.*

cave-dweller (kāv′dwel″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who dwells in a cave; a troglodyte; specifically, a member of the prehistoric race of men who dwelt in natural caves, subsisting on shell-fish and wild animals. Many of the caves which they inhabited contain their rude implements and sculptured drawings, together with animal and sometimes human bones, in superimposed layers, separated by limestone or other deposits. See *bone-cave*. Also called *caveman*.

> Our knowledge of primitive man in Europe, during the paleolithic age, is mainly confined to what has been learned in regard to the life and habits of the so-called *cave-dwellers*. *Science*, III. 489.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] A name given to the Bohemian Brethren (which see, under *Bohemian*), because they hid in caves to escape persecution.

cave-fish (kāv′fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Amblyopsidæ* that inhabits caves. There are several species, all viviparous, some of them blind, inhabiting cave-streams of the southern and western United States, as *Amblyopsis spelæus* and *Typhlichthys subterraneus*. *Chologaster papillifer*, *C. agassizi*, and *C. cornutus*, of the same family, are found in open ditches in South Carolina. See cut under *Amblyopsis*.

cave-hyena (kāv′hī-ē″nạ̈), *n.* A species of fossil hyena, *Hyæna spelæus*, remains of which occur in bone-caves.

cave-keeper (kāv′kē″pėr), *n.* One who lives in a cave. [Rare.]

> I thought I was a *cave-keeper*,
> And cook to honest creatures.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

cave-keeping (kāv′kē″ping), *a.* Dwelling in a cave; hidden. [Rare.]

> In men, as in a rough-grown grove, remain
> *Cave-keeping* evils that obscurely sleep.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1250.

cavel^1, cavil^1, kevel^1, kevil^1 (kav′el, -il, kev′el, -il), *n.* [Also written *kavel*, and formerly assibilated *chevil*; < ME. **cavel* (not recorded in this sense, but see *cavel^2*), *kevel*, *kevil*, a cleat, clamp, gag, < (1) Icel. *kefli*, a piece of wood, a stick, a gag, a cylinder, a mangle (also in comp. *rūnkefli*, a rune-staff), = Norw. *kjevle*, a round stick, cylinder, roller, rolling-pin, gag, = Sw. dim. *käfling*, a small roundish billet; (2) Icel. *kafli*, a piece, a bit, a buoy for a cable or net (*medhalkafli*, a sword-hilt), = Norw. *kavle*, a roller, cylinder, rolling-pin, gag, *kavl*, a buoy for a cable or net, = Sw. *kafle*, a roller, cylinder, roller of a mangle, hilt, = MD. D. *kavel* = MLG. LG. *kavel* = G. *kabel*, lot, part, share (whence E. *cavel^2*), orig. a stick or rune-staff used in casting lots.] **1**†. A bit for a horse.

> In *kevil* and bridel [*in fræno et camo*] thair chekes strsite.
> Ps. xxxi. 9 (ME. version).

2†. A gag.

> Hwan Grim him [Havelok] hauede faste bounden,
> And sithen in an eld cloth wounden,
> A *keuel* of clutes ful unwraste [foul]
> That he [ne] moucte speke ne fnaste [breathe].
> *Havelok*, l. 545.

3. *Naut.*, a large cleat of wood or iron to which sheets, tacks, or braces are belayed. Also *chevil*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**4.** A stone-masons' ax, with a flat face for knocking off projecting angular points, and a pointed peen for reducing a surface to the desired form; a jedding-ax.—**To cast the cavel**, to throw the hammer.

cavel^2, cavil^2, kevel^2, kevil^2 (kav′el, -il, kev′el, -il), *n.* [< ME. *cavel*, pl. *caflis*, < MD. D. *kavel* = MLG. LG. *kavel* = G. *kabel*, lot, part, share: see *cavel^1*.] **1**†. Originally, the stick or rune-staff used in casting lots; a lot: as, to cast *cavels*.

> O we cuist *cavels* us amang.
> *William Guiseman* (Child's Ballads, III. 52).

2. A part or share; lot.

> No one, not being a brother of the gild, shall buy wool, hides, or skins, to sell again, or shall cut cloths, save stranger-merchants in the course of trade. Such a one shall have neither Lot nor *Cavil* with any brother.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

3. A parcel or allotment of land. [Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

cave-lion (kāv′lī″ọn), *n.* A lion the remains of which occur in European bone-caves. It is closely related to if not identical with the living lion, *Felis leo*.

caveman (kāv′man), *n.*; pl. *cavemen* (-men). Same as *cave-dweller*, 1.

> The bones and implements of the *Cave-men* are found in association with remains of the reindeer and bison, the arctic fox, the mammoth, and the woolly rhinoceros.
> *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 45.

cavendish (kav′ẹn-dish), *n.* [From the proper name *Cavendish*.] Tobacco which has been softened, pressed into quadrangular cakes, and sweetened with syrup or molasses, for chewing or smoking. Also called *negro-head*.—**Cut cavendish**, cavendish tobacco cut into small shreds.

cave-pika (kāv′pī″kạ̈), *n.* A kind of pika or calling-hare, fossil remains of which are found in bone-caves. See *Lagomys*.

caver^1 (kā′vėr), *n.* [Uncertain.] **1.** A person stealing ore from the mines in Derbyshire, England, and punishable in the barmote or miners' court.—**2.** An officer belonging to the Derbyshire mines.

caver^2, kaver (kav′ėr), *n.* A gentle breeze. [West coast of Scotland.]

cavern (kav′ėrn), *n.* [= F. *caverne* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *caverna*, < L. *caverna*, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave^1, n.*] A large natural cavity under the surface of the earth; a cave; a den.

> Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
> To mask thy monstrous visage? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

> The oracular *caverns* of darkness.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

cavern (kav′ėrn), *v. t.* [< *cavern, n.*] To hollow out; form like a cave by excavating: with *out*.

> But I find the gayest castles in the air that were ever piled far better for comfort and for use than the dungeons in the air that are daily dug and *caverned out* by grumbling, discontented people.
> *Emerson*, Considerations by the Way.

cavernal† (kav′ėr-nạl), *a.* [< *cavern* + *-al.*] Cavernous. *Faber.*

caverned (kav′ėrnd), *a.* [< *cavern, n.*, + *-ed^2*.] **1.** Full of caverns or deep chasms; having caverns; formed like a cavern: as, "the *cavern'd* ground," *Philips*.

> Beneath the *caverned* cliff they fall.
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 19.

2. Inhabiting or found in a cavern: as, "*cavern'd* hermit," *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 42; "*caverned* gems," *Hemans*, A Tale of the Fourteenth Century.

cavernicolous (kav-ėr-nik′ọ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *caverna*, cavern, + *colere*, dwell in, inhabit.] Inhabiting caverns; dwelling in caves.

cavernose (kav′ėr-nōs), *a.* Same as *cavernous*. *M. C. Cooke.*

cavernous (kav′ėr-nus), *a.* [= F. *caverneux* = Pr. *cavernos* = Sp. Pg. It. *cavernoso*, < L. *cavernosus*, < *caverna*, a cavern.] **1.** Formed into a cavern or caverns; containing caverns; hence, deeply hollowed out; deep-set: as, *cavernous* mountains or rocks; *cavernous* eyes.—**2.** Filled with small cavities, as a sponge; reticulated; honeycombed. Applied in anatomy to vessels or vascular structures in which the blood-vessels are traversed by numerous trabeculæ dividing them up, or in which they form frequent and close anastomoses with one another. In either case a structure of sponge-like texture is produced.—**Cavernous bodies** (*corpora cavernosa*), the highly vascular and nervous fibrocellular structures which compose the greater part of the erectile tissue of the penis and of the clitoris, the rest being known as the *spongy body*.—**Cavernous groove**, in *anat.*, the carotid groove (which see, under *carotid*).—**Cavernous nerves**, nerves coming from the prostatic plexus, and distributed to the erectile or cavernous tissue of the penis.—**Cavernous râle**, a gurgling râle sometimes heard in auscultation over a pulmonary cavity of considerable size, especially in inspiration, when the cavity is partly filled with liquid, through which the air bubbles as it enters.—**Cavernous respiration**, the respiratory sounds sometimes heard in auscultation over a cavity in a lung. The inspiration is blowing, neither vesicular nor tubular in quality, and lower in pitch than tubular breathing; the expiration is of the same quality as the inspiration, but lower in pitch.—**Cavernous sinus**, a venous sinus of the cranial cavity, lying on the side of the body of the sphenoid bone. It receives the ophthalmic vein in front, and communicates with the cavernous sinus of the other side through the transverse and circular sinuses.—**Cavernous texture**, in *geol.*, that texture of aggregated compound rocks which is characterized by the presence of numerous small cavities, as in lava.—**Cavernous tissue**, the substance of the cavernous bodies of the penis and clitoris.—**Cavernous whisper**, in auscultation, whispering resonance as modified by transmission through a cavity, characterized by a non-tubular blowing quality of low pitch.

Cavernularidæ (kav″ėr-nụ̄-lar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavernularia*, the typical genus (< L. *cavernula* (see *cavernule*) + *-aria*), + *-idæ*.] A family of veretillous pennatuloid polyps with long calcareous bodies.

cavernule (kav′ėr-nūl), *n.* [< L. *cavernula*, dim. of *caverna*, a cavern.] A small cavity.

cavernulous (ka-vėr′nụ̄-lus), *a.* [< *cavernule* + *-ous*.] Full of little cavities; alveolar: as, *cavernulous* metal.

cavesson, *n.* See *cavezon*.

cave-swallow (kāv′swol″ō), *n.* A West Indian swallow, *Hirundo pœciloma*, which affixes its nest of mud to the roofs and walls of caves.

cave-tiger (kāv′tī″gėr), *n.* A species of fossil tiger or jaguar, *Felis spelæus*, remains of which occur in the bone-caves of South America.

cavetto (ka-vet′ọ̄), *n.* [It., dim. of *cavo*, hollow: see *cave^1, n.*] **1.** In *arch.*, a hollow member, or round concave molding, containing at least the quadrant of a circle, used in cornices, between the tori of bases, etc.—**2.** In *decorative art*, a hollow or recessed pattern: the reverse of *relief* and *rilievo*.—**In cavetto**, said of any design stamped or impressed, and differing from *intaglio* in not being incised as with a sharp instrument. Thus, a design impressed in tiles, clay, or plaster is properly said to be *in cavetto*. The field may also be recessed, with a device in relief upon it, as in the style of work known as *cavo-rilievo*; in this case the field is said to be *in cavetto*.

> A design in relief was impressed upon them, leaving the ornamental pattern *in cavetto*.
> *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 412.

cavey, *n.* See *cavie^1*.

cavezon, cavesson (kav′e-zọn, -sọn), *n.* [Formerly also *cavasson*; < F. *cavesson*, *caveçon*, < It. *cavezzone*, aug. of *cavezza*, a halter, = OF. *chevece*, neck, = Pr. *cabeissa*, wig, = Sp. *cabeza* = Pg. *cabeça*, head, < L. *caput*, head: see *caput*, and cf. *cabeça*.] A sort of nose-band of iron, leather, or wood, sometimes flat and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse to wring it, in order to facilitate breaking him. Also called *causson*.

Cavia (kā′vi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. and Pg., from native Indian name, > E. *cavy*.] The typical genus of the family *Caviidæ* and subfamily *Caviinæ*, containing the cavies proper, as the guinea-pig. See *cavy*, *Caviidæ*.

cavian (kā′vi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cavien*; < *Cavia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Cavia* or the family *Caviidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the cavies; a caviid.

caviar, caviare (kav-i-är′ or ka-vēr′), *n.* [Also formerly *caviary*; = D. *kaviaar* = G. Dan. Sw. *kaviar*, < F. *caviar*, formerly *cavial*, < It. *caviale*, formerly also *caviaro*, = Sp. *caviar*, caviar, *cabial*, sausage made with caviar, = Pg. *caviar*, *cavial*, caviar (ML. *caviarium*, NGr. *καβιάρι*), < Turk. *havyār*, caviar; said to be of Tatar origin. The Russ. name is *ikra*.] A preparation for the table of the roe of certain large fish preserved by salting. The best is made from the roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, sevruga, and beluga, caught in the lakes and rivers of Russia. Caviar was regarded as a delicacy too refined to be appreciated by the vulgar taste; hence Shakspere's application of the word to a play which the vulgar could not relish.

> 'Twas *caviare* to the general. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

> A pill of *caviary* now and then,
> Which breeds choler adust.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

> The eggs of a sturgeon, being salted, and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians and called *caviare*. *N. Grew*, Museum.

> Hark ye! a rasher of bacon, on thy life! and some pickled sturgeon, and soure krout and *caviar*, and good strong cheese. *Landor*, Peter the Great.

caviary†, *n.* Same as *caviar*.

cavicorn (kav′i-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cavicornis*, < L. *cavus*, hollow (see *cave^1*), + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **I.** *a.* Hollow-horned, as a ruminant; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cavicornia*.

II. *n.* A hollow-horned ruminant; specifically, one of the *Cavicornia*.

Cavicornia (kav-i-kôr′ni-ặ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), neut. pl. of *cavicornis:* see *cavicorn.*] The hollow-horned ruminants considered as a family or other zoölogical group of mammals, contrasting with the solid-horned ruminants, or deer, *Cervidæ.* The *Cavicornia* are the oxen, sheep, goats, and antelopes; and the group is exactly conterminous with *Bovidæ* in the now current extended sense of the latter term. The horns are permanent and two or four in number, appear in both sexes or in the male only, and consist of a sheath of horn upon a bony core formed by a process of the frontal bone. The pronghorn of North America, *Antilocapra americana,* is anomalous, having horns of this description and being thus truly cavicorn, yet shedding its horns annually like a deer.

Cavidæ (kav′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Caviidæ.*

cavie[1], **cavey** (kā′vi), *n.* [Sc., = D. *kevie* = G. *käfig, käfe,* OHG. *chevia,* < ML. *cavia* for L. *cavea,* a cage, a cave: see *cave*[1] and *cage.*] A hencoop.

> Ahint the chicken *cavie.* *Burns,* Jolly Beggars.

cavie[2] (kā′vi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cavied,* ppr. *cavying.* [Sc.: see *cave*[2].] **1.** To rear or prance, as a horse.—**2.** To toss the head, or to walk with an airy and affected step. *Jamieson.* See *cave*[2], *v. t.,* 2.

caviid (kav′i-id), *n.* A rodent of the family *Caviidæ.*

Caviidæ (ka-vī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-idæ.*] A family of hystricomorphic simplicident mammals, of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires,* peculiar to South America; the cavies. Excluding the capibara as type of a separate family *Hydrochœridæ,* the *Caviidæ* are characterized by comparatively short incisors and by other dental and cranial peculiarities, imperfect clavicles (commonly said to be wanting), very short or rudimentary tail, uncleft upper lip, and 4-toed fore feet and 3-toed hind feet, both ending in somewhat hooflike claws. The leading genera are *Cavia* and *Dolichotis.* See *cavy.* Also, less correctly, *Caviadæ, Cavidæ.*

Caviinæ (kav-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of the family *Caviidæ,* containing the cavies proper, when the giant cavy or capibara is retained in the family: equivalent to *Caviidæ* without the genus *Hydrochœrus.*

caviine (kav′i-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cavies or *Caviidæ.*

cavil[1], *n.* See *cavel*[1].

cavil[2], *n.* See *cavel*[2].

cavil[3] (kav′il), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caviled* or *cavilled,* ppr. *caviling* or *cavilling.* [< OF. *caviller* = Sp. *cavilar* = Pg. *cavillar* = It. *cavillare,* < L. *cavillari,* jeer, mock, quibble, cavil, < *cavilla,* also *cavillum,* a jeering, scoffing.] **I.** *intrans.* To raise captious and frivolous objections; find fault without good reason; carp: frequently followed by *at.*

> But in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
> I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair.
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.
>
> Let's fight it out, and not stand *cavilling* thus.
> *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.
>
> He says much that many may dispute,
> And *cavil at* with ease, but none refute.
> *Cowper,* Truth.

II.† *trans.* To receive or treat with objections; find fault with.

> Wilt thou enjoy the good,
> Then *cavil* the conditions? *Milton,* P. L., x. 759.

cavil[3] (kav′il), *n.* [< *cavil*[3], *v.* Cf. L. *cavilla,* n.] A captious or frivolous objection; an exception taken for the sake of argument; a carping argument.

> That's but a *cavil;* he is old, I young.
> *Shak.,* T. of the S., ii. 1.
>
> The *cavils* of prejudice and unbelief. *South.*
>
> I cannot enlarge on every point which brings conviction to my own mind, nor answer at length every *cavil* or even every serious argument.
> *E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 131.

caviler, caviller (kav′il-ėr), *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a carping disputant.

> Socrates held all philosophers *cavilers* and madmen.
> *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 167.
>
> The candour which Horace shows is that which distinguishes a critick from a *caviller.* *Addison,* Guardian.

caviling, cavilling (kav′il-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cavil*[3], *v.*] The act of raising captious and frivolous objections; an objection of a captious nature: as, "*cavillings* and menacings," *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 66.

caviling, cavilling (kav′il-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cavil*[3], *v.*] Raising frivolous objections; fault-finding. =**Syn.** *Carping,* etc. See *captious.*

cavilingly, cavillingly (kav′il-ing-li), *adv.* In a caviling manner.

cavillation† (kav-i-lā′shọn), *n.* [ME. *cavillacioun, cavilacion,* < OF. *cavillacion, cavillation* = F. *cavillation* = Pr. *cavilhatio* = Sp. *cavilacion* = Pg. *cavillação* = It. *cavillazione,* < L. *cavillatio(n-),* < *cavillari,* pp. *cavillatus:* see *cavil*[3], *v.*] The act or practice of caviling or raising captious objections; a caviling or quibbling objection or criticism.

> Withouten fraude or *cavillacioun.*
> *Chaucer,* Summoner's Tale, l. 428.
>
> Who should doe thus, I confesse, should requite the objections made against Poets, with like *cavillations* against Philosophers. *Sir P. Sidney,* Apol. for Poetrie.
>
> Parma signified his consent to make use of that treaty as a basis, "provided always it were interpreted healthily, and not dislocated by *cavillations* and sinister interpretations." *Motley,* Dutch Republic, III. 420.

caviller, cavilling, etc. See *caviler,* etc.

cavilous†, **cavillous**† (kav′il-us), *a.* [< L. *cavillosus,* < *cavilla:* see *cavil*[3], *n.*] Captious; apt to object or criticize without good reason; quibbling. *Ayliffe.* [Rare.]

cavilously†, **cavillously**† (kav′il-us-li), *adv.* In a cavilous or carping manner; captiously: as, "*cavillously* urged," *Milton,* Art. of Peace with Irish. [Rare.]

cavilousness†, **cavillousness**† (kav′il-us-nes), *n.* Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections. [Rare.]

cavin (kav′in), *n.* [< F. *cavin,* < *cave,* < L. *cavus,* hollow: see *cave*[1], *cage.*] *Milit.,* a hollow way or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops and facilitate their approach to a place.

caving-rake (kā′ving-rāk), *n.* [< *caving-s* + *rake.*] In *agri.,* a rake for separating the chaff or cavings from grain spread out on a barn-floor or a threshing-floor. [Prov. Eng.]

cavings (kā′vingz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *caving,* verbal n. of *cave*[2], *v.*] The short broken straw separated from threshed grain by means of the caving- or barn-rake; chaff. [Prov. Eng.]

cavinna-wood (ka-vin′ặ-wůd), *n.* A species of rosewood obtained from *Dalbergia nigra,* a tall leguminous tree of Brazil.

Cavitaria (kav-i-tā′ri-ặ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **cavitarius:* see *cavitary.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, a group of intestinal worms, one of the divisions of *Entozoa;* the *Cœlelmintha* of Owen. See *cavitary, a.,* 2.

cavitary (kav′i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **cavitarius,* < L. as if **cavitas:* see *cavity* + *-ary*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hollow; caval; cavernous; having a cavity; specifically, in *biol.,* cœlomatous; of or pertaining to the cœloma, or the perivisceral space or body-cavity; having a body-cavity.

> Certain portions of the hollow *cavitary* system, which forms the hæmal passages, are converted into contractile vessels by the development of muscles in their walls.
> *Gegenbaur,* Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 51.

2. Having an enteric cavity or intestinal tract; enteric; intestinal. Formerly specifically applied to the cavitaries, or certain intestinal parasitic worms (intestinal in the sense of having an intestine of their own, not as inhabiting the intestines of other animals), as the threadworms or *Nematoidea,* as distinguished from the anenterous worms, as the tapeworms and flukes, which have no intestinal cavity.

II. *n.* A worm or entozoön having an intestinal canal in a distinct abdominal cavity; one of the *Cavitaria.*

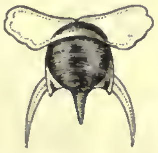
cavitied (kav′ị-tid), *a.* [< *cavity* + *-ed*[2].] Having cavities; specifically, having an intestinal cavity; cavitary, as the nematoid worms or cavitaries. *Owen.*

cavity (kav′ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *cavities* (-tiz). [< F. *cavité* = Sp. *cavidad* = Pg. *cavidade* = It. *cavità,* < L. as if **cavitas,* < *cavus,* hollow: see *cave*[1].] **1.** A hollow place; a hollow; a void or empty space in a body: as, the abdominal *cavity;* the thoracic *cavity;* the *cavity* of the mouth.—**2**†. The state of being hollow; hollowness.

> The *cavity* or hollowness of the place.
> *Goodwin,* Works, III. 565.

Amniotic cavity. See *amniotic.*—**Arachnoid cavity,** an old name for the subdural space.—**Axial cavity, branchial cavity, buccal cavity.** See the adjectives.—**Cleavage cavity.** See *cleavage.*—**Consonating cavities.** See *consonating.*—**Digital cavity, hemal cavity, medullary cavity,** etc. See the adjectives.

Cavolinia (kav-ọ-lin′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Carolini,* an Italian naturalist.] The typical genus of the family *Caroliniidæ:* synonymous with *Hyalæa. C. tridentata* is an example.



Cavolinia tridentata.

cavoliniid (kav-ọ-lin′i-id), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Cavoliniidæ.*

Cavoliniidæ (kav″ọ-li-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1842), < *Cavolinia* + *-idæ.*] A family of thecosomatous pteropods with large lobate fins, an abdominal branchial pouch, no operculigerous lobe, three rows of teeth, the lateral unciform, and an inoperculate non-spiral symmetrical shell: synonymous with *Hyalæidæ.*

cavolinite (kav-ō-lē′nīt), *n.* [< *Carolini,* an Italian naturalist, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *nephelite.*

cavo-rilievo (kä′vọ-rē-lyā′vọ), *n.* [It., < *cavo,* hollow, + *rilievo,* relief: see *cave*[1] and *relief.* Cf. *alto-rilievo, basso-rilievo, bas-relief.*] In *sculp.,* a kind of relief in which the highest surface is level with the plane of the original stone, which is left around the outlines of the design. Sculpture of this kind is much employed in the decoration of the walls of Egyptian temples. Also written *cavo-relievo,* and also called *cœlanaglyphic sculpture.*

> Porphyritic monoliths, skilfully filled in *cavo-relievo* with symbolic groups. *Encyc. Amer.,* I. 281.

cavort (ka-vôrt′), *v. i.* [Said to be a corruption of *curvet.*] **1.** To curvet; prance about: said of a horse. Hence—**2.** To bustle about nimbly or eagerly: said of a person. [Amer. slang.]

> They [the soldiers] have *cavorted* around the suburbs in sufficient numbers to pillage with impunity.
> *Richmond Dispatch,* copied in N. Y. Herald, June 9, 1862.

cavum (kā′vum), *n.*; pl. *cava* (-vặ). [L., neut. of *cavus,* hollow: see *cave*[1].] In *anat.,* a hollow; the cavity of any organ: chiefly used with reference to the cavities or sinuses of the heart, with a Latin adjective.

> In all Reptilia, except crocodiles, there is but one ventricular cavity [of the heart], though it may be divided more or less distinctly into a *cavum venosum* and a *cavum arteriosum.* . . . The aortic arches and the pulmonary artery all arise from the *cavum venosum,* or a special subdivision of that cavity called the *cavum pulmonale.*
> *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 88.

cavy (kā′vi), *n.*; pl. *cavies* (-viz). [See *Cavia.*] A rodent of the genus *Cavia* or family *Caviidæ.* There are several species, of which the guinea-pig, *C. cobaya,* is the best known.—**Giant cavy,** or **water-cavy,** the capibara (which see).—**Mountain cavy,** *Cavia boliviensis.*—**Patagonian cavy,** or *mara, Dolichotis patachonica.*—**Restless cavy,** *Cavia aperea.*—**Rock-cavy,** *Cavia rupestris,* of Brazil.—**Southern cavy,** *Cavia australis.*

caw[1], **kaw** (kâ), *v. i.* [Formerly also *kaa;* imitative of the sound. Similar imitative forms occur in many and diverse languages to express the cry of or as a name for the crow and other corvine birds. Cf. *croak,* and see *caddow, coe*[1], *chough,* and *daw*[2].] To cry like a crow, rook, raven, or jackdaw.

> Like a jackdaw, that when be lights upon
> A dainty morsel, *kaa's* and makes his brag.
> *Chapman,* All Fools, iii. 1.
>
> The building rook 'ill *caw* from the windy tall elm-tree,
> And the tufted plover pipe along the fallow lea.
> *Tennyson,* May Queen, ii.

caw[1], **kaw** (kâ), *n.* [< *caw*[1], *kaw, v.*] The cry of the crow, rook, raven, or jackdaw.

caw[2] (kâ), *v. t.* [Sc., = *ca*[2].] To drive: as, to *caw* a nail; to *caw* cattle to market. Often abbreviated to *ca'.* [Scotch.]—**To caw one's hogs to the hill,** to snore.

cawass, *n.* See *cavass.*

cawchie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *causeway.*

cawf, *n.* See *cauf.*

cawk, *n.* See *cauk*[1], 1.

cawker (kâ′kėr), *n.* Same as *calk*[3].

cawky, *a.* See *cauky.*

cawl†, *n.* An old spelling of *caul*[1].

cawney, cawny (kâ′ni), *n.* [E. Ind.] A measure of land used in some parts of India, and varying slightly according to locality. In the Madras presidency it is equal to 1.322 acres.

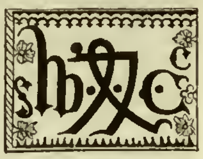
cawquaw (kâ′kwâ), *n.* [Amer. Ind. name.] The urson, or Canadian porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatum,* whose spines are often used for ornamentation by the Indians. Its chief food consists of living bark, which it strips from the branches as cleanly as if a sharp knife had been used. It begins with the highest branches and eats its way regularly down. One cawquaw will destroy a hundred trees in a single season. See cut under *porcupine.*

caxo, caxon[1] (kak′sō, -sọn), *n.* [< Sp. *cajon,* formerly *caxon,* a chest (= Pg. *caixão* = F. *caisson* = It. *cassone:* see *caisson* and *cassoon*), aug. of *caja,* formerly *caxa* = Pg. *caixa,* a chest, = E. *case*[2], q. v.] A chest of burnt and ground ores. *McElrath,* Com. Dict.

caxon[2] (kak′sọn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old cant term for a wig.

> He had two wigs, both pedantic, but of different omen. The one serene, smiling, fresh powdered, betokening a mild day. The other, an old, discoloured, unkempt, angry *caxon,* denoting frequent and bloody execution.
> *Lamb,* Christ's Hospital.

Caxton (kaks′tọn), *n.* The name applied to any book printed by William Caxton (died 1491 or 1492), originally an English merchant in the Netherlands, who in advanced age learned the art of printing and introduced it into England. The Caxtons are all in black-letter. The "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," translated from the French and printed by Caxton either at Bruges or Cologne, probably in 1474, is considered the earliest specimen of typography in the English language. "The Game and Playe of the Chesse," printed by him in 1474–5, was the second English book printed, and "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," printed by him at Westminster in 1477, was probably the first work printed in England. The list of known publications printed by him from 1474 to 1490 includes seventy-one titles. Some of them were translated by himself from the French and Dutch.


A Device of William Caxton.

W. C. represent the initials of his name. The rude form of the figures 74, in the center, is supposed to mean the year 1474, when he began as a printer. The small letters, *s*, *c*, are interpreted by some as *Sancta Colonia* (Cologne, the city alleged as the one in which he was taught printing); by others as *sigillum Caxtonii*, the seal of Caxton. (From Hansard's "Typographia.")

cay (kā), *n.* [< Sp. *cayo;* E. usually written *key:* see *key*³, *quay*.] Same as *key*³. [Rare.]

Its harbour is formed by a long *cay*, called Hog Island, which stretches for three miles from east to west, about half a mile from the shore. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 176.

caya (kä'yä̤), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of satinwood obtained from San Domingo.

cayagium†, *n.* [ML.] In *old Eng. law*, a toll or duty exacted by the king for landing goods at a quay.

Cayenne pepper. See *pepper*.

Cayleyan (kā'lē̤-a̤n), *n.* [< *Cayley* (see def.) + *-an*.] In *math.*, a curve of the sixth order and third class, invented by the English mathematician Arthur Cayley (1853), and called by him the *pippian*. It is the envelop of the pairs of right lines which constitute polar conics relative to any cubic curve.

Cayley's theorem. See *theorem*.

cayman (kā'ma̤n), *n.* [< Sp. *caiman* = Pg. *caimão* = F. *caïman;* from the native Guiana name.] A name applied popularly to the alligators of the West Indies and South America, but properly only to *Crocodilus* or *Caiman palpebrosus* and *C. trigonatus* (Cuvier). See *alligator*.

caynard†, **kaynard**†, *n.* [ME.] A wretch; a rascal; a good-for-nothing.

cayote (ka-yō'te), *n.* Same as *coyote*.

caytive†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *caitiff*.

cayuse (kī-ūs'), *n.* [Amer. Ind. name.] A pony or small horse; specifically, an Indian pony of the peculiar breed formerly in use among the Cayuse Indians of the northern Rocky Mountains. [Northwestern U. S.]

With one last wicked shake of the head the wiry *cayuse* breaks into his easy lope, and away go horse and rider. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 190.

A common Indian pony is called a *cayuse*, one of the few terms which stock-men have inherited from the tribes. It has come to be used in a depreciative sense, being applied to any poor, broken-down jade. *L. Swinburne.*

cazi, **cauzi** (kâ'zi), *n.* [Variously written *cauzy*, *cauzee*, *kazy*, *qazee*, etc., more precisely *kāzī*, Hind. dial. *kājī*, repr. Turk. *qadi*, *qāzī*, Ar. *qadi* (palatal *d*, resembling *z*), a judge, the source also of E. *kadi* and *alcalde*, q. v.] One of two high officers of the Turkish government who preside in the high court of Moslem sacred law at Constantinople, and are the next in authority to the sheikh ul Islam, who is the chief religious and doctrinal authority.

cazimi (ka-zē'mi), *n.* [Perhaps of Ar. origin: cf. Ar. *qalb*, heart, *shams*, sun.] In *astrol.*, the heart of the sun; the part of the zodiac within 17 minutes of the center of the sun.

cazique (ka-zēk'), *n.* See *cacique*.

cazo (Sp. pron. kä'thō), *n.* [Sp., of Teut. origin, from same ult. source as E. *kettle:* see *casserole* and *kettle*.] A copper vessel or caldron in which ores of silver are treated in the hot process.

cazzon (kaz'o̤n), *n.* Same as *casings*.

Cb. The chemical symbol for *columbium*.

C. B. An abbreviation of *Companion of the Bath*. See *bath*¹.

C. C. An abbreviation of *County Commissioner* and of *County Court*.

C. C. P. An abbreviation of *Court of Common Pleas*.

Cd. The chemical symbol for *cadmium*.

cd. In *anat.*, an abbreviation used in vertebral formulas for *caudal*, or coccygeal: as, *cd.* 12 (that is, 12 caudal vertebræ).

-ce¹. [< ME. *-s*, *-es*, < AS. *-es:* see *-s*¹ and *-es*¹.] A disguised modern spelling of the genitive suffix *-s*¹, *-es*¹, as used adverbially in *hence*, *thence*, *whence*, *once*, *twice*, *thrice:* erroneously spelled *-ce* in conformity with that termination in words of French origin. See *-ce*², *-ce*³, and *-ce*⁴.

-ce². [< ME. *-s*, *-es:* see *-s*², *-es*².] A disguised spelling (*a*) of original final *-s* (of the root) in *ice*, *advice*, *device*, etc., and the plurals *lice*, *mice*, or (*b*) of the original plural suffix *-s*², *-es*², in *dice*, *pence:* erroneously spelled *-ce* in conformity with that termination in words of French origin. See *-ce*³, etc.

-ce³. [ME. *-ce*, often *-se*, < OF. *-ce*, < L. *-tius*, *-tia*, *-tium*, or *-cius*, *-cia*, *-cium*, as in *tertius*, *tertia*, *tertium*, *justitia*, *solatium*, etc.] The terminal element of many words derived through French from Latin, as in *tierce*, *justice*, *solace*, *absence*, etc., occurring especially in the suffixes *-ace*, *-ice*, *-ance* (which see). See also *-cy*.

-ce⁴. A termination of other origin than as above, particularly in *fence*, *defence*, *offence*, *pretence*, *expence*, etc. The first remains unchanged; the last is now always and the others are frequently, according to their etymology (*-ense*, < F. *-ense*, < L. *-ensa*), spelled with *s*.

Ce. The chemical symbol for *cerium*.

C. E. An abbreviation of *Civil Engineer*.

Cean (sē'a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ceus*, pertaining to *Cea* (Gr. Κέως, later Κία), now *Zia*, one of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Simonides.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Grecian island of Ceos: specifically applied to the poet Simonides, born in Ceos in the sixth century B. C.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ceos.

Ceanothus (sē-a̤-nō'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεάνωθος*, a name applied by Theophrastus to a kind of thistle.] A genus of rhamnaceous shrubs, natives of North America, and especially of California. They are free bloomers, and some species are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The leaves of the common species of the Atlantic States, *C. Americanus*, known as *New Jersey tea* or *red-root*, have been used as a substitute for tea. The root is a useful astringent and furnishes a reddish dye. The blue myrtle of California, *C. thyrsiflorus*, becomes a small tree.

cease (sēs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ceased*, ppr. *ceasing*. [< ME. *ceesen*, *cesen* (also *cessen*, *sessen*, whence obs. *cess*¹, q. v.), < OF. *cesser*, F. *cesser* = Pr. *cessar*, *sessar* = Sp. *cesar* = Pg. *cessar* = It. *cessare*, < L. *cessare*, loiter, go slowly, cease, freq. of *cedere*, pp. *cessus*, go away, withdraw, yield: see *cede*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To stop moving, acting, or speaking; leave off; give over; desist; come to rest: followed by *from* before a noun: as, *cease from* anger, labor, strife.

He walketh round about from place to place and *ceaseth* not. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

We *cease* to grieve, *cease* to be fortune's slaves,
Nay, *cease* to die by dying. *Webster*, White Devil, v. 2.

The lives of all who *cease from* combat, spare. *Dryden.*

The ministers of Christ have *ceased from* their labors. *Bp. Sprat.*

2. To come to an end; terminate; become extinct; pass away: as, the wonder *ceases;* the storm has *ceased*.

For naturall affection soone doth *cesse*,
And quenched is with Cupids greater flame.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 2.

I would make the remembrance of them to *cease* from among men. Deut. xxxii. 26.

The inhabitants of the villages *ceased*, they *ceased* in Israel. Judges v. 7.

Preaching in the first sence of the word *ceas'd* as soon as ever the Gospels were written. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 91.

II. *trans.* To put a stop to; put an end to; bring to an end: as, *cease* your clamor; he *ceased* debate. [Now chiefly used with reference to self-restraining or self-limiting action.]

And in the Gulfe aforseyd, Seynt Elyne kest on of the holy nayles in to the see to *sease* the tempest. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 57.

I go thus from thee, and will never *cease*
My vengeance till I find thy heart at peace.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

But he, her fears to *cease*,
Sent down the meek-eyed Peace.
Milton, Nativity, l. 45.

cease† (sēs), *n.* [< *cease*, *v.*] Cessation; extinction; failure.

The *cease* of majesty
Dies not alone; but, like a gulf, doth draw
What's near it with it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

ceaseless (sēs'les), *a.* [< *cease* + *-less*.] 1. Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; that never stops or intermits; unending; never ceasing.

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold.
Milton, P. L., iv. 679.

Wearying with *ceaseless* prayers the gods above.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

The victim of *ceaseless* intrigues, who neither comprehended his position, nor that of their country. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, ii. 1.

2. Endless; enduring forever: as, the *ceaseless* joys of heaven.

Thou *ceaseless* lackey to eternity.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 967.

ceaselessly (sēs'les-li), *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually.

Flowers
Still blooming *ceaselessly*.
Drummond, The Fairest Fair.

ceaselessness (sēs'les-nes), *n.* [< *ceaseless* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or condition of being ceaseless, or without cessation or intermission; incessancy.—2. The state or condition of enduring forever; endlessness.

cebadilla, *n.* See *ceradilla*.

cebell†, *n.* In *music*, a melody for the lute or violin in quadruple rhythm and in phrases of four bars each, distinguished by more or less alternation of very high and very low notes.

cebid (seb'id), *n.* A monkey of the family *Cebidæ*.

Cebidæ (seb'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebus* + *-idæ*.] A family of new-world monkeys, the platyrrhine simians, distinguished by their dentition from the old-world monkeys, having one premolar more on each side of each jaw than the latter, or 36 teeth in all. The nose is flattened and has a broad septum, thus rendering the nostrils proportionally discrete; the bony meatus of the external ear is reduced to an annular tympanic bone; the thumb is undeveloped, or not perfectly apposable; the tail in most cases is prehensile; and both cheek-pouches and ischial callosities are absent. In current usage all American *Quadrumana* except the marmosets, or *Mididæ*, are included in the *Cebidæ*. They are divided into the subfamilies *Mycetinæ*, *Cebinæ*, *Nyctipithecinæ*, and *Pitheciinæ*. There are eleven living genera, and the species are numerous.

cebidichthyid (seb-i-dik'thi-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cebidichthyidæ*.

Cebidichthyidæ (seb″i-dik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebidichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of blennioid fishes, typified by the genus *Cebidichthys*. The only species, *C. violaceus*, belongs to the superfamily *Blennioidea*, and has an elongated body with numerous vertebræ, the dorsal fin divided into spinous and soft portions, no ventrals, and pyloric cæca. The species is Californian.

Cebidichthyinæ (seb-i-dik-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebidichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, represented by the genus *Cebidichthys*, referred to the family *Blenniidæ:* same as *Cebidichthyidæ*.

Cebidichthys (seb-i-dik'this), *n.* [NL. (W. O. Ayres, 1856), < Gr. *κῆβος*, a monkey (see *Cebus*), + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cebidichthyidæ:* so called because the face was supposed to resemble a monkey's.

Cebinæ (sē̤-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Cebidæ*, containing the prehensile-tailed monkeys of America. They have the hyoid bone and associate structures moderate (thus excluding the *Mycetinæ* or howlers); the incisors not proclivous; the posterior cerebral lobes overlapping the cerebellum; and the cerebral convolutions well marked. The genera are *Cebus*, *Sapajou* (or *Ateles*), *Eriodes* (or *Brachyteles*), and *Lagothrix*.

Capucine Monkey (*Cebus capucinus*).

Ceblepyrinæ (seb-lep-i-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < *Ceblepyris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, the caterpillar-hunters: a loose synonym of *Campophaginæ*.

ceblepyrine (seb-lep'i-rin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ceblepyrinæ;* campophagine.

Ceblepyris (seb-lep'i-ris), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *κεβλήπυρις*, the redcap, redpoll, a bird, < *κεβλή*, contr. of *κεφαλή*, head, + *πῦρ* = E. *fire*.] A generic name given by Cuvier to the birds he called caterpillar-hunters: a loose synonym of *Campophaga*, sometimes still employed for some section of that large genus. Also written *Ceblephyris*, *Ceblepyrus*.

Cebrio (seb'ri-ō), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cebrionidæ*, having the labrum separate from the front, and the fore tibiæ entire. *C. bicolor* inhabits the southern United States.

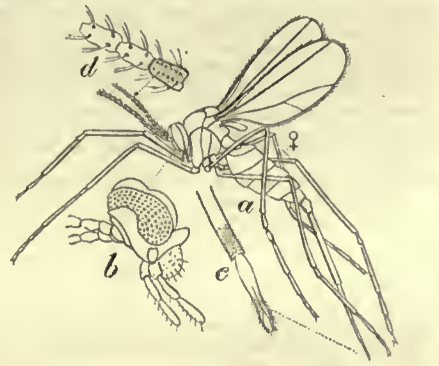
Cebrionidæ (seb-ri-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebrio(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacodermatous pentamerous coleopterous insects, related to the *Elateridæ* (which see), but having six abdominal segments, well-developed tibial spurs, anterior tibiæ expanded at the apex, and the labrum close to the front.

Cebus (sē′bus), *n.* [NL. (Erxleben, 1777), < Gr. *κῆβος*, also *κῆπος*, a long-tailed monkey: see *ape.*] The typical genus of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Cebinæ*, containing the ordinary prehensile-tailed and thumbed South American monkeys. The monkeys carried about by organgrinders generally belong to this genus. See cut under *Cebinæ.*

cecal, cecally. See *cæcal, cæcally.*

cecchin†, *n.* See *sequin.*

Cecidomyia (ses″i-dọ̄-mī′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Meizen, 1803), < Gr. *κηκίς* (*κηκιδ-*), a gallnut (produced by the oozing of sap from punctures made by insects; cf. *κηκίς*, juice, *κηκίειν*, gush forth), + *μυῖα*, a fly.] A genus of nemocerous *Diptera*, or small two-winged flies, typical of the family *Cecidomyiidæ*, containing such as the Hessian-fly, *C. destructor*, noted for the ravages of its larvæ upon crops. *C. tritici* is the wheat-fly. The genus comprises a vast number of minute, slender-bodied midges, which are of special interest on account of their mode of life, the peculiar structure exhibited in the larvæ, and the economic importance attached to several species. In most cases the female lays her eggs in the stems, leaves, or buds of various plants, producing gall-like excrescences of various forms, inhabited by the larvæ. These are subcylindrical, legless grubs, mostly of a reddish or yellow color, and are furnished on the ventral side of the thoracic joints with a corneous plate, usually forked, called the breast-bone. Some species, however, do not produce galls, and among these the most familiar are the Hessian-fly and the clover-seed midge, *C. leguminicola* (Lintner), which latter infests the seeds of clover, causing great damage in the more northern parts of the United States. See also cut under *fly*².



Clover-seed Midge (*Cecidomyia leguminicola*).
a, female fly, highly magnified; *b*, *c*, *d*, head, tip of ovipositor, and antennal joints, on still larger scale.

cecidomyian (ses″i-dọ̄-mī′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cecidomyia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Gall-making, as a fly of the family *Cecidomyiidæ;* of or pertaining to this family of insects.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Cecidomyia;* a cecidomyiid.

cecidomyiid (ses″i-dọ̄-mī′i-id), *n.* A member of the family *Cecidomyiidæ.*

Cecidomyiidæ (ses″i-dọ̄-mi-ī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cecidomyia* + *-idæ.*] The family of nemocerous dipterous insects of which the genus *Cecidomyia* is the type; the gall-flies. They are mostly gall-makers, producing excrescences by piercing soft growing wood with their ovipositors and laying their eggs in the punctures.

cecidomyiidous (ses″i-dọ̄-mi-ī′i-dus), *a.* [< *cecidomyiid* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or produced by the *Cecidomyiidæ* or gall-flies: as, a *cecidomyiidous* gall.

Cecilia, Ceciliæ, etc. See *Cæcilia*, etc.

cecils (sē′silz), *n. pl.* [Appar. from the name *Cecil.*] In *cookery*, minced meat, crumbs of bread, onions, chopped parsley, etc., with seasoning, made up into balls and fried.

cecity (sē′si- or ses′ị-ti), *n.* [Also *cæcity*, after the L.; < F. *cécité* = Pr. *cecitat, ceguetat* = Sp. *ceguedad* (cf. Pg. *cegueira*) = It. *cecità*, < L. *cæcitas*, blindness, < *cæcus*, blind: see *cæcum.*] Blindness. [Now rare.]

> There is in them [moles] no *cecity*, yet more than a cecutiency. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.

> Here [in Arabia], as in Egypt, a blind Muezzin is preferred, and many ridiculous stories are told about men who for years have counterfeited *cecity* to live in idleness. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 383.

cecograph (sē′kọ̄-graf), *n.* [< F. *cécographe*, < L. *cæcus*, blind, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A writing-machine for the blind. *E. H. Knight.*

cecomorph (sē′kọ̄-môrf), *n.* One of the *Cecomorphæ.*

Cecomorphæ (sē-kọ̄-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. *κήξ* (*κηκ-*), var. *καίαξ, καίηξ, κῆϋξ* (see *Ceyx*), a sea-bird, perhaps the tern or gannet, + *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily group of palmiped schizognathous carinate birds, including the short-winged, long-winged, and tube-nosed swimming and diving birds of the current orders *Pygopodes, Longipennes*, and *Tubinares*, or the *Alcidæ, Colymbidæ, Podicipedidæ, Procellariidæ*, and *Laridæ.*

cecomorphic (sē-kọ̄-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Cecomorphæ* + *-ic.*] Having the characters of the *Cecomorphæ;* of or pertaining to the *Cecomorphæ.*

Cecropia (sẹ̄-krō′pi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *Cecrops.*] **1.** A genus of beautiful tropical American trees, with milky juice, natural order *Urticaceæ.* *C. peltata*, the trumpet-tree, is remarkable for its hollow stem and branches, the former being made by the Indians into a kind of drum and the latter into wind-instruments. The light porous wood is used by them for procuring fire by friction. The inner bark is fibrous and strong, and is used for cordage.

2. [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, a moth, *Attacus cecropia.*

Cecrops (sē′krops), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1813), after *Cecrops*, the mythical founder and first king of Athens.] A genus of siphonostomous crustaceans, of the family *Caligidæ*, parasitic upon the skin or gills of marine fishes. *C. latreillei* is an example.

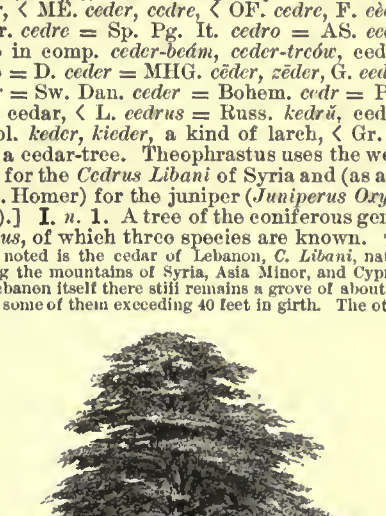
Cecrops latreillei.

cecum, *n.* See *cæcum.*

cecutiency† (sẹ̄-kū′shiẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *cæcutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *cæcütire*, be blind, < *cæcus*, blind.] Cloudiness of sight; partial blindness or tendency to blindness. See first extract under *cecity.*

cedant arma togæ. [L., from a Latin poem quoted by Cicero: *cedant*, 3d pers. pl. pres. subj. of *cedere*, yield; *arma*, arms; *togæ*, dat. of *toga*, a gown: see *cede, arm*², and *toga.*] Literally, let arms yield to the gown; that is, let war give way to peace, and military operations to peaceful pursuits: it is used as the motto of Wyoming Territory.

cedar (sē′där), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ceder*, < ME. *ceder, cedre*, < OF. *cedre*, F. *cèdre* = Pr. *cedre* = Sp. Pg. It. *cedro* = AS. *ceder* (also in comp. *ceder-beám, ceder-treów*, cedar-tree) = D. *ceder* = MHG. *cēder, zēder*, G. *ceder, zeder* = Sw. Dan. *ceder* = Bohem. *cedr* = Pol. *cedr*, cedar, < L. *cedrus* = Russ. *kedrŭ*, cedar, = Pol. *keder, kieder*, a kind of larch, < Gr. *κέδρος*, a cedar-tree. Theophrastus uses the word both for the *Cedrus Libani* of Syria and (as also prob. Homer) for the juniper (*Juniperus Oxycedrus*).] **I.** *n.* **1.** A tree of the coniferous genus *Cedrus*, of which three species are known. The most noted is the cedar of Lebanon, *C. Libani*, native among the mountains of Syria, Asia Minor, and Cyprus. On Lebanon itself there still remains a grove of about 400 trees, some of them exceeding 40 feet in girth. The other representatives of the genus are the Atlas cedar, *C. Atlantica*, a native of Algeria, and the deodar or Himalayan cedar, *C. Deodara.* In their native forests they are of very slow growth, and form hard, durable timber.



Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus Atlantica*).

> They have taken *cedars* from Lebanon to make masts for thee. Ezek. xxvii. 5.

> Under the covert of some ancient oak
> Or *cedar* to defend him from the dew.
> *Milton*, P. R., i. 306.

2. The name given, usually with qualifying terms, to various coniferous trees, chiefly North American, and of genera nearly allied to *Cedrus.* The white cedar of the eastern United States is the *Chamæcyparis sphæroidea*, of swamps near the coast, and also the arbor-vitæ, *Thuya occidentalis;* on the Pacific coast it is the *Libocedrus decurrens* (also known as *bastard, post*, or *incense cedar*), and also *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*, the Port Orford or Oregon cedar. The red cedar is usually the *Juniperus Virginiana*, the odorous wood of which is often called *pencil-cedar*, from its extensive use in the manufacture of lead-pencils; west of the Rocky Mountains the red cedar is the *Thuya gigantea*, also called *canoe-cedar.* The cedar of Bermuda and Barbados is *Juniperus Bermudiana;* the Japan cedar, *Cryptomeria Japonica.* The stinking cedars of the United States are species of *Torreya.* The Himalayan cedar is the *Juniperus excelsa;* its wood resembles that of the pencil-cedar, but is harder, and has less of its peculiar odor. Washington cedar is the big-tree of California, *Sequoia gigantea.* The wood of most of these trees is soft, fine-grained, of a reddish color, and often fragrant.

3. A name popularly given in tropical regions to a considerable number of trees, mostly of the natural order *Meliaceæ*, in no way related to the preceding. That known variously as the West Indian cedar, the bastard or sweet-scented Barbados cedar, the Jamaica red cedar, and the Spanish, Havana, or Honduras cedar is the *Cedrela odorata.* The cedar of India and New South Wales is *C. Toona;* the red cedar of India, *Soymida febrifuga;* and the bastard cedar of India, *Melia Azedarach.* (See *azedarach.*) The white cedar of Australia is *M. composita*, and the red cedar *Flindersia australis.* Among trees of other orders, the bastard cedar of the West Indies is *Guazuma tomentosa* or *G. ulmifolia;* the white cedar of Guiana, *Protium altissimum;* and the white cedar of Dominica, *Bignonia Leucoxylon.* In India the name *red cedar* is sometimes given to the euphorbiaceous *Bischoffia Javanica.*

4. The wood of the cedar-tree (*Cedrus*), or (with or without a qualifying term) of any kind of tree called a cedar.

> The wisest man
> Feasted the woman wisest then in halls
> Of Lebanonian *cedar*. *Tennyson*, Princess.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the cedar; made of cedar: as, a *cedar* twig.

> He shall uncover the *cedar* work. Zeph. ii. 14.

cedar-apple (sē′dạ̈r-ap″l), *n.* A fungus belonging to the genus *Gymnosporangium.* Species of this genus are parasitic upon cedar-trees. Some of them form globular distortions with appendages, and develop into yellow gelatinous masses during the spring rains. Also called *cedar-ball.* See *Gymnosporangium.*

Cedar-apple (*Gymnosporangium macropus*) growing upon red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*).

cedar-bird (sē′dạ̈r-bėrd), *n.* The popular name of the common American waxwing, *Ampelis cedrorum* or *Bombycilla carolinensis:* so called in the United States from its fondness for juniper-berries, the fruit of *Juniperus Virginiana*, commonly called cedar. Also called *cedar-lark.* See *Ampelis* and *waxwing.*

cedared (sē′dạ̈rd), *a.* [< *cedar* + *-ed*².] Covered or furnished with cedars: as, a *cedared* mountain-slope.

> We did not explore the Malahoodus far, but left the other birch to thread its *cedared* solitudes, while we turned back to try our fortunes in the larger stream. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 140.

cedar-gum (sē′dạ̈r-gum), *n.* A yellow, transparent, fragrant resin obtained from *Callitris arborea*, a coniferous tree of the mountains of South Africa. It is used in making varnish, and in preparing plasters and various medicinal articles.

cedar-lark (sē′dạ̈r-lärk), *n.* Same as *cedar-bird.*

cedarn (sē′dạ̈rn), *a.* [< *cedar* + *-n* for *-en*², as in *oaken*, etc.] Of cedar; made of cedar.

> West winds, with musky wing,
> About the *cedarn* alleys fling
> Nard and cassia's balmy smells.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 990.

> The carven *cedarn* doors. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

cedar-tree (sē′dạ̈r-trē), *n.* Specifically, a tree of the genus *Cedrus;* also (with or without a qualifying term), a tree of any of the genera known as cedars. See *cedar.*

cedar-wood (sē′dạ̈r-wůd), *n.* **1.** The wood of the cedar, in any use of the name.—**2.** A wood or assemblage of cedar-trees.

> Thou wert born, on a summer morn,
> A mile beneath the *cedar-wood*.
> *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

Cedar-wood oil, an aromatic oil distilled from the wood of the *Cedrela odorata.*

cede (sēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ceded*, ppr. *ceding.* [= OF. *ceder*, F. *céder* = Pr. *cedar* = Sp. Pg. *ceder* = It. *cedere*, < L. *cedere* (pp. *cessus*), intr. go, withdraw, pass away, yield, tr. yield, grant, give up: related to *cadere*, fall: see *cadent, case*¹, etc. L. *cedere* is the ult. source of many E. words, as *cede, accede, concede, exceed, pre-*

cede, proceed, recede, secede, abscess, access, etc., *cession, accession, concession*, etc., *cease, decease, antecedent, decedent*, etc., *ancestor, antecessor, predecessor*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To yield; give way; submit.—**2.** To pass; be transferred; lapse. [Archaic or obsolete in both senses.]

This fertile glebe, this fair domain,
Had well-nigh *ceded* to the slothful hands
Of monks libidinous. *Shenstone*, Ruined Abbey.

II. *trans.* **1.** To yield or formally resign and surrender to another; relinquish and transfer; give up; make over: as, to *cede* a fortress, province, or country by treaty.

Of course, Galicia was not to be *ceded* in this summary manner. *H. S. Edwards*, Polish Captivity, II. ii.

The people must *cede* to the government some of their rights. *Jay.*

2. To yield; grant. [Rare.]

Back rode we to my father's camp, and found
He thrice had sent a herald to the gates,
To learn if Ida yet would *cede* our claim.
Tennyson, Princess.

=**Syn.** To transfer, deliver, convey, grant.

cedent (sē'dent), *a.* [< L. *ceden(t-)s*, ppr. of *cedere*, yield: see *cede*.] Yielding; giving way. See extract under *cessionary*. [Rare.]

cedilla (sē-dil'ạ̈), *n.* [= F. *cédille*, < Sp. *cedilla*, now *zedilla* = Pg. *cedilha* = It. *zediglia*, the mark cedilla, the letter *c* with this mark, orig. *cz*, dim. of Sp. *ceda*, now *zeda*, etc., < L. *zeta*, Gr. *ζῆτα*, the Gr. name of *z*: see *z, zed, zeta*. The character *ç* is thus a contraction of *cz*, a former mode of indicating that *c* had the sound of *s* in certain positions; thus, F. *leczon*, now *leçon* (> E. *lesson*).] A mark placed under the letter *c* (thus, *ç*), especially in French and Portuguese, and formerly in Spanish, before *a, o*, or *u*, to indicate that it is to be sounded like *s*, and not like *k*, as it usually is before those vowels.

cedrate, cedrat (sē'drāt, -drat), *n.* [< F. *cédrat* = It. *cedrato*, < *cedro*, the citron (prop. **citro*, confused in form with *cedro*, cedar), < L. *citrus*, citron: see *Citrus, citron*.] The citron, *Citrus medica*.

cedrati† (se-drä'ti), *n.* [< It. *cedrato*, lime, lime-tree, lime-water: see *cedrate*.] A perfume derived from the citron.

If we get any nearer still to the torrid zone, I shall pique myself on sending you a present of *cedrati* and orange-flower water. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 199.

Cedrela (sed'rẹ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., shortened from L. *cedrelate*, < Gr. *κεδρελάτη*, a cedar fir-tree, < *κέδρος*, a cedar, + *ἐλάτη*, the silver fir.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Meliaceæ*, allied to the mahogany, and consisting of large trees, natives of the tropics. The principal species of tropical America is *C. odorata*, a valuable timber-tree, popularly known as cedar. All parts of it are bitter, and the old wood is fragrant. The *C. Toona* of India, also called cedar, is a handsome tree with durable and beautifully marked wood, used for furniture and ornamental work. It yields a resinous gum, and the bark is astringent and febrifugal. See *cedar*, 3.

cedrelaceous (sed-rẹ-lā'shius), *a.* [< *Cedrela* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or related to *Cedrela*: same as *meliaceous*.

cedrene (sē'drēn), *n.* [< L. *cedrus*, cedar, + *-ene*.] In *chem.*, a volatile hydrocarbon ($C_{15}H_{24}$) found in the oil of red cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*.—**Cedrene camphor.** See *camphor*.

cedrin, cedrine^{2} (sē'drin), *n.* [< *cedr(on)* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] A neutral crystallizable body yielded to alcohol by the cedron after it has been exhausted by ether. The crystals resemble silky needles. It is intensely and persistently bitter, and is regarded by some as the active principle of the fruit.

cedrine^{1} (sē'drin), *a.* [< L. *cedrinus*, < Gr. *κέδρινος*, of cedar, < *κέδρος*, cedar: see *cedar*, and cf. *cedarn*.] Belonging to or resembling cedar. *Johnson.*

cedrine^{2}, *n.* See *cedrin*.

cedrium (sē'dri-um), *n.* [L., cedar-oil, < Gr. *κέδριον* (also *κεδρέλαιον*), cedar-oil, < *κέδρος*, cedar: see *cedar*.] The pitch of the cedar-tree, *Cedrus*. It is rubbed on woolens to preserve them from moths, and was one of the ingredients used by the ancient Egyptians in embalming.

cedrola (sē'drọ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *cedrus*, cedar: see *cedar*.] A solid crystalline compound distilled from the oil of cedar-wood.

cedron (sē'drọn), *n.* [NL., < L. *cedrus*, cedar, + *-on*.] The seed of the tree *Simaba Cedron*, natural order *Simarubaceæ*, a native of the United States of Colombia. The fruit is a pear-shaped drupe, of the size of a lemon, containing a single large seed, which, like other parts of the tree, is very bitter. In its native country this seed is used as a remedy for serpent-bites, hydrophobia, and intermittent fever. Its qualities are supposed to depend on the presence of the principle cedrin.

Cedrus (sē'drus), *n.* [L.: see *cedar*.] A genus of coniferous trees closely allied to the larch, which they resemble in having the leaves growing in tufts or bunches, but from which they are distinguished by being evergreen (the leaves not falling in autumn), and by the form of the cones. It includes only three species, the *C. Libani*, or cedar of Lebanon; *C. Deodara*, or deodar; and *C. Atlantica*, or Atlas cedar. See *cedar*, 1.

cedry† (sē'dri), *a.* [For **cedary*, < *cedar* + *-y*^{1}.] Resembling cedar; cedrine.

Cedry colour. *Evelyn*, Sylva, II. iii. § 2.

cedula (sed'ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [Sp., = E. *cedule*, schedule: see *schedule*.] A name sometimes used for a promissory note given by one of the South American republics.

cedule†, *n.* [< OF. *cedule*: see *schedule*.] An obsolete form of *schedule*. *Cotgrave.*

ceduous†, *a.* [< L. *cæduus*, fit for cutting, < *cædere*, cut.] Fit to be felled.

Greater and more *ceduous*, fruticant, and shrubby. *Evelyn*, Sylva, Int.

ceel^{1}†, *n.* and *v.* See *ceil*.

ceel^{2}†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete improper spelling of *seal*^{2}.

ceel^{3}, *v.* See *seel*.

ceiba (sā'i-bạ̈; Sp. pron. thā'i-bä), *n.* [Sp.; of native origin.] The silk-cotton tree, *Bombax Ceiba*. See *Bombax*, 1.

ceil†, **ciel**†, *n.* [A word found in this spelling only in the derived verb *ceil* and the verbal noun *ceiling*, q. v.; early mod. E. *cele, seele*, late ME. *cele, cyll, syll, syle*, < OF. *ciel*, mod. F. *ciel* = Pr. *cel* = Cat. *cel* = Sp. *cielo* = Pg. *ceo* = It. *cielo*, heaven, a canopy, tester, roof, ceiling, etc., < L. *cælum*, less prop. *cœlum* (ML. also *celum*), OL. also *cæl*, L. and LL. also *cælus*, the sky, heaven, in ML. also a canopy, tester, roof, ceiling, etc., perhaps orig. **cavilum* (= Gr. *κοῖλος*, dial. *κόϊλος, κώϊλος, κοίϊλος*, orig. **κοϝιλος*, hollow), < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*^{1}, *cage*, and (from L. *cælum*) *celest, celestial*, etc., and (from Gr. *κοῖλος*) *cœlia, cœlo-*, etc. The noun *ceil*, earlier *cele, seele, cyll, syll*, seems to have been confused with *sill, syll*, AS. *syl*, the base of a door or window; cf. Sc. *cyle, syle*, the foot of a rafter, a rafter, North. Eng. *syles*, the principal rafters of a building.] A canopy of state.

The chammer was hanged of red and of blew, and in it was a *cyll* of state of cloth of gold. *Fyancells of Margaret.*

In this wise the king shall ride opyn heded undre a *seele* of cloth of gold baudekyn, with four staves gilt. *Rutland Papers* (Camden Soc.), p. 5.

And seik to your soverane, semely on *syll*. *Gawan and Gologras.*

ceil (sēl), *v. t.* [(1) Early mod. E. also *ceel, seel, seile, syle*, prop. to canopy or provide with a canopy or hangings, < *ceil, ciel, cele, seele, cyll, syle*, a canopy (see the noun), but confused in sense and spelling with another verb, (2) ME. *ceelen, celen, selen*, wainscot, cover the sides or roof of a room with carved or embossed work, lit. emboss, < L. *cælare* (ML. also written *celare*), engrave in relief upon metals or ivory, carve, emboss, later also embroider, < *cælum*, a chisel, burin, graver, < *cædere*, cut, hew; and perhaps with (3) ME. *seelen, selen*, < OF. *seeler*, F. *sceller*, < L. *sigillare*, ornament with figures or images, < *sigillum*, a seal, pl. little figures or images: see *seal*^{2}. The first two verbs are merged in definitions 2 and 3. From the second are derived *celature, celure*, q. v.] **1**†. To canopy; provide with a canopy or hangings.

All the tente within was *syled* with clothe of gold and blew velvet. *Hall*, Henry VIII., p. 32.

2. To overlay or cover the interior upper surface of (a room or building) with wood, plaster, cloth, or other material. See *ceiling*, 2. Formerly with special reference to ornamental hangings, or, as in the first quotation, to carved woodwork, either on the roof or the sides of a room: in the latter use, same as definition 3.

Ceelyn with syllure, celo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 651.

These wallys shal be *celyd* with cyprusse. The rofe shal be *celed* vautwyse and with cheker work. *Horman*, Vulgaria (Way).

And the greater house he *cieled* with fir-tree. 2 Chron. iii. 5.

How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head? *Decay of Christian Piety.*

3†. To wainscot; also, by extension, to floor.

Lambrisser [F.], to wainscot, *seel*; fret, embow. *Cotgrave.*

Plancher [F.], to plank or floor with planks, to *seel* with borda. *Cotgrave.*

ceiled (sēld), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *cieled, ceeled, seeled, syled*; pp. of *ceil, v.*] **1**†. Canopied. See *ceil, v.*, 1.—**2.** Provided with a ceiling.

The place itself [a kitchen] is weird and terrible, low-*ceiled*, with the stone hearth built far out into the room, and the melodramatic implements of Venetian cookery dangling tragically from the wall. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

3†. Wainscoted.

ceiling (sē'ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cieling, ceeling, seeling*, earlier *cyling, siling, syling*; verbal n. of *ceil, v.*] **1**†. A canopy; hangings; properly, hangings overhead, but by extension also side-hangings; tapestry.

The French kyng caused the lorde of Countay to stande secretly behynde a *silyng* or a hangyng in his chamber. *Hall*, Edward IV., p. 43.

And now the thickened sky
Like a dark *ceiling* stood. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 742.

2. The interior overhead surface of an apartment, usually formed of a lining of some kind affixed to the under side of joists supporting the floor above, or to rafters; the horizontal or curved surface of an interior, opposite the floor. In ordinary modern buildings it is usually finished with or formed of lath-and-plaster work.—**3.** Wainscoting; wainscot. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Lambris [F.], wainscot, *seeling*; also a frettized or embowed *seeling*. *Cotgrave.*

Menuiserie [F.], *cieling*, wainscotting, joyners work. *Cotgrave.*

4. The lining of planks on the inside of a ship's frame.—**Ceiling-joists**, small beams to which the ceiling of a room is attached. They are mortised into the sides of the binding-joists, nailed to the under side of these joists, or suspended from them with straps.—**Coffer-work ceiling**, a ceiling divided into ornamental panels or soffits; a coffered ceiling. See cut under *coffer*.—**Compartment ceiling**, in *arch.*, a ceiling divided into panels, which are usually surrounded by moldings.—**Groined ceiling, groined vaulting.** See *groin* and *vaulting*.

ceilinged (sē'lingd), *a.* [< *ceiling* + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished with a ceiling.

The low-*ceilinged* room was full of shadows. *F. W. Robinson.*

ceint†, *n.* [ME. *ceinte*, < OF. *ceinte, cinte* = Pr. *cintha* = Sp. Pg. It. *cinta*, < ML. *cincta*, also (after Rom.) *cinta*, fem., also *cinctum*, neut., a girdle, < L. *cincta*, fem. (*cinctum*, neut.) of *cinctus*, pp. of *cingere*, gird: see *cincture*.] A girdle. *Chaucer; Gower.*

ceinture†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *ceinture*, later *ceincture*, mod. F. *ceinture*, < L. *cinctura*, a girdle: see *cincture*.] Same as *ceint*.

celade†, *n.* [< F. *celade*, < It. *celata* (cf. *celate*): see *sallet*^{2}.] An old spelling of *sallet*^{2}, a helmet.

celadon (sel'a-don), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *céladon*, a sea-green color, also a sentimental lover: so called from *Céladon*, the sentimental hero of a once popular romance, "L'Astrée," by Honoré d'Urfé (died 1625), < L. *Celadon*, in Ovid, a companion of Phineus, also one of the Lapithæ, < Gr. *κελάδων*, roaring (used as the name of a river), < *κελάδειν, κελαδεῖν*, sound, roar, shout, *κέλαδος*, a noise, shout.] **I.** *n.* A pale and rather grayish green color occurring especially in porcelain and enameled earthenware. The shades are numerous. In Oriental wares the celadon glaze is often crackled; and the Japanese and Chinese porcelain decorated in this way, without other ornamentation, is particularly esteemed. It is also one of the favorite colors of the porcelain of Sèvres. Compare *sea-green*.

To all the markets of the world
These porcelain leaves are wafted on,—
Light yellow leaves with spots and stains
Of violet and of crimson dye, . . .
And beautiful with *celadon*.
Longfellow, Kéramos.

II. *a.* Having the color celadon.

celandine (sel'ạn-dīn), *n.* [Formerly *celadine*, < ME. *celidoine, celydon, celydoun, seladony*, etc., < OF. *celidoine*, F. *chélidoine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *celidonia*, < L. *chelidonia* (NL. *chelidonium*), < Gr. *χελιδόνιον*, swallowwort, < *χελιδών* (*-δον-*) = L. *hirundo(n-)*, a swallow: see *Chelidon, Hirundo*.] **1.** The *Chelidonium majus*, a papaveraceous plant of Europe, naturalized in the United States, having glaucous foliage, bright-yellow flowers, and acrid yellow juice, which is sometimes employed as a purgative and as a remedy for warts. To distinguish it from the following plant, it is often called the *greater celandine*.—**2.** The pilewort, *Ranunculus Ficaria*, called in England the *lesser* or *small celandine*.

There is a flower, the *Lesser Celandine*,
That shrinks like many more from cold and rain;
And the first moment that the sun may shine,
Bright as the sun himself, 'tis out again!
Wordsworth, A Lesson.

Tree-celandine, a cultivated species of *Bocconia* from the West Indies, *B. frutescens*.

celantes (sẹ-lan'tēz), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism, having the major premise and conclusion universal negatives and the minor premise a universal affirmative. It is the same argument as *camenes* (which see), but with transposed premises. Five of the letters of the word are significant: *c* signifies reduction to *celarent* and *s* the simple conversion of the conclusion, while the three vowels show the quantity and quality of the three propositions. See *mood*2.

celarent (sẹ̄-lā'rent), *n.* In *logic,* the mnemonic name of a mood of the first figure of syllogism. Its major premise is a universal negative, its minor a universal affirmative, and its conclusion a universal negative proposition. For example: No one enslaved by his appetites is free; every sensualist is enslaved by his appetites; therefore, no sensualist is free. See *mood*2.

Celastraceæ (sel-as-trā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Celastrus* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of shrubs or trees of temperate and tropical regions, allied to the *Rhamnaceæ,* from which they differ especially in having the stamens opposite to the sepals, and in the arillate seeds. The most prominent genera are *Celastrus* and *Euonymus,* the staff-tree and spindle-tree (which see).

celastraceous (sel-as-trā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order of plants *Celastraceæ.*

celastrin, celastrine (sẹ̄-las'trin), *n.* [< *Celastrus* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] A bitter principle obtained from the leaves of the Abyssinian *Celastrus obscurus.*

Celastrus (sẹ̄-las'trus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κηλάστρα, κήλαστρος,* commonly *κήλαστρον,* an evergreen tree, privet or holly.] A genus of shrubby climbers or trees, natural order *Celastraceæ,* natives of America and of the mountains of India, China, Japan, and parts of Africa: commonly called *staff-trees.* The common species of the United States, *C. scandens,* known as *climbing bittersweet* or *waxwork,* has a very ornamental fruit, the orange-colored capsules disclosing on dehiscence reddish-brown seeds coated with a scarlet aril. See cut under *bittersweet.*

celate†, *n.* [< It. *celata:* see *sallet*2; cf. *celade.*] An old spelling of *sallet*2, a helmet.

celature† (sel'a̤-tūr), *n.* [< L. *cælatura,* < *cælare,* pp. *cælatus,* carve, engrave, emboss: see *ceil, v.* Doublet, *celure,* q. v.] 1. The act or art of engraving, chasing, or embossing metals. —2. Engraved, chased, or embossed decoration on metal.

They admitted, even in the utensils of the church, some *celatures* and engravings.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 205.

-cele. [< Gr. *κήλη,* Attic *κάλη,* a tumor.] The final element in many medical terms, signifying a tumor: as, broncho*cele,* varico*cele.*

celebrable† (sel'ẹ̄-bra̤-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *celebrable,* F. *célébrable* = Pg. *celebravel* = It. *celebrabile,* < L. *celebrabilis,* < *celebrare:* see *celebrate.*] That may be, or is proper to be, celebrated. [Rare.]

Hercules is *celebrable* for his hard travaile. *Chaucer.*

celebrant (sel'ẹ̄-brant), *n.* [= F. *célébrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *celebrante,* < L. *celebran(t-)s,* ppr. of *celebrare:* see *celebrate.*] One who celebrates; specifically, in the Roman and Anglican churches, the chief officiating priest in offering mass or celebrating the eucharist, as distinguished from his assistants.

celebrate (sel'ẹ̄-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *celebrated,* ppr. *celebrating.* [< L. *celebratus,* pp. of *celebrare* (> F. *célébrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *celebrar* = It. *celebrare*), frequent, go to in great numbers, celebrate, honor, praise, < *celeber,* also *celebris,* frequented, populous.] I. To make known, especially with honor or praise; extol; glorify.

For the grave cannot praise thee, death cannot *celebrate* thee. Isa. xxxviii. 18.

The Songs of Sion . . . were . . . psalms and pieces of poetry that . . . *celebrated* the Supreme Being.
Addison, Spectator, No. 405.

To *celebrate* the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

The reproach so often brought against the literature of classic times, that the great poets of Greece and Rome never *celebrate* the praises of natural scenery, does not lie at the door of the Persian bards. *N. A. Rev.,* CXL. 330.

2. To commemorate or honor with demonstrations of joy, sorrow, respect, etc.: as, to *celebrate* a birthday or other anniversary; to *celebrate* a victory.

From even unto even shall ye *celebrate* your sabbath.
Lev. xxiii. 32.

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is *celebrated,*
The bird of dawning singeth all night long.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

3. To perform solemnly or with appropriate rites and ceremonies: as, to *celebrate* mass; to *celebrate* a marriage or a public funeral.

Yet there, my queen,
We'll *celebrate* their nuptials. *Shak.,* Pericles, v. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** To laud, magnify, glorify.—**2, 3.** *Keep, Observe, Solemnize, Celebrate, Commemorate. Keep* is an idiomatic word for *observe:* as, to *keep* the Sabbath; to *keep* Lent or feast-days. To *observe* is to pay regard to, in a reverent and especially a religious way. (See *observance.*) We speak of *observing* the Sabbath, of *observing* the wishes of one's father. To *solemnize* is to celebrate religiously. To *celebrate* is to mark, distinguish, or perform with joy and honor: as, to *celebrate* an anniversary; to *celebrate* a marriage. To *commemorate* is to keep in memory public and solemn acts: as, to *commemorate* the resurrection by *observing* Easter.

The holiest of all holidays are those
Kept by ourselves in silence and apart.
Longfellow, Holidays.

With twenty popish tricks and ceremonies,
Which I have seen thee careful to *observe.*
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

And when your honours mean to *solemnise*
The bargain of your faith, I do beseech you,
Even at that time I may be married too.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

On theatres of turf, in homely state,
Old plays they act, old feasts they *celebrate.*
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 286.

Sir, we are assembled to *commemorate* the establishment of great public principles of liberty.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

celebrated (sel'ẹ̄-brā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *celebrate, v.*] Having celebrity; distinguished; mentioned with praise or honor; famous; well-known.

The *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages. *Addison.*

=**Syn.** *Noted, Renowned,* etc. See *famous.*

celebratedness (sel'ẹ̄-brā-ted-nes), *n.* [< *celebrated* + *-ness.*] The state or condition of being celebrated. *Scott.* [Rare.]

celebrater, celebrator (sel'ẹ̄-brā-tėr, -to̤r), *n.* One who celebrates.

I am really more a well-wisher to your felicity, than a *celebrater* of your beauty.
Pope, To Mrs. A. Fermor on her Marriage.

celebration (sel-ẹ̄-brā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *célébration* = Sp. *celebracion* = Pg. *celebração* = It. *celebrazione,* < L. *celebratio(n-),* a numerous assemblage, a festival, a praising, < *celebrare:* see *celebrate.*] 1. The act of celebrating. (*a*) The act of praising or extolling; commemoration; commendation; honor or distinction bestowed, whether by songs and eulogies or by rites and ceremonies.

His memory deserving a particular *celebration.*
Lord Clarendon.

(*b*) The act of performing or observing with appropriate rites or ceremonies: as, the *celebration* of a marriage; the *celebration* of mass.

Celebration of mass is equivalent to offering mass.
Cath. Dict.

2. That which is done to celebrate anything; a commemorative, honorific, or distinguishing ceremony, observance, or performance: as, to arrange for or hold a *celebration;* the ode is a *celebration* of victory.

What time we will a *celebration* keep
According to my birth. *Shak.,* T. N., iv. 2.

celebrator, *n.* See *celebrater.*

celebrious† (sẹ̄-leb'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *celebris,* celebrated, + *-ous.*] Famous; renowned. *Strype.*

celebriously† (sẹ̄-leb'ri-us-li), *adv.* With praise or renown. [Rare.]

celebriousness† (sẹ̄-leb'ri-us-nes), *n.* Fame; renown. [Rare.]

celebrity (sẹ̄-leb'ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *celebrities* (-tiz). [= F. *célébrité* = Pr. *celebritat* = Sp. *celebridad* = Pg. *celebridade* = It. *celebrità,* < L. *celebrita(t-)s,* a multitude, fame, renown, < *celeber:* see *celebrate.*] 1. The condition of being celebrated; fame; renown; distinction: as, the *celebrity* of George Washington; the *celebrity* of Homer or of the Iliad.

An event of great *celebrity* in the history of astronomy.
Whewell.

Egypt has lost the *celebrity* which it enjoyed in ancient times for its fine linen.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 3.

2. A celebrated person or (very rarely) thing: as, a *celebrity* at the bar or in the church; what are the *celebrities* of this town?—3†. Celebration.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

celebrous† (sel'ẹ̄-brus), *a.* [< L. *celeber,* celebrated, + *-ous;* cf. F. *célèbre* = Sp. *célebre* = Pg. It. *celebre.*] Celebrated.

celemin (Sp. pron. thel-ā-mēn'), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *celamim, selamim.*] 1. Same as *almud.*—2. A Spanish measure of land, equal to 48 square estadals, or about one eighth of an acre.

celeomorph (sel'ẹ̄-ō̤-môrf), *n.* A celeomorphic bird, as a woodpecker.

Celeomorphæ (sel″ẹ̄-ō̤-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < *Celeus* + Gr. *μορφή,* form.] The woodpeckers as a superfamily of birds of desmognathous affinities but uncertain morphological position, the group being defined with special reference to its peculiarities of palatal structure, and comprehending only the families *Picidæ* and *Iyngidæ.* Also called *Saurognathæ.*

celeomorphic (sel″ẹ̄-ō̤-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Celeomorphæ* + *-ic.*] Picine; of or pertaining to the *Celeomorphæ.*

celer1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar*1.

celer2†, *n.* See *celure.*

celerer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cellarer.*

celeres (sel'e̤-rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *celer,* swift: see *celerity.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.,* a body of knights or horsemen of the patrician order, numbering originally, according to tradition, 300, first organized by Romulus, 100 being selected, 10 from each curia, from each of the three tribes. Their commander was, from the time of Tullius Hostilius, the second officer of the state. Their number was gradually increased, and at the close of the dynasty of the Tarquins they were merged in the equites. The title was resumed under Augustus by the knights, as the body-guard of the emperor.

2†. [*cap.*] An old division of domestic dogs, including swift-footed kinds, of which the greyhound is the type: distinguished from *Sagaces* and *Pugnaces.*

celeriac (sẹ̄-ler'i-ak), *n.* [< *celery* + *-ac.*] A variety of celery raised, especially on the continent of Europe, for the root, which is enlarged like a turnip. Also called *turnip-rooted celery.* See *celery.*

celerity (sẹ̄-ler'i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *célérité* = Pr. *celeritat* = Sp. *celeridad* = Pg. *celeridade* = It. *celerità,* < L. *celerita(t-)s,* < *celer,* swift, quick, akin to Gr. *κέλης,* a racer, Skt. √ *kal,* drive, urge on.] Rapidity of motion; swiftness; quickness; speed.

No less *celerity* than that of thought.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

When things are once come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to *celerity.* *Bacon,* Delays.

The bigness, the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved. *Sir K. Digby.*

The tidings were borne with the usual *celerity* of evil news. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

=**Syn.** *Velocity, Swiftness,* etc. See *quickness.*

celery (sel'e̤-ri), *n.* [Prop. with initial *s,* as in early mod. E. *selery, sellery;* = D. *selderij* = G. *sellerie, selleri* = Dan. Sw. *selleri,* < F. *céleri,* < It. dial. *selleri,* It. *sedano,* celery, < L. *selinon,* parsley, < Gr. *σέλινον,* a kind of parsley, in MGr. and NGr. celery. See *parsley,* ult. < Gr. *πετροσέλινον,* rock-parsley.] An umbelliferous plant, *Apium graveolens,* a native of Europe, and long cultivated in gardens for the use of the table. The green leaves and stalks are used as an ingredient in soups, but ordinarily the stems are blanched. There are many varieties in cultivation, the stems blanching pink, yellow, or white. See *celeriac.*

celest† (sẹ̄-lest'), *a.* [< F. *céleste* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *celeste,* < L. *cælestis,* of heaven, of the sky, < *cælum,* heaven: see *ceil, n.* Cf. *celestial.*] Heavenly; celestial.

To drynke of this, of waters first and best,
Licoure of grace above, a thyng *celest.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

celeste (sẹ̄-lest'), *a.* [An abbrev. of F. *bleu céleste,* sky-blue: see *blue* and *celest.*] In *ceram.,* sky-blue.

celestial (sẹ̄-les'tia̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *celestial, celestiall,* < OF. *celestial, celestiel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *celestial* = It. *celestiale,* < L. *cælestis,* of heaven, < *cælum,* heaven: see *celest, ceil, n.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heaven: as, the *celestial* globe; "the twelve *celestial* signs," *Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2.

So to glorifie God, the author of time and light, which the darkened conceits of the Heathens ascribed to the Planets and bodies *cælestiall,* calling the moneths by their names. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 123.

2. Heavenly; belonging or relating to, or characteristic of, heaven; dwelling in heaven; hence, of superior excellence, delight, purity, etc.: as, a *celestial* being; *celestial* felicity.

Thys lady hym saide that it myght not bee,
Hit please ne wold the king *celestiall.*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3795.

Desire of power, on earth a vicious weed,
Yet sprung from high is of *celestial* seed:
In God 'tis glory; and when men aspire,
'Tis but a spark too much of heavenly fire.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 305.

Thus far, nations have drawn their weapons from the earthly armories of Force, unmindful of these others of *celestial* temper from the house of Love.
Sumner, Orations, I. 104.

Celestial crown, in *her.,* a bearing resembling the antique crown, and having each of its rays charged with a star at the point.—**Celestial globe, magic,** etc. See the nouns.—**The Celestial Empire,** a common name for China, probably due to the Chinese custom of speaking of the reigning dynasty as *Tien-chao*, or Heavenly Dynasty, a designation based no doubt on the claim of the founder of each successive dynasty to have received the command of Heaven to punish and supersede a line of wicked rulers, he and his successors thus becoming *Tien-tsu*, or Sons of Heaven.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of heaven.

> The unknown *celestial.* *Pope*, Odyssey, i. 166.

2. [*cap.*] A popular name for a native of China, the "Celestial Empire."

celestialize (sē-les′tial-īz), *v. t.* [< *celestial* + *-ize.*] To make celestial. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

celestially (sē-les′tial-i), *adv.* In a celestial or heavenly manner.

celestialness (sē-les′tial-nes), *n.* [< *celestial* + *-ness.*] The quality of being celestial.

celestify† (sē-les′ti-fī), *v. t.* [< OF. *celestifier*, make heavenly or divine, < L. *cælestis*, heavenly (see *celest*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] To communicate something of a heavenly nature to; make heavenly. [Rare.]

> Heaven but earth *celestified*, and earth but heaven terrestrified. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

celestina (sel-es-tī′nä), *n.* [< L. *cælestinus*, heavenly: see *Celestine.*] Same as *bifara.*

Celestine (sel′es-tin), *n.* [< L. *Cælestinus*, pertaining to *Cælestius*, a proper name; lit. heavenly, < *cælestis*: see *celestial.*] **1.** An adherent of Pelagianism: so called from Cælestius, one of the early supporters of Pelagius.—**2.** One of an order of Benedictine monks, now nearly extinct, so named when their founder became pope as Celestine V. in 1294. He was Pietro Angelerier, and was known as Pietro da Murrone, from the mountain he inhabited as a hermit, whence the monks (organized about 1254) were originally called Murronians. The brethren rise two hours after midnight to say matins, eat no flesh, fast often, and wear a white gown and a black capouch and scapular. For several centuries the Celestines were very numerous and prosperous, especially in Italy and France.

3. A member of an extinct order of Franciscan hermits.

Celestinian (sel-es-tin′i-an), *n.* Same as *Celestine.*

celestite (sel′es-tīt), *n.* [< L. *cælestis*, of heaven (see *celest*), + *-ite*^{2}.] In *mineral.*, native strontium sulphate. It is found in orthorhombic crystals resembling those of barite in form, also massive and fibrous. The color is white, or a delicate blue (whence the name). It occurs finely crystallized in Sicily, with native sulphur, at many other localities in Europe, and in America on Strontian island in Lake Erie, at Lockport in New York, etc. Also *celestin, celestine, cælestin, cælestine.*

celestive†, *a.* [ME. *celestif*, < OF. *celestif*, celestial; as *celest* + *-ive.*] Celestial.

> Full gladly thay wold I shold use my life
> Here as for to pray our lord *celestif*
> For thaim and for you in especiall,
> That in paradise he vs do put all.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3288.

Celeus (sel′ē-us), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1831), < Gr. κελεός, the green woodpecker, *Picus viridis.*] A genus of South American woodpeckers, containing such as *C. flavus* and *C. flavescens* of Brazil. It gives name to the *Celeomorphæ.*

celia, *n.* See *cælia.*

celiac, cœliac (sē′li-ak), *a.* [< L. *cæliacus*, < Gr. κοιλιακός, < κοιλία, the belly, < κοῖλος, hollow.] **1.** Pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen; abdominal or ventricular. Now chiefly used in the phrase *celiac axis.*—**2.** Same as *cælian.*—**3.** In *med.*, an old term applied, in the phrase *celiac passion*, to a flux or diarrhea.—**Celiac axis.** See *axis*^{1}.—**Celiac canal,** in crinoids, a continuation of the cœloma or body-cavity into the arms, separated by a transverse partition from the subtentacular canal, as in species of *Antedon* or *Comatula.*

celiadelphus, *n.* See *cæliadelphus.*

celiagra, *n.* See *cæliagra.*

celialgia, *n.* See *cælialgia.*

celian, *a.* See *cælian.*

celibacy (sel′i-bā-si), *n.* [< *celibate*: see *-acy.*] The state of being celibate or unmarried; a single life; voluntary abstention from marriage: as, the *celibacy* of the clergy.

> [St. Patrick] informs us that his father was a Deacon, and his grandfather a Priest—a sufficient proof that the *Celibacy*, which Rome now enforces on her Clergy in Ireland, was no part of Ecclesiastical discipline in the age and country of Ireland's Apostle.
> *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 32.

> A Monk (Ra'hib) must have submitted to a long trial of his patience and piety, and made a vow of *celibacy*, before his admission into the monastic order.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 316.

> No part of the old system had been more detested by the Reformers than the honours paid to *celibacy*.
> *Macaulay.*

celibatarian† (sel″i-bā-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< *celibate* + *-arian.*] Same as *celibate*, 2.

celibate (sel′i-bāt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *célibat* = Sp. Pg. It. *celibato*, < L. *cælibatus*, celibacy, a single life, < *cælebs* (*cælib-*), unmarried: see *cælebs.*] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A single life; celibacy.

> The forced *celibate* of the English clergy.
> *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 312.

> He . . . preferreth holy *celibate* before the estate of marriage. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 273.

2. One who adheres to or practises celibacy; a bachelor, especially a confirmed bachelor.

II. *a.* Unmarried; single: as, a *celibate* life.

celibate (sel′i-bāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *celibated*, ppr. *celibating.* [< *celibate, n.*] To lead a single life. *Fortnightly Rev.*

celibatist (sel′i-bā-tist), *n.* [< *celibate* + *-ist.*] One who lives unmarried; a celibate. [Rare.]

celibian (sē-lib′i-an), *a.* [Also spelled *cælibian*, < L. *cælebs, cælebs*, a bachelor, + *-i-an.*] Unmarried; celibate. [Rare.]

celidography (sel-i-dog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. κηλίς (κηλιδ-), a spot, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of the spots on the disk of the sun or on planets.

celine, *a.* See *cæline.*

cell (sel), *n.* [< ME. *celle, selle* = D. *cel* = G. *celle, zelle* = Dan. *celle* = Sw. *cell*, < OF. *celle*, mod. F. *celle* = Pr. *cella* = Sp. *celda* = Pg. *cella* = It. *cella*, < L. *cella*, a small room, a hut, barn, granary (NL., in anatomy, biology, etc., a cell), = AS. *heall*, E. *hall*, a room, house, etc., = Gr. καλιά, a hut, barn, granary, = Skt. *kal, çālā*, a hut, house, room, stable (cf. *çarana*, a shed, hut, as adj. protecting), and related to L. *celare* = AS. *helan*, cover, conceal, = Skt. **çar*, **çal*, cover, protect: see *hall, hele*^{1}, *hole*, and *conceal.*] **1.** A small or close apartment, as in a convent or a prison.

> It was more dark and lone that vault,
> Than the worst dungeon *cell.*
> *Scott*, Marmion, ii. 17.

2. A small or mean place of residence, such as a cave or hermitage; a hut.

> Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,
> In empty airy contemplations dwell.
> *Sir J. Denham.*

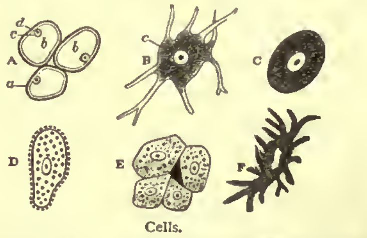
> In cottages and lowly *cells*
> True piety neglected dwells.
> *Somerville*, Epitaph upon H. Lumber.

3. In *eccles. hist.*, a dependent religious house founded on the estate of an abbey under the jurisdiction of the abbot of the mother church. About the middle of the eleventh century, owing to the creation of a new dignitary (the prior, in the abbey of Cluny), such establishments received the designation of *priories.* *Walcott*, Sacred Archæology.

> This lord was kepere of the *selle.*
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 172.

> A place called Woodkirk, where there was a *cell* of Austin Friars, in dependance on the great house of St. Oswald at Nostel. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 35.

4. In *arch.* See *cella*, **1.**—**5.** In *biol.*: (*a*) The fundamental form-element of every organized body. It is a bioplastic mass of protoplasm, varying in size and shape, generally of microscopic dimensions, capable under proper conditions of performing the functions of sensation, nutrition, reproduction, and automatic or spontaneous motion, and constituting in itself an entire organism, or being capable of entering into the structure of one. Such a cell as a rule has a nucleus, and is usually also provided with a wall or definite boundary; but neither cell-nucleus nor cell-wall necessarily enters into its structure. In ultimate morphological analysis, all organized tissue is resolvable into cells or cell-products. See *protoplasm*, and *cell theory*, below. (*b*) Specifically, a nucleated capsulated form-element of any structure or tissue; one of the independent protoplasmic bodies which build up an animal fabric; a body consisting of cell-substance, cell-wall, and cell-nucleus: as, bone-*cells*, cartilage-*cells*, muscle-*cells*, nerve-*cells*, fat-*cells*, *cells* of connective tissue, of mucous and serous membrane, etc., of the blood, lymph, etc. This is the usual character of cells in animals, and is the ordinary technical anatomical sense of the word.



Cells.

A, a few cells from the chorda dorsalis of the lamprey: *a*, cell-wall; *b*, cell-contents; *c*, nucleus; *d*, nucleolus. *B*, multipolar nerve-cell (with many processes) from human spinal cord: *c*, nucleus and nucleolus. *C*, an oval nerve-cell. *D*, cartilage-cell. *E*, hepatic or liver cells. *F*, pigmentary cell, from skin of frog. (All magnified.)

> If a single *cell*, under appropriate conditions, becomes a man in the space of a few years, there can surely be no difficulty in understanding how, under appropriate conditions, a *cell* may in the course of untold millions of years give origin to the human race.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 118.

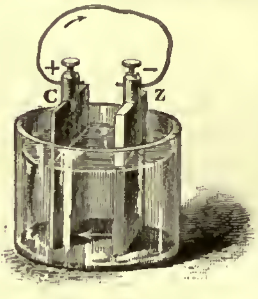
> However complicated one of the higher animals or plants may be, it begins its separate existence under the form of a nucleated *cell.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 19.

(*c*) In *Polyzoa*, one of the cases or cups of the ectocyst or exoskeleton of a polyzoarium, containing an individual zoöid or polypid. See cuts under *Plumatella* and *Polyzoa.*—**6.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some little cavity, compartment, camera, or hollow place; a cella or cellula; a vesicle; a capsule; a follicle; a corpuscle, etc.: as, the *cells* of honeycomb; the *cells* (not osteoblasts) of cancellous bone-tissue; the *cells* (compartments, not form-elements) of cellular or connective tissue; the *cells*, or cancelli, of the reticulated structure of an insect's wing (that is, the spaces between the nervures or veins); the *cells* of a foraminiferous or radiolarian shell; the *cells* (ventricles, cavities) of the brain; specifically, in *entom.*, the basal inclosed space of the wing of a lepidopterous insect, bounded by the subcostal and median veins, which are joined exteriorly.—**7.** A division of the brain as the seat or abode of a particular faculty. [Poetical.]

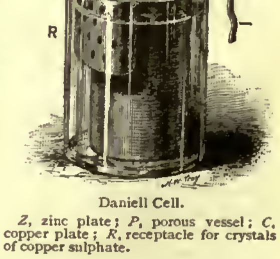
> Manye [mania]
> Engendered of humour malencolyk
> Byforen in his *selle* fantastyk.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 518.

> Mine eyes he closed, but open left the *cell*
> Of fancy, my internal sight. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 469.

8. In *elect.*, a single jar or element of a voltaic battery. A *simple cell* ordinarily consists of plates of two different metals joined by a wire and immersed in a liquid (called the exciting liquid) which acts chemically upon one plate; this, the positive or generating plate, at the expense of which the electrical current is maintained, is usually zinc; the negative plate is often copper, but may be platinum, carbon, silver, etc. The exciting liquid is commonly dilute sulphuric acid, but solutions of sal ammoniac, common salt, etc., are also used. The current flows through the liquid from the positive plate (zinc) to the copper, and through the wire from the positive pole to the negative pole. (See figure.) The current from a simple voltaic cell soon loses its strength, because hydrogen bubbles, liberated in the chemical action on the negative plate, form a film over it. This polarization of the negative plate (see *polarization*) may be partially avoided by mechanical means in a *single-fluid cell*, by using platinum, or silver covered with finely divided platinum, as in the *Smee cell*, or platinized carbon, as in the *Walker cell.* It is more effectually prevented in a *two-fluid cell* by the addition of a second liquid (the depolarizing liquid), with which the hydrogen combines chemically. In the *Grenet cell*, or *bottle-cell*, bichromate of potash is mixed with the sulphuric acid (being hence called a *bichromate cell*) in a vessel of bottle form, and the zinc and carbon are immersed in them; the zinc, however, is raised out of the liquid when the cell is not in use. Practically, the depolarizing liquid is usually separated from the exciting liquid, as in the *compound cell.* One of the best of these is the *Daniell cell*, which consists of a zinc plate immersed in dilute sulphuric acid contained in a porous vessel, outside of which is a perforated copper plate surrounded by a solution of copper sulphate. The action is as follows: The reaction between the zinc and sulphuric acid produces zinc sulphate and hydrogen; the latter, however, instead of collecting on the copper plate, unites with the copper sulphate, forming sulphuric acid and metallic copper. The former goes to keep up the supply of acid in the inner vessel, and the latter is deposited on the copper plate. The consumption of copper sulphate is made good by a supply of crystals in a receptacle at the top. A modified form of the Daniell cell is the *gravity cell*, in which the porous vessel is done away with, and the two liquids are separated by their specific gravities; the copper sulphate surrounds the copper plate at the bottom, and the zinc sulphate the zinc plate at the top. This is the form of cell most used for telegraphic purposes in the United States. Other forms of the compound cell are the *Grove*, in which platinum and nitric



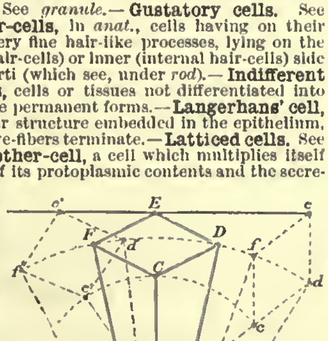
Simple Voltaic Cell.
C, copper plate; *Z*, zinc plate.



Daniell Cell.
Z, zinc plate; *P*, porous vessel; *C*, copper plate; *R*, receptacle for crystals of copper sulphate.

Gravity Cell.
C, copper plate; *Z*, zinc plate.

acid take the place of the copper and copper sulphate of the Daniell; the *Bunsen*, which is like the Grove except in the use of carbon instead of platinum; and there are many others. The *Leclanché cell*, much used in connection with electric call-bells (as also with the telephone), consists of a rod of zinc immersed in a solution of sal ammoniac, and a plate of carbon, sometimes, though not necessarily, in a separate porous vessel packed about with powdered manganese dioxid and carbon. This cell rapidly becomes polarized, but if left to itself soon regains its strength, and hence is especially valuable for intermittent use; it has also the advantage that there is no waste of the zinc by local action when not in use. The *silver-chlorid cell*, as devised by De la Rue, consists of zinc acted upon by sal ammoniac and a rod of silver surrounded by a cylinder of silver chlorid. The *Latimer-Clark standard cell* consists of zinc and pure mercury separated by a paste made from sulphates of zinc and mercury; when suitably arranged it maintains a very constant electromotive force, and hence has been used as a standard. **9.** A structure of wrought-iron, consisting usually of four plates riveted to angle-irons. —**10.** A small frame or box employed to hold or inclose a microscopic object.—**Adelomorphous cells.** Same as *principal cells*.—**Alar cells.** See *alar*.—**Amœboid cell, amœbiform cell,** a cell which has no determinate form, or which is capable of executing amœboid movements, and so of changing its form, and even of moving about, like an amœba. Corpuscles of chyle and lymph are of this character; so likewise are the white corpuscles of the blood.—**Antipodal cells.** See *antipodal*.—**Apical cell.** See *apical*.—**Beaker-cells.** Same as *goblet-cells*.—**Beale's ganglion-cells,** the bipolar cells of the abdominal sympathetic nerve of the frog, in which one process is coiled spirally around the other.—**Cell family,** a row or group of unicellular plants which have originated from a parent cell and still remain attached; a colony.—**Cells of Purkinje,** large branching cells in the cerebellar cortex.—**Cell theory,** the doctrine that the bodies of all animals and plants consist either of a cell or of a number of cells and their products, and that all cells proceed from cells, as expressed in the phrase *omnis cellula e cellula:* a doctrine foreshadowed by Kaspar Friedrich Wolff, who died in 1794, and by Karl Ernst von Baer (born 1792); it was established in botany by Schleiden in 1838, and in zoölogy by Theodor Schwann about 1839. Its complete form, including the ovum as a simple cell also, is the basis of the present state of the biological sciences.—**Chalice-cells.** Same as *goblet-cells*.—**Collared cell,** a cell one end of which has a raised rim or border, like a collar, as that of a collar-bearing monad, or choanoflagellate infusorian.—**Condemned cell.** See *condemned*.—**Daughter-cell.** See *mother-cell*, below. —**Deiters's cells,** certain cells intimately connected with the external hair-cells of the cochlea; also, the cells of the neuroglia: sometimes applied to the large cells of the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, which give off Deiters's processes. Named from Deiters, a German anatomist (1834-63).—**Electrolytic cell,** a name sometimes given to the vessel in which a liquid is placed for electrolysis.—**Flagellate cell,** a cell with only one flagellum.—**Goblet-cells,** columnar epithelial cells in which the free end is distended with mucin, so that the cell presents the form of a goblet. Also called *chalice-* or *beaker-cells*.—**Granule-cell.** See *granule*.—**Gustatory cells.** See *gustatory*.—**Hair-cells,** in *anat.*, cells having on their upper surfaces very fine hair-like processes, lying on the outer (external hair-cells) or inner (internal hair-cells) side of the rods of Corti (which see, under *rod*).—**Indifferent cells** or **tissues,** cells or tissues not differentiated into any of the definite permanent forms.—**Langerhans' cell,** a certain peculiar structure embedded in the epithelium, in which the nerve-fibers terminate.—**Latticed cells.** See *cambiform*.—**Mother-cell,** a cell which multiplies itself by the division of its protoplasmic contents and the secretion of a wall of cellulose about each portion. The new cells are called *daughter-cells*. —**Peaucellier cell,** in *mech.*, a plane linkage discovered by Lieut. Peaucellier in 1864, which first solved the celebrated problem of parallel motion. It is composed of two long links of equal length, pivoted together at one end and at the other pivoted to the opposite angles of a rhombus composed of four equal and shorter links. For use, the junction, *A*, of the two long links is fixed in position, and an extra link, *BC*, is attached to the angle of the rhombus nearest to *A*. The other end, *B*, of the extra link is fixed in position, usually at a distance from *A* equal to *BC*. In this case, when *BC* turns about *B* as a center, the vertex, *E*, of the rhombus most distant from *A* will describe a right line. The production of this effect by link-work alone had been much sought after since the invention of the steam-engine.—**Principal cells,** the central cells of the cardiac glands of the stomach. Also called *adelomorphous cells*.—**Selenium cell.** See *resistance* and *photophone*.



Peaucellier Cell.

CD, *DE*, *EF*, *FC*, *AF*, *AD*, *BC*, are stiff bars jointed at *A*, *C*, *D*, *E*, *F*. *A* and *B* are fixed in position at a distance equal to *BC*, and there is a pencil at *E*. As *C* turns about *B*, describing the arc *cCc'*, the point *E* describes the right line *eEe'*; *cdef* and *c'd'e'f'* are two positions of *CDEF*.

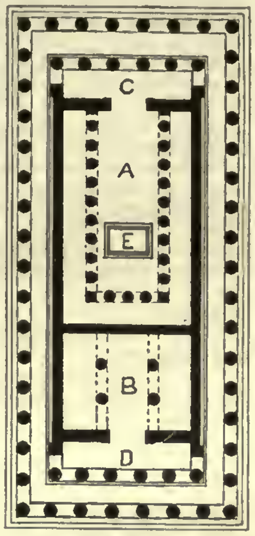
cell (sel), *v. t.* [< *cell*, *n.*] To shut up in a cell; place in a cell. [Rare.]

> Myself a recluse from the world
> And *celled* underground.
> *Warner*, Albion's England, vii.

cella (sel'ä), *n.*; pl. *cellæ* (-ē). [L.: see *cell*, *n.*] **1.** The room or chamber which formed the nucleus of an ancient Greek or Roman temple and contained the image of the deity, as distinguished from the additional rooms, porticos, etc., often combined with the cella to form the complete temple. The word is now often applied to the corresponding part of the temples of other peoples, as of the ancient Egyptians. Also *cell*.

> The next class of temples, called pseudo-peripteral (or those in which the *cella* occupies the whole of the after part), are generally more modern, certainly more completely Roman, than these last.
> *Fergusson*, Hist. Architecture, I. 307.

> The front of the *cella* includes a small open peristyle.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 296.



Plan of the Parthenon.

A, cella; *B*, opisthodomus (or Parthenon); *C*, pronaos; *D*, epinaos (or opisthodomus); *E*, site of the statue of Athena.

2. [NL.] In *anat.*, *biol.*, and *zaöl.*, a cell; a cellula. [Rare.]—**3.** A hole or hollow formed at the foot of a waterfall or rapid by the continued action of the water. [Canadian.]—**Cella media,** in *anat.*, the central part of the lateral ventricles of the brain, from which the cornua proceed.

cellæform (sel'ē-fôrm), *a.* [Prop. *celliform*, < NL. *cella*, a cell, + L. *forma*, shape.] Of the form of a cell; like a cell in aspect, but not of the morphological nature of a cell.

> In the layer of protoplasm from which the pseudopodia proceed, *cellæform* bodies of a bright yellow colour, which have been found to contain starch, are usually developed.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 85.

cell-animal (sel'an″i-mal), *n.* A cell as an individual animal or organism; an animal that is a single cell, or a number of cells not histologically differentiated.

cellar[1] (sel'är), *n.* [Early mod. E. *celler*, < ME. *celler*, *celer*, < OF. *celier*, F. *cellier* = Pr. *celier* = Cat. *celler* = Pg. *celleira* = It. *celliere* = D. *kelder* = OHG. *chellari*, MHG. *kelre*, *keller*, G. *keller* = Icel. *kjallari* = Sw. *källare* = Dan. *kjælder*, < L. *cellarium*, a pantry, prop. neut. of *cellarius*, pertaining to a cell, < *cella*: see *cell*, *n.* In the comp. *saltcellar*, q. v., *-cellar* is of different origin.] **1.** A room under a house or other building, either wholly or partly under ground, not adapted for habitation, but for the storage of provisions, wine, lumber, fuel, etc. In some of the overcrowded parts of large towns, however, cellars are converted into habitations for people of the poorest classes.

> By ny3te sette it in a soft cleer eir, or ellis in a coold *seler*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

> She's brought them down to you *cellar*,
> She brought them fifty steps and three.
> *The Knight's Ghost* (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

2†. A receptacle or case for bottles.

> Run for the *cellar* of strong waters quickly.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 1.

> His wife afterwards did take me into my closet, and give me a *cellar* of waters of her own distilling.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 1, 1668.

cellar[2] (sel'är), *a.* [< L. *cellarius*, pertaining to a cell: see *cellar*[1].] Of or pertaining to a cell; cellular: as, *cellar* walls. [Rare.]

cellar[3]†, *n.* See *celure*.

cellarage (sel'är-āj), *n.* [< *cellar*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The space occupied by a cellar or cellars; a cellar or cellars collectively.

> Come on — you hear this fellow in the *cellarage* —
> Consent to swear. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

2. Room or storage in a cellar.—**3.** A charge for storage in a cellar.

cellar-book (sel'är-bůk), *n.* A book containing details regarding the wines or other liquors received into and given out from a wine-cellar; a book kept by a butler showing the general state of the wine-cellar.

> Here he checked the housekeeper's account, and overhauled the butler's *cellar-book*. *Thackeray.*

cellarer (sel'är-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *celerer*, *celerere*, < OF. *celerier*, F. *cellérier* = Pr. *cellarier* = OCat. *cellerer* = Sp. *cillerero* = Pg. *cellereiro*, *celleireiro* = It. *cellerajo*, *celleraria* (ML. *cellarius*, *cellerarius*), < L. *cellararius*, a steward, butler, < *cellarium*, a pantry: see *cellar*[1].] **1.** An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions; also, an officer in a chapter who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of the distribution of bread, wine, and money to canons on account of their attendance in the choir.

> The *cellarer* was a sly old fellow with a thin grey beard, and looked as if he could tell a good story of an evening over a flagon of good wine.
> *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 347.

2. Same as *cellarman*.—**3.** One who keeps wine- or spirit-cellars; a spirit-dealer or wine-merchant.

Also *cellarist*.

cellaret (sel'är-et), *n.* [< *cellar*[1] + dim. *-et*.] A case for holding bottles or decanters, as of wine, cordials, etc., sometimes also several liqueur-glasses.

cellar-flap (sel'är-flap), *n.* A wooden lifting door covering the descent to a cellar. [U. S.]

Cellaria (se-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *cellarius*, < *cella*, a chamber, cell: see *cell*, *n.*] The typical genus of the family *Cellariidæ*.

Cellariidæ (sel-a-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnolæmatous chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Cellaria*. Also *Cellariadæ*.

cellaring (sel'är-ing), *n.* [< *cellar*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** A range or system of cellars; cellarage.

> Ah! how blessed should I be to live with you in a retired and peaceful cottage, situated in a delightful sporting country, with attached and detached offices, roomy *cellaring*, and commodious attics.
> *Morton*, Secrets worth Knowing, iii. 4.

2. The act or practice of storing goods in cellars.

cellarino (It. pron. chel-lä-rē'nō), *n.* [It.] In the Roman or Renaissance Tuscan and Doric orders of architecture, the neck or necking beneath the ovolo of the capital.

cellarist (sel'är-ist), *n.* [< *cellar*[1] + *-ist*.] Same as *cellarer*.

cellarman (sel'är-man), *n.*; pl. *cellarmen* (-men). A person employed in a wine-cellar; a butler; also, a spirit-dealer or wine-merchant. Also called *cellarer*.

cellarous (sel'är-us), *a.* [< *cellar*[1] + *-ous*.] Belonging to or connected with a cellar; subterranean; excavated. [Rare.]

> Certain *cellarous* steps.
> *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, ix.

cellar-rat (sel'är-rat), *n.* A contemptuous name for a custom-house officer employed in looking after the storage of imported goods.

> There was to be a standing army kept up in time of peace: custom-house officers, tide-waiters, and *cellar-rats*.
> *J. B. McMaster*, People of the United States, I. 461.

cellar-snail (sel'är-snāl), *n.* A land-snail, *Hyalina cellaria*, of the family *Vitrinidæ* and subfamily *Zonitinæ*, having a small, depressed, polished shell: so called from being found in cellars. It is a European species which has been introduced into the United States, and is common in the Atlantic seaport towns.

cell-capsule (sel'kap″sūl), *n.* A thick cell-wall or readily separable cell-membrane.

> When such membranes attain a certain degree of thickness and independence as regards the body of the cell, they are known as *cell-capsules*.
> *Frey*, Histol. and Histo-chem. (trans.), p. 83.

celled (seld), *a.* [< *cell* + *-ed*[2].] Having a cell or cells; composed of a cell or cells; cellular: used separately or in compounds: as, a *celled* organ; one-*celled*; many-*celled*.

cell-enamel (sel'e-nam″el), *n.* Cloisonné enamel. [Rare.]

Cellepora (se-lep'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., better *Cellipora*, < NL. *cella*, a cell, + L. *porus*, a passage: see *pore*.] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Celleporidæ*, having a median avicularium behind the posterior lip of the mouth of the cell. Also *Cellipora*.

Celleporidæ (sel-e-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellepora* + *-idæ.*] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans with zoœcia urceolate, erect or suberect, irregularly heaped together, and often forming several superimposed layers.

Celleporina (sel″e-pọ̄-rī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellepora* + *-ina*^{2}.] A superfamily group of chilostomatous polyzoans, having the zoœcium calcareous, rhomboid or oval, and a terminal mouth. It contains the families *Celleporidæ* and *Reteporidæ*. *Claus.*

celler^1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar*^{1}.

celler^2†, *n.* See *celure.*

cellerer† (sel′ėr-ėr), *n.* Older form of *cellarer.*

celliferous (se-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cella*, a cell, + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*^{1}, + *-ous.*] Bearing or producing cells.

celliform (sel′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cella*, a cell, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form but not the morphological nature of a cell.

Cellipora (se-lip′ọ̄-rạ̈), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Cellepora.*

cellist (chel′ist), *n.* An abbreviated form of *violoncellist:* often written *'cellist.*

Cellite (sel′īt), *n.* [F. *Cellite* = Sp. *Celito*, < ML. *Cellitæ*, pl., < L. *cella*, a cell.] Same as *Lollard*, 1.

cell-membrane (sel′mem″brān), *n.* In *biol.*, the investing membrane or wall of a cell.

> A distinct, independent pellicle, separable from the cell-body, and known as the *cell-membrane.*
> *Frey*, Histol. and Histo-chem. (trans.), p. 64.

cell-mouth (sel′mouth), *n.* The oral opening of a unicellular animal; a cytostome.

cello (chel′ō), *n.* An abbreviation of *violoncello:* often written *'cello.*

cell-parasite (sel′par″ạ-sīt), *n.* An extremely minute parasite which lives within a single cell of the tissues of its host, as a coccidium.

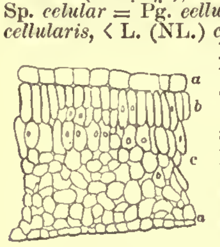
cell-parasitism (sel′par″ạ-sī-tizm), *n.* Intracellular parasitism; parasitic life within a cell.

cell-sap (sel′sap), *n.* Fluid or semi-fluid cell-substance; fluidic protoplasm.

cell-substance (sel′sub″stạns), *n.* The contents of a cell; the general protoplasm composing the body of a cell.

cellula (sel′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *cellulæ* (-lē). [NL. use of L. *cellula*, a small storeroom, dim. of *cella*, a cell, storeroom: see *cell, n.*] A little cell; a cellule.

cellular (sel′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *cellulaire* = Sp. *celular* = Pg. *cellular* = It. *cellulare*, < NL. *cellularis*, < L. (NL.) *cellula:* see *cellula, cell.*] **I.** *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling cells; pertaining to a cell or to cells: as, *cellular* structure; a *cellular* appearance.



Cellular Structure.

Section of Leaf of the Apple. *aa*, epidermal cells; *b*, palisade cells; *c*, spongy parenchyma; *b, c*, cellular tissue of the leaf.

> A very good example of such a *cellular* parenchyma is to be found in the substance known as Rice-paper.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 351.

Cellular beam. See *beam.*—**Cellular cartilage.** See *cartilage.*—**Cellular system**, in *bot.*, that portion of the structure of plants which is composed of fundamental cellular tissue, or parenchyma, in distinction from the fibrovascular and epidermal systems.—**Cellular theory.** Same as *cell theory* (which see, under *cell*).—**Cellular tissue**, in plants, parenchyma (which see).—**Cellular tissue, cellular membrane**, in animals, areolar tissue (which see, under *areolar*). See *cell* and *tissue.*

II. *n.* In *bot.*, a plant having no spiral vessels. *Lindley.*

Cellulares (sel-ụ̄-lā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cellularis:* see *cellular.*] In De Candolle's system of classification, a name given to that division of the vegetable kingdom more usually called *Cryptogamia*, including plants which are formed wholly or chiefly of cellular tissue. Strictly limited, it should include only the mosses, *Hepaticæ*, and lower cryptogams.

Cellularia (sel-ụ̄-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier), neut. pl. of *cellularis*, cellular: see *cellular.*] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of the *Corallifera*, defined as having each polyp adhering to a horny or calcareous cell with thin walls, and no apparent connection with one another except by a very thin epidermis or by pores in the walls of the cells. [Not in use.]—2. [Used as a singular.] The typical and only genus of the family *Cellulariidæ*. *C. peachi* is an example.

Cellulariidæ (sel″ụ̄-lạ̄-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellularia*, 2, + *-idæ.*] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Cellularia*. The polyzoary is erect, jointed, phytoid, dichotomously branched, with zoœcia alternate and all facing the same way, the apertures large, oval, and membranous, and the avicularia, when present, sessile, and either lateral or anterior. Also *Cellularidæ, Cellulariadæ.*

Cellularina (sel″ụ̄-lā-rī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellularia*, 2, + *-ina*^{2}.] A superfamily group of chilostomatous polyzoans, having the zoœcium corneous and infundibulate. It contains the families *Ætcidæ, Cellulariidæ*, and *Bicellariidæ.*

cellulated (sel′ụ̄-lā-ted), *a.* [< *cellula* + *-ate*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a cellular structure.

cellule (sel′ụ̄l), *n.* [= F. *cellule* = It. *cellula*, < L. (NL.) *cellula:* see *cellula.*] A little cell. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, one of the little spaces, surrounded by veins, on the wing of an insect, especially of the *Neuroptera* and *Pseudoneuroptera.* (*b*) In *bot.*, one of the cells which constitute the areolar structure of a moss, or of a leaf or similar vegetable organ.

Cellulicolæ (sel-ụ̄-lik′ọ̄-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cellula*, q. v., + L. *colere*, inhabit: see *cult.*] A group of spiders, of the order *Pulmonaria*, which form their nests in slits beneath the bark of trees, in the cavities of stones and rocks, or in burrows in the ground. [Not in use.]

Cellulifera (sel-ụ̄-lif′ẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *celluliferus:* see *celluliferous.*] A systematic name of the polyzoans or moss-animalcules.

celluliferous (sel-ụ̄-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *cellulifère*, < NL. *celluliferus*, < *cellula*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Bearing or producing little cells; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cellulifera.*

celluline (sel′ụ̄-lin), *n.* and *a.* [< *cellula* + *-ine*^{2}.] Same as *cellulose*^{2}.

cellulitis (sel-ụ̄-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *cellula*, q. v., + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of cellular or connective tissue, especially in its looser forms.

celluloid (sel′ụ̄-loid), *n.* [< *cellul*(*ose*^{2}) + *-oid.*] A substance made of guncotton, camphor, and some other ingredients, imitating ivory, or, when colored, tortoise-shell, coral, amber, malachite, etc. Many articles, useful and ornamental, are manufactured from it.

cellulose^1 (sel′ụ̄-lōs), *a.* [< NL. as if **cellulosus*, < *cellula*, q. v.] Containing cells.

cellulose^2 (sel′ụ̄-lōs), *n.* and *a.* [< *cellula* + *-ose.*] **I.** *n.* In *bot.*, the essential constituent of the primary wall-membrane of all cells, a secretion from the contained protoplasm, isomerous with starch in its composition, and allied to starch, sugar, and inulin. It rarely or never exists in a simple condition unmixed with coloring or mineral matters, etc.; and with age it becomes largely transformed into lignin, suberin, or mucilage. Cotton and the bleached fiber of flax and hemp are nearly pure cellulose, and in some filter-paper it is almost chemically pure. Cellulose is remarkable for its insolubility, being dissolved without change only by an ammoniacal solution of oxid of copper, from which it may be again precipitated. Under the action of concentrated or boiling acids, or of caustic alkalis, many different products are obtained, according to the method of treatment. It is changed to glucose by long boiling with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid; a substance resembling parchment is obtained by treating unsized paper with cold sulphuric acid; strong nitric acid, or a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, converts forms of cellulose into guncotton, etc. In its unchanged condition it is not colored by iodine except usually with a faint yellowish tint, which becomes a bright blue on the addition of strong sulphuric acid. Cellulose is also said to exist in the tunics of *Ascidia* and in other invertebrates.—**Starch-cellulose**, the delicate skeleton of cellulose which remains when starch-granules are dissolved in saliva or pepsin.

II. *a.* Formed of cellulose.

cellulosic (sel-ụ̄-lō′sik), *a.* [< *cellulose*^{2} + *-ic.*] Of or relating to cellulose; produced by or made of cellulose: as, "*cellulosic* fermentation," *Nineteenth Century.*

celor†, *n.* Same as *celure.*

Celosia (sẹ̄-lō′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κήλεος, burning, later κηλός, dry, < καίειν, burn; from the burned appearance of the flowers of some species.] A genus of plants, natural order *Amarantaceæ*, for the most part tropical. The cockscomb common in cultivation is *C. cristata;* but the cultivated form of this plant, with a broad flattened stem and a terminal crest, is very unlike its natural condition, being a monstrosity formed by the union or fasciation of the branches.

Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*).

celostomy (sẹ̄-los′tọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. κοιλοστομία, < κοῖλος, hollow (see *ceil, n.*), + στόμα, the mouth.] The act of speaking with a hollow voice.

celotomy (sẹ̄-lot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [= F. *célotomie* = Sp. *celotomía*, < Gr. κηλοτομία, < κήλη, a tumor, + -τομία, < τέμνειν (√ *ταμ), cut.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The operation of cutting the constriction in strangulated hernia. (*b*) An operation formerly employed for the radical cure of inguinal hernia. (*c*) Castration.

celsitude† (sel′si-tūd), *n.* [ME. *celcitude*, < OF. *celsitude* = Sp. *celsitud* = Pg. *celsitude* = It. *celsitudine*, < L. *celsitudo* (*-tudin-*), a lofty bearing, later a title equiv. to 'Highness,' < *celsus*, raised high, lofty, pp. of **cellere*, rise high, in comp. *excellere*, etc.: see *excel, excelsior.*] 1. Height; elevation; altitude.—2. Highness; excellency: sometimes used humorously.

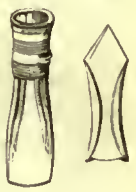
> Honor to the . . . and to thy *celcitude.*
> *Court of Love*, l. 611.

> In most lamentable forme complaineth to your . . . *celsitude*, your distressed orators. *Marston*, The Fawne, v.

Celsius thermometer. Same as *centigrade thermometer* (which see, under *centigrade*).

Celt^1, Kelt (selt, kelt), *n.* [F. *Celte* = Sp. Pg. It. *Celta*, usually in pl., < L. *Celtæ*, pl., sing. **Celta*, < Gr. Κέλται (sing. *Κέλτης), earlier Κελτοί (sing. *Κελτός), a name at first vaguely applied to a Western people, afterward the regular designation of the Celtic race. Origin unknown; perhaps akin to the equiv. L. *Galli*, the 'Gauls,' and to the Celtic *Gael*, q. v. The W. *Celtiad* (as if 'a dweller in coverts,' < *celt*, a covert, shelter, < *celu*, hide, conceal, < L. *celare*, hide: see *cell* and *conceal*), a Celt, Gael. *Ceiltich* and *Coilltich*, pl., Celts, are prob. due to the L. *Celtæ*. The reg. Eng. spelling is *Celt* and the reg. Eng. pron. selt; but the spelling *Kelt*, after G. *Kelt*, Gr. Κέλται, W. *Celtiad* (pron. kel′ti-ad), is preferred by some recent writers.] A member of one of the peoples speaking languages akin to those of Wales, Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland, and Brittany, and constituting a branch or principal division of the Indo-European family. Formerly these peoples occupied, partly or wholly, France, Spain, northern Italy, the western parts of Germany, and the British islands. Of the remaining Celtic languages and peoples there are two chief divisions, viz., the *Gadhelic*, comprising the Highlanders of Scotland, the Irish, and the Manx, and the *Cymric*, comprising the Welsh and Bretons; the *Cornish*, of Cornwall, related to the latter, is only recently extinct.

celt^2 (selt), *n.* [< W. *cellt*, a flintstone.] In *archæol.*, an implement or weapon widely used among primitive and uncivilized races, and having the general form of a chisel or an ax-blade. In the eighteenth century the name was given to the stone and bronze implements of this general shape, without careful consideration of their probable uses. The stone celts are all of a form more or less closely resembling the head of a hatchet, differing only in being sometimes flatter and with a longer cutting edge, sometimes of a section nearly circular, pointed at one end, and coming abruptly to an edge at the other. The bronze celts, the forms of which are very varied, may be divided into three principal classes: First, chisel-shaped blades without sockets, but with raised rims on each side forming a pair of grooves, apparently intended to retain a wooden handle fitted on in the direction of the length of the blade; these may be considered as spades intended for agricultural labor. Second, chisel-shaped blades, having a deep socket at the end opposite the cutting edge, and usually fitted with a loop or pierced ear on one side. Third, blades, also with a socket, but shorter and broader; these, which have often been called ax-heads, are thought rather to be ferrules for the butt-end of spear-shafts and the like, the edge enabling them to be driven into the ground. See *amgarn, paalstab, pot-celt*, and *socket-celt.*



Celts.

Celtiberian (sel-ti-bē′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Celtiberi* (Gr. Κελτίβηρες), the inhabitants of *Celtiberia*, < *Celtæ*, the Celts, + *Iberi*, the Iberians, the supposed original inhabitants of Spain.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Celtiberia and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, an ancient people of Spain formed by a union of Celts and Iberians.

II. *n.* A member of the dominant race of ancient Celtiberia, a region in central Spain.

Celtic, Keltic (sel′-, kel′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Celticus* (Gr. Κελτικός), < *Celtæ*, Gr. Κελταί: see *Celt*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language: as, *Celtic* tribes; *Celtic* tongues; *Celtic* customs; of *Celtic* origin.—**Celtic monuments.** See *megalithic monuments*, under *megalithic.*—**Celtic pipe.** See *fairy pipes.*—**Celtic pottery.** See *pottery.*

II. *n.* The language or group of dialects spoken by the Celts, including Welsh, Armoric or Breton, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx.

Celticism, Kelticism (sel′-, kel′ti-sizm), *n.* 1. The manners and customs of the Celts.—2. A Celtic idiom or mode of expression.

Also *Celtism, Keltism.*

Celticize, Kelticize (sel′-, kel′ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Celticized, Kelticized*, ppr. *Celticizing, Kelticizing*. [< *Celtic, Keltic*, + *-ize*.] To render Celtic.

> The Norse element in the upper end of the island has been thoroughly *Celticized* in speech and social habits.
> *The American*, IX. 101.

Celtis (sel′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *celtis*, an African species of lotus.] A genus of trees of several species, natural order *Urticaceæ*, nearly related to the elm, but bearing a small fleshy edible drupe instead of a winged samara. *C. australis*, the nettle-tree or tree-lotus, is a native of the Mediterranean region. The principal American species is *C. occidentalis*, the hackberry. Several species occur in northern Asia. See *nettle-tree* and *hackberry*.

Celtish, Keltish (sel′-, kel′tish), *a.* [< *Celt*^{1}, *Kelt*, + *-ish*^{1}.] Celtic. [Rare.]

Celtism, Keltism (sel′-, kel′tizm), *n.* [< *Celt*^{1}, *Kelt*, + *-ism*.] Same as *Celticism*.

Celtist, Keltist (sel′-, kel′tist), *n.* [< *Celt*^{1}, *Kelt*, + *-ist*.] One engaged or versed in the study of Celtic language, literature, antiquities, etc.

Celtomania, Keltomania (sel-, kel-tọ̄-mā′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [= F. *celtomanie*, < L. *Celtæ* (see *Celt*^{1}) + *mania*, madness.] A strong tendency to exaggerate the antiquity and importance of Celtic civilization, language, and literature, and to derive the words of various languages from Celtic originals.

Celto-Roman (sel″tō-rō′man), *a.* Relating to the mixed population of Celts and Romans in southern and western Europe.

celure†, **celer**^{2}†, **celler**^{2}†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cellar* (also *cilleric, cilery*, q. v.), < ME. *celure, cylure, seler, sylure*, < OF. **celeüre*, < L. *cælatura*, ML. also *celatura* (> ME. *celature*: see *celature*) and *celura*, carving in relief, later sculptured or painted decoration, < *cælare*, ML. also *celare*, carve in relief, later of other ornamental work, < *cælum*, a chisel, graver, < *cædere*, cut: connected with *ceil*, *n.* and *v.*, and *ceiling*, in which are confused the notions of ornamental carving or vaulted work (ult. < L. *cælum*, a chisel) and ornamental hanging or canopy (ult. < L. *cælum*, the sky): see *ceil* and *ceiling*.] 1. Carved work in relief; sculptured decoration for the walls or ceiling of a room; wainscoting.

> *Sylure* of valle [var., of a walle] or of a nother thynge, celatura, celamen.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 456.

2. A canopy; a ceiling.

> Vnder a *seler* of sylke with dayntethls dizte.
> *Anturs of Arthur*, at. 27.

> Hur bede was off aszure,
> With testur and *celure*,
> With a bryzt bordure
> Compasyd ful elene. *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1474.

celured†, *a.* [< ME. **celured, sylured*; < *celure* + *-ed*^{2}.] Ceiled; canopied.

cembalist (sem′bạ̈-list), *n.* [< *cembalo* + *-ist*.] A performer upon a cembalo, usually a harpsichord or a pianoforte.

cembalo (sem′bạ̈-lō), *n.* [It., orig. a cymbal: see *cymbal*.] 1. A musical instrument of the harp family; a dulcimer. Formerly a general name for many instruments having several wire strings which were struck with hammers. The term doubtless is derived from the bell-like tone thus produced. 2. Such an instrument played by means of keys or digitals; a harpsichord, and, later, a pianoforte or organ keyboard: short for *clavicembalo*.

cement (sẹ̄-ment′ or sem′ent), *n.* [Early mod. E., and later also *ciment*, < ME. *ciment, cyment, syment*, < OF. *ciment, cement*, F. *ciment* = Pr. *cimen* = Sp. Pg. It. *cimento*, cement, < L. *cæmentum*, a rough stone, rubble, chippings of stone, prop. contr. from **cædimentum*, < *cædere*, cut. The noun is prop. pronounced, as being of ME. origin, sem′ent (formerly, in the spelling *ciment*, sim′ent); but the pron. sẹ̄-ment′, after the verb, is now more common.] 1. Any composition which at one temperature or one degree of moisture is plastic and at another is tenacious. Cements are used for uniting materials of the same kind or of different kinds, or for forming smooth and impervious surfaces or coatings. The term properly includes papier-maché, gums, glues, mucilages, limes, mortars, and a great number of compounds of such nature as to admit of their assuming, under certain conditions, sticky, tenacious, or stone-like consistency. Cements are divided into classes, according to their use, as *glass-cement*, etc. The materials forming the cement are mixed with water, acids, oils, etc., to a paste, and applied to the surfaces to be joined together or coated, and then dried; or, either wet or dry, are applied hot, or are applied and then heated, when they become hard and tenacious. This hardening is called the "setting" of the cement. The cements in use in the arts are exceedingly numerous, and are composed of a great variety of materials.

> This hadden tiles for stoons, and towgh cley for *syment*.
> *Wyclif*, Gen. xi. 3.

> This *scyment*, bryk, stoon, cley togeder drie,
> And knytte into oon til noon humoure be therin.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

Specifically—2. A kind of mortar which sets or hardens under water: hence often called *hydraulic cement*. It is, however, often used in superior masonwork not intended to be covered by water. There are two kinds of cement well known in Europe, *Portland* and *Roman*. Portland cement (named from its resemblance in color to Portland stone) is made from selected materials, commonly chalk and river-mud or alluvial clay. Roman cement (unknown to the Romans, but deriving its name from a supposed resemblance to Roman mortar) was originally made of volcanic ashes, but is now more often made from materials obtained from the Jurassic series of rocks. Much of the cement used in the United States is that known as *Rosendale*. See *cement-stone*. 3. A name sometimes given by placer and hydraulic miners to any rather firmly compacted mass of detrital auriferous material. Usually, however, the application of the word is limited to detrital material of volcanic origin, consisting of fragmentary substances mixed with ashes and caused to cohere somewhat firmly by pressure, or by silicious or calcareous matter. 4. In *anat.*, the cortical substance which forms the outer crust of a tooth from the point where the enamel terminates to the apex of the root, resembling bone in anatomical structure and chemical composition. Also called *cementum*. See cut under *tooth*.

> As age advances, the *cement* increases in thickness, and gives rise to those bony growths, or exostoses, so common in the teeth of the aged.
> *H. Gray*, Anat.

5. In *zoöl.*, a substance which cements or glues, as the secretion by which a barnacle adheres. —6. Figuratively, bond of union; that which firmly unites persons or interests.

> Truth is the foundation of all knowledge, and the *cement* of all societies.
> *Dryden*, Character of Polybius.

> Friendship! mysterious *cement* of the soul!
> Sweet'ner of life! and solder of society.
> *Blair*, The Grave, l. 88.

7. A compound made of pitch, brick-dust, plaster of Paris, etc., used by chasers and other artificers to put under their work that it may lie solid and firm, for the better receiving of the impression made by the punches and other tools. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Amber cement**, a solution of hard copal in pure ether, of the consistency of castor-oil. *E. H. Knight*.—**Armenian cement.** See *Armenian*.—**Bituminous cement.** See *bituminous*.—**Cement-substance**, the sparse intercellular substance of endothelium which stains with nitrate of silver.—**Chalcedony cement**, a cement composed of one volume of burnt chalcedony, one volume of lime, and two volumes of white sand. It has a glaze like polished marble.—**Glycerin cement**, a cement made of glycerin and litharge, used for metals and for packing joints. It is useful for galvanoplastic purposes, as it reproduces a surface very delicately and accurately.—**Hydraulic cement.** See 2.—**Iron cement**, a cement used for luting the sockets and spigots or flanges of cast-iron pipes, and for calking the seams of steam-boiler plates. It consists of sal ammoniac, sulphur, and finely pulverized castings or borings made into a paste.—**Portland cement, Roman cement.** See 2.—**Royal cement**†, a composition consisting of 1 part of sal ammoniac, 2 parts of common salt, and 4 parts of potters' earth or powdered bricks, the whole moistened with urine, and used in the cementation or purifying of gold. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Rubber cement.** (*a*) Clean caoutchouc triturated with a small quantity of sulphur and dissolved in benzine or some other hydrocarbon. It is used for covering cloth of which boots, shoes, coats, belting, etc., are made. (*b*) A cement for securing rubber rings or plates to metal or wood. It consists of a solution of shellac in ten times its own weight of strong ammonia, left for a considerable time to soften without heat. Also called *caoutchouc cement*. *E. H. Knight*.

cement (sẹ̄-ment′), *v.* [< ME. **cementen* (in verbal n. *cementynge*) = F. *cimenter* = Sp. Pg. *cimentar* = It. *cimentare* (cf. ML. *cæmentare*, build); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To unite by cement, as by mortar which hardens, or by other matter that produces cohesion of bodies.

> The zates, that Kyng Alisandre leet make of grete Stones and passynge huge, wel *symented* and made stronge for the maystrie.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 268.

2. Figuratively, to unite morally or socially in close or firm union.

> The fear of us
> May *cement* their divisions.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

> Reverend sirs,
> Think on your ancient friendship, *cemented*
> With so much blood.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 3.

> No lovers in romance ever *cemented* a more instantaneous friendship.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

Cemented gravel, gravel caused to cohere by infiltrated calcareous or siliceous matter, or by the effect of such infiltration combined with that of pressure.

II. *intrans.* To unite or become solid; unite and cohere.

> They [the parts of a wound] will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another.
> *Sharpe*, Surgery.

cemental (sẹ̄-men′tạ̈l), *a.* [< *cement* + *-al*.] Of or belonging to cement, as of a tooth: as, *cemental* tubes. *Owen.*

cementation (sem-en-tā′shọ̈n), *n.* [< *cement* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of cementing; the act of uniting by an adhesive substance.—2. A metallurgical process in which two substances are heated in contact for the purpose of effecting some important chemical change in one of them. Iron may be carburized or decarburized by cementation. Thus, bar-iron, embedded in charcoal-powder and exposed to a temperature above redness, is gradually converted into steel, and in this way steel was formerly made in large quantity. This is carburization by cementation. Again, if cast-iron be embedded in the powder of red hematite and kept for some time at a red heat, it is decarburized, and acquires a considerable degree of malleability. This is the method in use for producing what is known as *malleable cast-iron*. Malleable iron is also converted into steel by keeping it immersed in molten pig-iron. This is a very ancient process, and is a kind of cementation. Silver is also separated from gold by cementation with salt and with potassium nitrate. These last methods of separation of the two precious metals are also very ancient, but are now nearly obsolete. See *case-hardening*.

cementation-box (sem-en-tā′shọ̈n-boks), *n.* The box of wrought-iron in which case-hardening is effected. See *case-hardening*.

cementatory (sẹ̄-men′tạ-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *cement* + *-atory*.] Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.

cement-copper (sẹ̄-ment′kop″ėr), *n.* Copper precipitated by cementation.

cement-duct (sẹ̄-ment′dukt), *n.* The duct of a cement-gland of a cirriped. *Darwin.* See second cut under *Balanus*.

cementer (sẹ̄-men′tėr), *n.* A person or thing that cements.

> Language, the great instrument and *cementer* of society.
> *Locke.*

cement-gland (sẹ̄-ment′gland), *n.* The gland which secretes the cement of a cirriped. *Darwin.* See *cement*, *n.*, 5.

cementing-furnace (sẹ̄-men′ting-fėr″nạ̄s), *n.* A furnace used in the process of cementation.

cementing-oven (sẹ̄-men′ting-uv″n), *n.* An oven used for the same purpose as the cementing-furnace.

cementitious (sem-en-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *cæmentitius*, prop. *cæmenticius*, pertaining to quarried stones, < *cæmentum*: see *cement*, *n.*] Pertaining to cement; having the property of cementing; of the nature of cement.

> A small quantity of lime, starch, or other *cementitious* substance is added.
> *Sci. Amer.*, July 19, 1884.

cement-mill (sẹ̄-ment′mil), *n.* A mill for crushing the stony concretions from which a form of cement is obtained.

cement-stone (sẹ̄-ment′stōn), *n.* Any rock which is capable of furnishing cement when properly treated. Most of the rock used in the United States for cement comes from the Tentaculite division of the Lower Helderberg series, and the product takes the name of *Rosendale cement* from the town of Rosendale in Ulster county, New York, where it is chiefly worked. The rock which furnishes cement is a more or less impure limestone, or mixture of carbonate of lime with sand and clay. Pure limestone will not make a mortar which will set under water; but some magnesian limestones have hydraulic properties. The theory of the hydraulicity of cement is not clearly understood, although much has been written in regard to it. Also *cement-rock*.

cementum (sẹ̄-men′tum), *n.* [NL., prop. *cæmentum*: see *cement*.] In *anat.*, same as *cement*, 4.

cemeterial (sem-ẹ̄-tē′ri-ạ̈l), *a.* [< *cemetery* + *-i-al*.] Of or pertaining to a cemetery: as, "*cemeterial* cells," *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, iii. [Rare.]

> Though we decline (says Dr. Browne, in his Urne-burial) the religious Consideration, yet in *cæmeterial* and narrower burying Places, to avoid Confusion and cross Position, a certain Posture were to be admitted.
> *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 52.

cemetery (sem′ẹ̄-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *cemeteries* (-iz). [Also formerly *centerie, centry*, < ME. **cemetery, semetory*, < OF. *cemetiere*, F. *cimetière* = Pr. *cementeri* = Sp. *cimenterio* = Pg. *cemiterio* = It. *cimeterio*, < LL. *cœmeterium*, ML. also *cemeterium*, < Gr. *κοιμητήριον*, a sleeping-room, a sleeping-place, in eccles. writers a cemetery, < *κοιμᾶν*, put to sleep, pass. fall asleep, < *κεῖσθαι*, lie down, related to L. *quies*, rest: see *quiet*.] A place set apart for interment; a graveyard; specifically, a burial-ground not attached to any church; a necropolis: as, Greenwood *cemetery*, near New York.

> In the holy grounde called the *semetory*,
> Harde by the place where kynge Arthur was founde.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

cenanthy (se-nan′thi), *n.* [< Gr. *κενός*, empty, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, the entire suppression of stamens and pistils within the perianth.

cenatical (sẹ̄-nat′i-kạ̈l), *a.* [< L. *cenaticus* (< *cena*, dinner, supper: see *cenation*) + *-al*.] Relating to dinner or supper. [Rare.]

cenation, cœnation (sē-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *cenatio(n-)*, < *cenare*, pp. *cenatus*, dine, eat, < *cena* (also improp. *cœna, cæna*), OL. *cæsna* = Umbrian *cesna*, dinner, supper, the principal meal of the Romans.] The act of dining or supping. *Sir T. Browne.* Also *cœnation.* [Rare.]

cenatory (sen'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *cenatorius*, < *cenare*, dine: see *cenation.*] Pertaining to dinner or supper. [Rare.]

The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

cenchri, *n.* Plural of *cenchrus.*

Cenchrina (seng-krī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cenchris* + *-ina*².] A group of American venomous serpents, of the family *Crotalidæ*, taking name from the genus *Cenchris.*

Cenchris (seng'kris), *n.* [L., < Gr. κεγχρίς, also κεγχριάς, κέγχρος, κεγχρίνης, a serpent with millet-like protuberances, < κέγχρος, a kind of millet (*Holcus sorghum*).] In *herpet.*: (*a*) A genus of tropical American venomous serpents, of the family *Crotalidæ.* (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of some serpent, as a boa. See *aboma.*

cenchrus (seng'krus), *n.*; pl. *cenchri* (-krī). [NL., < Gr. κέγχρος, a kind of millet, anything in small grain.] In *entom.*: (*a*) One of two small (often white) points situated superiorly and laterally on the metathorax. (*b*) A hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ.*

cendal†, cendale†, cendel†, *n.* See *sendal.*

cenegild†, *n.* [An old law form, intended for AS. **cyngild*, < *cyn* (ME. *kin*, rarely *ken*), kin, + *gild*, payment: see *kin* and *yield.*] In *old law*, an expiatory mulct exacted from one who had killed another and paid to the kindred of the deceased.

ceno-¹. [NL. L. *ceno-*, < Gr. κενός, empty.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning empty, as in *cenotaph.*

ceno-². [NL. *ceno-*, prop., as LL., *cœno-*, < Gr. κοινός, common.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning common, as in *cenobite*, etc. For words not found under this form, see *cœno-.*

ceno-³. [NL. *ceno-*, *cæno-*, < Gr. καινός, new, fresh, recent. The NL. spelling is prop. *cæno-*, the E. prop. *ceno-.*] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, chiefly scientific, meaning new, recent. For words not found under this form, see *cæno-.*

Cenobita, Cœnobita (sen-ō-bī'tä), *n.* [NL., (prop. *Cœno-*), < LL. *cœnobita*, a hermit: see *cenobite.*] A genus of hermit-crabs, of the family *Paguridæ* or giving name to the family *Cenobitidæ.* *C. rugosa* is an example.

cenobite, cœnobite (sen'ō-bīt), *n.* [= F. *cénobite* = Sp. Pg. It. *cenobita*, < LL. *cœnobita*, < *cœnobium*, a convent, monastery, < Gr. κοινόβιον, a convent, neut. of κοινόβιος, living in common, < κοινός, common, + βίος, life.] 1. One of a religious order living in a convent or in community; a monk: opposed to *anchoret* or *hermit* (one who lives in solitude).

He pushed his quarrels to the death, yet prayed
The saints as fervently on bended knees
As ever shaven *cenobite*. *Bryant*, Knight's Epitaph.

2. A social bee. *Shuckard.*

cenobitic, cœnobitic (sen-ō-bit'ik), *a.* [< *cenobite, cœnobite*, + *-ic*; = F. *cénobitique*, etc.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cenobite, or to cenobitism.

The other [instance] is in the *cenobitic* life of the first Christians and apostles: they had all things in common, which was that state of nature in which men lived charitably and without injustice.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 15.

The second stage of monasticism was *cenobitic* or cloister life, a substitution of the social for the solitary form of devotion. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 336.

2. Living in community, as men belonging to a convent.

cenobitical, cœnobitical (sen-ō-bit'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cenobitic.*

Religious orders, black and gray, eremitical and *cenobitical.* *Stillingfleet.*

Cenobitidæ, Cœnobitidæ (sen-ō-bit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (prop. *Cœno-*), < *Cenobita, Cœnobita*, + *-idæ.*] A family of hermit-crabs, resembling the *Paguridæ*, but with long antennulæ and of terrestrial habits. It consists of the genera *Cenobita* and *Birgus.*

cenobitism, cœnobitism (sen'ō-bī-tizm), *n.* [< *cenobite, cœnobite*, + *-ism.*] The state of being a cenobite; the principles or practices of cenobites. *Milman.*

cenobium, *n.* See *cœnobium.*

cenoby† (sen'ō-bi), *n.* [< LL. *cœnobium*: see *cenobite.*] A place where persons live in community. *Sir G. Buck.*

Cenogæa, Cenogæan. See *Cænogæa, Cænogæan.*

cenogamous, cœnogamous (sē-nog'a-mus), *a.* [< *cenogamy, cœnogamy*, + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or characterized by cenogamy.

cenogamy, cœnogamy (sē-nog'a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. κοινός, common, + γάμος, marriage.] The state of having husbands or wives in common; a community of husbands or wives, such as exists among certain primitive tribes.

cenogonous (sē-nog'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. κοινός, common, + γόνος, generation.] In *entom.*, a term applied to certain insects which are oviparous at one season of the year and ovoviviparous or viviparous at another, as the *Aphides.*

cenosity (sē-nos'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *cænosita(t-)s*, < L. *cænosus*, filthy, < *cænum*, dirt, filth.] Filthiness. [Rare.]

cenosphæra (sen-ō-sfē'rä), *n.*; pl. *cenosphæræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. κενός, empty, + σφαῖρα, sphere.] A protozoan lattice-sphere; the spherical skeleton developed in certain radiolarians.

cenotaph (sen'ō-tȧf), *n.* [= F. *cénotaphe* = Sp. It. *cenotafio* = Pg. *cenotaphio*, < L. *cenotaphium*, < Gr. κενοτάφιον, an empty tomb, < κενός, empty, + τάφος, a tomb.] An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person; a sepulchral monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.

A *cenotaph* his name and title kept.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 3.

Perhaps this building [tomb of Zechariah] should properly be called a *cenotaph*, as it is perfectly solid, and no cave or sepulchral vault has been found beneath it.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 356.

cenotaphy† (sen'ō-taf-i), *n.* Same as *cenotaph.*

Cenozoic, *a.* See *Cænozoic.*

cens (F. pron. soṅs), *n.* [F., < L. *census*: see *cense*¹, *census.*] In *French-Canadian law*, an annual payment by a tenant to the seignior or lord, in recognition of his superiority.

cense¹† (sens), *n.* [< OF. *cens, cense*, mod. F. *cens* = Sp. Pg. It. *censo*, rent, rate, tax, < L. *census*, a registering and rating of persons and property, a census, registered property, wealth: see *census.*] 1. A public rate or tax.

The *cense* or rates of Christendom are raised since ten times, yea, twenty times told. *Bacon.*

2. A census; an enumeration.

The number of graffs which sprung at one time in and about her walls, in a famous *cense* that was made, amounted to above three millions.
Howell, Dodona's Grove (ed. 1640), p. 73.

3. Condition as to property; rank.

A man whose state and *cense* . . . you are familiar with.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

cense² (sens), *v.*; pret. and pp. *censed*, ppr. *censing.* [< ME. *censen, sensen*, by apheresis for *encensen*, incense: see *incense*², *v.*] I. *trans.* To perfume with odors from burning gums and spices; burn incense before or about.

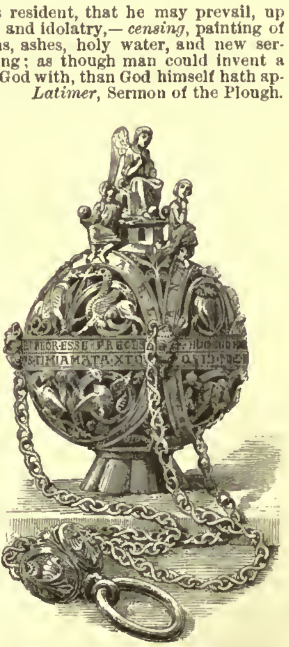
Censinge the wives of the parish faste.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 155.

The Salii sing, and *cense* his altars round. *Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* To scatter incense.

Where the devil is resident, that he may prevail, up with all superstition and idolatry,— *censing*, painting of images, candles, palms, ashes, holy water, and new service of men's inventing; as though man could invent a better way to honour God with, than God himself hath appointed. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

He *censeth*: the boy strews flowers.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.



Censer, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

cense²† (sens), *n.* [< ME. *cense, cens*, by apheresis for *encense*, incense: see *incense*², *n.*] Incense.

The smel of thi clothingus as the smel of *cens.*
Wyclif, Cant. iv. 11 (Oxf.).

cense-money† (sens'mun"i), *n.* Money paid as tax. See *censure*, *n.*, 5.

censer¹ (sen'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *censer, senser*, by apheresis for *encenser*, < OF. *encenser, encensier* = Sp. *incensario* = It. *incensiere*, < ML. *incensarium* (also *incensorium*, > F. *encensoir*), < *incensare*, burn incense: see *incense*², and cf. *cense*².] 1. A vessel in which incense is burned before an altar. Censers are now usually made of metal in the shape of a cup with a perforated cover, and contain burning charcoal or other material capable of producing sufficient heat to burn the fragrant gums used as incense. The censer is swung in the hand by chains. In ancient Roman usage incense was carried to the altar in a square box called an *acerra*, from which it was taken and sprinkled on the flame. A similar practice prevailed among the Greeks. The ecclesiastical term for a censer is *thurible.* The only distinct biblical precepts regarding the use of the censer are found in Num. iv. 14 and Lev. xvi. 12. According to Bingham, neither incense nor censers were used in the Christian church during the first three centuries. They are now used in the Greek Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Catholic Apostolic Church, and in some Anglican and other churches.

Ther be also iij grett *Sensurys* of gold as hye as the Chalys ys. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

Antonius gave piety in his money, like a lady with a *censer* before an altar. *Peacham*, Compleat Gentleman.

Like two streams of incense free
From one *censer*, in one shrine.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

2†. A fire-pan in which perfumes were burned to sweeten the atmosphere, having its lid perforated, and sometimes decorated with figures and designs in open-work.

And other two after hem with *sencers* soone,
Set with riche stones; and a viole of sence.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

censer²† (sen'sėr), *n.* [< *cense*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who formerly paid cense-money. See *censure*, *n.*, 5.

cension† (sen'shọn), *n.* [< L. *censio(n-)*, < *censere*, value, tax: see *census.*] A rate, tax, or assessment. *Bp. Hall.*

censitaire (F. pron. soṅ-si-tãr'), *n.* [F., a copyholder, < ML. **censitarius*, < L. *census*, tax: see *cens, cense*¹, *census.*] In *French-Canadian law*, a tenant holding under a seignior by virtue of payment of cens.

censo (Sp. pron. then'sō), *n.* [Sp.: see *cense*¹.] In *Spanish-American law*, a ground-rent; an annuity charged upon specific property; the right to a periodical payment out of a particular fund or estate.

censor (sen'sọr), *n.* [L. (> Gr. κήνσωρ), a Roman magistrate, a rigid judge of morals, < *censere*, pp. *census*, tax, assess, value, judge, consider, etc.] 1. One of two superior magistrates of ancient Rome, who in the latter half of the fifth century B. C. succeeded to certain powers which had before been exercised by the consuls. Their functions included—(*a*) the keeping of a register (census) of all Roman citizens, with the amount of their property, for the ends of taxation, and for the classification of the citizens according to their possessions, from the rank of senator down; (*b*) the disciplinary control of manners and morals, in which their power was absolute, both in sumptuary matters and in the degradation of any citizen from his proper class for reasons affecting the moral or material welfare of the state, or in the imposition of fines at will upon those deemed by them to be offenders; (*c*) the practical administration of the public finances, including the control under the senate of both direct and indirect taxation, the determining of the expenditures of the state other than fixed charges, the letting of public contracts, and the supreme direction of public works. The magistracy of the censors was interrupted at the time of the civil wars, and under Augustus and succeeding emperors was reëstablished at various times, but with greatly diminished powers.

2. An officer empowered to examine manuscripts, books, pamphlets, plays, etc., intended for publication or public performance, in order to see that they contain nothing heretical, immoral, or subversive of the established order of government. See *censorship.* Formerly called *licenser.*

The oldest mandate for appointing a book *censor* is, as far as I know at present, that issued by Berthold, Archbishop of Mentz, in the year 1486.
Beckmann, quoted in Introd. to Hales's ed. of Milton's Areopagitica, p. xvii.

3. One who censures, blames, or reproves; one addicted to censure or faultfinding; one who assumes the functions of a critic.

Ill-natur'd *censors* of the present age. *Roscommon.*

Let me tell my youthful *censor* that the necessities of that time required something very different from what others then suggested. *Burke.*

4. (*a*) In old universities, the title of certain masters chosen by the nations to visit the colleges and reform the administration, discipline, and instruction. (*b*) In the university of Cambridge, a college officer whose duties are similar to those of dean; at Christ Church, Oxford, one of two fellows having similar functions, called *senior* and *junior censor.*— 5. In China, one of a body of officials stationed at Peking, under the presidency of a Chinese and a Manchu, who are charged with the duty of inspect-

ing the affairs of the empire, and, if need be, of censuring any of the officials, and even the emperor himself, for any act which they consider illegal, extravagant, or unjust. They are called the "eyes and ears" of the emperor.—**Council of censors,** a council provided for by the Constitution of Pennsylvania from 1776 to 1790, and by that of Vermont from 1790 to 1870, to be elected once in seven years, for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of State officers and into violations of the Constitution.

censorate (sen′sọr-āt), *n.* [< *censor* + *-ate*³.] A body of censors; specifically, in China, the college of censors stationed at Peking. See *censor*, 5.

censorial (sen-sō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *censor* + *-ial*; = F. *censorial.*] **1.** Belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals: as, the *censorial* office in ancient Rome.

> The authority of the Senate, the dignity of the equestrian order, and the manners of the people in general, were guarded, and in a great measure preserved, by the integrity and strict exercise of the *censorial* power.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 535.

2. Full of censure; censorious; severe: as, "*censorial* declamation," *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iv. 6. [Rare.]

censorian (sen-sō′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *censorius* (< *censor*, censor) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a censor; censorial.

> The *censorian* power. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 64.

II. *n.* A censor; a critic.

> But thus it is when petty priscians
> Will needs step up to be *censorians.*
> *Marston*, Satires, iv.

censorious (sen-sō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *censorius*, pertaining to a censor, < *censor*: see *censor.*] **1.** Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in commenting on others or on their actions, manners, writings, etc.; captious; carping: as, a *censorious* critic.

> A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious* of his neighbours. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

2. Implying or expressing censure: as, *censorious* remarks.

> My imperfections, which haue no helpe but the shrine of your glorious Name to be sheltered from *censorious* condemnation. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 58.

=**Syn.** Hypercritical, faultfinding, carping, captious.

censoriously (sen-sō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a censorious manner.

> It is often said, *censoriously*, to be a great advantage possessed by the clergy, that no one can answer them.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 152.

censoriousness (sen-sō′ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being censorious or faultfinding; disposition to blame or condemn; the habit of censuring or severely criticizing.

> *Censoriousness* and sinister interpretation of things, all cross and distasteful humours, render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy. *Tillotson.*

censorship (sen′sọr-ship), *n.* [< *censor* + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office.—**Censorship of the press,** a regulation which formerly prevailed in most countries of Europe, and is still in force in some, according to which manuscripts, printed books, pamphlets, plays, and newspapers are examined by officials, civil or ecclesiastical, appointed for the purpose, who are empowered to prevent publication or suppress any parts of the text if they find anything in such books or writings obnoxious to the prevailing political or religious system. A general censorship of the press was established by the Roman Catholic Church as early as 1515, and is still enforced so far as its authority extends. In England there were "licensers" of books, who were for the most part bishops; a general system of censorship, established by a decree of the Star Chamber in 1637, remained in force during the civil war, and was confirmed by act of Parliament in 1643. Against this act Milton protested in his "Areopagitica: a speech for the liberty of Unlicensed Printing." The censorship, or license system, was abolished in England in 1694. In France a general censorship of the press existed from the introduction of printing till 1789, when it was abolished; and it has since been several times restored with various ameliorations and again abolished, finally in 1830, though a modified censorship of newspapers was afterward established and still exists. In Russia there is a very rigid censorship of the press. In Spain the censorship was abolished by the Constitution of 1837. In Germany, after great vicissitudes, the censorship has remained abolished since 1848. There is no authoritative censorship in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, or Belgium, but penalties are imposed upon those who offend through the press. In the United States the press is, and always has been, absolutely free from any form of political or ecclesiastical censorship.

censual† (sen′shọ̈-ạl), *a.* [= F. *censuel* = Sp. *censual* = Pg. *censual* = It. *censuale*, < L. *censualis*, < *census*, census.] Relating to or containing a census.

> A *censual* roll or book.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Int. to Hist. Eng., ii. 574 (Ord MS.).

censurable (sen′shọ̈r-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *censure*, *v.*, + *-able.*] Deserving censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible: as, a *censurable* person; *censurable* conduct or writings.

censurableness (sen′shọ̈r-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being censurable or blamable; fitness to be censured.

> This, and divers others, are alike in their *censurableness* by the unskilful, be it divinity, physic, poetry, etc.
> *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 493.

censurably (sen′shọ̈r-ạ-bli), *adv.* In a censurable manner; in a manner worthy of blame.

censural† (sen′shọ̈r-ạl), *a.* [< *censure*, *n.*, 5, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a cense, valuation, or assessment: as, a *censural* book or roll. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

censure (sen′shọ̈r), *n.* [= F. *censure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *censura* = D. *censuur* = G. Dan. Sw. *censur*, < L. *censura*, the office of a censor, a judgment, opinion, a severe judgment, in ML. also tax, assessment, < *censere*, judge, etc.: see *censor*, and cf. *cense*¹.] **1**†. Judgment; opinion.

> Take each man's *censure*, but reserve thy judgment.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

> Your charitable *censures* I beseech.
> *Middleton*, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 2.

> This work and myself I humbly present to your approved *censure*, it being the utmost of my wishes to have your honourable self my weighty and perspicuous comment.
> *Webster*, Ded. to Duchess of Malfi.

2†. Judicial sentence; formal condemnation.

> To you, lord governor,
> Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain;
> The time, the place, the torture.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

3. *Eccles.*, a penalty imposed upon an offender. It may consist in public rebuke or in temporary or permanent suspension from communion or from office. See *discipline.*

> The time being expired that Mr. John Lyford's *censure* was to take place, he was so far from answering their hopes by amendment, as he had doubled his evil.
> *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 122.

4. The act of criticizing, especially of finding fault; criticism; expression of blame or disapprobation; faultfinding; condemnation; animadversion.

> What ever the actions of Princes are, they are liable to the *censures* of the people.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii. (1670).

> To 'scape my *censure*, not expect my praise.
> *Pope*, Epil. to Satires, ii. 113.

> In minds unstrengthened by right culture there is a perverse belief that they can only raise themselves by lowering whatever stands beside them. Therefore, when all the world turned critical before the schoolmaster was well abroad, *censure*, that simply meant expression of opinion, with a sense even of some admitted value to be ascertained, came to mean chiefly or only condemnation.
> *J. Morley.*

5†. A custom which formerly prevailed in several manors in Cornwall and Devonshire, England, by which all the inhabitants above the age of sixteen were summoned to swear fealty to the lord of the manor, to pay eleven pence per poll, and a penny a year ever after as cense-money or common fine. The persons thus sworn were called *censers*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Absolution from censures.** See *absolution.*=**Syn. 4.** *Admonition*, *Monition*, etc. (see *admonition*), stricture, reprobation, disapproval, reflection, dispraise, reproval.

censure (sen′shọ̈r), *v.*; pret. and pp. *censured*, ppr. *censuring*. [< *censure*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To estimate; reckon; regard; consider.

> Should I say more, you well might *censure* me
> (What yet I never was) a flatterer.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother, i. 2.

> But Scalinger *censureth* our Sibyls to be counterfeit.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

2†. To judge; adjudge; pass judgment on; sentence.

> *Censure* me in your wisdom, and awake your senses, that you may the better judge. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

> Quoth Roberto, I tooke you rather for a Gentleman of great liuing, for if by outward habite men should be *censured*, I tell you, you would bee taken for a substantiall man. *Greene*, Groats-worth of Wit.

> Some were *censured* to the whipping post, some burned in the hand, but two were condemned to die.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 154.

3. *Eccles.*, to discipline by public rebuke, etc. See *censure*, *n.*, 3.—**4.** To criticize, especially adversely; find fault with and condemn; blame; express disapprobation of: as, to *censure* a man, or his manners or conduct; to *censure* a book.

> Shee is a maine derider to her capacitie of those that are not her Preachers, and *censures* all Sermons but bad ones.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Shee Precise Hypocrite.

> We laugh at vanity oftener than we *censure* pride.
> *Buckminster.*

> Clarendon *censures* the continental governments with great bitterness for not interfering in our internal dissensions. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=**Syn. 4.** *Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand, Censure, Remonstrate with, Expostulate with, Reproach,* chide, reprehend, take to task, rate, berate, scold, upbraid, lecture. To *reprove* is to admonish with disapprobation. To *rebuke* is to reprove strongly or sharply. To *reprimand* is to reprove officially; it is the act of one having authority. To *censure* is to express an unfavorable opinion; it is less personal than the previous terms. *Remonstrate with* and *expostulate with* are more argumentative and imply more of advice than either *reprove* or *censure*; they also apply only to acts now taking place or about to take place, while *censure* applies only to what is past. To *reproach* a person is to lay blame upon him in direct address, and with feeling, to endeavor to shame him with what he has done. The words advance in the degree of likelihood that the person *reproved*, etc., does not admit the fault for which he is taken to task. See the distinction of corresponding nouns under *admonition.*

II.† *intrans.* To pass an opinion, especially a severe opinion; judge: followed by *of* or *on*.

> Amongst the rest that *censured of* her curious fauours, there was one Signor Bernardo.
> *Greene*, Never too Late (Dyce ed.), Int., p. xxi.

> 'Tis a passing shame,
> That I, unworthy body as I am,
> Should *censure* thus *on* lovely gentlemen.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2.

censurer (sen′shọ̈r-ėr), *n.* One who censures.

> A statesman, who is possessed of real merit, should look upon his political *censurers* with the same neglect that a good writer regards his critics. *Addison.*

census (sen′sus), *n.* [L., a registering and rating of persons and property, a census, a censor's list, registered property, wealth, < *censere*, tax, rate, assess. Cf. *cense*¹.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A registered statement of the particulars of a citizen's property for the purposes of taxation. (*b*) An enumeration and register of the Roman citizens in their appropriate classes, with reference to tribe, family, children, slaves, freedmen, etc. (*c*) The drawing up of such a register. See *censor*, I.—**2.** In modern times, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or country, with details of sex and age, family, occupation, possessions, etc. A census has been taken by the United States once in ten years, beginning with 1790; and many of the States take an intermediate census. The first actual enumeration of the peoples of England and Scotland was made in 1801. Since then a census, including Ireland, has been taken every ten years. In some countries a census is taken at intervals of three, five, or six years.

> By the first *census*, taken in 1790—three years after the call—the population of the United States amounted to 3,394,563. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 170.

census-paper (sen′sus-pā″pėr), *n.* A schedule or form left with the head of each household on an occasion of taking the census, to be filled up with the names, ages, occupations, etc., of all the members of the household, and to be given up to the enumerators on the statutory day.

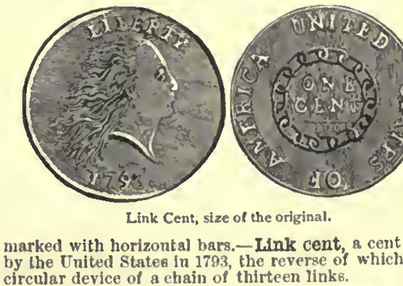
cent (sent), *n.* [< ME. *cent*, < OF. *cent*, F. *cent* = Sp. *ciento* = Pg. It. *cento*, < L. *centum* = AS. *hund*, *hund-red*, E. *hund-red*, q. v.] **1**†. A hundred.

> And broght with hem many stout *cent*
> Of greet lordynges. *Octavian*, l. 1463.

2. [Cf. *centavo*, *centime*.] The hundredth part of a dollar, a rupee, or a florin; especially, in the United States, a coin of copper, or copper and nickel, whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar, or about the same as an English half-penny. Other dollars are divided in the same way, as the Spanish dollar, duro, or piastre, though not in Spain; also, the Dutch florin and the East Indian rupee in Ceylon and the Mauritius. Abbreviated *c.* or *ct.*

United States Cent, size of the original.

3†. An old superficial measure of Belgium, the hundredth part of the bonnier. *Simmons.*—**4**†. An old game at cards: so called "because 100 was the game" (*Nares*). Also spelled *sant* and *saint*.—**Bar cent,** in the early federal coinage of the United States, a cent the reverse of which was simply marked with horizontal bars.—**Link cent,** a cent coined by the United States in 1793, the reverse of which bore a circular device of a chain of thirteen links.



Link Cent, size of the original.

cent. An abbreviation of Latin *centum*, a hundred: used in *per cent.* for *per centum* (in or by the hundred): as, interest at 10 *per cent.*; fifty *per cent.* of the population.

centage (sen′tāj), *n.* [< *cent* + *-age.* Cf. *percentage.*] Rate by the cent or hundred; percentage. [Rare.]

cental (sen′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centum*, = E. *hundred*, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a hundred; reckoning or proceeding by the hundred.

II. *n.* A weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois, used at Liverpool for corn, and proposed to be generally adopted in the trade and commerce of Great Britain.

centaur (sen′târ), *n.* [< L. *centaurus*, < Gr. *κένταυρος*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a monster, half man and half horse, descended from Ixion and Nephele, the cloud. The myth is probably of Eastern origin. The centaurs, supposed to have inhabited Thessaly, were rude and savage beings, embodying the destructive and ungovernable forces of nature. Chiron, the wise instructor of Achilles, and Pholus, the friend of Hercules, were beneficent centaurs. In art the centaur was originally represented as a complete man, to whose body were attached, behind, the barrel and hind quarters of a horse; later this ungainly combination was abandoned, and was universally replaced by the form in which the human body to the waist took the place of the head and neck of the horse. Examples of the primitive type of centaur survive on archaic painted vases, in a few small bronzes, terra-cottas, etc., among the reliefs from the temple of Assos, and in certain wall-paintings.

Centaur.— Museo Capitolino, Rome.

> Come, come, be every one officious
> To make this banquet, which I wish may prove
> More stern and bloody than the *Centaurs'* feast.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2.

2. [*cap.*] The constellation Centaurus.—**3.** In *her.* See *sagittary.*

Centaurea (sen-tâ′rē-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *centauria*, *-ēum*, *-ion*, < Gr. *κενταύρειον*, *-ιον*, *-ίη*, *-ἐα*, *-ίς*, centaury, < *κένταυρος*, centaur; feigned to have cured a wound in the foot of the centaur Chiron.] **1.** A very extensive genus of herbaceous plants, natural order *Compositæ*, allied to the thistles. The species are annual or perennial herbs, with alternate leaves and single heads, all the florets of which are tubular. They are found in Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa, with a single species in the United States, and two or three in Chili. The annuals, *C. Cyanus* (cornbluebottle), *C. moschata* (purple or white sultan), and *C. suaveolens* (yellow sultan), are sometimes cultivated in gardens, as are also some perennials especially for their foliage; but the species in general are of very little importance, and many are mere weeds.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

centauress (sen′tâ-res), *n.* [< *centaur* + *-ess.*] A female centaur.

> His [Zeuxis's] picture of a *centauress* suckling her young, the spectators of which forgot the painter in the subject.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 363.

centaurian (sen-tâ′ri-an), *a.* [< *centaur* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to a centaur. *C. O. Muller*, Manual of Archæol.

centaurie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *centaury.*

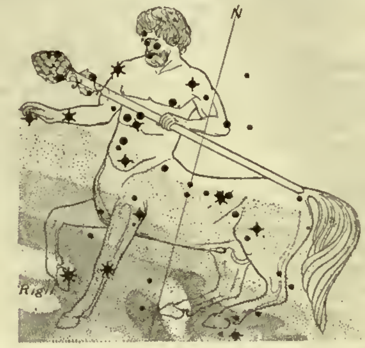
centaurize (sen′tâ-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *centaurized*, ppr. *centaurizing.* [< *centaur* + *-ize.*] To act like a centaur; make a brute of one's self. *Young.* [Rare.]

centauromachia (sen-tâ″rō-mak′i-ä), *n.* [L.] Same as *centauromachy.*

> The seventeen known antique illustrations of this *centauromachia.*
> *J. T. Clarke*, Archæol. Investigations at Assos, 1881, p. 108.

centauromachy (sen-tâ-rom′a-ki), *n.* [< L. *Centauromachia*, name of a poem, < Gr. *κενταυρομαχία*, < *κένταυρος*, centaur, + *μάχη*, fight, contest.] In *art* and *archæol.*, a contest in which centaurs take part; especially, a fight between centaurs and men; in *Gr. myth.*, a battle between Hercules and the centaurs, or between the Lapithæ, aided by the Athenians, and the centaurs.

Centaurus (sen-tâ′rus), *n.* [L.: see *centaur.*] An ancient southern constellation, situated between Argus and Scorpio, pictured to represent a centaur holding a Bacchic wand. Its brightest star, α Centauri, is the third brightest in the heavens, being a quarter of a magnitude brighter than Arcturus; it is of a reddish color. Its second star, β, a white star, is about as bright as Betelgeuse, and is reckoned the eleventh in the heavens in order of brightness. These two stars are situated near each other on the parallel of 60° south, a little east of the Southern Cross. Centaurus has, besides, two stars of the second magnitude and seven of the third, and is a splendid constellation.



The Constellation Centaurus.

centaury (sen′tâ-ri), *n.* [< ME. *centaurie*, *century* (Chaucer), < L. *centauria*: see *Centaurea.*] The popular name of various plants, chiefly of the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra.* The greater centaury of the old herbals was a gentianaceous plant, *Chlora perfoliata*, and the lesser centaury was *Erythræa Centaurium.* In the United States the name is given to species of the genus *Sabbatia.*

centavo (Sp. pron. then-tä′vō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *centum*, a hundred: see *hundred.*] A cent, or hundredth part of a dollar or peso, in Chili, Paraguay, Venezuela, Manila, etc.

centen (Sp. pron. then-tān′), *n.* [Sp. *centén*, < L. *centeni*, pl., a hundred each: see *centenary.*] A Spanish gold coin, the doblon de Isabella, first struck in 1854, and worth $5.02 in United States gold.

centenaar (sen′te-när), *n.* [D., = G. Dan. Sw. *centner*, < L. *centenarius*, of a hundred: see *centenary*, *centner*, and cf. *cantar* and *quintal*, all ult. identical.] The Amsterdam hundredweight or quintal, equal to 109 pounds avoirdupois. See *centner.*

centenarian (sen-te-nā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *centenaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *centenario*, < L. *centenarius*: see *centenary* and *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a centenary, or to a person one hundred years old.

II. *n.* A person a hundred years old or older.

> These [census] lists are revised at irregular intervals, and all males alive at the time of the "revision," from the new-born babe to the *centenarian*, are duly inscribed.
> *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 123.

centenarianism (sen-te-nā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *centenarian* + *-ism.*] The condition or state of living to the age of one hundred years or more.

> Facts concerning *centenarianism* are still more abundant in the nineteenth century [than in the eighteenth].
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 100.

centenarii, *n.* Plural of *centenarius.*

centenarious (sen-te-nā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *centenarius*: see *centenary.*] Belonging to a hundred years. [Rare.]

centenarius (sen-te-nā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *centenarii* (-ī). [ML., < L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred: see *centenary.*] In the Salic and other Teutonic legal systems, the president of the court of the hundred.

> The *centenarius* or thunginus of the Frank law was the elected head of his hundred, and exercised his jurisdiction in company with the king's sacebaro.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 45.

centenary (sen′te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred, < *centeni*, a hundred each, distributive adj., < *centum* = E. *hundred*: see *cent*, and cf. *centenaar*, *centner*, *cantar*, and *quintal*, all ult. < L. *centenarius.* In popular use *centenary*, by confusion with *centennial*, is usually regarded as connoting a hundred years.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or consisting of a hundred; relating to a period of a hundred years; recurring once in every hundred years: as, a *centenary* festival or celebration.

> *Centenary* solemnities which occurred but once in a hundred years.
> *Fuller.*

II. *n.*; pl. *centenaries* (-riz). **1.** The space of a hundred years.

> One inch of decrease in the growth of men for every *centenary.*
> *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 49.

> What I call by this name has grown up in the last *centenary*—a word I may use to signify the hundred years now ending. *De Morgan*, in Correspondent of Oct. 28, 1865.

2. The commemoration or celebration of the hundredth anniversary of any event, as the birth of a great man: as, the *centenary* of Burns; the *centenary* of the Constitution of the United States. [Now the usual meaning.]—**3.** A centenarian.

> *Centenaries*, he thought, must have been ravens and tortoises.
> *Southey*, Doctor, cxxxii.

centenier†, *n.* [< F. *centenier* = Pr. *centenier*, a centurion, < ML. *centenarius*, a centurion, a minor judge: see *centenarius.*] One of a division containing a hundred.

> They are an hundred chosen out of every town and village, and thereon were termed *centeniers* or centurians.
> *Time's Storehouse.*

centennial (sen-ten′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *centennis*, a hundred years old, < L. *centum*, = E. *hundred*, + *annus*, a year: see *cent* and *annual.* Cf. *biennial.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or lasting a hundred years; completing a hundred years: as, a *centennial* epoch; the *centennial* year.

> To her alone I rais'd my strain,
> On her *centennial* day.
> *Mason*, Palinodia, Ode x.

2. Existing for a century or more. [Poetical.]

> That opened through long lines
> Of sacred ilex and *centennial* pines. *Longfellow.*

3. Happening every hundred years; relating to or marking a centenary: as, a *centennial* celebration.

II. *n.* The commemoration or celebration of an event which occurred a hundred years before: as, the *centennial* of American independence. [Recent (1876).]

centennially (sen-ten′i-al-i), *adv.* Once in every hundred years: as, to celebrate an event *centennially.*

center¹, **centre**¹ (sen′tėr), *n.* [*Centre* is the regular spelling in England; early mod. E. usually *center*, but also *centre*, < OF. *centre*, F. *centre* = Pr. *centre* = Sp. Pg. It. *centro* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *centrum*, < L. *centrum*, < Gr. *κέντρον*, any sharp point, a goad, spur, peg, pin, quill, the stationary point of a pair of compasses, hence the center of a circle, < *κεντεῖν*, prick, goad.] **1.** That point from which all the points of a circumference or of the superficies of a sphere are equally distant: in a regular figure or body the center is a point so situated with reference to the circumscribed circle or sphere.—**2.** The middle point or part of any surface or solid.

> The market-place,
> The middle *centre* of this cursed town.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

> From the *centre* all round to the sea,
> I am lord of the fowl and the brute. *Cowper.*

> The *center* of the glacier, like that of a river, moves more rapidly than the sides. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 61.

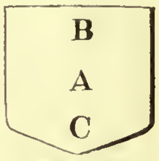
3†. The fixed point once supposed to exist in the middle of the universe. In the ancient astronomy this was the earth, or more strictly its middle point, either of which was therefore often called simply the *center* by the older poets.

> I will find
> Where truth is hid, though it were hid indeed
> Within the *centre.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

> Is there a justice,
> Or thunder, my Octavio, and he
> Not sunk unto the *centre?*
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 2.

4. In *her.*, the middle point, whether of the whole field or of the chief or base. Thus, in the illustration, *A* is the center of the shield, or the fesse-point, *B* is the middle chief-point, *C* is the middle base-point, and all three are called *centers.*

5. One of the points of the two lathe-spindles on which an object to be turned is placed, distinguished as the *front* or *live center*, on the spindle of the head-stock, and the *dead center*, on that of the tail-stock; also, one of two similar points for holding an object to be operated on by some other machine, as a planing-machine, and enabling the object to be turned round on its axis.—**6.** A point of concentration or diffusion; the nucleus about which or into which things are collected or from which they diverge or emerge: as, a *center* of attraction; a *center* of power.



Heraldic Center.

A, center of the shield, or fesse-point; *B*, middle chief-point; *C*, middle base-point.

> These institutions collected all authority into one *centre*, kings, nobles, and people. *J. Adams.*

> The *centre* of a world's desire.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxiv.

7. The central object; the principal point; the point of chief interest: as, the *center* of a diplomatic negotiation.—**8.** *Milit.*: (*a*) In an army, the body of troops occupying the middle place in the line, between the wings. (*b*) In a fleet, the division between the van and rear of the line of battle, or between the weather and lee divisions in the order of sailing.—9. In *marksmanship:* (*a*) The part of a target next the bull's-eye. Hence—(*b*) A shot striking the target within the circle or square next the bull's-eye. —10. The title given to the leaders of the organization of Fenians. The *head center* is at the head of the whole, and he has under him various subordinates named *district centers*, etc.

11. In the French and some other legislative assemblies, the name given to the group of deputies who hold moderate views, intermediate between the *Right*, or conservatives, and the *Left*, of which the extreme is the radical party. In the German Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag the Center consists of the Ultramontane party. [Usually with a capital letter.]

12. (*a*) The mean position of a figure or system: as, the *center* of mass or of inertia. (See below.) (*b*) A point such that, if the whole mass considered were concentrated there, some important result would remain unchanged: as, the *center* of gravity.—**Center of a bastion.** See *bastion.* —**Center of a curve,** formerly, the point where two diameters concur; now, a point such that every radius vector from it to the curve is accompanied by an equal and opposite one.—**Center of a dial,** the point from which the hour-lines radiate.—**Center of a door,** the pivots on which the door turns.—**Center of a flat pencil,** of rays, the point from which the lines of the pencil radiate.—**Center of an involution,** a point, O, such that, if A and B be any pair of corresponding points of the involution, OA × OB is constant.—**Center of a sheaf,** the point through which all the lines or planes of the sheaf pass.—**Center of attraction,** an attracting point, whether fixed or movable.—**Center of buoyancy.** Same as *center of displacement.*—**Center of cavity,** a metacenter (which see).—**Center of collineation.** Same as *center of perspective.*—**Center of conversion.** See *conversion.*—**Center of curvature** of a plane curve at any point, or **center of absolute curvature** of a twisted curve, the center of the osculating circle. —**Center of displacement** or **of buoyancy,** the center of mass of the water displaced by a ship or other floating body.—**Center of effort,** a point on the sails of a vessel the impingement upon which of the whole force of the wind produces the same effect as that caused by the wind when uniformly distributed on the system of sails. Also called *center-velic* and *velic point.*—**Center of equilibrium,** of bodies immersed in a fluid, a point such that, if the system were suspended from it, the whole would remain in equilibrium.—**Center of figure,** a point whose distance from every plane equals the average distance of the whole figure from the same plane.—**Center of force,** an attracting or repelling point.—**Center of friction,** of a body resting on a base and turning round a vertical axis, a point on the base at such a distance from the axis of rotation that, if the mass of the body were concentrated there while it continued to revolve about the same axis, the retardation would be the same as in the actual case.—**Center of gravity,** a point such that, if the whole mass of the body were concentrated there, the attraction of gravity would remain unchanged. Originally and still often used for *center of mass* and for *center of figure.*—**Center of gyration.** See *gyration.*—**Center of homology.** Same as *center of perspective.*—**Center of inertia,** that point in a body which is so situated that the force requisite for producing motion in the body, or bringing it to rest, is equivalent to a single force applied at this point. It is coincident with the *center of mass.*—**Center of magnitude,** that point in a body which is equally distant from all the similar external parts of it. In the regular solids this part coincides with the center of gravity.—**Center of mass,** of a material system, a point whose distance from every plane is equal to the average distance of the whole mass from the same plane. This is commonly, but inconveniently, called the *center of gravity* (which see, above).—**Center of mean distances,** of points on a right line, such a point on the line that the algebraic sum of its distances from the former points vanishes.—**Center of motion,** a point which remains at rest while all the other parts of a body move round it.—**Center of oscillation,** a point in a pendulum such that, if the whole mass of the pendulum were concentrated there, the time of oscillation would remain unchanged. It coincides with the *center of percussion.*—**Center of ossification.** See *ossification.*—**Center of percussion,** of a body rotating about an axis, a point such that, if part of the mass were concentrated there and the remainder on the axis, the statical moment of the weight and the moment of inertia would be the same as in the actual case.—**Center of perspective,** the point which is collinear with every pair of corresponding points of two figures in perspective. Also called *center of collineation* and *center of homology.*—**Center of principal curvature,** of a surface, the centers of the maximum or minimum osculating circles at any point.—**Center of projection,** a point from which are projected right lines to every point of a figure, and planes to every line of the figure.—**Center of resistance,** of a joint, the point where the resultant stress traverses the joint.—**Center of similarity** or **similitude,** of two loci, a point from which the radii vectores to the two loci in the same direction are in a constant ratio; the vertex of a cone of which two similar and similarly placed figures are sections.—**Center of spherical curvature,** the center of the osculating sphere of a twisted curve.—**Center of stress** or **of pressure,** in any surface, the point where the resultant stress traverses the surface. —**Center of symmetry,** a point which bisects the distance between any two corresponding points of a figure having the requisite kind of symmetry.—**Center of the harmonic mean.** See *harmonic.*—**Equation of the center.** See *equation.*—**General center,** the old name for that which is now called the *center of a curve.*—**Harmonic center of the *n*th order.** See *harmonic.*—**Instantaneous center of rolling,** the point of contact. —**Nervous centers.** See *nervous.*—**Phonocamptic center,** a virtual focus of sound.—**Surface of centers,** the locus of the centers of principal curvature of a given surface. =**Syn.** *Midst*, etc. See *middle, n.*

center^1, centre^1 (sen′tėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *centered* or *centred*, ppr. *centering* or *centring*. [< *center^1*, *centre^1*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place on a center; fix on a central point.

> One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
> Round through the vast profundity obscure.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 228.

2. To collect to a point.

> Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To be placed in a center or in the middle.

> As God in heaven
> Is centre, yet extends to all; so thou [earth],
> *Centring*, receiv'st from all those orbs.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 109.

2. To meet or be collected in one point; be concentrated or united in or about a focus, literally or figuratively.

> Our hopes must *centre* on ourselves alone. *Dryden.*

> Life's choicest blessings *centre* all in home. *Cowper.*

> Religion is not an exclusive impulse. It does not grow from an emotion that is *centred* wholly upon God and seeks no other object. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 5.

center^2, centre^2 (sen′tėr), *n.* [Also formerly *centry;* a modification, in simulation of *center^1* (with which the word is now confused), of the earlier *cinter*, *cintre*, < ME. *cynter*, < OF. *cintre*, F. *cintre*, "a centry or mould for an arch, the frame of wood whereon it is built, and whereby it is upheld in building" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *cintre*, center, centering, an arch, semicircle (ML. *cintrum*, *cintorium*), = Cat. *cindria* = Sp. *cimbra*, formerly also *cimbria*, = It. *centina*, a center, centering, frame for arch-work; from the verb, F. *cintrer* = Sp. *cimbrar* = It. *centinare*, arch, < ML. **cincturare*, girdle, inclose as with a girdle, < *cinctura*, OF. *ceinture*, *cinture*, a girdle: see *ceinture*, *cincture*. By the confusion with *center^1* (L. *centrum*), and for other reasons, the word has suffered unusual changes of form. Cf. *centering^2*.] An arched frame on which the arch of a bridge or any vaulted work is supported during its construction: same as *centering^2*.

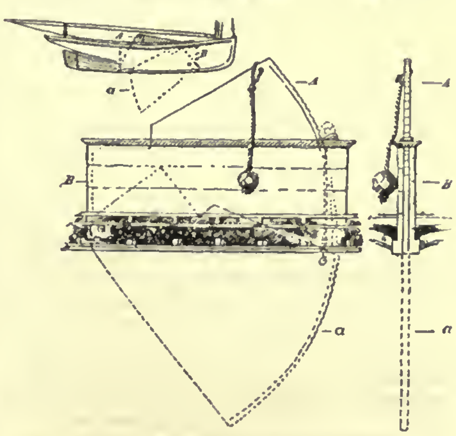
> *Cynter* or [read *of*] masunry [var. *cyynt* of masonrye], cintorium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 78.

center-bar (sen′tėr-bär), *n.* In a drilling- or boring-machine, an arbor to which the cutting-tools are made fast; a boring-bar.

center-bit (sen′tėr-bit), *n.* A carpenters' boring-tool, having a central point or pivot and two wings, called a scriber, or vertical cutting edge for severing the fibers in a circular path, and a router, which cuts horizontally and removes the wood within the circle of the scriber. See *bit^1*, 5.—**Plug center-bit,** a modified form of the ordinary center-bit, in which the center-point or -pin is enlarged into a stout cylindrical plug, which may exactly fill a hole previously bored, and guide the tool in the process of cutting out a cylindrical countersink around this, as, for example, to receive the head of a screw-bolt.

center-block (sen′tėr-blok), *n.* A wooden block put under the center-plate of a car-truck to raise it to the required height.

center-board (sen′tėr-bōrd), *n.* A shifting keel passing through a slot in a boat's bottom and swinging on a pin at the forward lower corner. It is capable of being hoisted or lowered in a vertical casing or well. When lowered below the boat's bottom, it acts as a projecting keel; and when triced up by a tackle at the after end, it is completely housed within the boat, reducing her draft to that of the keel proper. In England often called *drop-keel.* The center-board is a characteristic feature of the racing-craft of the United States, constituting a peculiar type in yachts and cat-boats.



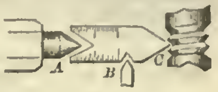
A, center-board up; *a*, center-board down; *B*, center-board trunk.

center-chisel (sen′tėr-chiz″el), *n.* A cold-chisel with a sharp point, used for marking the center of work in boring metals.

center-chuck (sen′tėr-chuk), *n.* A chuck which can be screwed on the mandrel of a lathe, and has a hardened steel cone or center fixed in it; also, a projecting arm or driver.

center-drill (sen′tėr-dril), *n.* A small drill used for making a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe-centers.

center-fire (sen′tėr-fīr), *a.* Having the primer or fulminate in the center of the base: opposed to *rim-fire:* used of cartridges. Also *central-fire.*



Center-gage.

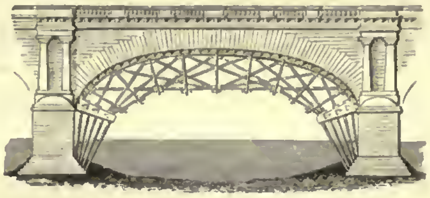
At *A* is shown the manner of gaging the angle to which a lathe-center should be turned; at *B*, the angle to which a screw-thread cutting-tool should be ground; and at *C*, the correctness of the angle of a screw-thread already cut.

center-gage (sen′tėr-gāj), *n.* A guide or gage used in centering work in a lathe.

center-guide (sen′tėr-gīd), *n.* A channel or course for guiding the chain of a differential pulley.

centering^1, centring^1 (sen′tėr-ing, -tring), *n.* [< *center^1*, *centre^1*, + *-ing^1*.] The act of focusing; specifically, the operation of bringing the centers of a set of lenses into line.

centering^2, centring^2 (sen′tėr-ing, -tring), *n.* [< *center^2*, *centre^2*, + *-ing^1*.] The framing of timber by which an arch, as of a bridge or any vaulted work, is supported during its erection. The centering of a bridge, like that of any other arch or vault, serves to keep the stones or voussoirs in position till they are keyed in, that is, fixed by the placing of the requisite number of stones in the center. The construction of the centering is a matter demanding the utmost care of the architect or builder. The removal of the wooden framework is called *striking the centering*, and on this being done what is called the settlement of the arch takes place, the central voussoirs sinking a little, and those in the flanks rising. Also *center*, *centre*, and formerly *cinter*, *cintre*.



Centering, Waterloo Bridge, London.

> If a framework for the *centring* of the dome were to be built up from the ground, they stood aghast at the quantity of timber required for it.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 244.

Common centering, centering without a truss, but with merely a tie-beam.

centering-tool (sen′tėr-ing-töl), *n.* A tool with a trumpet-shaped mouth into which the end of a shaft may be inserted, and the axis of which is occupied by a drill or punch, which may be driven forward to drill or punch a hole in the exact axial center of the shaft.

center-lathe (sen′tėr-lāᴛʜ), *n.* 1. A lathe in which the work is supported on centers, one, called the *front* or *live center*, on the end of the mandrel in the head-stock, and the other, called the *back* or *dead center*, on the axis in the tail-stock, the latter being adjustable.—2. A lathe having two posts from which centers project and hold the work. It is driven by a band making one or more turns about it, and secured at its ends to a spring-bar above the lathe and a treadle below it. Also called *pole-lathe.*

center-mold (sen′tėr-mōld), *n.* A templet used in making circular stucco ornaments. It is pivoted at the center of the proposed figure and swept round over the plastic material, thus forming a figure according to the pattern used.

centerpiece (sen′tėr-pēs), *n.* An ornament intended to be placed in the middle or center of something, as of a table, ceiling, or mantel-shelf, or between other ornaments.

> He might have missed a *centre-piece* or a choice wine-cooler. *Dickens.*

center-pin (sen′tėr-pin), *n.* The pivot on which the needle of a compass oscillates.

center-plate (sen′tėr-plāt), *n.* One of a pair of plates, usually made of cast-iron, which support a car-body on the center of a truck. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Body center-plate.** See *body.*—**Center-plate block.** See *block^1*.

center-punch (sen′tėr-punch), *n.* A tool consisting of a small piece of steel with a hardened point at one end, used for making an indentation, such as to mark the center of a hole to be drilled or a circle to be struck, or as a center of revolution in a lathe. Also called *dot-punch* and *prick-punch*.

center-rail (sen′tėr-rāl), *n.* In railways and tramways, a rail placed between the ordinary rails in a track. It is used on inclined planes for the ascent or descent of steep grades, in connection with special wheels on the locomotive.

center-saw (sen'tėr-sâ), *n.* A machine for splitting logs into bolts for ax-handles, spokes, etc.

center-second (sen'tėr-sek″ọnd), *a.* Having the second hand mounted on the central arbor: applied to a watch, clock, or other timepiece so constructed.

center-table (sen'tėr-tā″bl), *n.* A table placed or intended to be placed in the center of a room; specifically, a parlor or drawing-room table.

> A book . . . for the student, and . . . more likely to find its place on the library-shelf than the *centre-table*.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 276.

center-tools (sen'tėr-tölz), *n. pl.* The tools used by bookbinders for the decoration of the centers of ornamented squares.

center-valve (sen'tėr-valv), *n.* A four-way gas-cock or distributer, used to distribute the gas to the purifiers.

center-velic (sen'tėr-vē″lik), *n.* Same as *center of effort* (which see, under *center*^{1}).

centesimal (sen-tes'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centesimus*, hundredth (ordinal of *centum*, a hundred: see *cent*, and cf. *centime*), + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hundredth: as, a *centesimal* part.—**2.** By the hundred: as "*centesimal* increase," *Sir T. Browne*, Tracts, p. 40.—**Centesimal division** of the circle, a system of measuring angles used in France. Each centesimal degree is the hundredth part of the quadrant, and is divided into one hundred *centesimal minutes*, and each of these into one hundred *centesimal seconds*.

II. *n.* In *arith.*, a hundredth; the next step of progression after decimal in dividing by ten.

> The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of the cube would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot.
> *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

centesimally (sen-tes'i-mạl-i), *adv.* By hundredths; in or into a hundred parts.

> The great French tables of logarithms of numbers, sines and tangents, and natural sines, called Tables du Cadastre, in which the quadrant was divided *centesimally*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 413.

centesimate (sen-tes'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centesimated*, ppr. *centesimating*. [< L. *centesimatus*, pp. of *centesimare*, take out the hundredth for punishment, < *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*. Cf. *decimate*.] To pick out one in a hundred of; inflict the punishment of centesimation upon. *De Quincey.*

centesimation (sen-tes-i-mā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **centesimatio(n-)*, < *centesimare*, take out the hundredth for punishment: see *centesimate*. Cf. *decimation*.] The punishment of one man in a hundred, as in cases of mutiny or wide-spread desertion from an army.

> Sometimes the criminals were decimated by lot, as appears in Polybius, Tacitus, Plutarch, Julius Capitolinus, who also mentions a *centesimation*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 122.

centesimo (It. pron. chen-tes'ẹ-mō; Sp. thentes'ē-mō), *n.* [It. and Sp., < L. *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*.] **1.** In the monetary system of Italy, the hundredth part of a lira; in that of Spain, the hundredth of a peseta: in both equal to the French centime, the hundredth part of a franc, or about one fifth of a United States cent.—**2.** A money of account in some South American countries, about equal to a United States cent. In the Argentine Republic and Uruguay it is the hundredth part of a peso; in Peru, of a sol.

centesm†, *n.* [< L. *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*. Cf. *centime*.] The hundredth part of a thing, as of an integer. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Centetes (sen-tē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κεντητής*, one who pierces, < *κεντεῖν*, pierce, prick: see *center*^{1}.] The typical genus of the family *Centetidæ*, having long, highly specialized canines in both jaws, no external tail, and the pelage spiny. It contains the tenrec, or Madagascan groundhog or hedgehog, *C. ecaudatus*, which is from 12 to 16 inches long, and is one of the largest animals of the order. The genus has often been referred to the family *Erinaceidæ*.

centetid (sen-tet'id), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Centetidæ*.

Centetidæ (sen-tet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centetes* + *-idæ*.] A family of Madagascan mammals, of the order *Insectivora*; the tenrecs or Madagascan groundhogs or hedgehogs. They have a squat form, rudimentary tail, and spines in the pelage; the skull is cylindroconic and without interorbital constriction, zygomatic arches, or postorbital processes. There are several genera, all confined to Madagascar and related to the West Indian *Solenodontidæ*.

Centetinæ (sen-te-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centetes* + *-inæ*.] The centetids as a subfamily of *Erinaceidæ*. Also *Centetina*.

centiare (sen'ti-ãr; F. pron. soṅ-tyãr'), *n.* [F., < L. *centum*, a hundred, + *area*: see *are*^{2}, *n.*] A square meter; the hundredth part of the French are, equal to 1.19 square yards.

centicipitous (sen-ti-sip'i-tus), *a.* [< L. *centiceps* (*centicipit-*), hundred-headed, < *centum*, a hundred, + *caput*, a head.] Having a hundred heads. *Smart.* [Rare.]

centifidous (sen-tif'i-dus), *a.* [< L. *centifidus*, < *centum*, a hundred, + *findere* (√ **fid*), cleave, = E. *bite*.] Divided into a hundred parts. [Rare.]

centifolious (sen-ti-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. **centifolius* (in fem. *centifolia* (sc. *rosa*), a hundred-leafed rose), < *centum*, a hundred, + *folium*, a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

centigrade (sen'ti-grād), *a.* [< F. *centigrade* = Sp. *centígrado* = Pg. It. *centigrado*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + *gradus*, a degree: see *grade*.] **1.** Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts: often placed after the noun which it qualifies, like *troy*, *avoirdupois*, etc.—**2.** Pertaining to the scale which is divided into a hundred degrees: as, a *centigrade* degree.

Its abbreviation is *C.*: as, 35° *C.*

Centigrade thermometer, a thermometer introduced by Celsius, and universally used by physicists, which divides the interval between the freezing- and boiling-points of water into 100°, the zero of the centigrade thermometer being placed at the freezing-point. Five degrees centigrade are equivalent to 9° Fahrenheit, and the point marked 10° on the centigrade scale corresponds to the point marked 50° on the Fahrenheit scale. The simplest rules for reducing a temperature noted on one scale to the corresponding number of degrees in the other are as follows: To reduce a temperature on the centigrade scale to Fahrenheit—Subtract 10° from the given temperature, subtract from the remainder one tenth of itself, double the last remainder, and add 50° to the product. To reduce a temperature on the Fahrenheit scale to centigrade—Subtract 50° from the given temperature, divide the remainder by 2, multiply the quotient by 10, divide the product by 9, and add 10° to the last quotient. See *thermometer*.

centigram (sen'ti-gram), *n.* [= Sp. *centígrama* = Pg. It. *centigrammo*, < F. *centigramme*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + F. *gramme*: see *gram*^{2}.] A measure of weight in the metric system, the hundredth part of a gram, or 0.15432 grain troy. See *gram*^{2}. Also spelled *centigramme*.

centiliter (sen'ti-lē-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *centílitro* = Pg. It. *centilitro*, < F. *centilitre*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + F. *litre*: see *liter*.] A liquid measure in the metric system, the hundredth part of a liter, a little more than three fifths of a cubic inch. Also spelled *centilitre*.

centiloquy† (sen-til'ọ-kwi), *n.* [= Sp. *centiloquio* = Pg. *centiloquy*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *soliloquy*.] A hundred sayings: as, the *Centiloquy* of Ptolemy, a work containing a hundred astrological aphorisms. *Burton.*

centime (F. pron. soṅ-tēm'), *n.* [F., < L. *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*.] In the French system of coinage, the hundredth part of a franc, or about one fifth of a United States cent. Its abbreviation is *c.* Coins of a single centime have been struck in copper and bronze, though little used. There are also coins of 2, 3, 5, and 10 centimes.

Obverse. Reverse.

Centime of Napoleon III., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

centimeter (sen'ti-mē-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *centímetro* = Pg. It. *centimetro*, < F. *centimètre*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + F. *mètre*, a meter: see *meter*^{2}.] In the *metric system*, a measure of length, the hundredth part of a meter, equal to 0.3937+ of an English inch: that is, one inch equals 2.54 centimeters, as nearly as possible. Also spelled *centimetre*, and abbreviated *cm.*—**Centimeter-gram-second system**, a system of physical units introduced in 1874, in which the *centimeter* is taken as the fundamental unit of length, the *gram* of mass, and the mean solar *second* of time. In this system the *dyne* is the unit of force, the *erg* of work, etc. See *unit*. It is abbreviated to *c. g. s. system*.

centinel†, *n.* A former spelling of *sentinel*.

centinode†, **centinody**† (sen'ti-nōd, sen-tin'ō-di), *n.* [= F. *centinode* = Sp. *centinodia*, < L. *centinodia* (sc. *herba*, a plant), < *centum*, a hundred, + *nodus*, knot.] Knot-grass.

centiped, centipede (sen'ti-ped, -pēd), *n.* [< L. *centipeda* or *centupeda*, a worm (also called *millepeda* or *multipeda*), < *centum*, a hundred, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] The popular name of an articulated arthropod animal of the class *Myriapoda* and order *Chilopoda*: so called from having many legs (indefinitely called a hundred), there being a pair to each segment or somite of the body. Species of the temperate countries are mostly small and quite harmless, but in tropical regions some of the centipeds attain great size and are very poisonous, as those of the genus *Scolopendra*, which are sometimes nearly a foot long. See also cuts under *basilar* and *cephalic*.

Centiped (*Scolopendra bourbonica*).

centipedal (sen'ti-ped-ạl), *a.* [< *centiped* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the centipeds.

centnar (sent'när), *n.* [Pol., = G. *centner*, etc., < L. *centenarius*: see *centner*.] The Polish centner, equal to 89.4 pounds avoirdupois.

centner (sent'nėr), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *centner* = D. *centenaar* = Pol. *centnar*, < L. *centenarius*: see *centenary*.] **1.** In *metal.* and *assaying*, a weight divisible first into a hundred parts and then into smaller parts. Metallurgists use a weight divided into a hundred equal parts, each being equal to one pound, calling the whole a *centner*; the pound is divided into thirty-two parts or half-ounces, the half-ounce into two quarters, and each of these into two drams. But the assayers use different weights; with them a centner is one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned. **2.** A common name in many European countries for a hundredweight. It is now fixed at 50 kilos or 110.23 pounds avoirdupois throughout Germany, Austria, Sweden (after Jan. 1, 1889), Denmark, and Switzerland. The centner was generally 100 local pounds; but this was not always the case. Thus, the Cassel light centner was 108 light pounds, or 111.1 pounds avoirdupois; the old Prussian centner was usually 110 pounds, or 113.3 pounds avoirdupois; the Hamburg centner was 112 pounds, or 119.6 pounds avoirdupois; and the Bremen centner was 116 pounds, or 127.2 pounds avoirdupois. See *centenaar*, *cantar*, and *quintal*. The British cental has also been called *centner*. See *cental*.

> The Liverpool corn measure of 100 lb., called a *centner*, he proposes as the unit of measure.
> *Standard* (London), March 30, 1881.

cento (sen'tō), *n.* [= F. *centon* = Sp. *centon* = Pg. *centões* = It. *centone*, < L. *cento(n-)*, patchwork, a cento, prob. for **centro(n-)*, < Gr. *κέντρων*, patchwork, a cento, < *κέντρον*, a pin, point, etc.: see *center*^{1}.] **1**†. A patchwork.

> His apparel is a *cento*, or the ruins of ten fashions.
> *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, ii. 2.

> It is a mere *cento* of blunders.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 190.

Hence—**2.** In *music* and *literature*, a composition made up of selections from the works of various authors or composers; a pasticcio; a medley.

> I have laboriously collected this *Cento* out of divers writers. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 20.

> It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a *cento*. *Camden*, Remains.

> A *cento* primarily signifies a cloak made of patches. In poetry it denotes a work wholly composed of verses or passages promiscuously taken from other authors, only disposed in a new form or order, so as to compose a new work and a new meaning. Ausonius has laid down the rules to be observed in composing *centos*. The pieces may be taken either from the same poet, or from several, and the verses may be either taken entire, or divided into two, one half to be connected with another half taken elsewhere, but two verses are never to be taken together.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 392.

centoculated (sen-tok'ụ-lā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *centoculus*, having a hundred eyes (< L. *centum*, a hundred, + *oculus*, eye), + *-ate*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a hundred eyes.

centoist (sen'tọ-ist), *n.* [< *cento* + *-ist*.] One who compiles centos; a compiler. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

centon†, *n.* [F.: see *cento*.] A patched coat. *Coles*, 1717.

centone (It. pron. chen-tō'ne), *n.* [It., < L. *cento(n-)*, a cento: see *cento*.] A musical cento.

centonism (sen'tọ-nizm), *n.* [< L. *cento(n-)*, cento, + *-ism*.] The practice of constructing centos, or making compilations from various authors. *Hallam.* [Rare.]

centonizing (sen'tọ-nī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **centonize*, < ML. *centonizare*, < L. *cento(n-)*: see *cento*.] The practice of compiling; specifically, in *music*, the practice of adapting songs to music already known. [Rare.]

centra, *n.* Plural of *centrum*.

centrad (sen'trad), *adv.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *-ad*^{3}.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, to or toward the center; from the periphery or surface to the center or an interior part.

centradiaphanes (sen″tra̤-dī-af'a̤-nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ἀ-* priv., + *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] In *pathol.*, cataract caused by opacity of the central portion of the crystalline lens of the eye.

central (sen'tral), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *central* = It. *centrale*, < L. *centralis*, < *centrum*: see *cen-*

ter^1.] 1. Pertaining to or constituting the center: as, the *central* point of a circle; a *central* country of Europe.

> Palmyra, *central* in the desert, . . . fell.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, viii.

2. Nuclear in constitution or principle; constituting that from which other related things proceed, or upon which they depend: as, the *central* facts of history; a *central* idea.

> The ducal palace of Venice contains the three elements in exactly equal proportions—the Roman, Lombard, and Arab. It is the *central* building of the world.
> *Ruskin*, Stones of Venice, I. 17.

> The Roman dominion is the *central* fact in the history of the world. . . . Rome is the lake in which all the streams of older history lose themselves, and out of which all the streams of later history flow.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 312.

3. Passing through or near the center or middle; median: as, a *central* line; the New York *Central* Railroad.—**Central artery and vein of retina**, the artery and vein passing in the optic nerve to the middle of the optic papilla, where they subdivide.—**Central canal.** See *canal*^{1}.—**Central capsule.** See *capsule.*—**Central eclipse**, an annular or total eclipse. (See *annular.*) It is so named because the centers of the sun and moon appear to coincide.—**Central ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid.*—**Central force**, in *mech.*, a force of attraction or repulsion.—**Central ligament**, the filum terminale of the spinal cord.—**Central lobe of the brain**, the island of Reil; that part of the superficies of the cerebral hemisphere which lies deeply within the beginning of the fissure of Sylvius. It is triangular in shape, and consists of 5 or 6 straight gyri.—**Central projection**, a representation in perspective.

centrale (sen-trā'lō), *n.*; pl. *centralia* (-li-ạ̈). [NL., neut. of L. *centralis*, central: see *central.*] A bone situated in the middle of the typical carpus and tarsus of the higher *Vertebrata*, between the proximal and distal rows of carpal and tarsal bones. It is often wanting. See cuts under *carpus* and *tarsus*.

centralisation, centralise, etc. See *centralization*, etc.

centralism (sen'trạl-izm), *n.* [< *central* + *-ism.*] Centralizing tendency or tendencies; the principle of centralization, especially in regard to political and governmental influence and control.

> It is the true mission of Democracy to resist *centralism* and the absorption of unconstitutional powers by the President and Congress. *J. Buchanan*, in Curtis, II. 23.

centralist (sen'trạl-ist), *n.* [< *central* + *-ist*; = Sp. *centralista.*] One who favors or promotes political centralization, or the control of all the functions of government by a central authority.

centrality (sen-tral'ị-ti), *n.* [< *central* + *-ity.*] The quality of being central.

centralization (sen″trạl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *centralize* + *-ation*; = F. *centralisation* = Sp. *centralizacion* = Pg. *centralização* = It. *centralizzazione.*] 1. The act of centralizing or bringing to one center: as, the *centralization* of commerce in a city; the *centralization* of control, as in stock companies.

> The *centralisation* of labour in cities has assisted the birth of the trade-union and the co-operative society, which are among the best agencies for diffusing wealth.
> *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 404.

> While his [Charlemagne's] policy of *centralization* was abandoned as impossible, the civilizing influences of his rule and his example were never forgotten.
> *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 97.

Specifically—2. In *politics*, the concentration of administrative power in the central government at the expense of local self-government.

> The Constitution raises a powerful barrier against the tide of *centralization* which threatens to ingulf our liberties. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 137.

Also spelled *centralisation*.

centralize (sen'trạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centralized*, ppr. *centralizing*. [< *central* + *-ize*; = F. *centraliser* = Sp. Pg. *centralizar* = It. *centralizzare.*] To draw to a central point; bring to a center; render central; concentrate in some particular part as an actual or a conventional center: generally applied to the process of transferring local administration to the central government. Also spelled *centralise*.

> The first task of a modern despot is to *centralise* to the highest point, to bring every department of thought and action under a system of police regulation, and, above all, to impose his shackling tyranny upon the human mind.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 475.

centralized (sen'tral-īzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *centralize*, *v.*] Centered in one point or on the authority of one person, party, etc.; vested in a central authority. Also spelled *centralised*.

> Spain is not, and never has been, one of those *centralised* countries in which the capture of the capital implies the subjugation of the nation. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

> Bad as the old poor-law was in many of its aspects, it gave a far greater freedom to those who had to work its provisions than the present *centralized* system allows.
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 260.

centralizer (sen'trạl-ī-zėr), *n.* One who centralizes or is in favor of administrative centralization. Also spelled *centraliser*.

> If Calhoun had become President he would in all probability have been as strong a *centralizer* as Jefferson.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 360.

centrally (sen'trạl-i), *adv.* In a central manner or position; with regard to the center; along a central line: as, to be *centrally* situated; to flow *centrally*, as a river through a region of country.

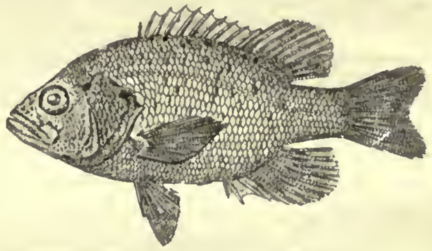
centralness (sen'trạl-nes), *n.* [< *central* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being central; centrality.

Centranthus (sen-tran'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέντρον, a spur (see *center*^{1}), + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of plants, natural order *Valerianaceæ*, distinguished from the true valerian by having a spur to the corolla and a single stamen. The species are perennial smooth herbs, with white or red flowers. *C. ruber* (spur valerian) is a sweet-scented plant from southern Europe, often cultivated for ornament.

centrarchid (sen-trär'kid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Centrarchidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Centrarchidæ*.

Centrarchidæ (sen-trär'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centrarchus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Centrarchus*, containing the forms known as *sunfish*, *rock-bass*, and *black-bass*, all of which are inhabitants of the United States. The *Chænobryttus gulosus* is abundant in the southern streams, where it is known as the *warmouth*. They are all fresh-water fishes, with compressed oval body, continuous lateral line concurrent with the back, head of moderate size with nostrils normally double and scaly cheeks and gill-covers, the operculum ending in a colored lobe or point, a long dorsal fin usually with 10 spines and 10 rays, and the anal fin opposite the soft part of the dorsal. There are 10 genera and nearly 50 species.



Warmouth (*Chænobryttus gulosus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

Centrarchinæ (sen-trär-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centrarchus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of centrarchoid fishes, including those of a compressed ovate form, and with the dorsal and anal fins nearly equally developed and obliquely opposite each other. It embraces only the genera *Centrarchus* and *Pomoxys*, of which the former is a southern United States type and the latter common to the southern and western United States.

centrarchine (sen-trär'kin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the *Centrarchinæ* or *Centrarchidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Centrarchinæ*.

centrarchoid (sen-trär'koid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Centrarchidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish belonging to or resembling the *Centrarchidæ*.

Centrarchus (sen-trär'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέντρον, spine, + ἀρχός, rectum (anus).] A genus of percoideous fishes, typical of the family *Centrarchidæ*, having many spines in the anal fin, whence the name.

centration† (sen-trā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **centratio*(*n-*), < *centrum*, center: see *center*^{1}.] Tendency toward the center. *Dr. H. More.*

centraxonial (sen-trak-sō'ni-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. κέντρον, center, + ἄξων, axis, + *-ial.*] Having a median axial line; having the center of the body definable by a line: the correlative of *monaxonial* and *stauraxonial*. *Encyc. Brit.*

centre^1, *n.* and *v.* See *center*^{1}.

centre^2, *n.* See *center*^{2}.

centreity† (sen-trē'ị-ti), *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *-e-ity.*] The state of being a center, as of attraction or action, or of being situated in a center; centrality.

> In everything compost,
> Each part of th' essence its *centreity*
> Keeps to itself; it shrinks not to a nullity.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 20.

centric (sen'trik), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *centrico*, < NL. *centricus*, < Gr. κεντρικός, of or from the center, < κέντρον, center: see *center*^{1}, and cf. *central.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Central; basic; fundamental. [Rare.]

> Some that have deeper digg'd Love's mine than I,
> Say, where his *centric* happiness doth lie.
> *Donne*, Love's Alchemy.

2. Originating at or connected with a central point: as, a *centric* nervous disease (that is, one depending on a brain-lesion, for example, as contrasted with a peripheral disease affecting the nerves in their course).

II.† *n.* A circle the center of which is the same as that of the earth.

> The sphere
> With *centric* and eccentric scribbled o'er.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 83.

centrical (sen'tri-kạl), *a.* Same as *centric*.

> The popular fervour of the drama had now a *centrical* attraction; a place of social resort, with a facility of admission, was now opened.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 171.

centrically (sen'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a centric position; centrally. [Rare.]

> The city of Herat is . . . very *centrically* situated, great lines of communication radiating from it in all directions.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 713.

centricalness (sen'tri-kạl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being situated in a central position.

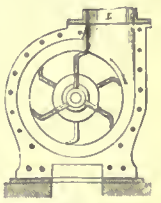
centricipital (sen-tri-sip'i-tạl), *a.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *caput* (in comp. *-cipit*), head, + *-al.*] Situated in the middle part, region, or segment of the head, between the sincipital and occipital portions; of or pertaining to the centriciput; parietal, as a cranial segment.

> His [Carus's] three principal cranial vertebræ correspond to the three cerebral masses, and are the occipital, *centricipital*, and sincipital.
> *S. Kneeland, Jr.*, Amer. Cyc., XIII. 424.

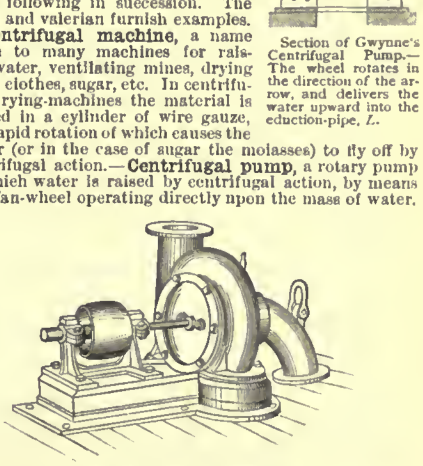
centriciput (sen-tris'i-put), *n.* [For *centricaput*, < L. *centrum*, center, + *caput*, head.] In *anat.*, the mid-head, between the sinciput and the occiput, or fore-head and hind-head; a part of the head, or segment of the skull, corresponding to the mesencephalon, and constituting the second cranial segment counting from behind forward. See *centricipital*.

centricity (sen-tris'ị-ti), *n.* [< *centric* + *-ity.*] The state of being centric; centricalness.

centrifugal (sen-trif'ụ̄-gạl), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. F. *centrifuge* = Sp. *centrífugo* = Pg. It. *centrifugo*; < NL. *centrifugus*, < L. *centrum*, the center, + *fugere*, flee: see *fugacious*, *fugue*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Flying off or proceeding from a center; radiating or sent outward from a focus or central point: opposed to *centripetal*: as, *centrifugal* force or energy; *centrifugal* rays or spokes.—2. Operating by radial action; producing effects by centrifugal force: as, a *centrifugal* filter, pump, or machine. (See phrases below.)—3. In *psychol.*, moving from the brain to the periphery.—**Centrifugal drier, centrifugal drill.** See the nouns.—**Centrifugal filter**, a filter having a hollow, perforated, rotary cylinder, in which a saturated substance can be placed. When the cylinder is revolved rapidly, the fluid contained in the substance to be filtered is forced by centrifugal action through the perforations.—**Centrifugal force.** See *force*.—**Centrifugal gun**, a kind of machine-cannon having a chambered disk revolving very rapidly, from which balls are discharged by centrifugal force. [Not in use.]—**Centrifugal inflorescence**, a form of inflorescence, otherwise called *definite* or *determinate*, in which the central axis is terminated by a flower-bud, which is the first to open, the lower or outer ones following in succession. The elder and valerian furnish examples.—**Centrifugal machine**, a name given to many machines for raising water, ventilating mines, drying yarn, clothes, sugar, etc. In centrifugal drying-machines the material is placed in a cylinder of wire gauze, the rapid rotation of which causes the water (or in the case of sugar the molasses) to fly off by centrifugal action.—**Centrifugal pump**, a rotary pump in which water is raised by centrifugal action, by means of a fan-wheel operating directly upon the mass of water. There are numerous devices for the application of this principle.—**Centrifugal radicle**, in *bot.*, an embryonic radicle turned away from the center of the seed.—**Centrifugal sugar**, a trade-name for sugar prepared in a centrifugal machine.



Section of Gwynne's Centrifugal Pump.—The wheel rotates in the direction of the arrow, and delivers the water upward into the eduction-pipe, *L*.



Centrifugal Pump, exterior view.

II. *n.* 1. *pl.* Sugars made in a centrifugal machine.

Centrifugals [ranged in price] from 4⅝ for "seconds" to 6¼ cents. *The Century*, XXXV. 119.

2. A drum in a centrifugal machine.

Next the "masse cuite" falls into the "*centrifugals*," which are small drums holding about 120 pounds of sugar. *The Century*, XXXV. 114.

centrifugally (sen-trif'ū-gal-i), *adv.* In a centrifugal manner; from the center outward.

At some perihelion of the planet . . . the tidal swell would be lifted bodily from connection with the central mass and move *centrifugally* to such distance that a state of equilibrium would be reached. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 213.

centrifugence (sen-trif'ū-jens), *n.* [< *centrifug(al)* + *-ence*. The strict form would be **centrifugience*.] A tendency to fly off from the center; centrifugal force or tendency.

centrimanent (sen-trim'a-nent), *a.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *manen(t-)s*, ppr. of *manere*, remain.] Remaining in the center, especially in the brain.

Centrina (sen-trī'na), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of sharks, taken as the type of a family *Centrinidæ*.

centring¹, *n.* See *centering*¹.

centring², *n.* See *centering*².

Centrinidæ (sen-trin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centrina* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, typified by the genus *Centrina*: same as *Spinacidæ*. *Lowe*, 1843.

centripetal (sen-trip'e-tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *centripète* = Sp. *centrípeto* = Pg. It. *centripeto*; < NL. *centripetus*, < L. *centrum*, center, + *petere*, seek, move toward.] 1. Tending or moving toward the center: opposed to *centrifugal*.— 2. Progressing by changes from the exterior of an object to its center: as, the *centripetal* calcification of a bone. *Owen*.— **Centripetal force.** See *force*.— **Centripetal inflorescence,** a form of inflorescence, otherwise called *acropetal*, in which the lower or outer flowers are the first to open, as in spikes, racemes, umbels, the heads of composites, etc.— **Centripetal press,** a device for applying pressure in an inward direction in radial lines.— **Centripetal pump,** a rotary pump in which revolving blades collect the water and draw it to the axis, where it enters the discharge-tube.— **Centripetal radicle,** in *bot.*, an embryonic radicle turned toward the center of the seed.— **Centripetal railway,** a railway having a single bearing-rail to support the car, with side rails and wheels to steady it.

centripetalism (sen-trip'e-tal-izm), *n.* [< *centripetal* + *-ism*.] Tendency toward a center; centripetal motion or tendency.

The plague of *centripetalism* is a curse which has come to us [New Zealand] across the seas from older countries. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 409.

centripetally (sen-trip'e-tal-i), *adv.* In a centripetal manner; with tendency toward a center; by centripetal force.

Cartilaginous process ascending from the cartilaginous margin of the disc *centripetally* in the outer surface of the jelly-like disc. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XII. 562.

centripetence, centripetency (sen-trip'e-tens, -ten-si), *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *peten(t-)s*, pp. of *petere*, seek, + *-ence*, *-ency*. See *centripetal*.] Tendency toward a center; centripetal force or tendency.

The *centripetence* augments the centrifugence. We balance one man with his opposite, and the health of the state depends on the see-saw. *Emerson*, Uses of Great Men.

centriscid (sen-tris'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Centriscidæ*.

Centriscidæ (sen-tris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centriscus* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Centriscus*, having a short ovate body with bony plates in front and on the back, the mouth drawn out into a long tubular snout, a small spinous dorsal fin, and the ventrals near the middle of the abdomen with a spine and 7 rays each. These fishes are variously known as *sea-snipe*, *snipe-fishes*, and *woodcock-fishes*, in consequence of the length of the beak. The body is compressed, and covered with small rough scales; there is no lateral line; bony strips are found on the side of the back, sometimes confluent into a shield, and other bony strips occur on the margin of the thorax and abdomen. There are no teeth. The gill-openings are wide, and the branchiostegals are 4 in number. Of the two dorsal fins, the first bears 4 to 7 spines, the second of which is very long and strong, and the soft dorsal is of moderate size, like the anal; the pectorals are short; the caudal is emarginate, and its middle rays are not produced. The family is also and more properly called *Macrorhamphosidæ*.
2. A family extended to include not only the true *Centriscidæ*, but also the *Amphisilidæ*.

centrisciform (sen-tris'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *centrisciformis*, < *Centriscus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like a fish of the genus *Centriscus*; of or pertaining to the *Centrisciformes*.

Centrisciformes (sen-tris-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *centrisciformis*: see *centrisciform*.] In Günther's system of classification, the thirteenth division of *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by two dorsal fins with short spines, the soft anal of moderate extent, and the ventrals truly abdominal and imperfectly developed.

Centriscus (sen-tris'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεντρίσκος*, a kind of fish, dim. of *κέντρον*, a spine, spur: see *center*¹.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Centriscidæ*. *C. scolopax* is the trumpet-fish, bellows-fish, snipe-fish, or sea-snipe of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, now called *Macrorhamphosus scolopax*.

Centrist (sen'trist), *n.* [< *center*¹ + *-ist*.] In the German Reichstag or Imperial Parliament, one of the members of the so-called Center or Ultramontane party.

centro-. In modern scientific compound words, the combining form of Latin *centrum* or Greek *κέντρον*, center, also spine.

centro-acinal (sen-trō-as'i-nal), *a.* In *anat.*, in the center of an acinus: applied specifically to certain spindle-shaped shells found in the middle of the acini of the pancreas and in some other glands.

centro-acinar (sen-trō-as'i-när), *a.* Same as *centro-acinal*.

centrobaric (sen-trō-bar'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, the center, + *βάρος*, weight.] Relating to the center of gravity, or to the method of finding it. — **Centrobaric body,** a body which attracts as if its whole mass were concentrated in a point, its center of gravity.

If the action of terrestrial or other gravity on a rigid body is reducible to a single force in a line passing always through one point fixed relatively to the body, whatever be its position relatively to the earth or other attracting mass, that point is called its center of gravity, and the body is called a *centrobaric body*. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 534.

Centrobaric method, a method of measuring the extent of a surface or the contents of a solid by means of certain relations subsisting between the center of inertia (or gravity) of a line and surfaces generated by it, and between the center of inertia of a plane surface and solids generated by it.

centrobarical†, *a.* [Formerly also *centrobarycal* (E. Phillips, 1706); as *centrobaric* + *-al*.] An obsolete form of *centrobaric*.

Centrocercus (sen-trō-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *κέντρον*, point, center, + *κέρκος*, tail.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the *Tetraonidæ* or grouse family, the typical and only species of which is the great sage-cock or cock-of-the-plains of western America, *C. urophasianus*. The genus is so named from the stiff, narrowly acuminate tail-feathers, which are 20 in number and equal or exceed the length of the wing. The neck is susceptible of enormous inflation by means of air-sacs beneath the skin, which when distended is extensively naked, and forms an irregular bulging mass surmounted by a fringe of filamentous feathers, several inches long, springing from a mass of erect white feathers, and covered below with a solid set of sharp, white, horny feathers like fish-scales. The tarsus is feathered to the toes, and the gizzard is only slightly muscular.

Sage-cock, or Cock-of-the-plains (*Centrocercus urophasianus*).

centrodorsal (sen-trō-dôr'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *dorsum*, back, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Central and dorsal or aboral: applied to the central ossicle of the stem of crinoids, as members of the genus *Comatula*.

The centre of the skeleton is constituted by a large *centro-dorsal* ossicle. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 500.

II. *n.* In crinoids, a centrodorsal ossicle which unites the skeleton of the stalk with the body.

centrodorsally (sen-trō-dôr'sal-i), *adv.* In a centrodorsal position or relation.

Centrogonida (sen-trō-gon'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *γόνος*, generation, + *-ida*.] An order of degraded suctorial crustaceans, represented by such genera as *Sacculina* and *Peltogaster*. Also called *Suctoria* and *Rhizocephala*.

centroid (sen'troid), *n.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *math.*, the center of mass. See *center*¹.

centrolecithal (sen-trō-les'i-thal), *a.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *λέκιθος*, yolk of an egg, + *-al*.] In *embryol.*, having the food-yolk (deutoplasm) central in position, surrounded by peripheral protoplasm.

The food yolk may . . . have a central position. In such *centrolecithal* eggs the segmentation is confined to the periphery. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 112.

Centrolepis (sen-trō-lē'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, point, + *λεπίς*, scale.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of monocotyledonous plants belonging to and the type of the natural order *Centrolepideæ*. They are small tufted plants, mostly annuals, with linear-filiform radical leaves. Seventeen species are known, natives of Australia.
2. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Egerton*, 1843.

centrolinead (sen-trō-lin'ē-ad), *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *linea*, line, + *-ad*³.] An instrument for drawing lines converging toward a point, though the point be inaccessible.

centrolineal (sen-trō-lin'ē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *linea*, line, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Converging to a center.

II. *n.* Same as *centrolinead*.

Centrolophinæ (sen″trō-lō-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centrolophus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Stromateidæ*, typified by the genus *Centrolophus*. They have complex elongated gill-rakers extending backward from the epibranchials of the last branchial arch, 11 abdominal and 14 caudal vertebræ, protractile premaxillaries, and normally developed ventral fins persistent through life.

centrolophine (sen-trol'ō-fin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Centrolophinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Centrolophinæ*.

Centrolophus (sen-trol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Centrolophinæ*, including the blackfish of England, *Centrolophus pompilus*, or *C. morio*. This fish is chiefly of a black color; the vent is advanced in position, the ventral fin is small, and the anal is half as long as the dorsal.

centronel†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *centinel*, for *sentinel*.

Centroniæ† (sen-trō'ni-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, a point, spine.] A large group of animals, the radiates, zoöphytes, or cœlenterates: an inexact synonym of *Radiata*.

Centronotidæ (sen-trō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centronotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Centronotus*: same as *Murænoididæ*.

Centronotus (sen-trō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *νῶτος*, back.] A genus of fishes with the entire dorsal fin composed of spines, typical of the family *Centronotidæ*.

Centrophanes (sen-trof'a-nēz), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *κέντρον*, a goad, sting, spur, + *-φανής*, evident, < *φαίνειν*, appear.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*, inhabiting northerly parts of both hemispheres: so called from the long, straight, spur-like hind claw. The Lapland longspur, *C. lapponicus*, common to Europe, Asia, and America, is the type-species. Others are *C. ornatus*, the chestnut-collared lark-bunting, and *C. pictus*, the painted lark-bunting, both of North America.

Lapland Longspur (*Centrophanes lapponicus*).

centropipedon (sen-trō-pip'e-don), *n.*; pl. *centropipeda* (-dä). [NL., prop. **centrepipedon*, < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ἐπίπεδος*, level, plane, superficial, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πέδον*, ground. Cf. *parallelopipedon*.] In *morphology*, a complicated form, in which the poles of at least the dorsoventral axis are unlike, and in which the body is thus defined not with reference to a line, but to a median plane. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 844.

centropipedonal (sen″trō-pi-ped'ō-nal), *a.* [< *centropipedon* + *-al*.] Having the morphological form of a centropipedon.

Centropodinæ (sen″trō-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centropus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of picarian birds, of the family *Cuculidæ*; the coucals or spurred cuckoos: so called from the long, straight hind claw. They include many species of Africa, Asia, and the East Indies, some of them also known as *pheasant-cuckoos*. Also *Centropinæ*.

centropomid (sen-trọ̄-pō'mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Centropomidæ.*

Centropomidæ (sen-trọ̄-pom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centropomus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Centropomus,* peculiar to the tropical and subtropical waters of America. They have an elongate body with distinct lateral line continued on to the caudal fin, small ctenoid scales, separate dorsal fins, of which the first has 7 or 8 spines, the third being the longest, short anal fin with 3 spines, and forked caudal.

centropomoid (sen-trọ̄-pō'moid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Centropomidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the family *Centropomidæ.*

Centropomus (sen-trọ̄-pō'mus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède), < Gr. *κέντρον,* spine, + *πῶμα,* lid, cover, i. e., operculum.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Centropomidæ,* having a long preopercular spine, whence the name. It includes a number of species of moderate size found in the tropical American seas, known as snooks and robalos, and esteemed for food.

Robalo (*Centropomus undecimalis*).

Centropristis (sen-trọ̄-pris'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον,* a spine, sting, + *πρίστις,* a large fish, supposed to be (as in early NL.) the sawfish.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Serranidæ,* containing the sea-basses, such as *C. furvus, C. atrarius,* and *C. philadelphicus.*

Centropus (sen'trọ̄-pus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κέντρον,* a spur, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A genus of birds, typical of the subfamily *Centropodinæ:* in a restricted sense, covering only the African coucals, like *C. senegalensis;* in other usages, more or less nearly the same as the subfamily *Centropodinæ.*

centrostigma (sen-trọ̄-stig'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *centrostigmata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον,* center, + *στῖγμα,* a point, spot.] In *morphology,* a form or body of which all the axes radiate from a central point; a protaxonial organism which is defined by its central point.

centrostigmatic (sen″trọ̄-stig-mat'ik), *a.* [As *centrostigma*(*t*-) + *-ic.*] Consisting of a centrostigma; definable as to figure by a center: said of protaxonial figures only.

centrosurface (sen-trọ̄-sėr'fạ̄s), *n.* [< L. *centrum,* center, + *surface.*] In *geom.,* the locus of centers of principal curvature of a surface.

centrotriæne (sen″trọ̄-trī-ē'nẹ̄), *n.* [< Gr. *κέντρον,* spine, + *τρίαινα,* a three-pronged fish-spear, a trident: see *triæne.*] A kind of sponge-spicule having the form of a cladose rhabdus or triæne, whose cladome arises from the middle of the rhabdome. *W. J. Sollas.*

> The shaft may also become trifid at both ends, amphitriæne, and the resulting rays all bifurcate, or the cladome may arise from the centre of the rhabdome, *centrotriæne.*
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XXII. 417.

centrotylote (sen-trot'i-lōt), *a.* [< Gr. *κέντρον,* spine, + *τυλωτός,* knobbed, < *τυλοῦν,* make knobby, < *τύλος,* a knot, knob.] Swollen in the middle: a term applied by Sollas to a form of sponge-spicule which is an oxyaster of two rays produced from a central swelling: as, "a *centrotylote* microxea," *Encyc. Brit.,* XXII. 417.

centrum (sen'trum), *n.*; pl. *centra* (-trä). [L., < Gr. *κέντρον,* center: see *center*^{1}.] **1.** A center. Specifically—**2.** [NL.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The body of a vertebra; the solid piece to which the arches and some other parts are or may be attached. Morphologically, however, the centrum is not exactly what is ordinarily called the body of a vertebra; for the latter usually includes the bases of the neural arches, from which the centrum proper is separated for a period by the neurocentral suture. See cuts under *cervical, dorsal,* and *endoskeleton.* (*b*) The basis or fundamental portion of one of the cranial segments, regarded as analogous to vertebræ. Thus, the basioccipital is the centrum of the occipital segment of the skull.—**Centrum ovale,** the large white central mass displayed by removing the upper portions of the cerebral hemispheres at the level of the corpus callosum. Also called *centrum ovale majus* and *centrum ovale of Vieussens.*—**Centrum ovale minus,** the white central mass of the cerebral hemispheres as displayed by a transverse cut at any level. Also called *centrum ovale of Vicq-d'Azyr.*

centry^{1}†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *center*^{2}.

centry^{2}†, *n.* A contracted form of *cemetery.*

centry^{3}†, *n.* A former spelling of *sentry.*

> The *centry's* box. *Gay,* Trivia, ii. 298.

centum (sen'tum), *n.* [L., = E. *hundred:* see *cent, hundred.*] A hundred: used in the phrase *per centum,* by the hundred.

centumpondium (sen-tum-pon'di-um), *n.*; pl. *centumpondia* (-ạ̈). [L., < *centum,* a hundred, + *pondus,* weight.] The ancient Roman hundredweight, equal to 72 pounds avoirdupois.

centumvir (sen-tum'vėr), *n.*; pl. *centumvirs, centumviri* (-vėrz, -vi-rī). [L. *centumviri,* prop. separately *centum viri,* < *centum* (= AS. *hund,* E. *hund-red,* q. v.) + *viri,* pl. of *vir* = AS. *wer,* a man.] In ancient Rome, one of a body of 105 (called in round numbers 100) judges, 3 from each of the 35 tribes, appointed to decide common causes among the people. The office of the centumvirs was annual, the presidency of the tribunal belonging to the pretor. The court sat in the Julian basilica, in four sections, each presided over by a decemvir or an ex-questor. Under the empire their number was increased to 180, or perhaps more.

centumviral (sen-tum'vi-rạl), *a.* [< L. *centumviralis,* < *centumviri:* see *centumvir.*] Pertaining to the centumvirs.

centumvirate (sen-tum'vi-rāt), *n.* [< L. *centumviri* + *-ate*^{3}.] **1.** The office or dignity of a centumvir.—**2.** Any body of a hundred men.

> Finding food and raiment all that term for a *centumvirate* of the profession. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, ii. 198.

centumviri, *n.* Latin plural of *centumvir.*

centuple (sen'tụ̄-pl), *a.* [< F. *centuple* = Sp. *céntuplo* = Pg. It. *centuplo,* < L. *centuplus,* hundred-fold, < *centum,* a hundred, + *-plus* (= Gr. *-πλόος*), a multiplicative suffix, related to *plus,* more, and ult. to E. *full.*] A hundred-fold greater; multiplied by a hundred.

> I wish his strength were *centuple.*
> *Massinger,* Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

centuple (sen'tụ̄-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centupled,* ppr. *centupling.* [< *centuple, a.*] To make a hundred times more; multiply by a hundred.

centuplicate (sen-tū'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centuplicated,* ppr. *centuplicating.* [< L. *centuplicatus,* pp. of *centuplicare,* increase a hundred-fold, < *centuplex* (*centuplic-*), a hundred-fold, < *centum,* a hundred, + *plicare,* fold.] To multiply a hundred times; centuple.

> I performed the civilities you enjoined me to your friends, who return you the like *centuplicated.*
> *Howell,* Letters, iv. 2.

centuply† (sen'tụ̄-plī), *v. t.* [< L. *centuplicare:* see *centuplicate.*] To centuple.

> Though my wants
> Were *centuplied* upon myself, I could be patient.
> *Fletcher,* Spanish Curate, i. 2.

centuria (sen-tū'ri-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *centuriæ* (-ē). [L.: see *century*^{1}.] An ancient Roman measure of land, said to have been originally 100 times the quantity Romulus distributed to each citizen, and equal to 200 jugera: but it seems to have varied from 50 to 400 jugera. See *jugerum.*

centurial (sen-tū'ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *centurialis,* < *centuria,* a century: see *century*^{1}.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a century or centuries; existing for a century or centuries of years.

> Quadrangles mossy with *centurial* associations.
> *Lowell,* Fireside Travels, p. 70.

2. Consisting of or regulated by centuries; arranged by or divided into hundreds, or hundreds of years: as, a *centurial* organization of troops; a *centurial* history.

> The *centurial* plan, which prevailed from Flaccus to Mosheim, is an improvement [on the purely chronological or annalistic method of writing history].
> *Schaff,* Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 4.

3. Occurring once in a century or a hundred years; centennial: as, a *centurial* sermon. [Rare.]—**4.** Completing a century.

> Every year of which the number is divisible by four without a remainder is a leap-year, excepting the *centurial* years, which are only leap-years when divisible by four after omitting the two ciphers. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 667.

Centurial stones, boundary-stones; stones marking the limits of an old Roman century or allotment of land. See *century*^{1}, 2 (*c*).

centuriate† (sen-tū'ri-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *centuriatus,* pp. of *centuriare,* divide into hundreds, < *centuria,* a hundred: see *century*^{1}.] To divide into centuries or hundreds.

centuriate† (sen-tū'ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *centuriatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Divided into or consisting of centuries or hundreds: as, *centuriate* assemblies. *Holland.*

centuriation (sen-tū-ri-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *centuriatio*(*n*-), < *centuriare,* divide into centuries: see *centuriate, v.*] The custom of dividing land into centuries. See *century*^{1}, 2 (*c*).

> It is obvious that formal *centuriation* in straight lines and rectangular divisions, by the Agrimensores, produced something entirely different from the open field system as we have found it in England.
> *Seebohm,* Eng. Vil. Community, p. 277.

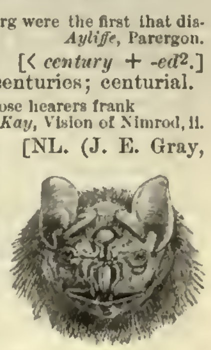
centuriator (sen-tū'ri-ā-tọr), *n.* [NL. (> F. *centuriateur* = Pg. *centuriador*), < L. *centuriare,* divide into hundreds: see *centuriate, v.*] One of the writers of the Protestant ecclesiastical history known as the Centuries of Magdeburg. Also *centurist.*

> The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

centuried (sen'tụ̄-rid), *a.* [< *century* + *-ed*^{2}.] Lasting for a century or centuries; centurial.

> His *centuried* silence to those hearers frank
> With joy he broke. *C. De Kay,* Vision of Nimrod, ii.

Centurio (sen-tū'ri-ō), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842): see *centurion.*] A genus of American phyllostomine bats, notable in its family for the absence of a distinct nose-leaf, but having various extraordinary excrescences upon the face, which produce a most grotesque physiognomy. *C. senex* is the type.



Centurio senex.

centurion (sen-tū'ri-ọn), *n.* [< ME. *centurion* = F. *centurion* = Sp. *centurion* = Pg. *centurião* = It. *centurione,* < L. *centurio*(*n*-), < *centuria,* a company of a hundred: see *century*^{1}.] In *Rom. antiq.,* a military officer who commanded a century or company of infantry. The centurion was appointed by the commander-in-chief, and corresponded to the captain in modern military service.

centurist (sen'tụ̄-rist), *n.* [< *century*^{1} + *-ist.*] Same as *centuriator.*

Centurus (sen-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), prop. *Centrurus,* < Gr. *κέντρον,* a spine, + *οὐρά,* tail.] A genus of banded woodpeckers of the warmer parts of America, of which the red-bellied woodpecker, *C. carolinus,* is the type: so called from the acute tail-feathers. They are also known as *zebra-woodpeckers,* from the transversely striped plumage.

Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*).

century^{1} (sen'tụ̄-ri), *n.*; pl. *centuries* (-riz). [< F. *centurie* = Sp. Pg. It. *centuria,* < L. *centuria,* an assemblage or division consisting of a hundred units, as a company of a hundred soldiers, a division of the people, etc. (not in the sense of 'a hundred years,' for which *sæculum* was used: see *secular*), < *centum* = E. *hundred.*] **1.** In a general sense, a hundred; anything consisting of a hundred in number.

> And when
> With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave,
> And on it said a *century* of prayers,
> Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh.
> *Shak.,* Cymbeline, iv. 2.

> How many of the *century* of graduates sent forth from our famous University every year . . . are able to read with moderate relish and understanding one of the Tusculan Disputations?
> *Dr. J. Brown,* Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 44.

Specifically—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A division of the people (originally so called, probably, with reference to the approximate number of its members, though there was no fixed limit), instituted by Servius Tullius, formed with reference to taxation and to the election of magistrates and enactment of laws. All the citizens were divided into classes according to their wealth, and each of the classes was divided into from 10 to 40 senior and junior centuries, according to age, in all 193 or 194. Each century had one vote in the comitia centuriata, the wealthier classes voting first and generally controlling the others. (*b*) A subdivision of the legion, corresponding to a modern military company of infantry, and consisting nominally of a hundred men. Prior to the rule of Marius the century was half of a maniple, and contained normally 100 men, each century having in addition 20 light-armed troops. After the military reform of Marius the old distinctions of arms in the legion were abolished; the century was still the half of the maniple, but its normal quota of men was increased. Under the empire the regular force of the century was 110 men. See *legion.*

> *Mac.* Know you what store of the prætorian soldiers
> Sejanus holds about him for his guard?
> *Lac.* I cannot the just number; but I think
> Three *centuries.* *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 3.

(c) An allotment of land of varying size; especially, the area of land allotted to soldiers in a conquered country.— 3. A period of one hundred years, reckoned from any starting-point: as, a *century* of national independence; a *century* of oppression. Specifically, one of a number of hundred-year periods, reckoned either forward or backward from some recognized era. Thus the *first century* of the Christian era began with the year A. D. 1 and extended to the end of the year 100; the *third century* began with 201 and ended with 300; and the *eighteenth century* began with 1701 and ended with 1800, the year completing the hundred-year period in each instance giving name to the century. When used absolutely, without explanatory adjunct of any kind, the centuries of the Christian era are always meant. The centuries before Christ are reckoned backward in their order from the Christian era, and those after Christ are reckoned forward: as, the fourth *century* B. C. (from 301 B. C. backward to 400).

> One crash, the death-hymn of the perfect tree,
> Declares the close of its green *century.*
> *Emerson*, Woodnotes, i.

Centuries of Magdeburg, a title given to an ecclesiastical history of the first 1,300 years of the Christian era, in which the records of each century occupy a volume, compiled by a number of Protestants at Magdeburg. It was published at Basel, 1560–74.

century²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *centaury.*

century-plant (sen'ṭū-ri-plant), *n.* A name given to the American aloe, *Agave Americana*, which was formerly supposed to flower only after the lapse of a century. See *Agave.*

centussis (sen-tus'is), *n.* [L., ‹ *centum*, a hundred, + *as* (*ass-*), an as.] An ancient Roman unit of weight, consisting of 100 asses. See *as*⁴.

ceorl†, *n.* [The AS. original of E. *churl*, q. v.] A freeman of the lower rank among the Anglo-Saxons; a churl.

-ceous. An adjective termination of Latin origin. See *-aceous.*

cepa (sē'pä), *n.* [L., also written *cæpa*, *cepe*, *cæpe*, an onion, › F. *cive*, › E. *cive*, q. v.] The common onion, the *Allium Cepa* of botanists.

cepaceous (sẹ-pā'shius), *a.* [‹ *cepa* + *-aceous.*] Alliaceous; having the odor of onions.

cepevorous (sẹ-pev'ọ-rus), *a.* [Prop. **cepivorous*, ‹ L. *cepa*, *cepe*, an onion, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Feeding on onions. [Rare.]

Cephaëlis (sef-ạ-ē'lis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κεφαλή, head, + εἴλειν (√ *ἐλ), compress.] An extensive genus of plants, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, consisting of shrubs or perennial herbs, natives of tropical regions, chiefly in America. Their flowers grow in close heads, surrounded by involucrating bracts, which are sometimes richly colored. The most interesting species is *C. Ipecacuanha*, which yields the ipecacuanha-root of the druggists. It is found in shady woods in Brazil. The root has a characteristic ringed structure. See *ipecacuanha.*

cephal-. See *cephalo-.*

Cephalacanthidæ (sef″ạ-la-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cephalacanthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cephalacanthus*: a synonym of *Dactylopteridæ.*

Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha.

Cephalacanthus (sef″ạ-la-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ἄκανθα, thorn, spine.] A genus of fishes: a synonym of *Dactylopterus. C. volitans* is the flying-fish, flying-robin, or bat-fish.

cephalad (sef'ạ-lad), *adv.* [‹ Gr. κεφαλή, head, + *-ad*³.] In *anat.*, toward the head; forward in the long axis of the body; in the opposite direction from caudad. In man it is upward, and in most animals forward; but in any case it is used without reference to the posture of the body. Thus, the carotid arteries run *cephalad* from the chest; the cerebrum is situated *cephalad* of the cerebellum; the fundus of the bladder is *cephalad* with reference to its neck.

cephalæa (sef-ạ-lē'ä), *n.* [L., ‹ Gr. κεφαλαία, a persistent headache, prop. fem. of κεφάλαιος, of the head, ‹ κεφαλή, head.] In *pathol.*, headache, especially one of those forms of headache which do not seem to be part of some more general disorder, and which do not exhibit the typical features of neuralgia or of megrim.

cephalæmatoma (sef-ạ-lē-ma-tō'mä), *n.*; pl. *cephalæmatomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ‹ Gr. κεφαλή, head, + αἷμα(τ-), blood, + *-oma.*] A swelling formed in new-born children by an effusion of blood—(*a*) between the aponeurotic structures of the cranium and the pericranium; (*b*) between the pericranium and the skull; or (*c*) between the dura mater and the skull. Also *cephalhematoma* and *cephalohematoma.*

cephalagra (sef-ạ-lag'rä), *n.* [‹ Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ἄγρα, a catching; cf. *chiragra*, *podagra.*] Severe pain in the head; especially, gout in the head.

cephalalgia (sef-ạ-lal'ji-ä), *n.* [L., also *cephalargia*, ‹ Gr. κεφαλαλγία, later also κεφαλαργία, headache, ‹ κεφαλαλγής, having headache, ‹ κεφαλή, head, + ἄλγος, pain, ache.] In *pathol.*, headache. Also called *cephalalgy*, *encephalalgia.*

cephalalgic (sef-ạ-lal'jik), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *cephalalgicus*, ‹ Gr. κεφαλαλγικός, ‹ κεφαλαλγία: see *cephalalgia.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to cephalalgia or headache.

II. *n.* A medicine for headache.

cephalalgy (sef'ạ-lal-ji), *n.* [‹ F. *céphalalgie* = Sp. *cefalalgia* = Pg. *cephalalgia* = It. *cefalalgia*, *cefalargia*, ‹ L. *cephalalgia*: see *cephalalgia.*] Same as *cephalalgia.*

cephalanthium (sef-ạ-lan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *cephalanthia* (-ä). [NL., ‹ Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ἄνθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, the head or capitate inflorescence of a composite plant.

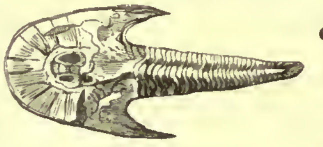
Cephalanthus (sef-ạ-lan'thus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of plants, natural order *Rubiaceæ.* The species are shrubs, with small white flowers densely aggregated in spherical peduncled heads. The best-known species is *C. occidentalis*, the button-bush of North America.

Cephalaspidæ, *n. pl.* See *Cephalaspididæ.*

Cephalaspidea (sef″ạ-las-pid'ẹ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cephalaspis* (*-pid-*) + *-ea.*] A group of tectibranchiate gastropods, characterized by the development of a cephalic disk distinct from the back. It comprises the *Bullidæ* and related families.

Cephalaspididæ, Cephalaspidæ (sef″ạ-las-pid'i-dē, sef-ạ-las'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cephalaspis* (*-pid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil fishes, of which the genus *Cephalaspis* is typical.

Cephalaspis (sef-ạ-las'pis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ἀσπίς, a shield.] A genus of fossil fishes, typical of the family *Cephalaspididæ.* The very large head which characterizes these fishes bears a close resemblance in shape to a saddlers' knife, and is covered with a buckler prolonged backward into a point on either side. They are known as *buckler-fishes* or *buckler-heads. C. lyelli* is a common species.



Cephalaspis lyelli.

Cephalata (sef-ạ-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cephalatus*: see *cephalate.*] A prime division of mollusks, including those with a head, generally provided with tentacles, eyes, and a mouth armed with jaws, as gastropods, pteropods, and cephalopods: same as *Cephalophora*, 1, or *Encephala*: the opposite of *Acephala.* [Not now in use.]

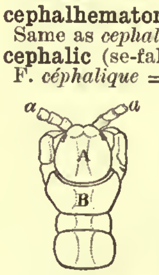
cephalate (sef'ạ-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [‹ NL. *cephalatus*, ‹ Gr. κεφαλή, head.] **I.** *a.* Having a head, as a mollusk; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cephalata.*

II. *n.* A mollusk having a head; specifically, one of the *Cephalata.*

cephaletron (sef-ạ-lē'tron), *n.*; pl. *cephaletra* (-trä). [NL., ‹ Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ἦτρον, the abdomen.] Owen's name (1872) of the head, cephalon, or anterior division of the body of some crustaceans, as the king-crab: correlated with *thoracetron* and *pleon.*

cephalhematoma, *n.*; pl. *cephalhematomata.* Same as *cephalæmatoma.*

cephalic (se-fal'ik or sef'ạ-lik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *céphalique* = Sp. *cefálico* = Pg. *cephalico* = It. *cefalico*, ‹ L. *cephalicus*, ‹ Gr. κεφαλικός, of or for the head, ‹ κεφαλή, dial. κεβαλή, κεβλή, head, prob. not connected with L. *caput*, head, or AS. *heáfod*, E. *head*, or, it appears, with AS. (poet.) *hafela*, *hafala*, *heafola*, the head, but perhaps connected with *gable*¹: see *caput*, *head*, *gable*¹.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the head in any way.— **2.** Situated or directed toward the head; connected with or constituting the front or fore part of a body or organ: opposed to *caudal*: as, the *cephalic* surface of the liver or diaphragm; the *cephalic* end of a vertebra; the *cephalic* segment of a centiped.



Head of a Centiped (*Scolopendra*), showing cephalic segment, *A*, followed by basilar segment, *B*; *a*, *a*, antennæ.

> Now that the extended study of comparative anatomy and embryonic development is largely applied to the elucidation of the human structure, it is very desirable that descriptive terms should be sought which may without ambiguity indicate position and relation in the organism at once in man and [other] animals. Such terms as *cephalic* and caudal, dorsal and ventral, are of this class, and ought, whenever this may be done consistently with sufficient clearness of description, to take the place of those which are only applicable to the peculiar attitude of the human body. *Quain*, Anat., I. 6.

Cephalic aura, peculiar sensations, referred to the head, preceding epileptic or hysterical attacks.— **Cephalic enteron,** the cephalic portion of the enteron; so much of the alimentary canal as is in the head.— **Cephalic flexure.** (*a*) In *Arthropoda*, the upward inclination of the longitudinal axis of the cephalic sternites in respect to the same axis of the thoracic sternites. (*b*) In *human anat.*, the bending of the head of the embryn forward or downward upon the trunk.— **Cephalic ganglia.** See *ganglion.*— **Cephalic index,** in *craniom.*, the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest anteroposterior diameter of the skull multiplied by 100. It varies from 62 to 98 or 99.

> Those people who possess crania with a *cephalic index* of 80 and above are called brachycephali; those with a lower index are dolichocephali. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 420.

Cephalic medicines, remedies for disorders of the head. —**Cephalic shield,** in trilobites, the large buckler which surrounds and protects the head and extends over more or less of the body. See *Trilobita*, and cut under *Limulus.*— **Cephalic souffle,** a blowing murmur which may be heard on auscultation of the head in some anemic states, as well as in some cases of aneurism of an artery of the head. —**Cephalic vein,** a large superficial vein on the front of the arm, running from the elbow to the shoulder: so named because the ancients used to open it as a remedy for disorders of the head.— **Cephalic version,** in *obstet.*, the operation of turning the fetus in the uterus in such a manner that the head is made to present at the os uteri: distinguished from *podalic version.*

II. *n.* A remedy for headache or other disorders in the head.

cephalical† (se-fal'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *cephalic.*

> When I had passed the superficial parts, and digged a little more than skin-deepe into the Minerall of *Cephalicall* Motion, I came to the Muscles, the instruments of voluntary motion.
> Quoted in *F. Warner's* Physical Expression, p. 324.

Cephalinæ (sef-ạ-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cephalus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of plectognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Cephalus*: synonymous with *Molidæ.*

cephalis (sef'ạ-lis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κεφαλίς, a little head, a capital, dim. of κεφαλή, head.] A lattice-head in the skeleton of certain radiolarians of the group *Monopylea*; a simple subspherical lattice-shell, inclosing the central capsule and standing in connection with it at the basal pole of its main axis.

cephalistic (sef-ạ-lis'tik), *a.* [‹ Gr. κεφαλή, head, + *-ist-ic.*] Same as *cephalic.* [Rare.]

> There is a cranium, the *cephalistic* head-quarters of sensation. *Is. Taylor.*

cephalitis (sef-ạ-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κεφαλή, head, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the brain or its membranes.

cephalization (sef″ạ-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [‹ *cephalize* + *-ation.*] In *biol.*, a term first used by J. D. Dana to denote a tendency in the development of animals to localization of important parts in the neighborhood of the head, as by the transfer of locomotive members or limbs to or near to the head (in decapod crustaceans, for example), or the concentration of plastic force in parts composing the head, or subserving cephalic functions. It is accomplished in various ways: by the transfer of members from the locomotive to the cephalic series; by participation of anterior locomotive organs in cephalic functions; by increased abbreviation, condensation, and perfection of structure anteriorly, with the opposite qualifications posteriorly; or (in man alone) by the uprising of the cephalic end, till at last the body becomes vertical.

cephalize (sef'ạ-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cephalized*, ppr. *cephalizing.* [‹ *cephal-ic* + *-ize.*] To make or render cephalic; favor or cause cephalization in or of: as, to *cephalize* legs of a crustacean by modifying them into mouth-parts; to *cephalize* the nervous system by developing a brain.

cephalized (sef'ạ-līzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cephalize*, *v.*] Exhibiting cephalization; having the head and anterior members of the body well developed or well distinguished.

cephalo-. [NL., etc., *cephalo-*, ‹ Gr. κεφαλή, head: see *cephalic.*] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning the head, referring to the head, skull, or brain. Also *cephal-*, before a vowel.

Cephalobranchia, Cephalobranchiata (sef″ạ-lọ-brang'ki-ä, -brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr.

κεφαλή, head, + βράγχια, gills.] An order of *Annelida* with cephalic branchiæ, including the sedentary or tubicolous polychætous annelids. They are worm-like marine animals, for the most part protected by a tube; have distinct sexes and a segmented body; respire by branchiæ situated on or near the head; and undergo metamorphosis, the embryo being free-swimming and ciliate. The tubes are usually secreted by the animals themselves, and in some cases have been mistaken for the shells of mollusks; they may be either calcareous or membranous, or composed of grains of sand agglutinated together, and are either free or adherent to some fixed foreign body, but not organically attached to the animals inhabiting them. To this order belong such families as *Amphictenidæ, Terebellidæ, Sabellidæ*, and *Serpulidæ*. Also called *Capitibranchia, Capitibranchiata, Capitobranchia, Capitobranchiata*. See *Sedentaria* and *Tubicolæ*.

cephalobranchiate (sef″a̤-lọ-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + βράγχια, gills, + *-ate*¹.] Having tufts of external gills on or near the head; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cephalobranchia*. Also *capitibranchiate, capitobranchiate*.

cephalocaudal (sef″a̤-lō-kâ′da̤l), *a.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + L. *cauda*, the tail, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, same as *cephalocercal*.

cephalocele (sef′a̤-lọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + κήλη, tumor.] In *pathol.*, the protrusion of more or less of the cranial contents through an abnormal opening in the cranial walls; hernia of the brain.

cephalocercal (sef″a̤-lō-sėr′ka̤l), *a.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + κέρκος, tail, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, extending from head to tail: applied to the long axis of the body. Also *cephalocaudal*.

cephalochord (sef′a̤-lọ-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + χορδή, string, cord, chord.] In *embryol.*, the cephalic or intracranial portion of the chorda dorsalis of the embryo: correlated with *notochord* and *urochord*.

Cephalochorda (sef″a̤-lọ-kôr′dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + χορδή, string, cord, chord.] A name given by E. R. Lankester to the lancelets (*Amphioxus*) considered as a prime division of *Vertebrata*, contrasted on one hand with *Urochorda* (tunicates or ascidians), on another with *Hemichorda* (acorn-worms), and also with *Craniota* (all other vertebrates collectively).

cephalochordal (sef″a̤-lō-kôr′da̤l), *a.* [< *cephalochord* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the cephalochord.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Cephalochorda*.

cephalocone (sef′a̤-lọ-kōn), *n.* Same as *cephaloconus*.

cephaloconi, *n.* Plural of *cephaloconus*.

cephaloconic (sef″a̤-lọ-kon′ik), *a.* [< *cephalocone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a cephaloconus.

cephaloconus (sef″a̤-lō-kō′nus), *n.*; pl. *cephaloconi* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + κῶνος, a wedge, cone.] In pteropods, a process on the head in addition to the superior tentacles. Also *cephalocone*.

cephalodia, *n.* Plural of *cephalodium*.

cephalodiiferous (sef-a̤-lō-di-if′e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalodium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing cephalodia.

cephalodine (sef-a̤-lō′din), *a.* [< Gr. κεφαλώδης, like a head (see *cephalodium*), + *-ine*¹.] In *bot.*, forming a head. *R. Browne*.

cephalodium (sef-a̤-lō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *cephalodia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. κεφαλώδης, like a head, < κεφαλή, head, + εἶδος, form.] In *bot.*, an orbicular granular concretion which occurs on the thallus of lichens, and in which gonidia are localized.

cephalodynia (sef″a̤-lọ-din′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ὀδύνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the head; cephalalgia; myalgia in the muscles of the head.

cephalogenesis (sef″a̤-lọ-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + γένεσις, generation.] The formation or development of the head or brain.

cephalogenetic (sef″a̤-lọ-jẹ̄-net′ik), *a.* [< *cephalogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cephalogenesis.

cephalography (sef-a̤-log′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of the head. *Dunglison*.

cephalohematoma (sef″a̤-lō-hem-a̤-tō′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *cephalohematomata* (-ma̤-tä̤). Same as *cephalæmatoma*.

cephalohumeral (sef″a̤-lō-hū′me̤-ra̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cephalohumeralis*, < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + L. *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, the humerus.] **I.** *a.* Connecting the head with the fore limb: as, the *cephalohumeral* muscle.

II. *n.* A muscle of some animals connecting the skull with the fore limb; the cephalohumeralis.

cephalohumeralis (sef″a̤-lō-hū-me̤-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *cephalohumerales* (-lēz). [NL., adj. as n.: see *cephalohumeral*.] In *anat.*, a large muscle of some animals, as the horse, representing the clavicular portions of the human sternocleidomastoid and deltoid combined.

cephaloid (sef′a̤-loid), *a.* [= F. *céphaloïde* = Sp. *cefaloídeo*, < Gr. κεφαλοειδής, < κεφαλή, head, + εἶδος, form.] Shaped like or resembling the head.

Cephaloidæ (sef-a̤-lō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephaloön* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera* with the anterior coxal cavities open behind, and the head strongly constricted at the base, prolonged behind, and gradually narrowed.

cephalology (sef-a̤-lol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the head.

Cephalolophus (sef-a̤-lol′ọ-fus), *n.* Same as *Cephalophus*.

cephaloma (sef-a-lō′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *cephalomata* (-ma̤-tä̤). [NL. (from its resemblance to brain-substance), < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a soft carcinoma.

cephalomeningitis (sef″a̤-lō-men-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + NL. *meningitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the membranes of the brain: distinguished from *spinal meningitis*.

cephalometer (sef-a̤-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + μέτρον, a measure.] 1. An instrument formerly used for measuring the fetal head during parturition.—2. An instrument for measuring the various angles of the skull; a craniometer.

cephalometric (sef″a̤-lọ-met′rik), *a.* [< *cephalometry* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cephalometry.

cephalometry (sef-a̤-lom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *céphalométrie*: see *cephalometer*.] Measurement of the head or skull; craniometry.

Cephalonian (sef-a̤-lō′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cephalonia (the ancient Cephallenia), the largest of the Ionian islands, now belonging to the kingdom of Greece.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cephalonia.

cephalonomancy (sef-a̤-lon′ọ-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ὄνος, an ass, + μαντεία, divination.] A kind of divination formerly practised in detecting guilt. Lighted coals having been placed on the head of an ass, prayers were recited, and the names of suspected persons pronounced at random. The one whose name happened to be called at the moment that the ass brayed with pain was presumed to be guilty.

cephalont (sef′a̤-lont), *n.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ὤν (ὀντ-), being, ppr. of εἶναι, be: see *ens* and *be*¹.] In *zoöl.*, the phase or stage of a septate or dicystidan gregarine in which the anterior cyst or protomerite bears an epimerite: the opposite condition is called *sporont*.

Cephaloön (sef-a̤-lō′on), *n.* [NL. (Newman, 1838), < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ᾠόν = L. *ovum*, an egg.] The typical genus of the family *Cephaloidæ*.

cephalo-orbital (sef″a̤-lō-ôr′bi-ta̤l), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the head and to the orbits.—**Cephalo-orbital index**, the ratio of the cubic contents of the two orbits taken together to the cubic contents of the cranial cavity multiplied by 100.

Cephalopeltina† (sef″a̤-lọ-pel-tī′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalopeltis* + *-ina*².] A group of amphisbænians, typified by the genus *Cephalopeltis*, named by Gray for species having the head depressed and covered above by a flat and slender nail-like shield, either simple or transversely divided. It included a few African and South American species.

Cephalopeltis (sef″a̤-lọ-pel′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + πέλτη, a shield.] The typical genus of *Cephalopeltina*, including amphisbænians with a shield-like plate on the head.

cephalopharyngeal (sef″a̤-lō-fa-rin′jẹ̄-a̤l), *a.* [As *cephalopharyngeus* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the head or skull and to the pharynx: as, a *cephalopharyngeal* muscle.

cephalopharyngeus (sef″a̤-lō-fa-rin′jẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *cephalopharyngii* (-ji-ī). [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + φάρυγξ, pharynx.] 1. The superior constrictor of the pharynx.—2. A muscle, occasionally found in man, springing from the base of the skull, and inserted among the fibers of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx.

Cephalophinæ (sef″a-lọ-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalophus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of African antelopes, represented chiefly by the genus *Cephalophus*.

cephalophine (se-fal′ọ-fin), *a.* Tufted on the poll, as an antelope; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalophinæ*.

Cephalophora (sef-a̤-lof′ọ-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cephalophorus*: see *cephalophorous*.] 1. A division of mollusks, including those which have a head: synonymous with *Cephalata*. *De Blainville*, 1817.—2. One of the three classes of *Mollusca*, the other two being *Acephala* and *Cephalopoda*. It is divided into the subclasses *Scaphiopoda, Gastropoda*, and *Pteropoda*.

cephalophoran (sef-a̤-lof′ọ-ra̤n), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Cephalophora*.

II. *a.* Same as *cephalophorous*.

cephalophore (se-fal′ọ-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *Cephalophora*.] A cephalophoran.

cephalophorous (sef-a̤-lof′ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalophorus*, < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] 1. Having a head, as a cephalate mollusk.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalophora*.

> There are various reasons for supposing that this ancestry [of the lamellibranch] is to be found in the stock of the *cephalophorous* mollusca.
>
> *Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins*, III. 37.

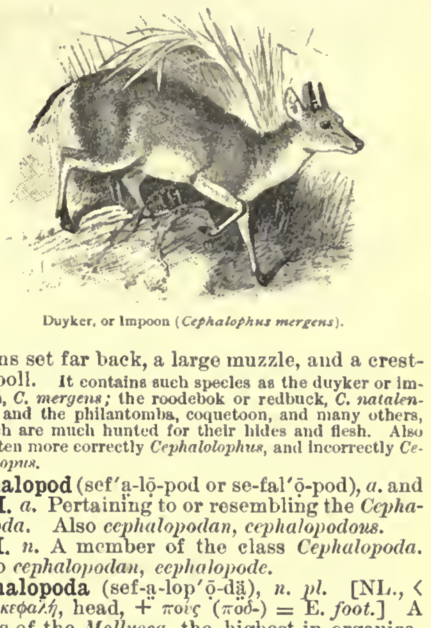
Also *cephalophoran*.

cephalophragm (se-fal′ọ-fram), *n.* [< NL. *cephalophragma*, < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + φράγμα, division: see *phragma*.] A Y-shaped internal partition which divides the head of some insects, as certain orthopterans, into an anterior and a posterior chamber.

cephalophragma (sef″a̤-lọ-frag′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *cephalophragmata* (-ma̤-tä̤). [NL.] Same as *cephalophragm*.

cephalophragmatic (sef″a̤-lọ-frag-mat′ik), *a.* [< *cephalophragma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Forming a partition or diaphragm in the head, as of some insects; of or pertaining to a cephalophragm.

Cephalophus (se-fal′ọ-fus), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), contr. from *Cephalolophus*; so called from the tuft of hair on the head; < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + λόφος, a crest.] An extensive genus of African antelopes, with short conical horns set far back, a large muzzle, and a crested poll. It contains such species as the duyker or impoon, *C. mergens*; the roodebok or redbuck, *C. natalensis*; and the philantomba, coquetoon, and many others, which are much hunted for their hides and flesh. Also written more correctly *Cephalolophus*, and incorrectly *Cephalopus*.



Duyker, or Impoon (*Cephalophus mergens*).

cephalopod (sef′a̤-lọ-pod or se-fal′ọ-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Cephalopoda*. Also *cephalopodan, cephalopodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the class *Cephalopoda*. Also *cephalopodan, cephalopode*.

Cephalopoda (sef-a̤-lop′ọ-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A class of the *Mollusca*, the highest in organization in that division of the animal kingdom, characterized by having the organs of prehension and locomotion, called tentacles or arms, attached to the head. They are divided into two sections, *Tetrabranchiata* and *Dibranchiata*. The nautilus and the fossil genera *Orthoceras, Ammonites, Goniatites*, etc., belong to the *Tetrabranchiata*, in which the animal has an external shell. The dibranchiate group includes the argonaut, the octopus or eight-armed cuttlefish, and the ten-armed forms, as the calamaries, the fossil belemnites, etc. The shell is in all these internal, in some rudimentary, but the female argonautids develop an egg-case as a sort of external papery shell. The fossil *Cephalopoda* are multitudinous. See cuts under *Dibranchiata* and *Tetrabranchiata*.

cephalopodan (sef-a̤-lop′ọ-da̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cephalopoda* + *-an*.] Same as *cephalopod* and *cephalopodous*.

cephalopode (sef′a̤-lọ-pōd or se-fal′ọ-pōd), *n.* Same as *cephalopod*.

cephalopodic (sef″a̤-lō-pod′ik), *a.* [< *cephalopod* + *-ic*.] Same as *cephalopod*.

cephalopodous (sef-a̤-lop′ọ-dus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalopoda*.

> The apparent resemblances between the *cephalopodous* and the vertebrate eye are merely superficial and disappear on detailed comparison. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 452.

Cephaloptera (sef-a̤-lop′te̤-rä̤), *n.* [NL. (Risso, 1826), fem. of *cephalopterus*: see *cephalopterous.*] The typical genus of the family *Cephalopteridæ*: so called from having a pair of projections like horns upon the head. Also *Cephalopterus.*

Cephalopteræ (sef-a̤-lop′te̤-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cephaloptera.*] Same as *Cephalopteridæ. Müller and Henle*, 1841.

cephalopterid (sef-a̤-lop′te̤-rid), *n.* A selachian of the family *Cephalopteridæ.*

Cephalopteridæ (sef″a̤-lop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephaloptera* + *-idæ.*] A family of oblique-mouthed fishes, of the group *Batoidei*, or rays, typified by the genus *Cephaloptera.* They have very broad, laterally pointed, wing-like pectorals, distinct cephalic fins, subterminal mouth, and fine teeth in one or both jaws, or none at all. The largest of the rays belong to this family, and among them is the devil-fish, *Manta birostris*, of the American seas.

cephalopteroid (sef-a̤-lop′te̤-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cephaloptera* (*Cephalopterus*, 2) + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Cephalopteridæ.*

II. *n.* A cephalopterid.

cephalopterous (sef-a̤-lop′te̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalopterus*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having the head alate; provided with wing-like cephalic appendages; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalopteridæ.*

Cephalopterus (sef-a̤-lop′te̤-rus), *n.* [NL. (Isid. Geoffroy, 1809): see *cephalopterous.*] **1.** A remarkable genus of South American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Cotingidæ* and subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*, including those fruit-crows which are known as umbrella-birds: so called from their singular crests. There are three species, *C. ornatus*, *C. penduliger*, and *C. glabricollis.* They are related to the bell-birds or arapungas.

2. Same as *Cephaloptera.*

cephalorachidian (sef″a̤-lō-ra-kid′i-a̤n), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ῥάχις* (*ῥαχιδ-*), spine, + *-ian.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the head and spine.

cephalostegite (sef-a̤-los′te-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *στέγος*, a roof, + *-ite*².] In *Crustacea*, that part of the carapace which covers the head; an anterior division of the carapace, in any way distinguished from the posterior division, or omostegite. See *Apus*, 2, and *Daphnia.*

cephalot, cephalote (sef′a̤-lot, -lōt), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλωτός*, headed, with a head, < *κεφαλή*, head.] A yellow, elastic, fatty substance, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, obtained from the brain. It is probably cerebrin in an impure state. Also *cerebrot.*

Cephalotaxus (sef″a̤-lō̤-tak′sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *τάξος* (< L. *taxus*), a yew-tree.] A genus of coniferous trees, resembling and nearly related to the yew, but with clustered inflorescence and large plum-like fruit. There are four species, of China and Japan, two of which attain a height of about 10 feet, and the others of 50 and 60 feet. They are sometimes planted for ornament, and are easy of cultivation.

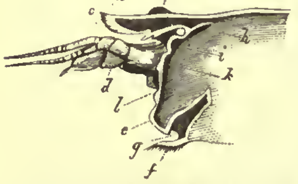
cephalote, *n.* See *cephalot.*

cephalotheca (sef″a̤-lō̤-thē′kä̤), *n.*; pl. *cephalothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca.*] In *entom.*, the head-case, or that part of the integument of an insect-pupa which covers the head.

cephalothecal (sef″a̤-lō̤-thē′ka̤l), *a.* [< *cephalotheca* + *-al.*] Casing or sheathing the head; having the character of a cephalotheca.

cephalothoracic (sef″a̤-lō̤-thō̤-ras′ik), *a.* [< *cephalothorax* (*-rac-*) + *-ic.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to or situated on the cephalothorax.—**Cephalothoracic scutum** or **shield**, the plate covering the cephalothorax. See cut under *Eurypterida.*

cephalothorax (sef″a̤-lō̤-thō′raks), *n.* [= F. *céphalothorax*, < NL. *cephalothorax*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *θώραξ*, a breastplate: see *thorax.*] The anterior division of the body in arthropods, as crustaceans, spiders, scorpions, etc., consisting of the head and thorax blended together. The term is also applied to the entire anterior division of the body of members of the genus *Limulus*, by those who hold the view of its morphology thus implied.



Anterior part of Cephalothorax of the Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*), in vertical longitudinal section.

a, rostrum; *b*, ophthalmite; *c*, antennulæ; *d*, antennæ; *e*, labrum; *f*, metastoma; *g*, mouth; *h*, procephalic process; *i*, ophthalmic sternite; *k*, antennulary sternite; *l*, antennary sternite, or epistoma.

Cephalothricidæ, Cephalothrichidæ (sef″a̤-lō̤-thris′i-dē, -thrik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Cephalotrichidæ*, < *Cephalothrix* (*-trich-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of rhynchocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Cephalothrix*, having an indistinct head elongated and pointed, and no cephalic slits or lateral organs. Also *Cephalotrichidæ.*

Cephalothrix (sef-a̤-loth′riks), *n.* [NL. (*Cephalotrich-*), < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] The typical genus of the family *Cephalothricidæ* or *Cephalothrichidæ. C. bioculata* is an example. Also *Cephalotrix.*

cephalotome (sef′a̤-lō̤-tōm), *n.* [= F. *céphalotome*, < Gr. *κεφαλοτόμος*, cutting (off) the head, < *κεφαλή*, head, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *obstet.*, an instrument for cutting into the fetal head as a preliminary to its forcible compression in order to facilitate delivery.

cephalotomy (sef-a̤-lot′ō̤-mi), *n.* [= F. *céphalotomie* = Sp. *cefalotomía*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *anatomy*, and cf. *cephalotome.*] **1.** In *anat.*, the dissection or opening of the head.—**2.** In *obstet.*, the act or practice of operating with the cephalotome.

cephalotribe (sef′a̤-lō̤-trīb), *n.* [= F. *céphalotribe*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *τρίβειν*, bruise.] In *obstet.*, an instrument for crushing the head of the infant in the womb in cases of difficult delivery. It consists of a strong forceps, with a powerful screw, by which the blades are forcibly pressed together so as to crush anything that is between them.

Cephalotrichidæ (sef″a̤-lō̤-trik′i-dē), *n. pl.* The correct form for *Cephalothricidæ*, *Cephalothrichidæ.*

cephalotripsy (sef′a̤-lō̤-trip-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *τρῖψις*, a rubbing, bruising, < *τρίβειν*, rub, bruise.] In *obstet.*, the use of, or the act of operating with, the cephalotribe; the operation of crushing the head of the fetus in the womb to facilitate delivery. *Dunglison.*

Cephalotrix (sef-a̤-lot′riks), *n.* Same as *Cephalothrix.*

cephalotroch (sef′a̤-lō̤-trok), *n.* [< NL. *cephalotrochum*, neut. of *cephalotrochus*: see *cephalotrochous.*] In *zoöl.*, the preoral or cephalic division of a trochosphere (which see), as distinguished from the postoral branchiotroch: thus, the velum of an embryonic mollusk in the veliger stage is a cephalotroch.

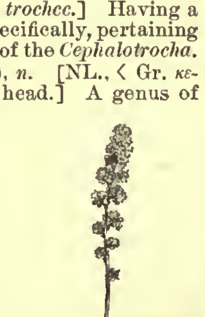
Cephalotrocha (sef-a̤-lot′rō̤-kä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cephalotrochus*: see *cephalotrochous.*] A group of polychætous annelids, the ciliated free-swimming larvæ of which have a row of cilia in front of the mouth at some distance from the anterior end of the body, as the larva of *Polynoë. Claus.*

cephalotrochal (sef-a̤-lot′rō̤-ka̤l), *a.* [< *cephalotroch* + *-al.*] Having a cephalic circlet of cilia; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cephalotroch.

cephalotrochic (sef″a̤-lō̤-trok′ik), *a.* [< *cephalotroch* + *-ic.*] Same as *cephalotrochal*: as, the *cephalotrochic* tufts of *Rotifera. Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 4.

cephalotrochous (sef-a̤-lot′rō̤-kus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalotrochus*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *τροχός*, a wheel, a round cake: see *trochee.*] Having a cephalic circlet of cilia; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalotrocha.*

Cephalotus (sef-a̤-lō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλωτός*, headed, < *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of plants of a somewhat anomalous structure, included in the natural order *Saxifragaceæ.* Only one species is known, *C. follicularis* (the Australian pitcher-plant), a curious herb with radical leaves, of which some are elliptic and entire, but others are altered into pitchers with a thickened notched rim, closed with lids like the true pitcher-plants, *Nepenthes.* The small white flowers are borne on a long spike. The generic name has reference to the capitate hairs which cover the base of the calyx.



Australian Pitcher-plant (*Cephalotus follicularis*).

cephalous (sef′a̤-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] **1.** Having a head: opposed to *acephalous.*—**2.** Pertaining to or resembling the *Cephalata*: as, the *cephalous Mollusca.*

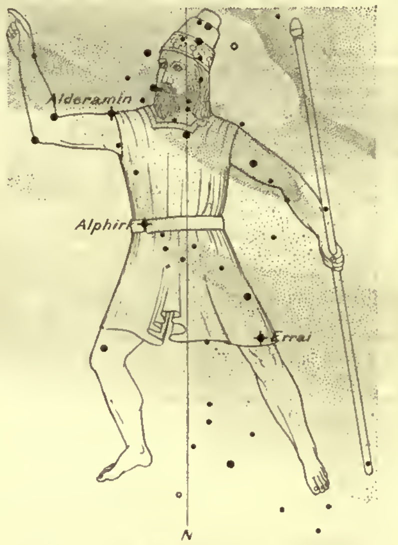
Cephalus (sef′a̤-lus), *n.* [NL. (Shaw, about 1804), < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic.*] A genus of plectognathous fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. (1) Originally proposed by Shaw (in 1804) for the same species previously called by Cuvier *Mola*, and by Bloch and Schneider *Orthogoriscus.* (2) Later used by Ranzani (in 1837) for the typical species of *Mola*, but a monstrous specimen of the species. (3) Subsequently restricted by Swainson (in 1839) to the species typical of the genus now called *Ranzania.* In the last sense it became the basis of the subfamily *Cephalinæ* of the family *Balistidæ* in Swainson's classification of fishes.

Cephea (sē′fe̤-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Péron and Lesson, 1809): see *Cepheus.*] A genus of discophorous hydrozoans, of the order *Rhizostomea* and family *Cepheidæ.* See cut under *Discophora.*

cepheid (sē′fe̤-id), *n.* A jelly-fish of the family *Cepheidæ.*

Cepheidæ (se-fē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephea* + *-idæ.*] The family of hydrozoans represented by the genus *Cephea.* Subsequently the family was reduced to the rank of a subfamily, which was named, from the associate genus (*Polyrhiza*) of *Cephea*, *Polyrhizidæ*, and referred to the family *Toreumidæ. Haeckel*, 1879, 1880.

Cepheus (sē′fūs), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Κηφεύς*, in myth. a king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus, placed with these three among the stars.] **1.** One of the ancient northern constellations, preceding Cassiopeia. It is figured to represent the Ethiopian king Cepheus wearing a tiara and having his arms somewhat extended. Its brightest stars are of the third magnitude.



The Constellation Cepheus.

2. A genus of moss-mites, or acarids of the family *Oribatidæ. Koch*, 1835.

Cepola (sep′ō̤-lä̤), *n.* [NL. (in ref. to the resemblance of the fish to the leaves of the plant), < ML. *cepola*, also *cepula*, a little onion, dim. of L. *cepa*: see *cepa* and *cibol.*] The typical genus of the family *Cepolidæ*, instituted by Linnæus in 1766. A species of this genus is *C. rubescens*, found on the British coast, and known in England by the names *red band-fish* and *red snake-fish.*

cepolid (sep′ō̤-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cepolidæ.*

Cepolidæ (se-pol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cepola* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cepola*, to which varying limits have been assigned by ichthyologists. In Günther's system of classification the *Cepolidæ* form a family of his *Acanthopterygii blenniiformes*, and are characterized by the elongated band-like body, which is much compressed; by the absence of a bony stay for the preoperculum; and by the thoracic position of the ventral fins, which are composed of a spine and five soft rays. The species are called *ribbon-fish*, *band-fish*, and sometimes *snake-fish*, in allusion to their elongated and attenuated form. Some other forms of the family name are *Cepolidi*, *Cepolidia*, and *Cepolini.*

cepoloid (sep′ō̤-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cepola* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Cepolidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Cepolidæ*; a cepolid.

Cepphi (sep′fī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cepphus*, q. v.] A group of diving birds: an inexact synonym of *Pygopodes* or *Urinatores.*

cepphic (sep′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *κέπφος*, a light sea-bird, prob. the stormy petrel; hence, a feather-brained simpleton, a booby: see *Cepphus.*] Very light; trifling. [Rare.]

Cepphus (sep′fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέπφος*, a light sea-bird, prob. the stormy petrel.] In *ornith.*: (*a*†) A genus of diving birds, the loons: synonymous with *Colymbus* or *Urinator*. *Moehring*, 1752. (*b*) A genus of *Alcidæ* founded by P. S. Pallas in 1769, now commonly called *Uria;* the black guillemots. There are several species, inhabiting the North Atlantic, North Pacific, and Arctic oceans. The common black guillemot is *C. grylle;* the pigeon-guillemot is *C. columba;* the sooty guillemot is *C. carbo.* (*c*†) A genus of altricial grallatorial birds, the umbrettes: now called *Scopus*. *J. Wagler*, 1827.

cera (sē′ra̤), *n.* [L., wax: see *cere.*] Same as *cere.*

cera-. See *cerato-*.

Cerabranchia (ser-ạ-brang′ki-a̤), *n. pl.* Same as *Ceratobranchia.*

ceraceous (sẹ-rā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *ceraceus*, < L. *cera*, wax: see *cere.*] In *bot.*, waxy: applied to bodies which have the texture and color of new wax, as the pollen-masses of many orchids.

cerago (sē-rā′gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *cera*, wax.] Bee-bread, a substance consisting chiefly of the pollen of flowers, used by bees as food.

cerain (sē′rạ-in), *n.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *-in*2. Cf. *cerin.*] That portion of beeswax which is sparingly soluble in alcohol and is not saponified by potash.

ceral (sē′rạl), *a.* [< *cera* + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the cere. *Coues.*

cerambycid (se-ram′bi-sid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cerambycidæ.*

Cerambycidæ (ser-am-bis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerambyx* (*-byc-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera*, with antennæ having a diffused sensitive surface, the tarsi generally dilated and spongy beneath, the submentum not pedunculate, the antennæ usually long or greatly developed, frequently inserted upon frontal prominences, the front often vertical, large and quadrate, and the tibial spurs distinct.

Cerambycinæ (se-ram-bi-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerambyx* (*-byc-*) + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Cerambycidæ*, in which the prothorax is not margined, the palpi are not acutely pointed, and the fore tibiæ are without grooves on the inner side.

cerambycine (se-ram′bi-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cerambycinæ* or *Cerambycidæ.*

Cerambycini (se-ram-bi-sī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerambyx* (*-byc-*) + *-ini.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a prime division of longicorn beetles, approximately equivalent to the modern family *Cerambycidæ.*

Cerambyx (se-ram′biks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεράμβυξ, a kind of horned beetle, perhaps < κάραβος, a beetle, with simulation of κέρας, horn.] A genus of longicorn beetles, typical of the family *Cerambycidæ*, formerly of great extent, but now restricted to the typical musk-beetles.

Musk-beetle (*Cerambyx moschata*), natural size.

ceramia, *n.* Plural of *ceramium*, 2.

Ceramiaceæ (se-rā-mi-ā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceramium* + *-aceæ.*] The rose-tangles considered as a natural order: same as *Ceramieæ.*

ceramic, keramic (se-, ke-ram′ik), *a.* [= F. *céramique* = Sp. *cerámico* = Pg. It. *ceramico*, < NL. *ceramicus*, < Gr. κεραμικός, < κέραμος, potters' clay, a piece of pottery, jar, etc.] Of or belonging to pottery or to the fictile arts; pertaining to the manufacture of porcelain, stoneware, earthenware, and terra-cotta: as, *ceramic* decoration.

ceramics, keramics (se-, ke-ram′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *ceramic, keramic:* see *-ics.*] The fictile arts collectively; the art or industry of making jars, vases, etc., from clay which is molded and baked; also, collectively, the things so made. See *ceramic.*

ceramidium (ser-ạ-mid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ceramidia* (-a̤). [NL., < Gr. κεραμίδιον, dim. of κεραμίς, a vase, a tile, < κέραμος, potters' clay, pottery: see *ceramic.*] In *bot.*, an ovate or urn-shaped conceptacle found in certain algæ, having an apical pore and containing a tuft of pear-shaped spores arising from the base. *Harvey.*

Ceramieæ (ser-ạ-mī′ẹ̄-ē,) *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceramium* + *-eæ.*] A suborder of seaweeds or algæ, consisting of thread-like jointed plants of a red or brown-red hue; the rose-tangles. The spores are in masses surrounded by a gelatinous envelop. Also, classed as an order, *Ceramiaceæ.*

ceramioid (se-ram′i-oid), *a.* [< *Ceramium* + *-oid.*] Having the character or appearance of algæ of the suborder *Ceramieæ.*

ceramist (ser′a̤-mist), *n.* [< *ceram-ic* + *-ist.*] A person devoted to the ceramic art, whether as a manufacturer, a designer and decorator, or as a student or connoisseur.

> Archeologists, *ceramists*, musicians. *Science*, IX. 534.

Ceramium (se-rā′mi-um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the incurved tips of the forked filaments, which resemble the handles of a pitcher), < Gr. κεράμιον, a jar or pitcher, dim. of κέραμος, potters' clay, pottery, a jar.] 1. A large genus of delicate red algæ, typical of the suborder *Ceramieæ.* The plant consists of branching filaments, each having a single row of cells and a cortical band at the nodes. The tips of the filaments are incurved. In some species, as the common *Ceramium rubrum*, the cortical layer extends throughout.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *ceramia* (-a̤).] An ancient liquid measure. In Egypt under the Ptolemies it was equal to the artab, or 39.4 liters; later, to the cube of a Roman cubit, or 88.6 liters. In Greece the name was used for the Roman amphora.

ceramographic (ser″a-mọ̄-graf′ik), *a.* [< *ceramography* + *-ic;* = F. *céramographique* = Sp. *ceramográfico.*] Pertaining to ceramography.

ceramography (ser-ạ-mog′rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *céramographie*, < Gr. κέραμος, pottery, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] 1. The study of ceramics; a description of ceramic ware, as of porcelain or terra-cotta.—2. Decoration of fictile ware, as pottery, porcelain, etc.

> Painting, or rather colouring, as it would be more properly described in its earliest phase, in which it was entirely subservient to architecture and *ceramography*, is said to have been first elevated to an art by Cleanthes of Corinth.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 353.

> There is no progress and no promise in Cyprian *ceramography;* it would seem to have mechanically reproduced the same patterns, century after century.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 227.

Ceraphron (ser′a̤-fron), *n.* [NL., said to be < Gr. κέρας, a horn (antenna), + ἄφρων, senseless, < ἀ- priv. + φρήν, mind.] A genus of pupivorous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, of minute size and parasitic habits. Some of them prey on injurious insects. *C. pusillus* lives on the larvæ of bark-boring beetles. It is calculated that not more than one in ten escapes these enemies. *C. carpenteri* deposits its eggs in female plant-lice. About 60 species are described.

Ceraphroninæ (ser″a-frọ̄-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceraphron* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Proctotrypidæ*, typified by the genus *Ceraphron*, and characterized by the two-spurred front tibiæ.

Cerapus (ser′a̤-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέρας, horn, + πούς = E. *foot.*] A genus of amphipod crustaceans which live in a tube, like the caddis-worms among insects; the caddis-shrimps. They belong to the family *Corophiidæ*. *C. tubularis* is a species which is found among sertularians on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

cerargyrite (se-rär′ji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. κέρας, horn, + ἀργυρίτης, of silver, < ἄργυρος, silver.] Native silver chlorid, a mineral occurring crystallized in cubes, also more commonly massive. It looks a little like wax, and is so sectile that it may be cut with a knife; hence it is called *horn-silver*. The color is nearly white when fresh, but on exposure to the light it darkens and becomes brown. It is an important ore of silver. Also written *kerargyrite*.

ceras (ser′as), *n.*; pl. *cerata* (-a̤-ta̤). [NL., < Gr. κέρας, a horn, akin to L. *cornu* = E. *horn*, and the source of *carat:* see *horn*, *carat*, *cerato-*, etc.] In *zoöl.*, a horn, or a horn-like part, process, or organ; specifically, one of the dorsal papillæ or false gills of a pygobranchiate or notobranchiate mollusk, as a sea-slug.

> These diverticula extend usually one into each of the dorsal papillæ or *cerata* when these are present.
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 659.

cerasin (ser′a̤-sin), *n.* [= F. *cérasine* = Sp. *cerasina*, < NL. *cerasina*, < L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree: see *Cerasus*, *cherry*1.] A kind of gum which exudes from cherry-trees and plum-trees. It is distinguished from gum arabic by being insoluble in cold water.

cerasine (ser′a̤-sin), *a.* [< Gr. κέρας, horn, + *-ine*1.] In *mineral.*, horny; corneous. Often *kerasine*.

cerasinous (se-ras′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *cerasinus*, < Gr. *κεράσινος, pertaining to the cherry, < κερασός, cherry: see *Cerasus*, *cherry*1.] 1. Pertaining to or containing cerasin.—2. Cherry-colored; deep-red. [Rare.]

cerasite (ser′a̤-sīt), *n.* [< L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree, + *-ite*2.] A cherry-like petrifaction.

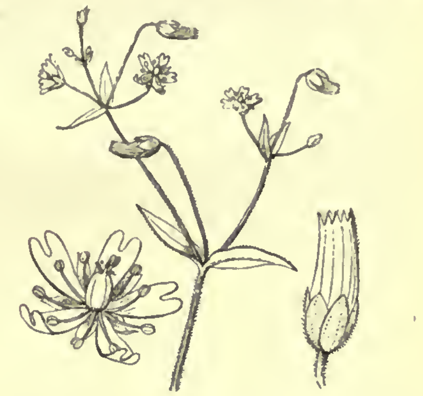
cerastes (se-ras′tēz), *n.* [= F. *céraste* = Sp. *cerasta*, *ceraste*, *cerastes* = Pg. It. *cerasta*, < L. *cerastes*, < Gr. κεράστης, a horned serpent, prop. adj., horned, < κέρας, horn: see *ceras*, *cerato-*.] 1. Some horned viper.

> *Cerastes* horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 525.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Laurenti, 1768).] A genus of very venomous African and Indian serpents, the horned vipers, of the suborder *Solenoglypha* and family *Viperidæ*, having a horn over each eye, and the tail distinct from the body. *C. vipera* or *hasselquisti* is the horned viper of northern Africa, a species known to the ancients.

Horned Viper (*Cerastes vipera* or *hasselquisti*).

Cerastium (se-ras′ti-um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the horn-shaped capsules of many of the species), < Gr. κέρας, a horn.] A genus of plants, natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, consisting of pubescent herbs with small leaves and white flowers, the petals bifid, and the cylindrical capsules often curved, opening regularly by twice as many teeth as there are styles. The species, known as *mouse-ear chickweed* and *field-chickweed*, are numerous and widely distributed, but are of no economic value. A few are cultivated for ornament, and several are very common weeds in all temperate and cool regions.



Branch of Mouse-ear Chickweed (*Cerastium nutans*), with flower and dehiscent capsule on larger scale. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

Cerasus (ser′a̤-sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerasus*, < Gr. κερασός, the cherry-tree: see *cherry*1.] A former genus of trees, natural order *Rosaceæ*, now considered a section of the genus *Prunus*. See *cherry*1.

cerata, *n.* Plural of *ceras*.

cerate1 (sē′rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ceratus*, pp. of *cerare*, wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cere.*] **I.** *a.* In *ornith.*, cered; having a cere.

II. *n.* [< L. *ceratum*, prop. neut. of *ceratus*, pp.] A thick ointment composed of wax, lard, or oil, with other ingredients, applied externally for various medical purposes.—**Simple cerate.** Same as *ceratum*.—**Turner's cerate**, cerate composed of prepared calamin, yellow wax, and olive-oil.

cerate2 (ser′āt), *n.* [< Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn: see *ceras.*] Chlorid of silver; horn-silver. See *cerargyrite*. Also *kerate*.

cerated (sē′rạ-ted), *a.* [< L. *ceratus*, pp. of *cerare*, cover with wax: see *cerate*1.] Covered with wax.

ceratheca (ser-a̤-thē′ka̤), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ceratotheca*.

ceratia, *n.* Plural of *ceratium*, 1.

Ceratiaceæ (se-rā-ti-ā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratium* + *-aceæ.*] A division of *Myxomycetes*, containing those which have the plasmodium fused and exosporous. *Van Tieghem.*

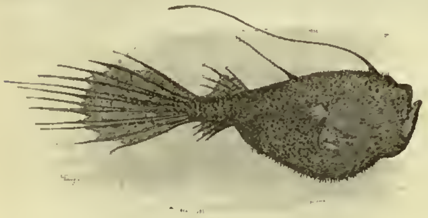
ceratiaceous (se-rā-ti-ā′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceratiaceæ.*

Ceratias (se-rā′ti-as), *n.* [NL. (Kröyer, 1845), < L. *ceratias*, < Gr. κερατίας, < κέρας (κερατ-), a horn.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the family *Ceratiidæ.*

ceratiid (se-rā′ti-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceratiidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ceratiidæ.*

Ceratiidæ (ser-ạ-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Ceratias* + *-idæ.*] In Gill's system of classification, a family of pediculate fishes, with the branchial apertures in or behind the inferior axillæ of the pectoral fins, the anterior dorsal rays superior, mouth opening more or less upward, lower jaw generally projecting beyond or closing in front of the upper, and pseudobrachia with three actinosts. It is one of the most characteristic of the deep-sea types of fishes, and unusual variation occurs among its representatives.



Ceratias holbölli.

ceratin, ceratine³ (ser'ạ-tin), *n.* [‹ Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *-in*², *-ine*².] The proper substance of horn or horny tissue; the organic substance of the ceratina, entering largely into the composition of epithelial or cuticular structures, as horns, hoofs, nails, etc. Also *keratin*, *keratine.*

ceratina (se-rat'i-na̤), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κεράτινος, of horn, ‹ κέρας (κερατ-), horn: see *ceras.*] 1. In *anat.*, the horn-plate or horn-layer of the skin; the epidermis or cuticle: in the most general sense including all epidermal parts or structures, as horns, nails, hoofs, claws, etc.— 2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of bees, family *Apidæ* and subfamily *Dasygastrinæ.* *C. dupla* is an example. *Latreille*, 1804. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Menge*, 1867.

ceratine¹ (ser'ạ-tin), *a.* [‹ Gr. κεράτινος, of horn, ‹ κέρας (κερατ-), horn.] Epidermal; cuticular; consisting of or pertaining to ceratina.

ceratine² (ser'ạ-tin), *a.* [= F. *cératine*, ‹ L. *ceratina*, ‹ Gr. κερατίνης, the name of a sophistical dilemma (the Horns) celebrated among ancient rhetoricians, ‹ κεράτινος, of a horn, ‹ κέρας (κερατ-), horn. The dilemma is thus stated: in Greek, Eἴ τι οὐκ ἀπέβαλες, τοῦτο ἔχεις· κέρατα δὲ οὐκ ἀπέβαλες· κέρατα ἄρα ἔχεις (Diogenes Laertius, 7, 187); in Latin: *Quod non perdidisti, habes; cornua non perdidisti; habes igitur cornua* (Gellius, 18, 2, 8); that is: What you have not lost, you have; you have not lost horns; therefore you have horns.] Sophistical; fallaciously subtle. [Rare.]

ceratine³, *n.* See *ceratin.*

ceratine⁴† (ser'ạ-tin), *a.* [Appar. ‹ L. *ceratum*, a wax plaster (see *cerate*¹), + *-ine*²; or an error for *cerine.*] Made of wax. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

ceratioid (se-rat'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Ceratias* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Ceratiidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Ceratiidæ.*

ceratite (ser'ạ-tīt), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Ceratites.*

Ceratites (ser-ạ-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Haan, 1825), ‹ Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *-ites.*] 1. A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate cephalopods, characteristic of the Triassic formation, and typical of the family *Ceratitidæ.* They have descending lobes ending in a few small denticulations pointing upward, and evident septa. *C. nodosus* is an example. 2. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ.* *MacLeay*, 1829.

Ceratites nodosus.

Ceratitidæ (ser-ạ-tit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Ceratites*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Ceratites.* The last chamber of the shell is short, the lobes are finely denticulated, the denticulations being shallow and subequal, and the saddles are generally simple and rounded. The surface of the shell is ribbed and tuberculated. The species lived during the Permian and Triassic epochs.

ceratitis (ser-ạ-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *-itis.* Cf. L. *ceratitis*, ‹ Gr. κερατῖτις, horned poppy.] Inflammation of the cornea. Also *keratitis.*

ceratitoid (se-rat'i-toid), *a.* [‹ *Ceratites*, 1, + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Ceratitidæ* or of *Ceratites.*

ceratium (se-rā'shium), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κεράτιον, dim. of κέρας (κερατ-), horn: see *ceras.*] 1. Pl. *ceratia* (-shia̤). In *bot.*, a capsule similar to the ordinary siliqua of the *Cruciferæ*, but without a septum, and having the lobes of the stigma alternate with the placentæ, as in *Corydalis.*— 2. [*cap.*] A genus of flagellate infusorians, related to *Peridinium*, by some referred to a family *Peridiniidæ.* *C. tripos* is an example: so called from the three processes besides the flagellum. *F. von Paula Schrank*, 1793.

Ceratium tripos, greatly magnified.

cerato-. [NL., etc., also by contr. *cera-*, *cerao-*, *cero-* (and irreg. *ceras-*, *ceri-*, *cerio-*), in some words also or more commonly with initial *k*, *kerato-*, etc., before a vowel *cerat-*, *cer-*, *kerat-*, ‹ Gr. κερατο- (rarely also κερο-), combining form of κέρας (κερατ-), horn, a horn: see *ceras.*] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning horn, or a part likened to a horn. See the following words.

ceratoblast (ser'ạ-tọ-blȧst), *n.* [‹ Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + βλαστός, a germ.] A spongoblast (which see). Also *keratoblast.*

> The spongoblasts of Schultze, which should, we think, be styled *keratoblasts.*
> *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 83.

Ceratobranchia (ser″ạ-tọ-brang'ki-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + βράγχια, gills.] A group of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, having the branchiæ cylindrical, fusiform, or club-shaped, whence the name. Also *Cerabranchia.*

ceratobranchial (ser″ạ-tọ-brang'ki-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [‹ Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + βράγχια, gills, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Noting the principal and median piece of a branchial arch in fishes.

II. *n.* 1†. In Owen's nomenclature of the parts of a hyoid bone, that bone which, in vertebrates below mammals, is borne upon the end of the hypobranchial, and, in a bird for instance, forms the terminal portion of the greater cornu of the hyoid, the hypobranchial and ceratobranchial together forming the so-called thyrohyal, which curves up behind the skull. In fishes it contains on its convex margin most of the gill-filaments, and on the concave one most of the rakers. Now called *epibranchial.*

2. In later nomenclature, same as the *apohyal* of some authors and the *hypobranchial* of Owen.

ceratobranchiate (ser″ạ-tọ-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [‹ *Ceratobranchia* + *-ate*¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Ceratobranchia.*

ceratocele (ser'ạ-tọ-sēl), *n.* [‹ Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + κήλη, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the cornea, or protrusion of the membrane of Descemet, with more or less of the inner corneal layers, through an opening in the outer corneal layers. Also *keratocele.*

ceratocricoid (ser″ạ-tō-krī'koid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *ceratocricoideus.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, connected with the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage and with the cricoid ring.

II. *n.* An occasional muscle of the human larynx, connected with the posterior crico-arytenoid muscle, passing from the cricoid ring to the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage. Also *keratocricoid.*

ceratocricoideus (ser″ạ-tō-kri-koi'dẹ-us), *n.*; pl. *ceratocricoidei* (-ī). [NL., ‹ *cerato-* + *cricoideus.*] The ceratocricoid muscle. Also *keratocricoideus.*

Ceratoda (ser-ạ-tō'da̤), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κερατώδης: see *ceratode.*] The horny or fibrous sponges; the *Ceratospongiæ* or *Fibrospongiæ.* See *Ceratoidea.* Also written *Keratoda.*

ceratode (ser'ạ-tōd), *n.* [‹ Gr. κερατώδης, contr. of κερατοειδής, horn-like, ‹ κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + εἶδος, form.] The horny or fibrous skeletal substance of sponges. Also *ceratose*, *keratode.*

> We have heard that *keratode* was found in the invaginations of the ectoderm [of certain sponges].
> *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 82.

Ceratodidæ (ser-ạ-tod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Ceratodus* + *-idæ.*] A family of dipnoans, or so-called mudfish, characterized by possessing but one lung, and so considered to represent a suborder, *Monopneumona*, of the order *Dipnoi.* Also called, more correctly, *Ceratodontidæ.*

ceratodon (se-rat'ọ-don), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] 1†. An old name of the narwhal: so called from the horn-like tusk.— 2. [*cap.*] The genus of narwhals: now called *Monodon.* *Brisson*, 1756; *Illiger*, 1811.

ceratodont (se-rat'ọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Ceratodontidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the genus *Ceratodus* or family *Ceratodontidæ.*

ceratodontid (ser″ạ-tọ-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Ceratodontidæ.*

Ceratodontidæ (ser″ạ-tọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Ceratodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of dipnoöus fishes, represented by the genus *Ceratodus.* See *Ceratodidæ.*

ceratodous (se-rat'ọ-dus), *a.* [‹ *ceratode* + *-ous.*] Consisting of ceratode; ceratofibrous, as the skeleton of a sponge.

Ceratodus (ser'ạ-tō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), ‹ Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of the family *Ceratodontidæ:* so called from the horn-like ridges of the teeth. *Ceratodus forsteri* is the barramunda of Australia, sometimes called the native salmon. It is from 3 to 6 feet long, and its body is covered with cycloid scales. The head is wide and bony, the dorsal and anal fins are confluent with the caudal, and the pectoral and ventral paddle-like, but pointed at the ends. The dentition is especially characteristic; in each jaw is a lateral molar with transverse ridges diverging outward, and in advance of the palatal ones are incisor-like teeth. The family is remarkable for its antiquity, having survived from the Triassic and Jurassic periods to the present time. In the early ages it was widely distributed, but it is now represented by only one or two fresh-water species in Australia.

ceratofibrous (ser″ạ-tọ-fī'brus), *a.* [‹ Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *fibrous.*] Consisting of horny fibers, as the skeleton of most sponges.

ceratogenous (ser-ạ-toj'e-nus), *a.* [‹ Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + √ *γεν: see *-genous.*] Producing horn or a horny substance: as, *ceratogenous* cells. Also *keratogenous.*

ceratoglobus (ser″ạ-tọ-glō'bus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + L. *globus*, ball.] Same as *buphthalmos.*

ceratoglossal (ser″ạ-tọ-glos'ạl), *a.* and *n.* [As *ceratogloss-us* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the greater cornu of the hyoid bone and to the tongue: specifically said of the ceratoglossus.

II. *n.* The ceratoglossus.

ceratoglossus (ser″ạ-tọ-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *ceratoglossi* (-ī). [NL., ‹ Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] In *anat.*, that portion of the hyoglossus which arises from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone in man. It is sometimes described as a distinct muscle. *Albinus.*

ceratohyal (ser″ạ-tọ-hī'ạl), *a.* and *n.* [‹ Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + E. *hy*(*oid*) + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or noting (*a*) certain lateral portions of the hyoid skeletal arch; (*b*) the smaller and anterior cornu of the hyoid bone in man.

II. *n.* In *anat.*: (*a*) In mammals, including man, the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone; that by which the bone is slung to the skull, situated at the junction of the greater cornu or thyrohyal with the body of the bone or basihyal. *Flower.* See cut under *skull.* (*b*) In birds, the corresponding part of the hyoid bone, which, however, does not connect the bone with the skull, and is borne upon the glossohyal, not the basihyal: it is always small, often wanting. (*c*†) In *ornith.*, formerly, the bone of the compound hyoid, now known as the *epibranchial;* that bone which is borne upon the apohyal (of former nomenclature, now the *ceratobranchial*), and forms the terminal portion of the greater cornu. *Macgillivray.* (*d*) In fishes, the chief element of the branchiostegal arch, which bears most of the branchiostegal rays.

Ceratohyla (ser″ạ-tọ-hī'la̤), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *Hyla.*] A genus of arciferous salient batrachians, of the family *Hemiphractidæ*, having a well-ossified skull developing horn-like processes, whence the name. *C. bubalus* is an example.

ceratohyoid (ser″ạ-tọ-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ NL. *ceratohyoideus*, ‹ Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + NL. *hyoideus:* see *hyoid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the horns of the hyoid bone: as, a *ceratohyoid* muscle.

II. *n.* The ceratohyoideus.

ceratohyoideus (ser″ạ-tọ-hī-oi'dẹ-us), *n.*; pl. *ceratohyoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *ceratohyoid.*] A muscle connecting the hyoidean and branchial arches of some of the lower vertebrates, as reptiles of the genus *Menobranchus.*

ceratoid (ser'ạ-toid), *a.* [= F. *cératoïde*, ‹ Gr. κερατοειδής, horn-like: see *ceratode.*] 1. Horn-like; horny.— 2. Fibrous or horny, as a sponge; specifically, belonging to the *Ceratoidea.*

Also *keratoid.*

Ceratoidea (ser-ạ-toi'dẹ-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κερατοειδής, horn-like: see *ceratode.*] The horny sponges or *Ceratoda;* in Hyatt's system, the third order of the second class, *Carneospongiæ*, of the *Poriferata* or sponges; the true horny sponges, whose skeleton consists of ceratode, forming a network in the mesoderm. They are the only sponges of practical importance and commercial value. They are usually found on rocky ground or coral-reefs at a depth of not more than 75 fathoms. Also *Keratoidea.*

ceratomandibular (ser″a̤-tō-man-dib′ụ̄-lä̤r), *a.* [< NL. *ceratomandibularis*, < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + LL. *mandibula*, a mandible.] Pertaining both to a portion of the hyoid bone and to the mandible: as, the *ceratomandibular* muscle of reptiles.

ceratome (ser′a̤-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn (cornea), + τομός, cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] An instrument for dividing the transparent cornea in the operation for cataract by extraction of the lens. Also *keratome.*

Ceratonia (ser-a̤-tō′ni-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κερατωνία, also κερατέα, the carob-tree (so called from the horn-shaped pods), < κέρας (κερατ-), a horn.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, remarkable from the fact that the flowers lack the corolla. The only species is *C. Siliqua*, a native of the countries skirting the Mediterranean. The pods, often called locust-beans, are supposed by some to have been the food of John the Baptist in the wilderness. They contain a sweet nutritious pulp, are extensively used for feeding animals, and are sometimes seen in fruiterers' shops.

Branch of Carob-tree (*Ceratonia Siliqua*), with flower and fruit.

Ceratonota (ser″a̤-tọ-nō′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ceratonotus*: see *ceratonotous.*] A division of non-palliate or nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, having the ctenidia atrophied and replaced by cerata which serve as gills, as the sea-slugs of the family *Æolidæ.*

ceratonotal (ser″a̤-tọ-nō′ta̤l), *a.* [As *ceratonot-ous* + *-al.*] Having cerata or false gills on the back; notobranchiate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ceratonota.*

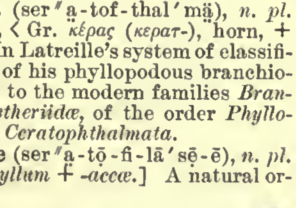
ceratonotous (ser″a̤-tọ-nō′tus), *a.* [< NL. *ceratonotus*, < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, + νῶτος, back.] Same as *ceratonotal.*

ceratonyxis (ser″a̤-tọ-nik′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + νύξις, a puncturing.] In *surg.*, the operation of removing a cataract by thrusting a needle through the corner of the eye and breaking up the opaque mass. Also *keratonyxis.*

Ceratophrys (ser-a̤-tof′ris), *n.* [NL. (Boie), < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + ὀφρύς = E. *brow.*] A genus of arciferous salient batrachians, of the family *Cystignathidæ*, containing toads with a horn-like process over the eye, whence the name. The Brazilian *C. fryi* is an example.

Ceratophthalma (ser″a̤-tof-thal′mä̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his phyllopodous branchiopods, equivalent to the modern families *Branchipodidæ* and *Estheriidæ*, of the order *Phyllopoda.* Properly *Ceratophthalmata.*

Ceratophyllaceæ (ser″a̤-tọ-fi-lā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratophyllum* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of plants, containing a single genus with only one species, *Ceratophyllum demersum* (hornwort). It is a slender aquatic herb, with whorled, finely dissected, rigid leaves, and small, solitary, monœcious flowers, without calyx or corolla. It is common in pools or slow streams over a great part of the world.


Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*).

Ceratophyllum (ser″a̤-tọ-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf.] The only genus of plants of the natural order *Ceratophyllaceæ.*

Ceratophyta† (ser″a̤-tọ-fī′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (orig. *Keratophyta*—Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + φυτόν, a plant.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a tribe of corticate *Corallifera*, having an interior fibrous axis resembling horn in substance and texture. It includes such genera as *Antipathes* and *Gorgonia.*

ceratophyte† (ser′a̤-tọ-fīt), *n.* A member of the *Ceratophyta.* Also *keratophyte.*

ceratoplastic (ser″a̤-tọ-plas′tik), *a.* [< *ceratoplasty* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of ceratoplasty. Also *keratoplastic.*

ceratoplasty (ser′a̤-tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the artificial restoration of the cornea by replacing it by one taken from an animal. Also spelled *keratoplasty.*

Ceratoptera (ser-a̤-top′tẹ-rä̤), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle, 1837), < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + πτερόν, wing or fin.] A genus of rays with cephalic fins developed as horn-like appendages toward the front of the head, typical of a group *Ceratopterina.*

Ceratopterina (ser-a̤-top-tẹ-rī′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratoptera* + *-ina.*] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Myliobatidæ*, characterized by the very small size of the teeth and the development of cephalic fins, forming a pair of separated appendages of the head in front of the snout: synonymous with *Cephalopteridæ.*

Ceratorhina (ser″a̤-tọ-rī′nä̤), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1828, in the form *Ceratorhyncha*), < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, + ῥίς, ῥίν, nose.] 1. A genus of auks, of the family *Alcidæ:* so called from the large deciduous horn which surmounts the base of the bill. The type and only species is the rhinoceros auk, *C. monocerata*, of the northern Pacific ocean. Also *Ceratorhyncha, Cerorhynca, Cerorhina, Cerorhyncha, Cerorhinca.*

2. [Spelled *Ceratorrhina.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Westwood*, 1843.

Ceratorhyncha (ser″a̤-tọ-ring′kä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + ῥύγχος, snout.] Same as *Ceratorhina*, 1. *Bonaparte*, 1828.

Ceratornis (ser-a̤-tôr′nis), *n.* Same as *Ceriornis.*

Ceratosa (ser-a̤-tō′sä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ceratosus*: see *ceratose.*] 1. The horny or fibrous sponges; the *Ceratoda.* Also *Keratosa. Bowerbank.*—2. As restricted by Lendenfeld, a suborder of sponges, of the order *Cornacuspongiæ*, supported by a skeleton of spongin (exceptionally without any skeleton at all), the fiber without spicules proper, but with or without foreign bodies. In this sense it is composed of the families *Spongidæ, Aplysinidæ, Hircinidæ, Spongeliidæ, Aplysillidæ*, and *Halisarcidæ.* Also *Keratosa.*

ceratose (ser′a̤-tōs), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ceratosus*, < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *-osus*: see *-ose.*]
I. *a.* Horny.

> When the living matter is removed from a *Ceratose* sponge a network of elastic horny fibres, the skeleton of the animal, remains behind. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 428.

II. *n.* Same as *ceratode.*
Also *keratose.*

ceratosilicious (ser″a̤-tō-si-lish′ius), *a.* [< Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, + L. *siliceus*, silicious.] Containing or composed of mixed horny fibers and silicious spicules, as a sponge. Also *keratosilicious.*

ceratosilicoid (ser″a̤-tō-sil′i-koid), *a.* [As *ceratosilic-ious* + *-oid.*] Same as *ceratosilicious.* Also *keratosilicoid.*

Ceratosilicoidea (ser″a̤-tō-sil-i-koi′dẹ-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerato(idea)* + *Silicoidea.*] An order or other group of sponges, intermediate between the *Ceratoidea* on the one hand and the *Silicoidea* on the other; the siliciceratous sponges. They have skeletons of mixed ceratose fibers and silicious spicules. Most sponges are of this character. Also *Keratosilicoidea.*

Ceratospongiæ (ser″a̤-tọ-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, + σπόγγος, a sponge.] In Claus's system of classification, the second order of the class *Spongiæ;* the horny sponges, for the most part branched or with massive sponge-stocks, with a framework of horny fibers in which grains of silex and sand are embedded. Also *Keratospongiæ.*

ceratospongian (ser″a̤-tọ-spon′ji-a̤n), *a.* and *n.*
I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceratospongiæ.*
II. *n.* A member of the *Ceratospongiæ.*

ceratostoma (ser-a̤-tos′tō-mä̤), *n.*; pl. *ceratostomata* (ser″a̤-tọ-stō′ma̤-tä̤). [NL., < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, + στόμα, a mouth.] 1. In *bot.*, a perithecium with an elongated neck, occurring in certain fungi.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi.

ceratotheca (ser″a̤-tọ-thē′kä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + θήκη, case: see *theca.*] In *entom.*, an antenna-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers and shows the outline of the antenna. Kirby and Spence called it *ceratheca.*

ceratothecal (ser″a̤-tọ-thē′ka̤l), *a.* [< *ceratotheca* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a ceratotheca; casing antennæ.

ceratotome (se-rat′ọ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + τομός, cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, a kind of scalpel used in operations for cataract for making incisions in the cornea. Also *keratotome.*

ceratotomy (ser-a̤-tot′ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + τομή, a cutting: see *anatomy*, and cf. *ceratome.*] In *surg.*, an incision in the cornea. Also *keratotomy.*

ceratum (sẹ-rā′tum), *n.* [L.: see *cerate*^{1}, *n.*] The pharmacopœial name for simple cerate, consisting of 30 parts of white wax and 70 of lard; ceratum adipis.

ceraunic (se-râ′nik), *a.* [< Gr. κεραυνός, a thunderbolt, thunder and lightning, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or accompanied by thunder and lightning.

ceraunics (se-râ′niks), *n.* [Pl. of *ceraunic*: see *-ics.*] That branch of natural philosophy which investigates the laws and describes the phenomena of heat and electricity. [Rare.]

ceraunite (se-râ′nīt), *n.* [= F. *céraunite*, < Gr. κεραυνίτης (sc. λίθος, stone), a kind of precious stone, lit. a thunder-stone, < κεραυνός, a thunderbolt.] Same as *belemnite.*

ceraunoscope (se-râ′nọ-skōp), *n.* [Cf. Gr. κεραυνοσκοπία, the observation of thunder and lightning in divination, < κεραυνός, thunder and lightning, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An apparatus or instrument used in the mysteries of the ancients to imitate thunder and lightning.

Cerbera (sėr′bẹ-rä̤), *n.* [NL., after the fabled dog *Cerberus*, in allusion to their poisonous qualities.] An apocynaceous genus of small trees, consisting of four maritime species of Madagascar, tropical Asia, and the Pacific. Those best known are *C. Odallam* and *C. Tanghin*, the fruit of which is a violent poison, and was formerly used in Madagascar in ordeals.

Cerberean (sėr-bē′rẹ-a̤n), *a.* [Also *Cerberian*, < L. *Cerbereus*, pertaining to Cerberus.] Relating to or resembling Cerberus.

> A cry of hell hounds never ceasing bark'd
> With wide *Cerberean* mouths full loud.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 655.

cerberin, cerberine (sėr′bẹ-rin), *n.* [< *Cerbera* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] A vegetable principle found in *Cerbera Odallam.*

Cerberus (sėr′bẹ-rus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κέρβερος.] 1. In *class. myth.*, the watch-dog of the infernal regions, the offspring of the giant Typhaon and the serpent-woman Echidna. He is usually represented with three heads, with the tail of a serpent, and with serpents round his neck. 2. [NL.] In *herpet.*, a genus of East Indian serpents, related to the pythons, having the head entirely covered with small scales.—3. A constellation of Hevelius, formed out of four small stars of the constellation Hercules, and now obsolete.

Cerberus.—Antique bronze.

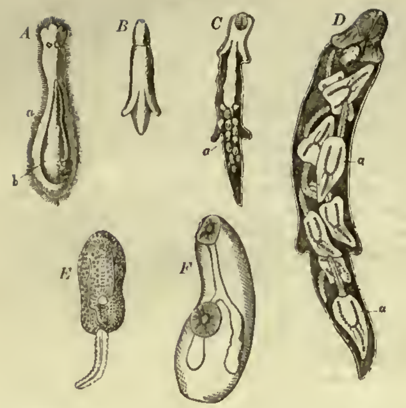
cerca (sėr′kä̤), *n.*; pl. *cercæ* (-sē). [NL.] An incorrect form of *cercus.*

cercal (sėr′ka̤l), *a.* [< *cercus* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the tail; caudal; coccygeal. [Little used.] Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to the cerci of an insect.

cercar, *n.* See *sircar.*

cercaria (sėr-kā′ri-ä̤), *n.*; pl. *cercariæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. κέρκος, the tail of a beast: see *cercus.*] In *zoöl.*, the second larval stage of a trematoid worm or fluke, named by O. F. Müller in 1786 as a genus of infusorians. It is a tadpole-like body, which becomes encysted and gives rise to the sexual forms. The cycle of forms is: 1, distoma, parent form; 2, redia; 3, cercaria; 4, encysted cercaria; 5, distoma. The larvæ are chiefly found in the bodies of mollusks, and the adults in vertebrated animals, as birds. See *redia, Distoma.*

> The Redia . . . has a mouth and a simple cæcal intestine, but no other organ. In its cavity a process of internal gemmation takes place, giving rise to bodies resem-



Embryonic and Larval Forms (Rediæ and Cercariæ) of *Trematoda*, all highly magnified. *A, Monostomum mutabile*, the ciliated embryo, *a*, inclosing the zoöid, *b*, which is represented free at *B. C*, redia, or King's yellow worm of *Distoma pacificum*, containing germs (*a*) of other rediæ. *D*, redia, containing cercariæ, *a, a. E*, cercaria. *F*, the distoma resulting from the cercaria.

bling the parent in shape, but destitute of reproductive organs, and furnished with long tails, by which they are propelled. These creatures, called *Cercariæ*, escape by bursting through the Redia, and, after a free-swimming existence, penetrate the body of some other animal, their tails dropping off. They then become encysted, and . . . assume the adult form. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 179.

Cercariadæ† (sėr-ka-rī′a̤-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cercaria* (see *cercaria*) + *-adæ.*] A family of worms, named from the supposed genus *Cercaria.*

cercarian (sėr-kā′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *cercaria* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of cercarians.

II. *n.* A trematoid worm or fluke in its second larval stage. See *cercaria.*

cercariform (sėr-kar′i-fôrm), *a.* [‹ NL. *cercaria* + L. *forma*, shape.] Like or likened to a cercaria: as, the *cercariform* larva of a trematoid. *Huxley.*

cercel†, *n.* [‹ F. *cercelle*, also *sarcelle*, ‹ ML. *circella*, a teal, found also in various other forms, appar. ult. ‹ L. *querquedula*, a teal: see *querquedula.*] A teal. *Coles*, 1717.

cerche†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *search.*

cerchneis (sėrk-nē′is), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κερχνηΐς, contr. κερχνῄς, also transposed κεγχρηΐς, etc., the kestrel.] An old name of some small hawk of Europe, sometimes generically applied to the group of which the kestrel, *Falco* (or *Tinnunculus*) *alaudarius*, is the type.

cerchnus (sėrk′nus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κέρχνος, roughness, hoarseness, ‹ κέρχνος, rough, hoarse.] In *pathol.*, noisy respiration; hoarseness of voice.

cerci, *n.* Plural of *cercus.*

Cercidiphyllum (sėr″si-di-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (so called because the leaves resemble those of the Judas-tree), ‹ Gr. κερκίς, Judas-tree (see *Cercis*), + φύλλον, leaf.] A genus of trees, referred to the *Magnoliaceæ.* Two species are known, both natives of Japan, of which *C. Japonicum* has been introduced into cultivation. It has cordate leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

Cercis (sėr′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κερκίς, a kind of poplar (according to others, the Judas-tree), so called from its rustling motion; ‹ κερκίς, a shuttle.] A small genus of trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Leguminosæ.* They have simple, broad, generally two-lobed leaves, and rose-colored flowers, appearing before the leaves. The best-known species in the old world is *C. Siliquastrum*, commonly called the *Judas-tree*, from the tradition that it was upon a tree of this sort, standing near Jerusalem, that Judas Iscariot hanged himself. It is common on the shores of Asia Minor and in all the East. *C. Canadensis*, of the United States, is known as the *red-bud.*

cercle†, *n.* and *v.* The older English form of *circle.*

cerclé (sėr′klā), *a.* [F., circled, pp. of *cercler*, circle.] 1. In *her.*, crowned, or surrounded by a crown, wreath, or the like.—2. Ornamented with circles, as a jug or bottle: most commonly applied to vessels decorated with circles drawn around them by a brush or point held stationary while the vessel is revolved on the potters' wheel.

Cercocarpus (sėr-kō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (so called with ref. to the long and caudate achenes), ‹ Gr. κέρκος, tail, + καρπός, fruit.] A rosaceous genus of shrubs or small trees of the western United States and northern Mexico. There are four or five species, with thick evergreen leaves and hard, heavy, dark-colored wood. *C. ledifolius* attains the greatest size, and is known as *mountain mahogany.*

Cercocebidæ (sėr-kō-seb′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cercocebus* + *-idæ.*] A family of monkeys, named from the genus *Cercocebus.*

Cercocebus (sėr-kō-sē′bus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κέρκος, a tail, + κῆβος, an ape: see *Cebus.*] A genus of long-tailed Asiatic and African monkeys, of the family *Cynopithecidæ*, with large cheek-pouches and ischial callosities: formerly often included in the genus *Cercopithecus*, but more nearly related to the macaques. It includes the malbrouk or dog-tailed monkey, and the mangabeys and green monkeys. Species of this genus are frequent inmates of menageries, and are remarkable for their suppleness and agility.

Cercolabes (sėr-kol′a̤-bēz), *n.* [NL. (J. F. Brandt, 1835), ‹ Gr. κέρκος, a tail, + λαμβάνειν (√ *λαβ), seize.] A genus of hystricomorph rodents, typical of the subfamily *Cercolabinæ.* *C. prehensilis* is the South American prehensile-tailed porcupine, or coendoo. The name is a synonym of both *Sphingurus* and *Synetheres.*

Cercolabidæ (sėr-kō-lab′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cercolabes* + *-idæ.*] The American or arboricole porcupines considered as a family of rodents, including the North American tree-porcupines of the genus *Erethizon*, as well as the prehensile-tailed *Cercolabinæ.* See cut under *porcupine.* Also called *Synetherina* (Gervais, 1852).

Cercolabinæ (sėr″kō-lā-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cercolabes* + *-inæ.*] A South American subfamily of rodents, the prehensile-tailed porcupines, of the family *Hystricidæ*, typified by the genus *Cercolabes.* Also called *Sphingurinæ.*

cercolabine (sėr-kol′a-bin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Seizing or holding with the tail; prehensile-tailed; of or pertaining to the *Cercolabinæ.*

II. *n.* A porcupine of the subfamily *Cercolabinæ.*

Cercoleptes (sėr-kō-lep′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), ‹ Gr. κέρκος, tail, + λήπτης, one who takes, ‹ λαμβάνειν, take.] The typical and only genus of the family *Cercoleptidæ*, containing the kinkajou, *C. caudivolvulus.* See cut under *kinkajou.*

Cercoleptidæ (sėr-kō-lep′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cercoleptes* + *-idæ.*] A family of carnivorous mammals, of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, related to the *Procyonidæ* or racoons, and to the *Bassarididæ.* They have well-developed auditory bullæ with a short bony floor in the auditory meatus; short, blunt paroccipital processes; a very stout mandible with high coronoid process and extensive symphysis; 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 2 molars, above and below on each side, the last upper premolar and first lower molar tuberculous; the snout short and declivous; the tail long and somewhat prehensile; and the alisphenoid canal wanting. The only genus is *Cercoleptes.* See *kinkajou.* Also, erroneously, *Cercoleptididæ.*

Cercoleptinæ (sėr″kō-lep-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cercoleptes* + *-inæ.*] The *Cercoleptidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Procyonidæ.* Also *Cercoleptina.*

cercomonad (sėr-kom′ō-nad), *n.* A member of the genus *Cercomonas*; one of the *Cercomonadidæ.*

cercomonadid (sėr-kō-mon′a̤-did), *n.* A member of the *Cercomonadidæ.*

Cercomonadidæ (sėr″kō-mō-nad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cercomonas* (*-nad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of monomastigate flagellate *Infusoria*, named by Saville Kent from the genus *Cercomonas.* These animalcules are naked, either free-swimming or adherent, with no distinct oral aperture, one terminal vibratile flagellum, and a permanent or temporary caudal filament. There are several genera, species of which inhabit both fresh and salt infusions. The many species of *Bodo* are parasites in the intestines of various animals, *B. hominis* being found in the dejections of persons suffering from cholera and typhoid fever.

Cercomonas (sėr-kom′ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1841), ‹ Gr. κέρκος, tail, + μονάς, unit: see *monad.*] A genus of flagellate infusorians, of the family *Monadidæ*, having a long caudal filament: sometimes made the type of a family *Cercomonadidæ.* *C. intestinalis* is an example.

cercomyd (sėr′kō-mid), *n.* [Prop. *cercomyid*, ‹ *Cercomys* + *-id*².] An animal of the genus *Cercomys. E. Blyth.*

Cercomys (sėr′kō-mis), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1829), ‹ Gr. κέρκος, tail, + μῦς = E. *mouse.*] A genus of South American rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomyinæ.* *C. cunicularius* of Brazil is curiously similar to the common house-rat, having a long scaly tail and no spines in the pelage.

Cercopidæ (sėr-kop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cercopis* + *-idæ.*] A family of the order *Hemiptera*, founded by Leach in 1818 upon the Fabrician genus *Cercopis*, characterized by prominent front of head, two conspicuous ocelli, six-sided or trapezoidal prothorax truncate in front, membranous apical area and thick or leathery basal area of wing-covers, stout legs, and one or two stout teeth on hind tibiæ. It is a very extensive and wide-spread family, including several genera and numerous species known as *cuckoo-spits* and *frog-hoppers.*

Cercopis (sėr-kō′pis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), ‹ Gr. κέρκωψ (κερκωπ-), a long-tailed monkey, one of a fabled race of men-monkeys, ‹ κέρκος, tail, + ὤψ, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Cercopidæ.*

Cercopithecidæ (sėr″kō-pi-thē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cercopithecus* + *-idæ.*] A family of old-world catarrhine quadrumanous quadrupeds, taking name from the genus *Cercopithecus.* Now usually called *Cynopithecidæ.*

cercopithecoid (sėr″kō-pi-thē′koid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Cercopithecus* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the family *Cercopithecidæ*; belonging to that group of catarrhine *Quadrumana* which contains the tailed monkeys of the old world.

II. *n.* One of the *Cercopithecidæ.*

Cercopithecus (sėr″kō-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL. (Erxleben, 1777), ‹ L. *cercopithecus*, ‹ Gr. κερκοπίθηκος, a long-tailed ape, ‹ κέρκος, a tail, + πίθηκος, an ape.] A genus of African monkeys, with long tails, well-developed thumbs, cheek-pouches, and ischial callosities. The species are very agile, and are often prettily variegated. Among them is the mona monkey, *Cercopithecus mona.* See cut under *Catarrhina.*

Mona Monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*).

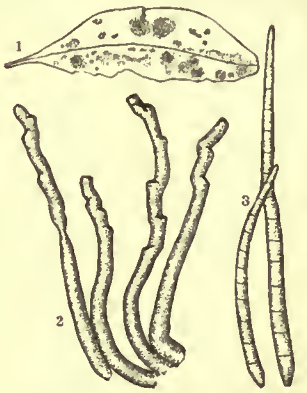
cercopoda (sėr-kop′ō-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κέρκος, tail, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] The jointed anal appendages of certain insects and crustaceans, such as those of the genus *Apus.*

Cercosaura (sėr-kō-sâ′rạ̈), *n.* Same as *Cercosaurus.*

Cercosauridæ (sėr-kō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cercosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of cyclosaurian lizards, taking name from the genus *Cercosaurus.*

Cercosaurus (sėr-kō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1838), ‹ Gr. κέρκος, tail, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of lizards, of the family *Ecpleopodidæ*, or made the type of a family *Cercosauridæ.* There are several species, all South American. *C. gaudichaudi* inhabits the Andes of Ecuador. *C. rhombifer* is about 7 inches long, of a brownish-gray color. Also *Cercosaura.*

Cercospora (sėr-kos′pō-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κέρκος, tail, + σπορά, seed.] A large genus of hyphomycetous fungi, growing mostly on living leaves, producing dark-colored erect hyphæ, which emerge in clusters from the stomates of the leaf, and bear at their tips elongated septate spores (conidia). Some of the species are injurious to cultivated plants.



Cercospora Resedæ, parasitic on mignonette-leaves. (From "American Florist.")

1, infested leaf, natural size; 2, fertile hyphæ, which bear easily deciduous conidia at the nodules; 3, conidia.

cercus (sėr′kus), *n.*; pl. *cerci* (-sī). [NL., ‹ Gr. κέρκος, the tail of a beast (οὐρά being the generic word), used also of birds, etc.] 1. In *entom.*, one of the feelers which project from the hinder parts of some insects; one of the more or less antenniform appendages of some insects, the anal limbs or anal forceps (also called *anal cerci*), usually jointed, as in the cockroach. The cerci resemble the antennæ of the same insects. In *Lepidoptera* and *Hymenoptera* they are inarticulate and greatly aborted. See cuts under *Amara* and *Blattidæ.*

2. In *anat.*, a bristle or bristle-like structure.—3. [*cap.* (Latreille, 1796.)] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidæ.* It is easily recognized by the combination of the following characters: claws without distinct tooth at base; elytra margined and with distinct epipleuræ. The species are all of small size and occur on flowers.

Cerdale (sėr′da̤-lē), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κερδαλῆ, a fox-skin, fem. contr. of κερδαλέος, of the fox, wily, cunning, < κέρδος, gain.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Cerdalidæ.*

Cerdalidæ (sėr-dal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerdale* + *-idæ.*] In some systems of classification, a family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cerdale*, embracing eel-like lycodoid forms with small slit-like gill-apertures and anisocercal tail. *Cerdale* and *Microdesmus* are western American genera.

Cerdonian (sėr-dō′ni-ạn), *n.* A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century, deriving its name from Cerdo, a Syrian teacher, who held that there were two first causes, one good and one evil, and that one was not subject or inferior to the other. The evil principle is revealed by the law and the prophets, and known to men as the Creator of the world, the good principle being the unknown Father of Jesus Christ. The system of Cerdo was very similar to that of Marcion, his pupil. See *Marcionite.*

Cerdonist (sėr′dọ-nist), *n.* Same as *Cerdonian.*

cere (sēr), *n.* [< F. *cire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cera*, wax, < L. *cera*, wax, = Gr. κηρός, wax, = W. *cwyr* = Corn. *coir* = Ir. and Gael. *ceir*, wax.] 1. Wax. —2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Properly, a fleshy cutaneous or membranous, sometimes feathered, covering of the base of the upper mandible of a bird, as of all birds of prey and parrots: so called from its waxy appearance. It differs from the rest of the sheath of the bill in texture, and usually shows a plain line of demarkation. When such a structure is present, the nostrils are always pierced in its substance, or at least open at its edge. When feathered, as in sundry parrots, it appears to be wanting, but its presence is recognized by the opening of the nostrils among the feathers which grow upon it. (*b*) A bare space about the base of the upper mandible, or a fleshy prominence in that situation, or a distinct part of the covering of the upper mandible, though of the same texture as the rest.

> A sort of false *cere* occurs in some water-birds, as the jaegers or skua-gulls. . . . The tumid nasal skin of pigeons is sometimes called a *cere*; but the term had better be restricted to the birds first above named.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 102.

Also *cera* and *ceroma.*

cere (sēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cered*, ppr. *cering.* [Early mod. E. also *cear, sear*; = F. *cirer* (Sp. Pg. *en-cerar* = It. *in-cerare*), < L. *cerare*, cover with wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cere*, and cf. *cerement.*] To wax, or cover with wax, or with a cerecloth.

> Then was the bodye bowelled [*i. e.*, disemboweled], embawmed and *cered.* *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 5.

> Let the silent years
> Be closed and *cered* over their memory,
> As yon mute marble where their corpses lie.
> *Shelley*, Julian and Maddalo.

cereal (sē′rẹ̄-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *céréale* = Sp. Pg. *cereal* = It. *cereale*, cereal, < L. *Cerealis*, pertaining to *Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture: see *Ceres.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to edible grain; producing farinaceous seeds suitable for food.—**Cereal grasses**, grasses which produce edible grain.

II. *n.* A gramineous plant cultivated for the use of its farinaceous seeds as food; any one of the annual grain-plants, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, millet, or maize.

Cerealia (sē-rẹ̄-ā′li-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *Cerealis*, pertaining to *Ceres*: see *cereal.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, festivals in honor of the goddess Ceres.—2. A systematic name of those *Gramineæ*, or grasses, which produce edible grains; the cereals.

Cerealian (sē-rẹ̄-ā′li-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Cerealis* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Ceres or to the Cerealia: as, *Cerealian* worship.

cerealin, cerealine (sē′rẹ̄-ạ-lin), *n.* [< *cereal* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A nitrogenous substance obtained from bran, closely resembling diastase in its power of transforming starch into dextrin, sugar, and lactic acid.

cerealious† (sē-rẹ̄-ā′li-us), *a.* [< L. *Cerealis* (see *cereal*) + *-ous.*] Cereal.

> The Greek word "spermata," generally expressing seeds, may signify any edulious or *cerealious* grains.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Tracts, p. 16.

Cereanthidæ, Cereanthus, etc. See *Cerianthidæ*, etc.

cerebel†, *n.* [< L. *cerebellum*: see *cerebellum.*] The cerebellum. *Derham.*

cerebella, *n.* Plural of *cerebellum.*

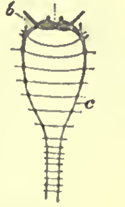
cerebellar (ser-ẹ̄-bel′ạ̈r), *a.* [< *cerebellum* + *-ar.*] Pertaining or relating to the cerebellum. —**Cerebellar fossa, ganglion**, etc. See the nouns.

cerebellitis (ser″ẹ̄-be-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *cerebellum* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cerebellum.

cerebellospinal (ser-ẹ̄-bel-ō-spī′nạl), *a.* [< L. *cerebellum*, a small brain, + *spina*, spine, + *-al.*] Pertaining to both the cerebellum and the spinal cord.

cerebellous (ser-ẹ̄-bel′us), *a.* [< *cerebellum* + *-ous.*] Relating to the cerebellum, especially to its vessels. [Rare.]

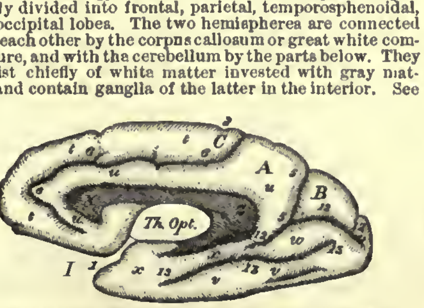
cerebellum (ser-ẹ̄-bel′um), *n.*; pl. *cerebella* (-ạ̈). [= F. *cervelle* = Pr. *cervela, servela* (< L. *cerebella*, pl.) = Sp. *cerebelo* = Pg. It. *cerebello*, < L. (NL.) *cerebellum*, a small brain, dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum.*] 1. The little brain or hind-brain of a vertebrate animal; a lobe of the brain developed on the dorsal side of the cerebrospinal axis, between the corpora quadrigemina in front and the medulla oblongata behind, and forming part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. The pons Varolii is the corresponding ventral portion of the cerebrospinal axis, and these two parts together are sometimes called the *epencephalon.* In man the cerebellum is a well-developed mass, having an average weight of about 5½ ounces, occupying the inferior occipital fossa, and separated from the posterior portions of the cerebral hemispheres above by the tentorium. A median portion or vermis and two lateral hemispheres are distinguished, and these are divided by transverse clefts into thin, closely packed laminæ. The cerebellum has three pairs of peduncles by which it is connected with the rest of the brain: the superior peduncles, which join it with the cerebrum; the middle peduncles, which pass down on either side to form the pons Varolii; and the inferior peduncles or restiform bodies, which connect it with the medulla oblongata. The surface of the laminæ is of gray matter, while the interior is white, so that a section at right angles to the lamellæ presents a foliaceous appearance, which has received the name of *arbor-vitæ.* There are other masses of gray matter within, namely, the corpus dentatum, nucleus emboliformis, nucleus globosus, and nucleus fastigii. (See *corpus* and *nucleus.*) The cerebellum seems to be principally concerned with the coördination of voluntary movements. See cuts under *brain* and *corpus.* 2. In *Insecta*, the subesophageal ganglion, situated in the lower part of the head, and connected with the supra-esophageal ganglion or cerebrum by two nerve-chords surrounding the gullet. [Rare.]—**Digastric lobe of the cerebellum**, a lobe of the cerebellar hemisphere on either side, on the lower surface, lying outside of the tonsil. Also called *lobus biventer* or *biventral lobe*, and *lobus cuneiformis.*—**Ganglion of the cerebellum.** Same as *corpus dentatum*, (*a*) (which see, under *corpus*).—**Great horizontal fissure of the cerebellum**, a continuous fissure which separates the cerebellum into upper and lower portions. It begins in front at the middle peduncles, and extends around the outer and posterior border of each hemisphere.—**Incisura cerebelli anterior**, the anterior median notch of the cerebellum, into which the corpora quadrigemina are received.—**Incisura cerebelli posterior**, the median notch on the posterior outline of the cerebellum, formed by the projection of the cerebellar hemispheres beyond the vermis.—**Ventricle of the cerebellum**, the fourth ventricle or epicœle, a space between the medulla and pons in front and the cerebellum behind.



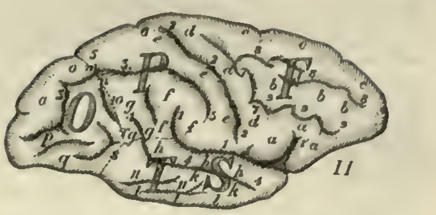
Anterior End of Nervous System of *Sabella flabellata*, a polychætous annelid.

a, cerebral ganglia, united by *b*, esophageal commissures continued into the ventral ganglia, *c*, by a series of transverse commissures.

cerebral (ser′ẹ̄-brạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cérébral* = Sp. Pg. *cerebral* = It. *cerebrale*, < NL. *cerebralis*, < L. *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the brain of a vertebrate animal, whether to the whole brain or to the brain proper or cerebrum.—2. Pertaining to the anterior or preoral ganglia of the nervous system in invertebrate animals, regarded as the analogue or homologue of the vertebrate brain. These ganglia are commonly connected with the rest of the nervous system by an esophageal ring, or commissural fibers encircling the anterior part of the alimentary canal. See *esophageal ring*, under *esophageal.*—**Cerebral carotid artery.** Same as *internal carotid.* See *carotid, n.*—**Cerebral ganglia**, in any invertebrate, ganglia of the nervous system situated in the head, or a part of the body considered as the head.—**Cerebral hemisphere**, one of the two lateral halves forming the prosencephalon, or cerebrum in its most restricted sense. In man the cerebral hemispheres are highly developed, overlapping the cerebellum behind and the olfactory lobes in front, and the surface is highly convoluted with gyri and sulci. Each hemisphere is primarily divided into frontal, parietal, temporosphenoidal, and occipital lobes. The two hemispheres are connected with each other by the corpus callosum or great white commissure, and with the cerebellum by the parts below. They consist chiefly of white matter invested with gray matter, and contain ganglia of the latter in the interior. See *brain.*—**Cerebral index**, the ratio of the transverse to the anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity multiplied by 100.—**Cerebral letters**, in *philol.*, a name often used for certain consonants which occur especially in the Sanskrit alphabet, and are formed by bringing the tip of the tongue backward and placing its under surface against the roof of the mouth: an improper translation of the Sanskrit term *mūrdhanya*, literally, 'head-sounds,' cephalica (from *mūrdhan*, the head, skull). They are also called *lingual* or *cacuminal letters.*—**Cerebral localization.** See *localization.* —**Cerebral maculæ**, blotches of red following on slight irritation of the skin, extending beyond the area irritated, and persisting for several minutes. They have been observed in a variety of nervous affections. Also called by the French name *taches cérébrales.*—**Cerebral vesicles**, anterior, middle, and posterior, the three primitive hollow dilatations of the embryonic brain; the brain-bladders. —**Primitive cerebral cleft.** See *cleft*¹.



I. Inner or Median Surface of the Right Cerebral Hemisphere.



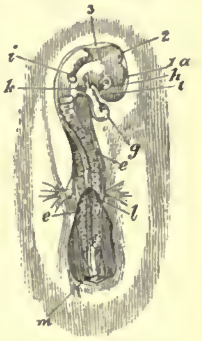
II. Outer Convex Surface of the Right Cerebral Hemisphere.

Letters indicate convolutions, or gyri; numbers, fissures, or sulci.

A, quadrate lobule, or præcuneus; *B*, cuneus; *C*, paracentral lobule, being the extension of the anterior and posterior central convolutions on to the median surface; *F*, frontal lobe, separated from the parietal lobe by the central fissure, 2, 2, 2; *O*, occipital lobe; *P*, parietal lobe; *T S*, temporosphenoidal lobe; *Th. Opt.*, thalamus opticus; *X Z*, corpus callosum; *X*, genu, or anterior extremity, and *Z*, splenium, or posterior extremity, of corpus callosum.

1, Sylvian fissure; 1′, anterior branch of Sylvian fissure; 2, central fissure, or fissure of Rolando; 3, intraparietal fissure; 4, first temporosphenoidal fissure, or parallel fissure; 5, parieto-occipital fissure; 6, callosomarginal fissure; 7, precentral fissure; 8, superior frontal fissure; 9, inferior frontal fissure; 10, anterior occipital fissure; 11, inferior temporosphenoidal fissure; 12, calcarine fissure; 13, collateral fissure.

a, inferior frontal convolution; *b*, middle frontal convolution; *c*, superior frontal convolution; *d*, anterior central or ascending frontal convolution; *e*, posterior central or ascending parietal convolution; *f*, supramarginal convolution; *g*, angular convolution; *h*, superior or first temporosphenoidal convolution; *k*, middle or second temporosphenoidal convolution; *l*, inferior or third temporosphenoidal convolution; *m*, first annectent or bridging convolution; *n*, second annectent or bridging convolution; *o*, superior occipital convolution; *p*, middle occipital convolution; *q*, inferior occipital convolution; *r*, third annectent convolution; *s*, fourth annectent convolution; *t*, marginal convolution; *u*, gyrus fornicatus, or callosal convolution; *v*, lobulus fusiformis, or external occipitotemporal convolution; *w*, lobulus lingualis, or median occipitotemporal convolution; *x*, uncinate gyrus.



Vertebrate Embryo (chicken, third day of incubation), showing 1, 2, 3, first, second, and third cerebral vesicles; 1*a*, vesicle of the third ventricle; *e*, numerous protovertebræ; *g*, heart; *h*, eye; *i*, ear; *k*, visceral arches and clefts; *l*, *m*, anterior and posterior folds of amnion, not yet united over the body.

II. *n.* A cerebral sound or letter. See I.

cerebralism (ser′ẹ̄-brạl-izm), *n.* [< *cerebral* + *-ism.*] In *psychol.*, the theory or doctrine that all mental operations arise from the activity of the cerebrum or brain.

> *Cerebralism* professes to be a science of the brain and its functions, both vital and psychical, . . . the more exact and comprehensive knowledge of the brain on which the cerebralists build. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 41.

cerebralist (ser′ẹ̄-brạl-ist), *n.* [< *cerebral* + *-ist.*] One who holds the doctrine or theory of cerebralism.

cerebralization (ser″ẹ̄-brạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *cerebralize* + *-ation.*] In *philol.*, enunciation by bringing the tip of the tongue upward against the palate.

cerebralize (ser′ẹ̄-brạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cerebralized*, ppr. *cerebralizing.* [< *cerebral* + *-ize.*] To pronounce as a cerebral, that is, by bringing the tip of the tongue upward against the palate; treat, consider, or mark as a cerebral.

cerebrasthenia (ser″ẹ̄-bras-thē′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + NL. *asthenia*, q. v.] Nervous debility of the brain.

cerebrasthenic (ser″ẹ̄-bras-then′ik), *a.* [< *cerebrasthenia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, resulting from, or affected with cerebrasthenia: as, *cerebrasthenic* insanity.

cerebrate (ser′ẹ̄-brāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cerebrated*, ppr. *cerebrating.* [< *cerebrum* + *-ate*².] To have the brain in action; exhibit brain-action. Also *cerebrize.*

> The mind is never wholly idle and never fully under control; in response to external or internal suggestions we are always *cerebrating.* *N. A. Rev.*

cerebration (ser-ẹ̄-brā′shọn), *n.* [< *cerebrate*: see *-ation.*] Exertion or action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.

> This principle of action was expounded by Dr. Carpenter under the designation of "unconscious *cerebration*" in the fourth edition of his "Human Physiology," published

early in 1853—some months before any of the phenomena developed themselves to the explanation of which we now deem it applicable, and it has of late been frequently referred to under that name. The lectures of Sir W. Hamilton not having then been published, none but his own pupils were aware that the doctrine of "unconscious *cerebration*" is really the same as that which had long previously been expounded by him as "latent thought." *Quarterly Rev.*

Cerebratulus (ser-ẹ̄-brat′ụ̄-lus), *n.* [NL., < *cerebr-um* + pp. suffix *-at-* (see *cerebrate*) + dim. *-ulus.*] A notable genus of nemertean worms. *C. ingens* is an enormous species, sometimes from 10 to 12 feet long and over an inch thick, of flattened form and pale color, found under stones on sandy bottoms. *C. rosea* is a similar but smaller, more rounded, and reddish species found in like places.

cerebric (ser′ẹ̄-brik), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from the brain; cerebral.

The English naturalists defined identity as a *cerebric* habit. *The American*, VI. 410.

Cerebric acid, a substance extracted by ether from the brain, after it has been exposed to the action of boiling alcohol. It is probably cerebrin in an impure state.

cerebriform (se-reb′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + *forma*, form.] Brain-shaped.

cerebriformly (se-reb′ri-fôrm-li), *adv.* In such a way as to resemble the brain: as, a *cerebriformly* plicate surface. [Rare.]

cerebrin, cerebrine^{2} (ser′ẹ̄-brin), *n.* [< *cerebrum* + *-in^{2}*, *-ine^{2}*.] A name common to several nitrogenous non-phosphorized substances obtained chemically from the brain and nerves. They are light, very hygroscopic powders, insoluble in cold alcohol or ether, but soluble in hot alcohol.

cerebrine^{1} (ser′ẹ̄-brin), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *-ine^{1}*.] Pertaining to the brain; cerebral.

cerebrine^{2}, *n.* See *cerebrin.*

cerebritis (ser-ẹ̄-brī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *cerebrum* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cerebrum; encephalitis.

cerebrize (ser′ẹ̄-brīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cerebrized*, ppr. *cerebrizing.* [< *cerebrum* + *-ize.*] Same as *cerebrate.*

The normal process of *cerebrising.* *Science*, X. 269.

cerebro-. In modern scientific compound words, the combining form of Latin *cerebrum*, the brain, or, in its New Latin modified sense, a part of the brain, as distinguished from *cerebellum.*

cerebroganglion (ser″ẹ̄-brō-gang′gli-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + NL. *ganglion.*] In *Invertebrata*, the cerebral or preoral ganglion, when simple; when composite, one of the ganglia of which the cerebrum consists.

cerebroganglionic (ser″ẹ̄-brō-gang-gli-on′ik), *a.* [< *cerebroganglion* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cerebroganglion.

cerebroid (ser′ẹ̄-broid), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *-oid.*] Resembling the cerebrum.

cerebromedullary (ser″ẹ̄-brō-mẹ̄-dul′a̤-ri), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *medulla* + *-ary^{1}*: see *medullary.*] Pertaining to both the brain and the spinal cord; cerebrospinal.—**Cerebromedullary tube**, in *embryol.*, the embryonal tube of inverted epiblast from which the whole cerebrospinal axis is developed.

cerebroparietal (ser″ẹ̄-brō-pā-rī′e-ta̤l), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *parietes* + *-al.*] In *anat.*, connecting the cerebrum or cerebral ganglia with the parietes: as, a *cerebroparietal* muscle or ligament.

cerebropathy (ser-ẹ̄-brop′a̤-thi), *n.* [< L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + Gr. *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, a hypochondriacal condition, approaching insanity, which sometimes supervenes in persons whose brains have been overtaxed. *Dunglison.*

cerebropedal (ser″ẹ̄-brō-ped′a̤l), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *pedal.*] In *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to both the cerebral and the pedal nervous ganglia.

cerebrophysiology (ser″ẹ̄-brō-fiz-i-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< *cerebrum* + *physiology.*] The physiology of the cerebrum.

cerebropleurovisceral (ser″ẹ̄-brō-plö″rō-vis′e-ra̤l), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *pleura* + *viscera* + *-al.*] Representing the cerebral, pleural, and visceral ganglia, as a single pair of ganglia in some mollusks. [Rare.]

The typical pedal ganglia . . . are joined to the *cerebropleurovisceral* ganglia by connectives. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 693.

cerebrorachidian (ser″ẹ̄-brō-rā-kid′i-a̤n), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *rachis* (*rachid-*) + *-ian.*] Same as *cerebrospinal.*

cerebrose, cerebrous (ser′ẹ̄-brōs, -brus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *cerebroso*, < L. *cerebrosus*, brain-sick, hot-brained, mad, < *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum.*] In *pathol.*, brain-sick; mad; headstrong; passionate. [Rare.]

cerebrosensorial (ser″ẹ̄-brō-sen-sō′ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *sensorium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the brain and to sensation.

cerebrosity (ser-ẹ̄-bros′i̤-ti), *n.* [< NL. **cerebrosita(t-)s*, < L. *cerebrosus*, hotheaded: see *cerebrose.*] Hotheadedness; brain-sickness. [Rare.]

cerebrospinal (ser″ẹ̄-brō-spī′na̤l), *a.* [< L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + *spina*, spine, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to both the brain and the spinal cord; consisting of the brain and spinal cord; cerebromedullary: as, the *cerebrospinal* system. Also *cerebrorachidian.*—**Cerebrospinal axis**, the brain and spinal cord taken together.—**Cerebrospinal canal.** See *canal^{1}*.—**Cerebrospinal fluid**, a fluid between the arachnoid and the pia mater membranes investing the brain and spinal cord.—**Cerebrospinal meningitis**, inflammation of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord.—**Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis**, a malignant zymotic, non-contagious febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the cranial and spinal meninges, the appearance in many cases of small red or purplish spots called petechiæ, and profound general disturbance showing itself in many ways. Also called *spotted fever.*

cerebrot (ser′ẹ̄-brot), *n.* [< *cerebrum.*] Same as *cephalot.*

cerebrous, *a.* See *cerebrose.*

cerebrovisceral (ser″ẹ̄-brō-vis′e-ra̤l), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *viscera* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the cerebral and visceral nervous ganglia of mollusks: as, a *cerebrovisceral* commissure.

cerebrum (ser′ẹ̄-brum), *n.*; pl. *cerebra* (-brä). [L. (NL.), the brain, prob. akin to Gr. *κάρα*, the head (see *cheer^{1}*), to *κρανίον*, cranium, and to AS. *hærnes*: see *harns.* Cf. *cerebellum.*] **1.** The entire brain; the encephalon.—**2.** That portion of the brain which lies in front of the cerebellum and pons Varolii. This is the ordinary meaning of the term in human anatomy, the cerebrum in this use comprising the prosencephalon or cerebral hemispheres and the olfactory lobes, the thalamencephalon or optic thalami and other parts about the third ventricle, and the mesencephalon, consisting of the corpora quadrigemina above and the crura cerebri below. See cuts under *brain*, *corpus*, and *cerebral.*

The *cerebrum* is generally recognized as the chief organ of mind; and mind, in its ordinary acceptation, means more especially a comparatively intricate co-ordination in time—the consciousness of a creature "looking before and after," and using past experiences to regulate future conduct. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 22, note.

3. The two cerebral hemispheres taken together, with the olfactory lobes; the prosencephalon. See *cerebral hemisphere*, under *cerebral.*—**4.** In insects, the supra-esophageal ganglion, formed by the union of several ganglia in the upper part of the head, and often called the *brain.*—**5.** In invertebrates generally, the principal nervous ganglion or ganglia of the head.—**Cerebrum Jovis** (literally, Jupiter's brain), a name given by old chemists to burnt tartar.—**Cerebrum parvum**, the little brain; the cerebellum.—**Cistern of the cerebrum.** See *cistern.*—**Testudo cerebri** (literally, the tortoise of the brain), a name of the fornix: so called because it seems to support or bear up the cerebrum, as a tortoise was fabled to support the world.

cerecloth (sēr′klôth), *n.* [< *cere* + *cloth.*] A linen or other cloth saturated or coated with wax in such a way as to be proof against moisture, used as an under-cover for an altar, as a wrapping or bandage in medical treatment, etc., and especially (in this case also called *cerement*) as a wrapper for a corpse.

It [lead] were too gross
To rib her *cerecloth* in the obscure grave.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7.

His honourable head
Seal'd up in salves and *cerecloths*, like a packet,
And so sent over to an hospital.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

So to bed, and there had a *cere-cloth* laid to my foot, but in great pain all night long. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 191.

Antiseptic cerecloth, cloth or thin calico saturated with solid paraffin, to which oil, wax, and carbolic acid are added, used for the treatment of wounds. *Dunglison.*

cereclothed†, *a.* Wrapped in a cerecloth. *Sir T. Browne.*

cerectomy (se-rek′tọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας*, horn (cornea), + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy.*] In *surg.*, the excision of the outer layers of the cornea. Also *kerectomy.*

cered (sērd), *a.* [< ME. *cered*; < *cere^{1}* + *-ed^{2}*.] **1**†. Waxed.

Cered pokets, sal peter, vitriole.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 255.

2. In *ornith*, having a cere; cerate.

cerement (sēr′me̤nt), *n.* [< F. *cirement* (Cotgrave), a waxing, a dressing or covering with wax, < *cirer*, wax: see *cere*, *v.*, and *-ment.*] **1.** Cloth dipped in melted wax and used in wrapping dead bodies when they are embalmed; hence, any grave-cloth; in the plural, grave-clothes in general.

Let me not burst in ignorance! but tell,
Why thy canoniz'd bones, hearsed in death,
Have burst their *cerements!* *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

A *cerement* from the grave. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. The under-cover of an altar-slab.

ceremonial (ser-ẹ̄-mō′ni-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cérémonial* = Sp. Pg. *ceremonial* = It. *ceremoniale*, < LL. *cærimonialis*, < L. *cærimonia*, ceremony: see *ceremony* and *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to ceremonies or external forms or rites; ritual; pertaining to or consisting in the observance of set forms or formalities.

The *ceremonial* rites of marriage.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

It is certain that books, in any language, will tend to encourage a diction too remote from the style of spoken idiom; whilst the greater solemnity and the more *ceremonial* costume of regular literature must often demand such a non-idiomatic diction, upon mere principles of good taste. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Daily intercourse among the lowest savages, whose small loose groups, scarcely to be called social, are without political or religious regulation, is under a considerable amount of *ceremonial* regulation.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 343.

Specifically—**2.** Pertaining to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion: as, the *ceremonial* law, as distinguished from the *moral* law.

There is no elaborate imitation of classical antiquity, no scrupulous purity, none of the *ceremonial* cleanness which characterizes the diction of our academical Pharisees.
Macaulay.

3†. Observant of forms; precise in manners; formal: as, "the dull, *ceremonial* track," *Dryden.* [*Ceremonious* is now used in this sense.]

Very magnifical and *ceremonial* in his outward comportment. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

=**Syn. 1.** *Ceremonious*, *Formal*, etc. See *ceremonious.*

II. *n.* **1.** A system of rites or ceremonies enjoined by law or established by custom, as in religious worship, social intercourse, etc.; rites, formalities, or requirements of etiquette, to be observed on any special occasion.

I have known my friend Sir Roger's dinner almost cold before the company could adjust the *ceremonial*, and be prevailed upon to sit down. *Addison*, Country Manners.

The next year saw me advanced to the trust and power of adjusting the *ceremonial* of an assembly.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 109.

The forever-fickle creeds and *ceremonials* of the parochial corners which we who dwell in them sublimely call The World. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

Specifically—**2.** The order for rites and forms in the Roman Catholic Church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

ceremonialism (ser-ẹ̄-mō′ni-a̤l-izm), *n.* [< *ceremonial* + *-ism.*] Adherence to or fondness for ceremony; ritualism.

In India, as elsewhere, we find an elaborate and debasing *ceremonialism* taking the place of a spiritual religion.
Faiths of the World, p. 27.

ceremoniality (ser-ẹ̄-mō-ni-al′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *ceremonial* + *-ity.*] Ceremonial character.

The whole *ceremoniality* of it is confessedly gone.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, i. 287.

ceremonially (ser-ẹ̄-mō′ni-a̤l-i), *adv.* In a ceremonial manner; as regards prescribed or recognized rites and ceremonies: as, a person *ceremonially* unclean; an act *ceremonially* unlawful.

ceremonialness (ser-ẹ̄-mō′ni-a̤l-nes), *n.* The quality of being ceremonial.

ceremonious (ser-ẹ̄-mō′ni-us), *a.* [= F. *cérémonieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ceremonioso*, < LL. *cærimoniosus*, < L. *cærimonia*, ceremony: see *ceremony* and *-ous.*] **1**†. Consisting of or relating to outward forms and rites; conformable to prescribed ceremony. [In this sense *ceremonial* is now used.]

God was . . . tender of the shell and *ceremonious* part of his worship. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony or formality; marked by solemnity of manner or method.

O, the sacrifice!
How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly
It was i' the offering! *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1.

They [the Puritans] rejected with contempt the *ceremonious* homage which other sects substituted for the pure worship of the soul. *Macaulay*, Milton.

3. According to prescribed or customary formalities or punctilios; characterized by more elaborate forms of politeness than are commonly used between intimate acquaintances; formal in manner or method: as, *ceremonious* phrases. *Addison.*

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewell, of our several friends.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

In her own circle, it was regarded as by no means improper for kinsfolk to visit one another without invitation, or preliminary and *ceremonious* warning.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

Very reverend and godly he [Winthrop] truly was, and a respect not merely *ceremonious*, but personal, a respect that savors of love, shows itself in the letters addressed to him. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 246.

4. Observant of conventional forms; fond of using ceremony; punctilious as to outward observances and ceremonies.

You are too senseless-obstinate, my lord,
Too *ceremonious* and traditional.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Ceremonious, Ceremonial, Formal. Ceremonious,* full of ceremony, fond of ceremony; *ceremonial*, consisting in or having the nature of ceremony, or bearing upon ceremonies: as, *ceremonious* manners, persons; *ceremonial* law, rites, uncleanness. *Formal* differs from *ceremonious* in that a *formal* person tries too hard to conform to rule in his whole bearing as well as in his bearing toward others, while a *ceremonious* person magnifies too much the conventional rules of social intercourse; thus both are opposed to *natural*, *formal* to *easy*, and *ceremonious* to *hearty* or *friendly*.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, *ceremonious*, and reserved. *Addison.*

The Roman *ceremonial* worship was very elaborate and minute, applying to every part of daily life.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, viii. § 3.

Especially [ceremonies] be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures. *Bacon*, Ceremonies and Respects.

ceremoniously (ser-ē̦-mō′ni-us-li), *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms: as, to treat a person *ceremoniously*.

After this great work of reconciling the kingdom was done most *ceremoniously* in the parliament.
Strype, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

ceremoniousness (ser-ē̦-mō′ni-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ceremonious; the practice of much ceremony; formality: as, *ceremoniousness* of manners.

ceremony (ser′ē̦-mō̦-ni), *n.*; pl. *ceremonies* (-niz). [< ME. *cerimonie* = D. G. *ceremonie* = Dan. Sw. *ceremoni*, < OF. *ceremonie*, F. *cérémonie* = Pr. *ceremonia, cerimonia* = Sp. Pg. *ceremonia* = It. *ceremonia, cerimonia, cirimonia*, < L. *cærimonia* or *cæremonia*, later often *cerimonia*, sacredness, reverence, a sacred rite; perhaps akin to Skt. *karman*, action, work, < √ *kar*, do; cf. L. *creare*, create, etc.: see *create* and *Ceres*.] **1.** A religious observance; a solemn rite.

Bring her up to th' high altar, that she may
The sacred *ceremonies* there partake.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 216.

There I heard them in the darkness, at the mystical *ceremony*,
Loosely robed in flying raiment, sang the terrible prophetesses.
Tennyson, Boädicea.

2. The formalities observed on some solemn or important public or state occasion in order to render it more imposing or impressive: as, the *ceremony* of crowning a king, or of laying a foundation-stone; the *ceremony* of inaugurating the President of the United States.

A coarser place,
Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatness was shut out, and highness well forgot.
Dryden, Fables.

3. A usage of politeness, or such usages collectively; formality; a punctilious adherence to conventional forms; punctilio.

When love begins to sicken and decay,
It useth an enforced *ceremony*.
There are no tricks in plain and simple faith.
Shak., J. C., iv. 2.

She made little *ceremony* in discovering her contempt of a coxcomb. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

All *ceremonies* are in themselves very silly things; but yet a man of the world should know them. *Chesterfield.*

I met the janissary Aga going out from him [the Bey], and a number of soldiers at the door. As I did not know him, I passed him without *ceremony*, which is not usual for any person to do. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 37.

4†. A ceremonial symbol or decoration.

No *ceremony* that to great ones 'longs,
Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword,
The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace
As mercy does. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

Disrobe the images,
If you do find them deck'd with *ceremonies*.
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

5†. A sign or portent; a prodigy.

For he is superstitious grown of late;
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and *ceremonies*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Master of ceremonies. (*a*) A person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion; specifically, an officer of the royal household of England who superintends the reception of ambassadors. (*b*) An officer in many European cathedrals whose business it is to see that all the ceremonies, vestments, etc., peculiar to each season and festival are observed in the choir.—**Military ceremonies,** stated military exercises, such as guard-mounting, inspections, parades, reviews, funeral escorts and honors, color escorts, etc.=**Syn. 1.** *Form, Ceremony, Rite, Observance. Form* is the most general of these words; it is impossible to join in worship without the use of some *forms*, however simple; we speak of legal *forms*, etc. *Ceremony* is a broader word than *rite*, in that a *rite* is always solemn and either an act of religion or suggestive of it, as marriage-*rites*, the *rites* of initiation, while *ceremony* goes so far as to cover forms of politeness. A *rite* is generally a prescribed or customary form, while a *ceremony* may be improvised for an occasion: as, the *ceremony* of laying a corner-stone or opening a new bridge. *Observance* is primarily a compliance with a requirement, as in religion, where the word was applied to the act of compliance: as, the *observance* of the sabbath.

Heavy persecution shall arise
On all who in the worship persevere
Of spirit and truth; the rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward *rites* and specious *forms*
Religion satisfied. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 534.

Nay, my lords, *ceremony* was but devis'd at first
To set a gloss on faint deeds, hollow welcomes,
Recanting goodness, sorry ere 'tis shown;
But where there is true friendship, there needs none.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2.

Little as we should look for such an origin, we meet with facts suggesting that fasting as a religious *rite* is a sequence of funeral *rites*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 140.

With the [Hebrews'] advance from the pre-pastoral state, there was probably some divergence from their original *observances* of burial and sacrifice.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 138.

ceremony†, *v. t.* [< *ceremony*, *n.*] To confirm or join by a ceremony. [Rare.]

Or if thy vows be past, and Hymen's bands
Have *ceremonied* your unequal hands,
Annul, at least avoid, thy lawless act.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 8.

Cereopsinæ (sē″rē̦-op-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cereopsis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Anatidæ*, represented by the genus *Cereopsis*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

Cereopsis (sē-rē̦-op′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *cereus*, waxen, < *cera*, wax (> E. *cere*, q. v.), + Gr. ὄψις, appearance.] **1.** A genus of Australian geese, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anserinæ*, having a small and extensively membranous bill, and notably long legs, bare above the suffrago. They are so named from the remarkable size of their cere. There is but one species, *C. novæ-hollandiæ*, sometimes called the *pigeon-goose*. It has been made the type of a subfamily *Cereopsinæ*.
2. A genus of coleopterous insects.—**3.** A genus of cœlenterates.

cereous (sē′rē̦-us), *a.* [< L. *cereus*, of wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cere, Cereus, cerge*.] Waxen; like wax. [Rare.]

What is worth his observation goes into his *cereous* tables. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, ii. 5.

Ceres (sē′rēz), *n.* [L., the goddess of agriculture, esp. of the cultivation of grain; prob. from the root of *creare*, create: see *create*. Cf. *ceremony*.] **1.** In *class. myth.*, the name given by the Romans to the Greek goddess Demeter, whose worship they adopted with some subordinate differences. She was the mother of Proserpine and, according to some phases of the myth, of Bacchus. She was the goddess of the earth in its capacity of bringing forth fruits, especially watching over the growth of grain (whence the adjective *cereal*). The Romans celebrated in her honor the festival of the Cerealia. Ceres was always represented fully draped. Her attributes were ears of corn and poppies, and on her head she sometimes wore a corn-measure. Her sacrifices consisted of pigs and cows.
2. An asteroid discovered by Piazzi at Palermo, Sicily, in 1801. It is the first discovered of the telescopic planets or asteroids which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. It is very much smaller than the moon, and it presents the appearance of a star of between the seventh and the eighth magnitude.

Ceres.—Wall-painting from Pompeii, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

ceresin, ceresine (sē′rē̦-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *cera*, wax, + *-in*², *-ine*².] A white waxy substance consisting of a mixture of paraffins prepared from the mineral ozocerite, and used as an adulterant of and substitute for beeswax.

Cereus (sē′rē̦-us), *n.* [NL. (so called from the resemblance of some species to a wax torch), < L. *cereus*, a wax candle, orig. an adj., of wax: see *cereous, cerge, cere*.] **1.** A large genus of cactaceous plants, of the tropical and warm regions of America, including 200 species, 30 of which are found in the United States. They are oval or columnar plants, with spiny ribs or angles, large tubular funnelform flowers, and small black exalbuminous seeds. They vary greatly in form and habit, the columnar species being either erect or climbing, and the flowers are often very large, as in the night-blooming cereus group, *C. grandiflorus, C. Macdonaldiæ*, etc., which is well known in cultivation. The old-man cactus, *C. senilis*, is so called from the long gray hairs covering the top of the stem. The most remarkable species are those with tall columnar stems, from 25 to 50 feet high, found chiefly in northwestern Mexico and Arizona, some of them bearing large edible fruit. The best-known of this group is the giant cactus, *C. giganteus*, of Arizona. See cuts under *Cactaceæ*.
2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the genus *Cereus*.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of sea-anemones, of the family *Actiniidæ*.

cerevis (ser′ē̦-vis), *n.* [< L. *cerevisia*, beer.] The small cap worn by members of students' societies in German universities. It is a low cloth cylinder, too small to fit the head; the society's monogram is usually embroidered on the crown.

cerevisia, *n.* See *cervisia*.

cerfoil†, *n.* See *chervil*.

cerge, serge² (sėrj), *n.* [< ME. *cerge, serge, cierge*, < OF. *cerge, cierge, sierge, cirge*, F. *cierge* = Pr. *ceri* = Sp. Pg. *cirio* = It. *cerio, ceri*, now *cero*, < L. *cereus*, a wax candle, taper, prop. adj., of wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cereous* and *cere*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a large wax candle burned before the altar.

Ceria¹ (sē′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. κέρας, horn.] **1.** A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Syrphidæ*, having elongate antennæ with a terminal style.—**2.** [*l. c.*] An old name of some cestoid worm.

ceria²**†** (sē′ri-ä̤), *n.* [L. *ceria* or *cerea*, also *celia*: same as *cerevisia*, beer. Cf. *cerevis*.] A drink made of corn; barley-water. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cerial†, *a.* An obsolete form of *cerrial*.

ceriama (ser-i-ā′mä̤), *n.* Same as *seriema*.

Ceriantheæ (ser-i-an′thē̦-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerianthus* + *-eæ*.] A group of *Actiniaria*, with numerous unpaired septa and a single ventral esophageal groove. The septa are longest on the ventral side, and gradually diminish toward the dorsal aspect; the two septa attached to the bottom of the esophageal groove (directive septa) are remarkably small, and are distinguished in this way from the other ventral septa. Also *Cereantheæ*.

Ceranthidæ (ser-i-an′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerianthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacodermatous actinozoans, represented by the genus *Cerianthus*. It contains hermaphrodite forms of sea-anemones, the skin of which secretes a glutinous mass filled with nematocysts or a kind of membrane. Also *Cereanthidæ*.

Cerianthus (ser-i-an′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέρας, a horn, mod. tentacle, + ἄνθος, a flower. The allusion seems to be to the circles of tentacles.] A remarkable genus of hexamerous *Anthozoa*, having two circlets of numerous tentacles, one immediately around the mouth, the other on the margin of the disk, and one pair of the diametral folds of the mouth much longer than the other and produced as far as the pedal pore usually found on the apex of the elongated conical foot. The larva at one stage is tetramerous, with four mesenteries. The genus is typical of the family *Cerianthidæ*, and belongs to the same order (*Malacodermata*) as the sea-anemones. Also *Cereanthus*.

ceric (sē′rik), *a.* [< *cer*(*ium*) + *-ic*.] Containing cerium as a quadrivalent element: as, *ceric* oxid, CeO_2.

ceriferous (sē̦-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, bearing or producing wax.

cerin, cerine (sē′rin), *n.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *-in*², *-ine*².] **1.** The name given to that portion of beeswax (from 70 to 80 per cent. of the whole) which is soluble in alcohol. That part of cerin which is not saponified by potash was formerly called *cerain*. Probably cerin is merely impure cerotic acid.
2. A waxy substance extracted from grated cork by digestion in alcohol.—**3.** An ore of cerium, a variety of the mineral allanite.

Cerinthian (sē̦-rin′thi-a̤n), *n.* One of a sect of early heretics, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew believed to have been born before the crucifixion, and one of the first heresiarchs in the church. The Gospel of John is by some supposed to have been written against his system, which was a mixture of Judaism and Gnosticism.

Ceriopora (ser-i-op′ō̦-rä̤), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. κέρας, horn, + πόρος, a passage.] The typical genus of the family *Cerioporidæ*.

Cerioporidæ (ser″i-ō̦-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceriopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of cyclostomatous polyzoans, of the order *Gymnolæmata*.

Ceriornis (ser-i-ôr′nis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), irreg. < Gr. κέρας, horn, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of pheasants, of the family *Phasianidæ*, the tragopans or satyrs, of which there are several species, as *C. satyra* and *C. melanocephala* of the Himalayas, *C. temmincki* and *C. caboti* of China. More correctly *Ceratornis*.

ceriph, *n.* See *serif*.

Ceriphasia (ser-i-fā′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < *Ceri*(*thium*) + Gr. φάσις, aspect.] The typical genus of the *Ceriphasiidæ*. More correctly *Ceriphasis*. *Swainson*, 1840.

Ceriphasiidæ (ser″i-fā̤-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceriphasia* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water gastropods, typified by the genus *Ceriphasia.* The species are closely related to the *Melaniidæ*, but the margin of the mantle is entire, and the females are oviparous. The shell varies from an elongate turreted to a subglobular form. The operculum is subspiral. About 500 species have been described, all of which are inhabitants of North America and the West Indies.

Ceriphasis (se-rif'ạ-sis), *n.* Same as *Ceriphasia.*

cerise (se-rēz'), *n.* and *a.* [F., < L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree: see *cherry*1.] **I.** *n.* Cherry color.
II. *a.* Cherry-colored.

cerite1 (sē'rīt), *n.* [< *cer*(*ium*) + *-ite*2.] A rare mineral, a hydrated silicate of cerium, of a pale rose-red or clove-brown color, and having a dull resinous luster, occurring only in an abandoned copper-mine at Riddarhyttan in Sweden. It is the chief source of cerium, and is the mineral from which that metal was first obtained. It contains also lanthanum and didymium.

cerite2 (sē'rīt), *n.* [< *Ceritium, Cerithium*, q. v.] A gastropod of the genus *Cerithium* or family *Cerithiidæ.*

Cerithiidæ (ser-i-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerithium* + *-idæ.*] A family of holostomatous tænioglossate pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, or sea-snails, typified by the genus *Cerithium*, to which different limits have been assigned; the club-shells. As now generally understood, it includes mollusks with a short muzzle, eyes on short pedicles connate with the slender tentacles, and with shells elongate, turreted and having a short, wide anterior spout to the aperture or a sinuous anterior margin. The species are very numerous and mostly of small size. They are generally distributed, but most abundant in tropical seas. Also written *Cerithiadæ.* See cut under *Cerithium.*

cerithioid (se-rith'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cerithium* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Cerithium.*
II. *n.* One of the *Cerithiidæ.*

cerithiopsid (se-rith-i-op'sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cerithiopsidæ.*

Cerithiopsidæ (se-rith-i-op'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerithiopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Cerithiopsis.* They have shells very similar to those of the *Cerithiidæ*, but the animal has a retractile proboscis. The few species are mostly confined to the northern seas.

Cerithiopsis (se-rith-i-op'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Cerithium* + Gr. ὄψις, aspect.] The typical genus of the family *Cerithiopsidæ.*

Cerithium (se-rith'i-um), *n.* [NL., also *Ceritium*; a modification of Gr. κεράτιον, a little horn, dim. of κέρας, a horn.] The typical genus of club-shells of the family *Cerithiidæ.* The species are numerous. *C. obtusum* is an example.

Club-shell (*Cerithium obtusum*).

cerium (sē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., named by Berzelius in 1803 from the planet *Ceres.*] Chemical symbol, Ce; atomic weight, 141.5; specific gravity, 5.5. A metal discovered in 1803 by Klaproth, Hisinger, and Berzelius independently. It is a powder of lamellar texture, malleable, of a color between that of iron and that of lead, and acquires a metallic luster by pressure. It becomes bright by polishing, but soon tarnishes in the air. It does not occur native, but exists in combination in the mineral cerite, in which it was first found, as also in allanite, gadolinite, and some others.

Cermatia (sėr-mā'ti-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέρμα(τ-), a slice, a mite, a small coin, < κείρειν, shear: see *shear.*] The typical genus of the family *Cermatiidæ*, having large faceted eyes: synonymous with *Scutigera.* *C.* or *S. coleoptrata* of Europe is an example. *C. forceps* is a common species of the middle and southern United States.

Cermatiidæ (sėr-ma-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cermatia* + *-idæ.*] A family of chilopod myriapods or centipeds, represented by the genus *Cermatia.* The filiform antennæ are at least as long as the body; the legs are long, and increase in length from before backward; and the free terga are few. They have faceted eyes instead of ocelli. Also called *Scutigeridæ.*

cern† (sėrn), *v. t.* [Abbreviation of *concern.*] To concern.

> What *cerns* it you if I wear pearl and gold?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1.

cerne†, *n.* [ME., < OF. and F. *cerne*, a circle, ring, compass, < L. *circinus*, a pair of compasses, < Gr. κίρκινος, a circle, < κίρκος, a circle: see *circus, circle.*] A circle; a ring; a magic circle.

> She a-roos softly, and made a *cerne* with hir wymple all a-boute the bussh and all a-boute Merlin.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 681.

cernuous (sėr'nụ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *cernuus*, stooping or bending forward.] Drooping; hanging; having the apex curved or bent down: specifically, in *bot.*, noting less inclination than *pendulous*; in *entom.*, said of the head when it is bent down so as to form a right angle with the thorax, as in the crickets.

cero (sē'rō), *n.* [< Sp. *sierra*, saw, sawfish.] A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus regalis*, with elongated body and of silvery color relieved by a broken brownish band along the side, above and below which are numerous brownish spots, the anterior portion of the spinous dorsal fin being black. It is closely related to the well-known Spanish mackerel, but reaches a much larger size, sometimes weighing 20 pounds.

cerograph (sē'rọ̄-gråf), *n.* [See *cerography.*] A writing or engraving on wax; a painting in wax-colors; an encaustic painting.

cerographic, cerographical (sē-rọ̄-graf'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< *cerography* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to cerography.

cerographist (sē-rog'rạ-fist), *n.* [< *cerography* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in or who practises cerography.

cerography (sẹ̄-rog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. κηρογραφία, encaustic painting, < κηρογραφεῖν, paint with wax, < κηρός, wax, + γράφειν, write.] 1. The art or act of writing or engraving on wax.—2. Wax-painting; encaustic painting.

cerolein (sẹ̄-rō'lẹ̄-in), *n.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *-ol* + *-e-in.*] A substance obtained from beeswax by treating the wax with boiling alcohol. It is very soft, dissolves readily in cold alcohol and ether, and is acid to litmus. It is probably a mixture of fatty bodies.

cerolite (sē'rọ̄-līt), *n.* [< Gr. κηρός, wax, + λίθος, stone.] A hydrous magnesium silicate, occurring in reniform masses with conchoidal fracture. Also *kerolite.*

ceroma (sẹ̄-rō'mạ̈), *n.* [L., < Gr. κήρωμα, a wax tablet, a wax salve, < κηρός, wax: see *cere.*] 1. In *class. antiq.*, an unguent used by wrestlers.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *cere.*

ceromancy (sē'rọ̄-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. κηρός, wax, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination from the forms assumed by drops of melted wax let fall into water.

ceromel (sē'rọ̄-mel), *n.* [< L. *cera* (= Gr. κηρός), wax, + *mel* = Gr. μέλι, honey.] An ointment composed of 1 part of yellow wax and from 2 to 4 parts of made honey: used in India and other tropical countries as an application for wounds and ulcers.

ceroon, *n.* See *seroon.*

ceropherary† (sẹ̄-rof'ẹ̈-rạ̄-ri), *n.* [A mixed form, = F. *ceroféraire* = Sp. Pg. *ceroferario*, < ML. *ceroferarius*, also corruptly *ceroferagius*, an acolyte who carried candles (neut. *ceroferarium*, *ceroferale, cerofarium*, a stand to hold candles), < L. *cera*, wax, *cereus*, a wax candle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1; or < Gr. κηρός, wax, pl. κηροί, wax tapers, + φέρειν = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1. See *cere, cereous.*] 1. *Eccles.*, an acolyte; one who carries candles in religious processions. *Fuller.*—2. A stand to hold candles.

ceroplastic (sē-rọ̄-plas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. κηροπλαστικός, modeling in wax (fem. ἡ κηροπλαστική, the art), < κηρόπλαστος, molded in wax, < κηρός, wax, + πλάσσειν, mold, verbal adj. πλαστός: see *plastic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the art of modeling in wax; modeled in wax.
II. *n.* The art of modeling or of forming models in wax. It probably originated in Egypt and Persia, where wax was used in embalming. The Greeks derived it from the Egyptians and applied it to portraiture in the time of Alexander the Great. The Romans decorated the vestibules of their houses with wax busts of their ancestors.

cerosin, cerosine (sē'rọ̄-sin), *n.* [< Gr. κηρός, wax (with unusual retention of nom. case-ending -ος; cf. *kerosene*), + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] A wax-like substance forming a white or grayish-green coating on some species of sugar-cane. When purified, it yields fine light pearly scales.

Cerostoma (sẹ̄-ros'tọ̄-mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέρας, a horn, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of moths, the caterpillars of one species of which, *C. xylostella*, the turnip diamond-back moth, are very destructive to turnip-crops by eating the leaves. These caterpillars are about half an inch long, green in color, and tapering to both ends. The genus is referred to the family *Tineidæ.*

cerotate (sē'rọ̄-tāt), *n.* [< *cerot*(*ic*) + *-ate*1.] A salt of cerotic acid.

cerote† (sē'rōt), *n.* [< Gr. κηρωτή, a salve, cerate, fem. of κηρωτός, covered with wax (= L. *cerātum*, a cerate), < κηρός, wax: see *cere.*] Same as *cerate.*

cerotic (sẹ̄-rot'ik), *a.* [< *cerote* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from beeswax.—**Cerotic acid**, $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, a fatty acid existing in the free state in beeswax, and combined with ceryl as an ether in Chinese wax. It crystallizes from alcohol in delicate needles.

Ceroxylon (sẹ̄-rok'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κηρός, wax, + ξύλον, wood.] A genus of tree-palms, natives of South America. They have pinnate leaves and small berries with one hard seed. The wax-palm of South America, *C. andicola*, is one of the tallest of American palms, reaching a height of over 150 feet, and often grows on the mountains at the limit of perpetual snow. A secretion consisting of two parts of resin and one part of wax is produced in great abundance on the stem, and is also exuded from the leaves, each tree yielding on an average 25 pounds. It is used with tallow in candle-making. The genus has also been named *Iriartea.*

Wax-palm (*Ceroxylon andicola*).

cerrial (ser'i-al), *a.* [< ME. *cerial* (see first extract), prop. **cerreal*, < L. *cerreus*, of or pertaining to the *cerrus*, the Turkey oak: see *cerris.*] Pertaining to the cerris or bitter oak.

> A corone of a grene ok *cerial*
> Upon hir heed was set ful faire and meete.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1432.

> Chaplets green of *cerrial* oak.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 230.

cerris (ser'is), *n.* [NL., improp. form of L. *cerrus*, a kind of oak, the Turkey oak.] The European bitter oak, *Quercus Cerris.*

cert (sėrt), *adv.* [< ME. *cert*, < OF. *cert*, < L. *certo, certe*, adv., < *certus*, certain: see *certain*, and cf. *certes.*] Certainly. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> So hy ben delited in that art
> That wery ne ben hy neuere, *cert.*
> *King Alisaunder*, l. 5802.

For cert, for certain; certainly. [Scotch.]

certain (sėr'tạ̄n), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *certayn, certen*, < ME. *certain, -tayn, certein, -teyn, -ten*, etc., < OF. *certain, certein*, F. *certain* = Pr. *certan* = OSp. It. *certano*, < ML. **certanus*, extended form of L. *certus* (> Sp. *cierto* = Pg. *certo* = Pr. *cert* = OF. *cert*: see *cert, certes*), fixed, determined, of the same origin as *cretus*, pp. of *cernere*, separate, perceive, decide, = Gr. κρίνειν, separate, decide, akin to Icel. *skilja*, separate: see *skill.* From the same L. source come also *ascertain, concern, decern, decree, discern*; from the Gr., *critic, diacritic*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Fixed; determinate; definite; specified; prescribed; settled beforehand: as in the phrase "at a time *certain.*"

> Alle the bretheren and sisteren paien a *certein* somme of seluer to leghte of Trinite.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

> The people shall go out and gather a *certain* rate every day. Ex. xvi. 4.

> In France a person is compelled to make a *certain* distribution of his property among his children. *Brougham.*

2. Indefinite in the sense of not being specifically named; known but not described: applied to one or more real individual objects or characters, as distinguished from a class of objects or an order of characters; coming under particular observation, but undefined, as to kind, number, quantity, duration, etc.; some particular: as, a lady of a *certain* age.

> Therby in the rokkes be *certayne* Caues where the apostelles hyd theym in the tyme of the passyon of our Lorde.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 34.

> We returnyd to the Mounte Syon to reffressh us and ther restyd us for a *Certeyn* tyme.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 34.

> Then came a *certain* poor widow. Mark xii. 42.

> The priests and monks concluded the interview with *certain* religious services. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 145.

> About everything he wrote there was a *certain* natural grace and decorum. *Macaulay.*

[Formerly *some* was occasionally used before *certain* in this sense with a plural noun.

And now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and some strait decrees.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.]

3. Some (known but unspecified): followed by *of*.

Certain also *of* your own poets have said. Acts xvii. 28.

The count of Cifuentes followed, with *certain of* the chivalry of Seville. *Irving*, Granada, p. 85.

4. Established as true or sure; placed beyond doubt; positively ascertained and known; unquestionable; indisputable.

'Tis most *certain* your husband's coming.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Virtue, that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise.
Dryden.

It is *certain* that, when Murat and Poncet were returned from Abyssinia, there was a missionary of the minor friars who arrived in Ethiopia, had an audience of the king, and wrote a letter in his name to the pope.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 521.

This is the earliest *certain* mention of the place.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 45.

5. Capable of being depended on; trustworthy.

Nothing so *certain* as your anchors.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

What they say, is *certaine*: but an oath they hate no lesse then periury. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 145.

6. Unfailing; unerring; sure; positive: as, a *certain* remedy for rheumatism.

Such little arts are the *certain* and infallible tokens of a superficial mind. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 138.

7. Assured; free from doubt regarding: used absolutely, or with *of*, and formerly sometimes with *on*.

And, brethren, I myself am *certain of* you, that also ye ben full of love. *Wyclif*, Rom. xv. 14.

Be *certain* what you do, sir; lest your justice
Prove violence. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

I am *certain on't*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

A prophet *certain of* my prophecy.
Tennyson, Geraint.

8. Sure: with an infinitive: as, he is *certain* to be there to-morrow.

Were it fire,
And that fire *certain* to consume this body,
If Cæsar sent, I would go.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iv. 2.

=**Syn. 4.** Undeniable, unquestionable, undoubted, indubitable, indisputable, incontrovertible, inevitable.—**7.** *Sure, Positive, Certain, Confident*, etc. (see *confident*); unhesitating, undoubting.

II.† *n.* 1. A definite but unstated quantity.

Of unces a *certain* [a certain number of ounces].
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 223.

2. Certainty.

Whereof the *certaine* no man knoweth.
Gower, Conf. Amant. (ed. Pauli), I. x.

In this massacre, about 70 thousand Romans and thir associats in the places above-mention'd, of a *certaine*, lost their lives. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, prayers said daily at mass for specified persons, as for the members of a guild unable to keep a priest of its own, but who paid so much to a church to have a daily remembrance. Also *certainty*.

A *certain* consisted of saying, for certain persons, every day, at or after Mass, those same prayers which by the use of Sarum each parish priest was enjoined to put up to God, on Sundays, for all souls departed.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 127.

For certain, certainly; of a certainty: now only colloquial: as, I do not know *for certain*. [A phrase still current.]

For certain,
This is of purpose laid by some that hate me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2.

In certain†, with certainty; with assurance. *Chaucer.*

To know *in sertayn* ho fourged and wrought
Roial lesigne[n], the noble castell.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 134.

In good certain†, certainly; beyond all doubt.

In good certain, madam, it makes you look most heavenly.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

certain† (sėr′tān), *adv.* [< ME. *certain*, *-tayn*, etc., adj. as adv.] Certainly; assuredly.

And elles *certeyn* were thei to blame.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 375.

'Tis *certain* so;—the Prince woos for himself.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

certainly (sėr′tān-li), *adv.* [< ME. *certainly*, *certeinliche*, etc.; < *certain* + *-ly*2.] With certainty; without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without fail; inevitably; assuredly; undoubtedly; unquestionably; of a certainty.

He said, I will *certainly* return unto thee. Gen. xviii. 10.

For *certeynly* he that hathe a litille there of upon him, it helethe him of the fallynge Evylle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

The discontented Whigs were, not perhaps in number, but *certainly* in ability, experience, and weight, by far the most important part of the Opposition.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

certainness (sėr′tān-nes), *n.* Same as *certainty*.

certainty (sėr′tān-ti), *n.*; pl. *certainties* (-tiz). [< ME. *certeinte*, *certeynte*, < OF. *certaincte* (= Pr. *certanctat* = OSp. *certanedad*), < *certain*, certain.] 1. The quality or fact of being certain, fixed, determinate, or sure; the possession, as by a judgment or proposition, of certain marks which place it in the class of true propositions; exemption from failure or liability to fail; infallibility; inevitability: as, the *certainty* of an event, or of the success of a remedy.

Nature assureth us by never-failing experience, and reason by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth have neither *certainty* nor durability.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. 54.

The *certainty* of punishment is the truest security against crimes. *Ames.*

Certitude is a mental state: *certainty* is a quality of propositions. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 331.

2. A clearly established fact, truth, or state; that which is positively ascertained, demonstrated, or intuitively known, or which cannot be questioned.

Know for a *certainty* that the Lord your God will no more drive out any of these nations. Josh. xxiii. 13.

I speak from *certainties*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 2.

But I haue little *certaintie* to say of him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 81.

Certainties are uninteresting and sating. *Landor.*

3. That which is sure to be or occur; an assured event or result; an unerring forecast.

An event had happened in the north which had changed the whole fortune of the war [the American revolution], and made the triumph of the Revolution a *certainty*.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

4. Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt; certitude.

Such sober *certainty* of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton*, Comus, l. 263.

I therefore share Augustine's repugnance to Probability as the sole goal of human truth-search, and believe with him that the human reason is destined to attain positive indubitable *certainty*.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 358.

Certainty is not in sensation, though sensation is so constantly our means of acquiring it. *Certainty* belongs to thought and to thought only. Self-conscious, reflective thought is then our ultimate and absolute criterion.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 46.

5†. Same as *certain*, 3.

The vicarye of the forsayde chirche of seynt Clement schal haue iiij. s. and iiij. d. for his *certeyntee* of messes.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

Demonstrative (or **derivative**) **certainty**, that which is produced by demonstration: opposed to *intuitive certainty*.—**Empirical certainty**, certainty founded on experience.—**Esthetic certainty.** See *esthetic*.—**Immediate certainty**, the certainty of what is undemonstrable.—**Intuitive certainty**, certainty depending upon intuition.—**Moral certainty**, a probability sufficiently strong to justify action upon it: as, there is a *moral certainty* that the sun will rise to-morrow.—**Principle of certainty**, in *logic*, the formula "*A* is *A*," whatever logical term *A* may be; the principle of identity.—**Rational certainty**, certainty founded on reason.—**Subjective certainty**, firm confidence in a belief.

certes (sėr′tēz), *adv.* [< ME. *certes*, *certez*, *certis*, *certys*, < OF. *certes*, F. *certes* (prop. fem. pl., as in phrase *à certes*, *par certes*) = Pr. OSp. *certas*, < L. *certas*, fem. acc. pl. of *certus*, certain: see *cert*, *certain*.] Certainly; in truth; verily.

But therof *certes* nedid noght haue doute,
All redy was made a place ful solain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 863.

Owe! *certes!* what I am worthely wroghte with wyrschip, i-wys! *York Plays*, p. 4.

Certes, Madame, ye have great cause of plaint.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 52.

Certhia (sėr′thi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., formerly also *certhias*, *certhius* (Gesner, 1555), < Gr. κέρθιος, a little bird, the common tree-creeper.] 1. An old Linnean genus of birds, of indefinite character, containing many small slender-billed species later referred to different families and orders.—2. As now restricted, the typical genus of the small family *Certhiidæ*. The type is the common tree-creeper of Europe, Asia, and America, *C. familiaris*. See *creeper*, 4 (*a*).

Certhidea (sėr-thid′ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1837), < *Certhia* + *-idea*.] A genus of remarkable fringilline birds, peculiar to the Galapagos islands, and related to *Cactornis*, *Camarhynchus*, and *Geospiza*. The type-species is *C. olivacea*.

Certhiidæ (sėr-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Certhia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tenuirostral oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Certhia*; the creepers, properly so called. It is a small group of about a dozen species and four or five genera, falling into two sections, commonly called subfamilies, one of which, *Tichodrominæ*, contains the wall-creepers and some others, and the other, *Certhiinæ*, the typical tree-creepers of the genus *Certhia* and its immediate allies. Also written *Certhiadæ*.

Certhiinæ (sėr-thi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Certhia*, 2, + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Certhiidæ*.

Certhilauda (sėr-thi-lâ′dạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), prop. **Certhialauda*, < *Certhia* + *Alauda*, q. v.] A genus of larks, chiefly African, of the family *Alaudidæ*, the type of which is *C. capensis* of South Africa. There are several other species.

Certhiola (sėr-thī′ọ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1835), dim. of *Certhia*, q. v.] A genus of honey-creepers, of the family *Cœrebidæ*, containing about 15 species or varieties, chiefly of the West Indies. The bill is but little shorter than the head, stout at the base, but curved and rapidly tapering to the acute tip; the rictus is without bristles; the wings are long; and the tail is short and rounded. *C. flaveola* is a leading species. *C. bahamensis*, the Bahaman honey-creeper, occurs in Florida.

Certhiomorphæ (sėr″thi-ọ̄-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Certhia* + Gr. μορφή, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth cohort of laminiplantar oscine passerine birds, containing the tree-creepers, nuthatches, and some others: synonymous with *Scansores* of the same author.

certie, certy (sėr′ti), *n.* [Due to ME. *certis*, *certes*, certainly: see *certes* and *cert*.] A word used only in the phrases *by my certie*, *my certie*, a kind of oath, equivalent to *by my faith*, *by my conscience*, or *in good troth*. [Scotch.]

My certie! few ever wrought for siccan a day's wage.
Scott.

certificate (sėr-tif′i-kāt), *n.* [= F. *certificat* = Sp. Pg. *certificado* = It. *certificato*, < ML. *certificatus*, pp. of *certificare*, certify: see *certify*.] 1. In a general sense, a written testimony to the truth of something; a paper written in order to serve as evidence of a matter of fact.

I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself soberly before company. *Addison.*

I wrote a simple *certificate*, explaining who he was and whence he came. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 28.

2. In a more particular sense, a statement written and signed (usually by some public officer), but not necessarily nor usually sworn to, which is by law made evidence of the truth of the facts stated, for all or for certain purposes. Such are, for example, a *certificate of discharge*, issued by a bankruptcy court to show that a bankrupt has been duly released from his debts; a *certificate of naturalization*, issued by the proper court to show that the holder has been duly made a citizen; a *certificate of registry*, issued by a custom-house collector to show that a vessel has complied with the navigation laws. A certificate is the usual mode of evidencing those acts of ministerial and executive officers which are done for the benefit of particular persons who may desire to possess evidence of them independently of official record.—**Allotment certificate.** See *allotment*.—**Certificate lands**, in Pennsylvania, in the period succeeding the revolution, lands set apart in the western portion of the State which might be bought with the certificates which the soldiers of that State in the revolutionary army had received in lieu of pay.—**Certificate of deposit**, a written acknowledgment of a bank that it has received from the person named a sum of money as a deposit.—**Certificate of origin**, a British custom-house document required from importers of cocoa, coffee, spirits, and sugar imported from any British colony, to certify the place of production of the commodity in question.—**Continuous-service certificate.** See *continuous*.—**Gold and silver certificates**, certificates issued by the United States government, circulating as money, on the security of gold deposited with the government for the purpose, or of silver coin belonging to itself. The smallest denomination of the former is twenty dollars, and of the latter one dollar.

certificate (sėr-tif′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *certificated*, ppr. *certificating*. [< *certificate*, *n.*] 1. To give a certificate to, as to one who has passed an examination; furnish with a certificate: as, to *certificate* the captain of a vessel. [In this sense used chiefly in the past participle.]

By the 12th of Queen Anne, it was further enacted, that neither the servants nor apprentices of such *certificated* man should gain any settlement in the parish where he resided under such certificate.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. x.

The teacher, a gentleman, was *certificated* for one of the lower grades. *Jour. of Education*, XIV. 345.

2. To attest, certify, or vouch for by certificate: as, to *certificate* a fact.

certification (sėr″ti-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *certification* = Sp. *certificacion* = Pg. *certificação* = It. *certificazione*, < ML. *certificatio(n-)*, < *certificare*, pp. *certificatus*, certify: see *certify*.] 1. The act of certifying or informing; notification of a fact.

Of the whiche ridinge that other knight had *certificacion*. *Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 174.

He was served with a new order to appear, . . . with this *certification*, that if he appeared not they would proceed. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, ii.

2. A making sure or certain; certain information; means of knowing.

> There can be no *certification* how they stand.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 219.

3. An explicit or formal notice; specifically, in *law*, a certificate attesting the truth of some statement or event; the return to a writ.—4. The writing on the face of a check by which it is certified. See *certify*.

certifier (sėr'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who certifies or assures.

certify (sėr'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *certified*, ppr. *certifying*. [< ME. *certifien*, < OF. *certifier*, *certefier*, F. *certifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *certificar* = It. *certificare*, < ML. *certificare*, certify, < L. *certus*, certain, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *certain* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To assure or make certain (of); give certain information to; tell positively: applied to persons, and followed by *of* before the thing told about, or by *that* before a verb and its nominative: as, I *certified* you *of* the fact.

> And returne to telle how Merlin departed from the kynge Arthur, and how he *certified* the kynge Ban and his wif *of* dyuers dremes that thei hadden mette.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 416.

> In a iournay, to *certefy* you all,
> An hundered knightes of this said contre
> Distroed and slain, put to deth mortall.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4068.

> We sent and *certified* the king. Ezra iv. 14.

> I go to *certify* her, Talbot's here. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

> You are so good, 'tis a shame to scold at you; but you never till now *certified* me *that* you were at Casa Ambrosio.
> *Gray*, Letters, I. 126.

2. To give certain information of; make clear, definite, or certain; vouch for: applied to things.

> This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

> The disease and deformity around us *certify* the infraction of natural, intellectual, and moral laws.
> *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 226.

3. To testify to or vouch for in writing; make a declaration of in writing under hand, or hand and seal; make known or establish as a fact.

> The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate the decree is usually founded.
> *Blackstone.*

Certified check, a check which has been recognized by a competent officer of a bank as a valid appropriation of the amount of money specified therein to the payee, and bearing the evidence of such recognition.—**To certify a check**, to acknowledge in writing upon it that the bank on which it is drawn has funds of the drawer sufficient to pay it. This is done by writing across the face of the check the name of the officer deputed by the bank for that purpose, and the word "good," or any customary equivalent; when done by authority of the bank this has the same effect as the acceptance of a bill of exchange, binding the bank to pay the amount of the check, whether in funds of the drawer or not.

II. *intrans.* To testify; declare the truth; make a certification or certificate. [Rare.]

> And thei seide that thei were with Julius Cezar, Emperour of Rome, and ledde to hym that sauage man that thei hadde founded in the foreste, for to *certefie* of a vision that was shewed hym slepinge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 426.

> The trial by certificate is allowed in such cases where the evidence of the person *certifying* is the only proper criterion of the point in dispute.
> *Blackstone*, Commentaries, III. xxii. 3.

certiorari (sėr″shi-ọ-rā'rī), *n.* [< LL. *certiorari*, be informed of, inf. pass. of *certiorare*, inform, lit. make more certain, < L. *certior*, compar. of *certus*, certain: see *certain*.] In *law*, a writ issuing from a superior court to call up the record of a proceeding in an inferior court or before any body or officer exercising judicial power, that it may be tried or reviewed in the superior court. This writ is usually obtained upon complaint of a party that he has not received justice, or that he cannot have an impartial trial in the inferior court or body. It is now to a great extent superseded by the appeal.

certiorate† (sėr'shi-ọ-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *certioratus*, pp. of *certiorare*, inform: see *certiorari*.] To inform; assure.

> As I am this instant *certiorated* from the court at Whitehall. *Scott*, Peveril, xli.

certitude (sėr'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *certitude* = Pr. *sertetut* = Cat. *certitut* = Sp. *certitud* = It. *certitudine*, < ML. *certitudo* (*-din-*), < L. *certus*, certain: see *certain*.] Certainty; complete assurance; freedom from doubt.

> The world . . .
> Hath really neither joy, nor light, nor love,
> Nor *certitude*, nor peace, nor help for pain.
> *M. Arnold.*

> *Certitude*, as I have said, is the perception of a truth with the perception that it is a truth.
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 187.

cert-money (sėrt'mun″i), *n.* [< ME. *cert* (see *cert*) + *money*.] In *old Eng. law*, head-money, paid yearly by the residents of several manors to the lords thereof, for the certain keeping of the leet, and sometimes to the hundred.

certosa (cher-tō'sä), *n.* [It.; cf. *Carthusian*.] A monastery of Carthusian monks, especially in Italy. The most celebrated is the great establishment near Pavia in Lombardy, founded by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, first duke of Milan, in 1396, the decorations of which are of extraordinary architectural richness.

certosina-work (cher-tọ-sē'nä-wėrk), *n.* [< It. *certosina* (< *certosa*, a convent of Carthusian monks) + *work*.] An inlay of wood and other materials, usually light upon dark, as ivory, satinwood, and the like on walnut or other dark wood. Compare *tarsia*.

certy, *n.* See *certie*.

cerule†, *a.* [< L. *cærulus*, dark-blue: see *ceruleous*.] Cerulean. Also spelled *cærule*.

> Then gan the shepheard gather into one
> His stragling Goates, and drave them to a foord,
> Whose *cærule* streame, rombling in Pible stone,
> Crept under mosse as greene as any goord.
> *Spenser*, Virgils Gnat.

> The bark,
> That silently adown the *cerule* stream
> Glides with swift sails. *J. Dyer*, The Fleece, ii.

cerulean (sē-rö'lẹ-ạn), *a.* [< L. *cæruleus* (see *ceruleous*) + *-an*.] Sky-colored; clear light-blue; blue. Also spelled *cærulean*.

> It stands like the *cerulean* arch we see,
> Majestic in its own simplicity.
> *Cowper*, Truth, l. 26.

> Blue — blue — as if that sky let fall
> A flower from its *cerulean* wall.
> *Bryant*, Fringed Gentian.

Cerulean blue. See *blue*.—**Cerulean warbler**, *Dendrœca cærulea*, a small insectivorous migratory bird of North America, 4¼ inches long, belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*, of an azure-blue color varied with black and white.

ceruleated (sē-rö'lọ-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cæruleus* (see *ceruleous*) + *-ate*² + *-ed*².] Painted blue. Also spelled *cæruleated*. [Rare.]

cerulein (sē-rö'lō-in), *n.* [< L. *cæruleus* (see *ceruleous*) + *-in*².] **1.** Same as *azulene*.—**2.** A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by treating gallein with strong sulphuric acid. It is mostly used in dyeing or printing cotton fabrics, although applicable to wool and silk. It produces fast olive-green shades. Sometimes called *anthracene green*.

ceruleous† (sē-rö'lē-us), *a.* [< L. *cæruleus*, poet. also *cærulus*, dark-blue, dark-green, dark-colored; perhaps for **cælulus*, < *cælum*, the sky: see *ceil*, *celest*.] Cerulean. Also spelled *cæruleous*.

> This *ceruleous* or blue-coloured sea that overspreads the diaphanous firmament.
> *Dr. H. More*, Conjectura Cabalistica, p. 3 b.

cerulescent (ser-ö-les'ẹnt), *a.* [< *cerule* + *-escent*.] Somewhat blue; approaching in color to blue. Also spelled *cærulescent*.

ceruleum (sē-rö'lē-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cæruleum*, neut. of *cæruleus*, blue: see *ceruleous*.] A blue pigment, consisting of stannate of protoxid of cobalt, mixed with stannic acid and sulphate of lime. *Ure*, Dict. Also spelled *cæruleum*.

cerulific (ser-ö-lif'ik), *a.* [< L. *cæruleus* (see *ceruleous*) + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Of or producing a blue or sky-blue color. Also spelled *cærulific*. [Rare.]

> The several species of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others, are . . . separated one from another.
> *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 2.

cerumen (sẹ-rö'mẹn), *n.* [NL., < L. *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] Ear-wax; the wax-like substance secreted by numerous glands situated in the external meatus of the ear. It is a mixture mainly of fats and soaps, with some coloring matter. It acts as a lubricant, and by its peculiar bitterness is supposed to prevent the entrance of insects.

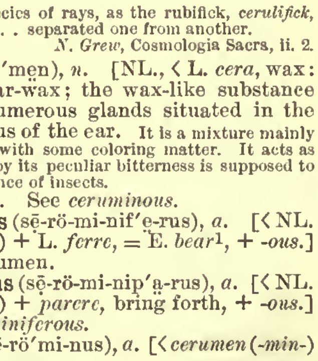
cerumenous, *a.* See *ceruminous*.

ceruminiferous (sē-rö-mi-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cerumen* (*-min-*) + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Producing cerumen.

ceruminiparous (sẹ-rö-mi-nip'ạ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cerumen* (*-min-*) + *parere*, bring forth, + *-ous*.] Same as *ceruminiferous*.

ceruminous (sẹ-rö'mi-nus), *a.* [< *cerumen* (*-min-*) + *-ous*.] Relating to or containing cerumen. Also written *cerumenous*.—**Ceruminous glands.** See *gland*.

Cerura (sẹ-rö'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέρας, horn, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of arctiid moths: so called from the extensile anal appendages of the larvæ. The species are known as puss-moths; *C. vinula*, which feeds on the willow, poplar, and other trees, is an example. See *puss-moth*.



Puss-moth (*Cerura multiscripta*), natural size.

ceruse (sē'rös), *n.* [< ME. *ceruse*, < OF. *ceruse*, F. *ceruse* = Pr. *ceruza* = Sp. Pg. *cerusa* = It. *cerussa*, < L. *cerussa*, white lead, prob. < *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] White lead; a mixture or compound of hydrate and carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapor of vinegar. It is much used in painting, and a cosmetic is prepared from it. Lead is sometimes found native in the form of ceruse, but in this case it is generally called *cerusite*.

> Ther was quyksilver, litarge, ne bremstoon,
> Boras, *ceruse*, ne oille of tartre noon,
> Ne oynement that wolde clense and lyte,
> That him mighte helpen of his whelkes white.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 629.

> Lend me your scarlet, lady. 'Tis the sun
> Hath giv'n some little taint unto the *ceruse*.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 1.

> Your ladyship looks pale;
> But I, your doctor, have a *ceruse* for you.
> *Massinger*, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

Ceruse of antimony, a white oxid of antimony, which separates from the water in which diaphoretic antimony has been washed.

ceruse (sē'rös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cerused*, ppr. *cerusing*. [< *ceruse*, *n.*] To wash with ceruse; apply ceruse to as a cosmetic.

> Here's a colour!
> What lady's cheek, though *cerus'd* o'er, comes near it?
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

cerusite, cerussite (ser'ö-sīt), *n.* [< *ceruse* (L. *cerussa*) + *-ite*².] A native carbonate of lead, $PbCO_3$; a common lead ore, found in England, Siberia, the Harz, etc., often in conjunction with galena or sulphid of lead. It occurs crystallized, fine granular, or earthy. Its color is white, yellowish, or grayish, and its luster adamantine. It is often derived from the decomposition of galena. Sometimes called *ceruse*.

cervalat†, **cervelat**†, *n.* [F. *cervelat*, a kind of sausage, whence ult. E. *saveloy*, q. v.] **1.** A kind of sausage. See *saveloy*.—**2.** An obsolete musical instrument of the clarinet kind, producing tones similar to those of the bassoon.

Cervantist (sėr-van'tist), *n.* [< *Cervantes* + *-ist*.] A student of the works of Cervantes (1547–1616), a Spanish novelist, author of "Don Quixote."

> Mr. Gibson's versions of the almost forgotten dramatic and lyrical works of the author of "Don Quixote" have won the applause of all true *Cervantists*, both in England and in Spain. *Athenæum*, No. 3077, p. 499.

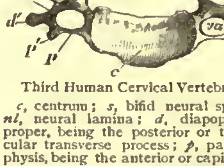
cervantite (sėr-van'tīt), *n.* [< *Cervantes*, a locality in Spanish Galicia, + *-ite*².] A native oxid of antimony of a white to yellow color, occurring in acicular crystallizations or massive.

cervelat†, *n.* See *cervalat*.

cervelière (sėr-ve-liãr'), *n.* [< OF. *cerveliere*, *cervelliere*, < *cerveau*, *cervelle*, the brain: see *cerebellum*.] A skull-cap of steel, worn by medieval foot-soldiers. See *coif*, 3 (*c*).

cervical (sėr'vi-kạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *cervical* = It. *cervicale*, < L. **cervicalis* (only as neut. n. *cervical*, *cervicale*, a pillow or bolster), < *cervix* (*cervic-*), the neck.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the neck: as, the *cervical* nerves; *cervical* vessels; *cervical* vertebræ.—**2.** In *med.*, pertaining to the cervix or neck of the uterus: as, *cervical* endometritis.—**3.** In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the cervix, scruff, or back of the neck, or to the auchenium, just behind the nape of the neck: as, a *cervical* collar.—**Cervical fold**, in *Crustacea*, a depression on the sides of the body, representing the union of the maxillary with the maxillipedary segments. It represents the neck of such an animal, or the demarkation between the head and the thorax, and contains the scaphognathite, an appendage of the second maxilla.—**Cervical ganglia.** See *ganglion*.—**Cervical groove**, in *Crustacea*, an impression on the carapace parallel with the cervical fold.—**Cervical sclerites**, in *entom.*, small chitinous pieces in the membrane which connects the head of an insect with the body. *Huxley.* See cut under *Insecta*.

II. *n.* A cervical part or organ; especially, a cervical vertebra.



Third Human Cervical Vertebra.

c, centrum; *s*, bifid neural spine; *nl*, neural lamina; *d*, diapophysis proper, being the posterior or tubercular transverse process; *p*, parapophysis, being the anterior or capitular transverse process; *d′*, *p′*, so-called tubercles; *z*, prezygapophysis; *va*, vertebrarterial foramen.

Cervicapra (sėr-vi-kap'rä), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < *Cervus* + *Capra*.] A genus of African antelopes, including such species as the bohor, *C. bohor*, and the isabelline antelope, *C. isabellina:* used synonymously with *Kobus*. See cut under *bohor*.

Cervicaprinæ (sėr″vi-ka-prī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervicapra* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of African antelopes, including such genera as *Cervicapra*, *Kobus*, *Neotragus*, etc.

cervicaprine (sėr-vi-kap′rin), *a.* Combining characters of the deer and the goat; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cervicaprinæ*.

cervices, *n.* Plural of *cervix*.

cervicicardiac (sėr″vi-si-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] Pertaining both to the neck and the heart.—**Cervicicardiac nerves**, several branches from the cervical portion of the pneumogastric nerve to the cardiac plexus.

cervicide (sėr′vi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *cervus*, a deer, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of deer: as, "a wanton *cervicide*," *B. Taylor*. [Rare.]

cerviciplex (sėr′vi-si-pleks), *n.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *plexus*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the cervical plexus of nerves. See *plexus*. [Rare.]

cervicispinal (sėr″vi-si-spī′nal), *a.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*. Cf. *spinal*.] Of or pertaining to the cervical region of the spinal column, or to vertebræ of the neck.

cervicitis (sėr-vi-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (*cervic-*) + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the neck (cervix) of the uterus.

cervicobrachial (sėr″vi-kō-brā′ki-al), *a.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *brachium*, arm, + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the neck and the arm.

Cervicobranchia (sėr″vi-kō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *branchia*, gills.] A suborder of heteroglossate scutibranchiate gastropods, with lamellar gills in a single row on the side of the gill-cavity at the back of the neck, and the shell conical and symmetrical. It was framed by Gray for the families *Tecturidæ*, *Lepetidæ*, and *Gadiniidæ*. [Not in use.]

Cervicobranchiata (sėr″vi-kō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cervicobranchiatus:* see *cervicobranchiate*.] In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of *Mollusca* forming a subclass, *Paracephalophora hermaphrodita*, and including two families, *Retifera* and *Branchifera*. [Not in use.]

cervicobranchiate (sėr″vi-kō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *cervicobranchiatus*, < L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + NL. *branchia*, gills.] Having cervical branchiæ or gills; of or pertaining to the *Cervicobranchia* or *Cervicobranchiata*.

cervicodynia (sėr″vi-kō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + Gr. *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, myalgia or cramp of the neck.

cervicofacial (sėr″vi-kō-fā′shial), *a.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *facies*, face, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to both the neck and the face: as, the *cervicofacial* division of the facial nerve.

cervico-occipital (sėr″vi-kō-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *occiput* (*occipit-*) + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the neck and the back of the head.

cervico-orbicular (sėr″vi-kō-ôr-bik′ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *cervico-orbicularis*, q. v.] Connecting the cervix with an orbicular muscle: specifically applied to the cervico-orbicularis.

cervico-orbicularis (sėr″vi-kō-ôr-bik-ū-lā′ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *orbicularis:* see *orbicular*.] A muscle of the hedgehog, connecting the cervical fascia with the anterior dorsal part of the orbicularis panniculi, the sphincterial action of which it assists in counteracting.

cervicorn (sėr′vi-kôrn), *a.* [< L. *cervus*, a deer, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] Branching like the antlers of a deer.

> This type . . . being sometimes globular, sometimes stellate, sometimes *cervicorn*.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 473.

cerviculate (sėr-vik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *cervicula*, a little neck, dim. of *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-ate*^{1}.] In *entom.*, forming a slender neck: applied to the prothorax when it is unusually long and cylindrical, as in certain *Hymenoptera* and *Neuroptera*.

cervid (sėr′vid), *n.* A ruminant of the family *Cervidæ*, as a deer.

Cervidæ (sėr′vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ungulate artiodactyl ruminant mammals; the deer tribe. It is characterized by a polycotyledonary placenta and a fourfold stomach; a skull with the auditory bulla but little produced downward, and applied only to the inner surface of the paroccipital process; a styloid process directed downward between the bulla and the paroccipital, and not inclosed in a fold of the bulla; a palatine axis nearly parallel with the occipitosphenoid axis; and diversiform horns, generally present in the male sex only, solid, caducous, usually branched, and known as antlers. The family formerly included the small deer-like animals of the genus *Tragulus*, but these are now regarded as a separate family. The *Cervidæ* are divided into the *Cervinæ*, the *Cervulinæ*, and the *Moschinæ*, or the deer proper, muntjacs, and musk-deer. The leading genera are *Alces*, *Rangifer*, *Dama*, *Cervus* (with many subgenera), *Capreolus*, *Cervulus*, *Moschus*, and *Hydropotes*, represented by such animals as the elk or moose, the reindeer, caribou, wapiti, stag, roebuck, fallow-deer, muntjac, musk-deer, etc. The *Cervidæ* are first found fossil in the Miocene.

cervier (sėr′vi-ėr), *n.* [F.] A serranoid fish, the stone-bass (which see).—**Loup cervier.** See *loup-cervier*.

Cervinæ (sėr-vī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervus* + *-inæ*. Cf. *cervine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Cervidæ*, having horns in one or both sexes, and the canine teeth small or wanting, characters distinguishing the typical deer from the muntjacs (*Cervulinæ*) and the musk-deer (*Moschinæ*).

cervine (sėr′vin), *a.* [< L. *cervinus*, < *cervus*, a deer: see *Cervus*.] **1.** Pertaining to deer, or animals of the family *Cervidæ*.—**2.** Of a deep-tawny or fawn color; dun.—**Cervine anoplothere.** See *Dichobune*.

cervisia, cerevisia (sėr-, ser-ẹ-vis′i-ä), *n.* [L., also *cervesia*, beer: a word of Gallic origin.] Beer.

cervix (sėr′viks), *n.*; pl. *cervices* (-vi-sēz). [L., the neck.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The neck; the constricted part of the body between the head and the chest. [Little used.] (*b*) The back of the neck; the scruff of the neck, regarded either as to its surface or its deep parts. (*c*) That part of a rib which is situated between its head and shoulder; the neck of a rib, between the capitellum and the tuberculum. (*d*) In *entom.*, the upper part of the occiput or back of the head, over the occipital foramen, and adjoining the vertex. (*e*) Part of an organ likened to a neck: as, the *cervix* of the womb or bladder.—**2**†. In *bot.*, a rhizome or rootstock.—**Cervix cornu**, or **cervix cornu posterioris**, the constricted part of the posterior horn of gray substance in the spinal cord.—**Cervix glandis**, the constriction behind the corona glandis of the penis.—**Cervix uteri**, the neck of the womb; the narrower and lower part of the uterus, nearly an inch in length.—**Cervix vesicæ**, the neck of the bladder.

Cervulinæ (sėr-vụ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of small deer, of the family *Cervidæ;* the muntjacs, having horns and enlarged tusk-like canine teeth in the male. See *muntjac*.

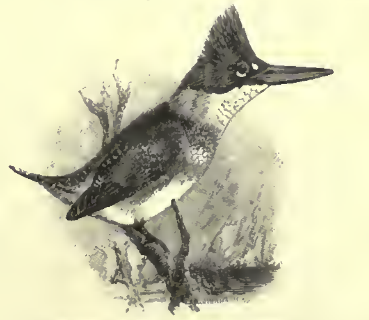
cervuline (sėr′vụ-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Cervulinæ* or muntjacs.

Cervulus (sėr′vụ-lus), *n.* [NL. (cf. LL. *cervulus*, a little chevaux-de-frise), dim. of L. *cervus*, a deer (also a chevaux-de-frise).] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Cervulinæ;* the muntjacs.

Cervus (sėr′vus), *n.* [L., a stag, a deer, = AS. *heoro-t*, E. *har-t:* see *hart*^{1}.] The typical genus of the family *Cervidæ* and subfamily *Cervinæ:* formerly coextensive with the family, but now restricted to such species as the stag or red-deer of Europe (*C. elaphus*), the wapiti or elk of America (*C. canadensis*), and their immediate congeners.

ceryl (sē′ril), *n.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, an organic radical ($C_{27}H_{55}$) found in combination in beeswax.

Ceryle (ser′i-lē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828), < Gr. *κηρύλος*, a sea-bird of the halcyon kind.] A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ* and subfamily *Alcedininæ*, of which the type is *C. rudis* of Africa and Europe. The species are, however, mostly American, and are such as the common belted kingfisher of North America, *C. alcyon*, together with a number of smaller kinds, as *C. americana*.



Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*).

cerylic (sẹ-ril′ik), *a.* [< *ceryl* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing ceryl: as, *cerylic* alcohol.

cesare (sē′zạ-rē), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism, consisting of three universal propositions, the major premise and conclusion being negative and the minor premise being affirmative: as, No false religion produces good moral results; all kinds of Christianity produce good moral results; therefore, no kind of Christianity is a false religion. Five of the six letters composing the word *cesare* are significant. *C* means that the mood is reducible to *celarent; e*, that the major premise is a universal negative; *s*, that this premise is simply converted in the reduction; *a*, that the minor premise is a universal affirmative; *e*, that the conclusion is a universal negative. See *barbara* and *mood*^{2}.

Cesarean, Cesarian, *a.* See *Cæsarean*.

cesarowitch (sẹ-zar′ọ-vich), *n.* Same as *czarevitch*.

cese^{1}†, *v.* A Middle English form of *cease*.

cese^{2}†, *v.* A Middle English form of *seize*.

cesious, *a.* See *cæsious*.

cespitate† (ses′pi-tāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *cespitatus*, pp. of *cespitare*, prop. *cæspitare*, stumble, < L. *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), turf.] To stumble. *Coles*, 1717.

cespititious (ses-pi-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *cæspiticius*, < *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), turf.] Made of turf; turfy: as, *cespititious* ramparts. *Gough*. [Rare.]

cespitose, cæspitose (ses′pi-tōs), *a.* [< L. as if **cæspitosus*, for which occurs *cæsposus*, < *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), a turf or sod.] **1.** In *bot.*, growing in low tufty patches.—**2.** In *entom.*, matted; tangled: applied to a surface when it is thickly covered with long and irregularly commingled hairs.

Also *cespitous*.

cespitosely, cæspitosely (ses′pi-tōs-li), *adv.* In a cespitose manner.

> Filaments . . . *cæspitosely* aggregated into a sort of thallus. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 51.

cespitous (ses′pi-tus), *a.* Same as *cespitose*.

> A *cespitous* or turfy plant has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close thick carpet or matting.
> *Martyn.*

cespitulose (ses-pit′ụ-lōs), *a.* [< NL. as if **cæspitulosus*, < L. *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), turf.] In *bot.*, growing in small tufts.

cess^{1}† (ses), *v. i.* [< ME. *cessen*, *sessen*, another form of *cesen* (*cēsen*) (whence the usual mod. form *cease*), < OF. *cesser*, < L. *cessare*, cease: see *cease*.] **1.** To cease.

> O nature, *cesse*. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

2. To neglect a legal duty. *Cowell.*

cess^{2} (ses), *v. t.* [A misspelling of *sess*, *v.*, short for *assess*.] To impose a tax upon; assess.

> A man of two thousand a year is not *cessed* at so many weapons as he has on. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

> The English garrisons *cessed* and pillaged the farmers of Meath and Dublin. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., II. vii.

cess^{2} (ses), *n.* [A misspelling of *sess*, *n.*; from the verb: see *cess*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** A rate or tax; a public imposition. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> *Cesse* is none other but that which your selfe called imposition, but it is in a kind perhaps unacquaynted unto you. For there are *cesses* of sundrye sortes; one is, the cessing of souldiours upon the countrey.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. In Scotland, the land-tax; a permanent tax fixed at £47,954 per annum, to be levied out of the land-rent of Scotland forever, subject, however, to a power of redemption.—**3**†. Estimation; measure.

> The poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

cess^{3} (ses), *n.* [Perhaps a contraction of *success*.] Luck: used chiefly in the imprecation *bad cess to you* (*it*, *them*, etc.). [Irish.]

cessant (ses′ant), *a.* [< L. *cessan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cessare*, cease: see *cess*^{1}, *cease*.] Resting; discontinuing motion or action; inactive; dormant.

cessation (se-sā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *cessatio(n-)*, < *cessare*, pp. *cessatus*, cease: see *cess*^{1}, *cease*.] **1.** A ceasing; a stop; a rest; discontinuance of motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.

> The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. *Sir J. Hayward.*

> The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politicks. *Addison*, Freeholder.

2†. An armistice.=**Syn. 1.** *Pause*, *Stay*, etc. See *stop*, *n.*

cessavit (se-sā′vit), *n.* [L., he has ceased; 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *cessare*, cease: see *cess*^{1}, *cease*.] In *Eng. law*, formerly, a writ given by statute to recover lands when the tenant or occupier had ceased for two years to perform the service which constituted the condition of his tenure, and had not sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained, or when the tenant had so inclosed the land that the lord could not come upon it to distrain. This writ was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., xxvii.

cesse^1†, cesse^2†. See *cess*^{1}, *cess*^{2}.

cesser (ses'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *cesser*, a ceasing, < *cesser*, cease: see *cease*.] In *law*, a ceasing; a neglect to perform services or make payment for two years. See *cessavit*.

cessibility† (ses-i-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *cessible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of giving way or yielding without resistance. *Sir K. Digby.*

cessible† (ses'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *cessible*, transferable, < L. *cessus*, pp. of *cedere*, yield, cede: see *cede* and *-ible*.] Giving way; liable to give way; yielding.

> If the parts of the strucken body be so easily *cessible* as without difficulty a stroke can divide them. *Sir K. Digby.*

cessio bonorum (sesh'iō bō-nō'rum). [L.: *cessio*, yielding; *bonorum*, gen. of *bona*, goods: see *cession* and *bona*.] The surrender of one's assets; in *Scots law*, a yielding or surrender of property or goods, a legal proceeding by which a debtor is entitled to be free from imprisonment, if innocent of fraud, on surrendering his whole means and estate to his creditors. Any property accumulated after this surrender is, however, liable to attachment so long as the debt is not wholly paid off.

cession (sesh'o̤n), *n.* [= F. *cession* = Sp. *cesion* = Pg. *cessão* = It. *cessione*, < L. *cessio(n-)*, a yielding, < *cessus*, pp. of *cedere*, yield, give way, cede: see *cede*.] **1†.** The act of yielding or giving way; concession.

> For excusations, *cessions*, modesty itself, well governed, are but arts of ostentation. *Bacon*, Vain Glory.

> No wise man ever lost anything by *cession*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 253.

2†. A yielding to physical force or impulse.

> If there be a mere yielding or *cession* [in a body struck] it produceth no sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. The act of ceding, yielding, or surrendering, as territory, property, or rights; a giving up, resignation, or surrender.

> A *cession* of Flanders to that crown [France] in exchange for other provinces. *Sir W. Temple.*

> The *cession* of her claims on the earldom of Angus by Lady Margaret had won to Darnley's side the powerful and dangerous Earl of Morton, and had alienated from Murray the kindred houses of Ruthven and Lindsay. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., II. ix.

4. In *civil law*, a voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors to avoid imprisonment. See *cessio bonorum*.—**5.** *Eccles.*, the leaving of one benefice in consequence of accepting another, the incumbent not having a dispensation entitling him to hold both.

cessionary (sesh'o̤n-ā̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cessionnaire* = Sp. *cesionario* = Pg. It. *cessionario*, < ML. *cessionarius*, < L. *cessio(n-)*: see *cession*.] **I.** *a.* Giving up; yielding.—**Cessionary bankrupt**, one who has surrendered his estate to be divided among his creditors.

II. *n.*; pl. *cessionaries* (-riz). In *Rom. law*, one to whom property has been assigned or conveyed; a transferee, assignee, or grantee.

> The parties, cedent and *cessionary*, appeared before the magistrate; the *cessionary*, taking the position of plaintiff, declared the thing his in quiritary right. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 690.

cessment† (ses'me̤nt), *n.* [< *cess*^{2} + *-ment*.] An assessment or tax.

cessor^1 (ses'o̤r), *n.* [< OF. as if **cessour*, < L. *cessator*, < *cessare*, pp. *cessatus*, cease, be inactive: see *cess*^{1}, *cease*.] In *Eng. law*, formerly, one who neglected for two years to perform the service by which he held lands, so that he incurred the danger of the writ of cessavit. See *cessavit*.

cessor^2† (ses'o̤r), *n.* [A misspelling of **sessor*, short for *assessor*: see *cess*^{2}.] An assessor or taxer.

cess-pipe (ses'pīp), *n.* A pipe for carrying off drainage from cesspools, sinks, or drains.

cesspit (ses'pit), *n.* [< *cess* (in *cesspool*) + *pit*^{1}.] Same as *cesspool*. [Rare.]

> Of the deposit of such refuse in *cesspits* and privy-pits. *Premature Death*, p. 88.

cesspool (ses'pöl), *n.* [The orig. and correct spelling is *sesspool*; E. dial. *suspool*, < E. dial. *suss*, *soss*, a puddle, hog-wash, anything foul or muddy, a dirty mess (< Gael. *sos*, any unseemly mixture of food, a coarse mess), + E. *pool*^{1}.] **1.** A sunk chamber, cistern, or well in a drain or privy, to receive the sediment or filth.—**2.** Figuratively, any foul or fetid receptacle.

> The *cess-pool* of agio, now in a time of paper-money, works with a vivacity unexampled, unimagined. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. v. I.

cest (sest), *n.* [< L. *cestus*, a girdle: see *cestus*^{1}.] A lady's girdle. *Collins.* [Rare and poetical.]

cesti, *n.* Plural of *cestus*^{1}.

Cestidæ (ses'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cestum* + *-idæ*.] A family of ctenophorans, constituting the order *Tæniata*, of which *Cestum* is the typical and only genus. See cut under *Cestum*.

Cestoda (ses-tō'dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., var. of *Cestoidea*, q. v.] Same as *Cestoidea*.

cestode (ses'tōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *cestoid*.

cestoid (ses'toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** In general, of or pertaining to the *Cestoidea*; being or resembling a tapeworm; tæniate.—**2.** More particularly, applied to the adult in distinction from the cystic state of a tænia, not cysticercoid nor hydatid, as a tapeworm.

> The tape-worms are rarely met with in both the cystic and *cestoid* conditions in the same animal. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 186.

Also *cestoideous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cestoidea*. Also called *cestoidean*.

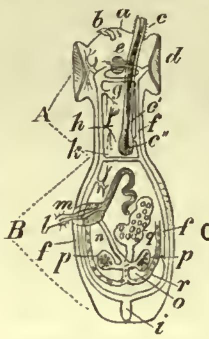


Diagram of Structure of a Cestoid Worm with only one joint, magnified.

A, head and neck; *B*, a segment of the body or attached proglottis; *a*, rostellum; *b*, rostellar spines, as of a tænia; *c*, *c'*, *c''*, spinose eversible proboscis, as of *Tetrarhynchus*; *d*, sucker or bothrium; *e*, ganglion; *f*, *g*, lateral and circular water-vessels; *h*, ramifications, and *k*, anastomosing trunk of these vessels; *i*, contractile vacuole; *l*, genital vestibule; *m*, penis and vas deferens; *n*, vagina; *o*, common cavity and interior seminal vesicle; *p*, ovary; *q*, uterus; *r*, vitellarian duct.

Cestoidea (ses-toi'dẹ̄-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. as if *κεστοειδής, < κεστός, a girdle, + εἶδος, form.] An order of platyhelminths or flatworms, having no intestinal cavity; the tapeworms; *Tæniata* or *Agastreæ*. They are internal parasites, without digestive or blood-vascular systems, hermaphrodite, mostly of an elongated and flattened form, like a piece of tape, and with the anterior end of the body, or head, provided with hooks, suckers, spines, or other armature for adhering. In the typical forms the animal is segmented, and in the tapeworm *Tænia solium* there may be as many as 800 joints; but the head alone is the true animal, the joints or proglottides being merely hermaphroditic reproductive organs budded from the head. The embryo is called a *proscolex*, and at a later stage a *scolex*; in the encysted state the animals are known as *hydatids*. The chain of reproductive segments is the *strobila*. There are several families of cestoids, as the *Tæniidæ*, *Dibothriidæ*, *Diphyllidæ*, *Tetraphyllidæ*, *Tetrarhynchidæ*, and *Caryophyllæidæ*. Also called *Cestoda*.

cestoidean (ses-toi'dẹ̄-an), *n.* Same as *cestoid*.

cestoideous (ses-toi'dẹ̄-us), *a.* Same as *cestoid*.

ceston†, *n.* [< OF. *ceston*, < L. *cestus*, a girdle: see *cestus*^{1}.] Same as *cestus*^{1}, 1.

> The Paphian queen
> (The flood Eurotas passing) laid aside
> Her glass, her *ceston*, and her amorous graces.
> *Chapman*, Cæsar and Pompey, ii. I.

> This, this that beauteous *ceston* is
> Of lovers' many-coloured bliss.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

cestra, *n.* Plural of *cestrum*^{2}.

Cestraciidæ (ses-tra̤-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cestracion* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks: same as *Cestraciontidæ* and *Heterodontidæ*.

Cestracion (ses-trā'si-on), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817, from Klein, 1742), < Gr. κέστρα, a weapon.] **1.** A generic name originally employed for the hammer-headed sharks: synonymous with *Sphyrna*. *Klein*, 1742.—**2.** A generic name of the Port Jackson sharks, giving name to the family *Cestraciontidæ*: synonymous with *Heterodontus*.

cestraciont (ses-trā'si-ont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cestraciontidæ*.

II. *n.* A shark of the family *Cestraciontidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Cestraciontes (ses-trā-si-on'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cestracion(t-)*.] Same as *Cestraciontidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1833.

Cestraciontidæ (ses-trā-si-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cestracion(t-)* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Selachoidei*, having an anal fin and two dorsal fins, of which the first is opposite the space between the pectoral and ventral fins, and the second opposite that between the ventral and anal fins. The nasal and buccal cavities are confluent; the teeth are of several kinds, the molars being arranged in oblique rows which vary in form and character, and form the basis of the division into genera; there is no nictitating membrane. It contains the Port Jackson sharks. See *shark*. Also called *Heterodontidæ*.

cestraphoran (ses-traf'ọ̄-ra̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cestraphori*; cestraciont.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cestraphori*; a cestraciont.

Cestraphori (ses-traf'ọ̄-rī), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Owen, 1866), < Gr. κέστρα, a weapon, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*^{1}.] A group of selachians, including the living *Cestraciontidæ* and sundry fossil sharks, such as those whose remains chiefly furnish the fossils known as *ichthyodorulites*. In Owen's system the group was defined as a suborder of *Plagiostomi* having obtuse back teeth and spines in front of each dorsal fin. [Not in use.]

Cestrian (ses'tri-a̤n), *n.* [< *Cestria*, Latinized form of *Chester*: see *chester*.] An inhabitant of Chester, England.

> The good *Cestrians* may boast of their walls, without a shadow of that mental reservation on grounds of modern ease which is so often the tax paid by the picturesque. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 8.

cestron†, *n.* A corrupt form of *cistern*.

Cestrum^1 (ses'trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέστρον, betony.] A genus of plants, natural order *Solanaceæ*, natives of tropical America. They have funnel-shaped, yellow, fragrant flowers, and a few species are common in conservatories.

cestrum^2 (ses'trum), *n.*; pl. *cestra* (-trä̤). [L., also *cestron*, < Gr. κέστρον, a graving-tool used in encaustic painting, < κεντεῖν, prick, puncture: see *cestus*^{1}.] An implement formerly used in encaustic painting. It was of metal and of various forms. When heated and passed near the surface of the painting, it fused the wax and set the color.

cestui, cestuy (ses'twi), *n.* [OF., he, that one, ult. < L. *ecce*, lo, ML. **isti-huic*, dat. of **iste-hic*, < L. *iste*, that (man), + *hic*, this.] He; a person. Used in law expressions such as the following: *cestui que trust*, the person who is entitled to the benefit of a trust, the beneficiary; *cestui que use*, the person who is entitled to a use (see *use*); *cestui que vie*, the person for whose life any lands, tenements, or hereditaments may be held.

Cestum (ses'tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *cestus*, a girdle.] The typical and only genus of tæniate ctenophorans constituting the family *Cestidæ*. They have a ribbon-like body without oral lobes, and two tentacles near the mouth; each half of the ctenophoral system is represented by four very long canals. *Cestum veneris*, Venus's-girdle, the common Mediterranean species, is a gelatinous ribbon-like organism several feet long and about two inches across; it exhibits phosphorescence. Also *Cestus*.

Venus's-girdle (*Cestum veneris*).

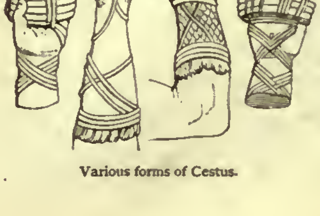
Cestus.—Figure of Ariadne, from a Greek red-figured amphora found at Perugia.

cestus^1 (ses'tus), *n.*; pl. *cesti* (-tī). [L.; also improp. written *cæstus*; < Gr. κεστός, a girdle, prop. adj., stitched, embroidered (sc. ἱμάς, a strap, girdle), < κεντεῖν, prick, stitch.] **1.** In *Gr. and Rom. antiq.*, a girdle of any kind, whether worn by men or by women; particularly, the Greek girdle for confining the tunic, and specifically the girdle or zone of Venus, which was said to be decorated with everything that could awaken love.

> Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own *cestus*. *Addison*, Spectator.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A ctenophoran; one of the *Cestidæ*. (*b*) [*cap.*] Same as *Cestum*.

cestus^2, cæstus (ses'tus), *n.*; pl. *cestus*, *cæstus*. [L., prop. *cæstus*, a boxer's glove, < *cædere*, strike.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a kind of boxing-glove or gauntlet, consisting of stout leather thongs or straps, often loaded with lead or iron, fastened on the hands and arms of boxers (call-



Various forms of Cestus.

ed *cestuarii*) to render their blows more effective. At first the cestus was worn reaching no higher than the wrist, but it was afterward extended to the elbows, was more heavily weighted, and became, particularly among the Romans, a terrible weapon.

cestuy, *n.* See *cestui*.

cestvaen (kest'vā-en or -vān), *n.* Same as *cist*².

cesura, cæsura (sẹ̄-zū'rạ̈), *n.*; pl. *cesuras, cæsuræ* (-räz, -rē). [= F. *césure* = Sp. Pg. It. *cesura* = D. *caesuur* = G. *cäsur* = Dan. *cæsur*, < L. *cæsura*, lit. a cutting, < *cædere*, pp. *cæsus*, cut.] In *pros.*, a division made in a line by the termination of a word, especially when this coincides with a pause in delivery or recitation. Strictly, cesura is the division made by the termination of a word within a foot, the division occasioned by the concurrence of the end of a word with the end of a foot being called *dieresis*. This distinction of terms is not, however, generally observed in treating of modern poetry. A *masculine cesura* is one which immediately follows a syllable bearing the ictus or metrical accent; a *feminine cesura* is one which succeeds a metrically unaccented syllable. A cesura is called *trithemimeral, penthemimeral*, or *hephthemimeral*, according as it occurs in the middle of the second, third, or fourth foot. In the dactylic hexameter the cesura after the first of the two short syllables of the dactyl is called the *trochaic cesura* or *cesura after the trochee* (of the second, third, or fourth foot, as the case may be). In the same kind of verse a division at the end of the fourth foot is called a *bucolic cesura*, more accurately a *bucolic dieresis*. In the following examples the cesura is marked by a dagger (†), the dieresis by a parallel (‖). Thus, in the lines of English heroic verse (iambic pentapody) given below there is a dieresis after the third foot of the first line, and a cesura in the fourth and third feet of the second and third lines respectively.

> Bĕfōre | thĕ hĭlls | ăppēar'd, ‖ ŏr fōun | tain flōw'd,
> Thōu with | Ētēr | năl Wĭs | dōm † dĭdst | cōnvērse,
> Wĭsdōm | thȳ sĭs | tēr, † ănd | wĭth hēr | dĭdst | plāy.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 8.

A cesura occurs in the fourth foot of this iambic hexapody (trimeter):

> Tŏ dēath's | bĕnūm | mĭng ō | piūm † ăs | mȳ ōn | lȳ cūre.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 630.

The remaining examples show different cesuras in the dactylic hexameter. One of the most usual is the penthemimeral: as,

> Nāught bŭt trā | dĭtiŏn rĕ | māins † ŏf thĕ | beaūtĭfŭl |
> vĭllăge ŏf | Grānd-Prĕ. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Int.

The trochaic cesura of the third foot is also very frequent: as,

> Thĭs ĭs thĕ | fōrĕst prĭ | mēvăl. † Thĕ | mūrmŭrĭng | pīnes
> ănd thĕ | hēmlŏcks. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Int.

An example of the bucolic cesura (dieresis) combined (as is frequent) with the penthemimeral is:

> Wē ŏur | cōuntrȳ | flȳ, † thōu, | Tĭtȳrŭs, ‖ strētched ĭn thĕ
> | shădōw. *Longfellow*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogue, I.

The hephthemimeral is generally preceded by a trithemimeral as secondary cesura: as,

> Bēardĕd wĭth | mōss, † ănd ĭn | gārmĕnts | grēen, † ĭndĭs-
> | tĭnct ĭn thĕ | twĭlĭght. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Int.

cesural, cæsural (sẹ̄-zū'rạl), *a.* [< *cesura, cæsura*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or constituting a cesura.

> It is but a *cæsural* pause, and anon the curtain lifts.
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

cesure†, *n.* [Cf. F. *cesure*, cutting, section, now *césure*, cesura, < L. *cæsura*: see *cesura*.] Same as *cesura*.

> Vulgar languages that want
> Words, and sweetness, and be scant
> Of true measure,
> Tyrant rhyme hath so abused,
> That they long since have refused
> Other *cesure*.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xlviii.

cesuric, cæsuric (sẹ̄-zū'rik), *a.* [< *cesura, cæsura*, + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by cesura or pause.

> The great goal before the poet is to compel the listener to expect his *cæsuric* effects. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 262.

Ceta (sē'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Cete* or *Cetea*, < Gr. κήτεα, contr. κήτη: see *Cete*³.] Same as *Cete*³.

Cetacea (sẹ̄-tā'sẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blumenbach, 1799), neut. pl. of *cetaceus*: see *cetaceous*.] **1.** Formerly, the systematic name of animals of the whale kind in general, including the sirenians or herbivorous cetaceans and the cetaceans proper: same as *Cetomorpha*.—**2.** Same as *Cete*³, 1.

cetacean (sẹ̄-tā'shiạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cetacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the whale, or to the *Cetacea*.

II. *n.* An animal of the order *Cete*; a whale, or one of the whale kind.—**Herbivorous cetaceans.** See *herbivorous*.

cetaceous (sẹ̄-tā'shius), *a.* [= Sp. *cetáceo* = Pg. It. *cetaceo*, < NL. *cetaceus*, < L. *cetus*, < Gr. κῆτος, a whale: see *cete*² and *cetus*.] Pertaining to the whale; belonging to the *Cetacea* or whale kind.

cetaceum (sẹ̄-tā'sẹ̄-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of *cetaceus*: see *cetaceous*.] An oily, semi-transparent crystalline matter obtained from the cavity of the cranium of spermaceti and other whales.

cetate (sē'tāt), *n.* [< *cet(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of cetic acid.

cete¹ (sēt), *n.* [< L. *cœtus*, an assembly, gathering: see *coitus*.] A company; a number together: said of badgers. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

cete²† (sēt), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, < Gr. κῆτος, a whale: see *cetus*, and cf. *Cete*³.] A whale.

Cete³ (sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κήτη, uncontr. κήτεα, pl. of κῆτος, any sea-monster or large fish, particularly a whale: see *cetus*, and cf. *cete*², *Cetacea*.] **1.** An order of monodelphian *Mammalia*, superorder *Educabilia*, containing the true cetaceans, as whales, dolphins, etc. It is naturally divisible into three suborders: the *Zeuglodontes*, mostly extinct; the *Denticete*, or toothed cetaceans, as the sperm whales, dolphins, and porpoises; and the *Mysticete*, or whalebone whales. The genera and species are very numerous, and are arranged under 10 families. The *Cete* are characterized by having the pelvis and hind limbs more or less completely atrophied; a fish-like body, specialized for aquatic progression, and ending in a horizontal tail or flukes; short fore limbs like fins or flippers, one at least of the digits having more than 3 phalanges; the neck usually short; and a greater or less number of the cervical vertebræ ankylosed together. The dentition is monophyodont, and the teeth are conic or compressed when present. Also *Ceta, Cetacea*.

2. In some systems of zoölogical classification, a suborder of *Cetomorpha*. Also *Ceta*.

cetene (sē'tēn), *n.* [For *cetylene*, < *cetyl* + *-ene*.] A colorless, oily, liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{16}H_{32}$) obtained from cetylic alcohol. Also called *cetylene*.

Ceteosaurus, *n.* See *Cetiosaurus*.

ceterach (set'ẹ-rak), *n.* [= F. *cétérac* = It. *cetracca*, < ML. *ceterah* = MGr. κιταράκ; of Eastern origin.] The scaly fern or miltwaste, *Asplenium Ceterach*, a native of Europe and western Asia.

ceteris paribus (set'ẹ-ris par'i-bus). [L.: *ceteris*, abl. pl. of *ceterum*, neut. of *ceterus*, other; *paribus*, abl. pl. of *par*, equal: see *par*.] Literally, other things being equal; being evenly matched in other respects; other conditions corresponding, etc.: as, *ceteris paribus*, a large man is generally stronger than a small one.

cetewale†, *n.* An obsolete name of zedoary. *Chaucer*.

cetic (sē'tik), *a.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the whale.—**Cetic acid**, an acid produced, according to Heintz, in very small quantity in the saponification of spermaceti. It crystallizes in nacreous scales, grouped in stars, melting at 53.5° C.

ceticide (sē'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] A whale-killer. *Southey*. [Rare.]

cetin, cetine (sē'tin), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-in*², *-ine*².] The fatty crystallizable matter which forms the essential part of spermaceti.

cetin-elaic (sē''tin-e-lā'ik), *a.* Derived from cetin-elaine.—**Cetin-elaic acid**, a fatty acid obtained from cetin-elaine by saponification with an alkali. It resembles but is distinct from oleic acid. *U. S. Disp.*, p. 396.

cetin-elaine (sē''tin-e-lā'in), *n.* A fat dissolved by alcohol from spermaceti, and obtained by evaporating the alcoholic solution.

cetiosaurian (sē''ti-ọ-sâ'ri-ạn), *n.* [< *Cetiosaurus*. Cf. *saurian*.] A member of the genus *Cetiosaurus*.

Cetiosaurus, Ceteosaurus (sē''ti-, sē''tẹ-ọ-sâ'-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κήτειος, of sea-monsters, monstrous (< κῆτος, a sea-monster, a whale: see *cetus*), + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of gigantic fossil dinosaurian reptiles, the species of which attained a length of from 60 to 70 feet, found in the Oölite and Wealden formations.

cetochilid (sē-tọ-kil'id), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Cetochilidæ*.

Cetochilidæ (sē-tọ-kil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetochilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of copepods, taking name from the genus *Cetochilus*.

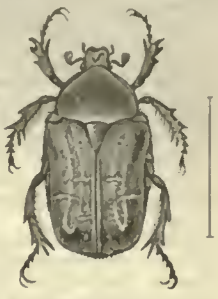
Cetochilus (sē-tọ-kī'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῆτος, a whale, + χιλός, fodder, forage.] A genus of copepod crustaceans, typical of a family *Cetochilidæ*, or referred to a family *Calanidæ*: so called because a species, *Cetochilus septentrionalis*, forms a principal part of the food of whales.

cetological (sē-tọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *cetology* + *-ical*: see *logical*.] Pertaining to cetology.

cetologist (sẹ̄-tol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *cetology* + *-ist*.] One versed in cetology.

cetology (sẹ̄-tol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. κῆτος, a whale, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The description or natural history of cetaceous animals.

Cetomorpha (sē-tọ-môr'fạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κῆτος, a whale, + μορφή, form.] A series of whale-like mammals, including the *Sirenia*, or herbivorous cetaceans, as they were formerly called (the manatee, halicore, dugong, etc.), with the *Cete* or *Cetacea* proper, as the whales, porpoises, dolphins, etc.


Rose-beetle (*Cetonia aurata*). Vertical line shows natural size.

cetomorphic (sē-tọ-môr'fik), *a.* [As *Cetomorpha* + *-ic*.] Formed like a whale; having cetacean structure or affinities; of or pertaining to the *Cetomorpha*.

Cetonia (sẹ̄-tō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, referred to the *Scarabæidæ*, and made type of a subfamily *Cetoniinæ*, or furnishing the name of a distinct family *Cetoniidæ*. *C. aurata* is the rose-beetle or rose-chafer.

cetonian (sẹ̄-tō'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cetonia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cetoniinæ*.

II. *n.* A scarabæoid beetle of the subfamily *Cetoniinæ*.

Cetoniidæ (sē-tọ-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetonia* + *-idæ*.] The subfamily *Cetoniinæ* elevated to the rank of a family. Also written *Cetoniadæ*.

Cetoniinæ (sẹ̄-tō-ni-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetonia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the *Scarabæidæ*, typified by the genus *Cetonia*; a group of beautiful beetles, the floral beetles, living among plants and flowers. They have short 10-jointed antennæ, the last three joints being elongated and lamelliform. Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of the colors with which many of them are adorned. The typical genus is *Cetonia*.

> The sub-family *Cetoniinæ* is often treated as a distinct family; it is differentiated chiefly by the position of the mesothoracic epimera. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 141.

cetorhinid (sē-tọ-rin'id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Cetorhinidæ*.

Cetorhinidæ (sē-tọ-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetorhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Cetorhinus*. The teeth are excessively small; the branchiæ have long fringes; the five branchial apertures are extremely cleft, almost girdling the neck, and the eyes are very small. The only certain species is the basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*.

cetorhinoid (sē-tọ-rī'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cetorhinus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or resembling the *Cetorhinidæ*.

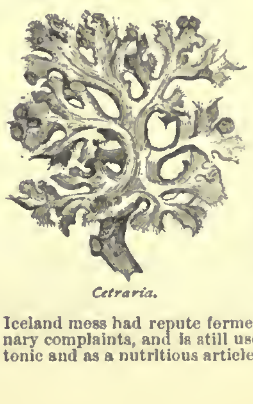
II. *n.* A cetorhinid.

Cetorhinus (sē-tọ-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῆτος, a whale, + ῥίνη, a shark with a rough skin used like shagreen for polishing wood, etc., lit. a file or rasp.] The typical genus of sharks of the family *Cetorhinidæ*, containing a species of great size, approaching a whale in dimensions, whence the name. This is the basking-shark, *C. maximus*, which attains a length of 30 feet. See cut under *basking-shark*.

cetotolite (sẹ̄-tot'ọ̄-līt), *n.* [< Gr. κῆτος, a whale, + οὖς (ὠτ-), an ear, + λίθος, a stone.] A name of certain fossil cetaceous ear-bones, occurring in such profusion in the Upper Tertiary formation, as the red crag of Suffolk, England, that superphosphate of potash is prepared from them on an extensive scale, and used as manure for land. The ear-bones are the tympanic and petrosal, a characteristic and very durable part of the skull of cetaceans, readily detached from the rest.

cetrarate (sẹ̄-trā'rāt), *n.* [< *cetrar(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A compound formed by the combination of cetraric acid with another substance.—**Ammonium cetrarate**, a compound of cetraric acid with ammonia.

Cetraria (sẹ̄-trā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (so called from the shape of the apothecia), < L. *cetra*, better *cætra*, a short Spanish shield, prob. of Hispanic origin.] A genus of lichens, related to *Lecidea*. They have a rigid, erect, and branching brown thallus, with lateral apothecia. The best-known species is *C. Islandica*, or Iceland moss, which is abundant in high northern latitudes and found in many other parts of the globe. It has a slightly bitter taste, and when wet becomes soft and mucilaginous. Boiling water extracts a large proportion of lichenin or lichen-starch, which is a modification of cellulose. Iceland moss had repute formerly as a remedy in pulmonary complaints, and is still used as a mild mucilaginous tonic and as a nutritious article of diet.


Cetraria.

cetrariæform (sẹ̄-trā'ri-ẹ̄-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cetraria* + L. *forma*, shape.] Like plants of the genus *Cetraria*. Also *cetrarioid*.

cetraric (sẹ̄-trar'ik), *a.* [< *Cetraria* + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to the genus *Cetraria;* existing in or derived from plants of the genus *Cetraria*, as Iceland moss, *C. Islandica.*—**Cetraric acid**, a crystallizable acid constituting the bitter principle of the lichen *Cetraria. Lindsay.*

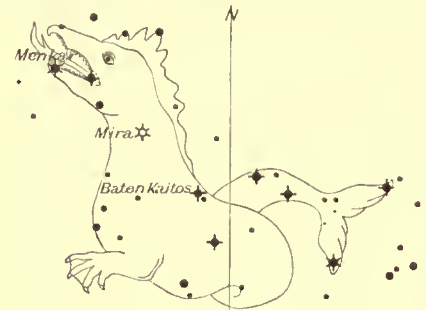
cetrarin, cetrarine (sẹ̄-trā'rin), *n.* [< *Cetraria* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A vegetable substance extracted by alcohol from several lichens, as *Cetraria Islandica* (Iceland moss) and *Sticta pulmonacea*. It forms a fine white powder, very bitter to the taste.

cetrarioid (sẹ̄-trā'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Cetraria* + *-oid.*] Same as *cetrariæform.*

Cettia (set'i-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Cetti*, a proper name.] One of the most remarkable and anomalous genera of passerine birds, having only ten rectrices. There are about 10 European and Asiatic species, the best-known of which is *Cettia cetti*, or Cetti's bush-warbler, found in the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Also called *Horeites, Horornis, Neornis, Herbivox*, and *Urosphena.*

Bush-warbler (*Cettia cetti*).

cetus (sē'tus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κῆτος*, any sea-monster or large fish, especially a whale; as a constellation, the Whale. Hence *cete*², *Cete*³, *Cetacea*, etc.] 1. A whale.—2. [*cap.*] A southern constellation, the Whale, in advance of Orion. It was anciently pictured as some kind of marine animal, possibly a seal.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of whales. *Brisson*, 1756.



The Constellation Cetus.—From Ptolemy's description.

cetyl, cetyle (sē'til), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-yl.*] An alcoholic radical ($C_{16}H_{33}$) supposed to exist in a series of compounds obtained from spermaceti and beeswax.

cetylene (sē'ti-lēn), *n.* Same as *cetene.*

cetylic (sẹ̄-til'ik), *a.* [< *cetyl* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing cetyl: as, *cetylic* alcohol.

Ceuthorhynchus (sū-thọ̄-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κεύθειν*, hide, bury (= E. *hide*¹), + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* or weevils. The larvæ are very destructive to the turnip. *C. assimilis* is the turnip-seed weevil; *C. contractus*, the charlock weevil; *C. pleurostigma*, the turnip-gall weevil. Also *Ceutorhynchus.*

cevadic (sẹ̄-vad'ik), *a.* [Abbr. form of *cevadillic*, q. v.] 1. Relating or pertaining to cevadilla.—2. Existing in or derived from cevadilla: as, *cevadic* acid.—**Cevadic acid**, a volatile fatty acid obtained from *Schœnocaulon officinale* (*Veratrum Sabadilla*). It appears in needle-like crystals. Also called *cevadillic acid* and *methylcrotonic acid.*

cevadilla, cebadilla (sev-, seb-ạ-dil'ä̤), *n.* [= F. *cévadille*, < Sp. *ceradilla*, usually *cebadilla*, = Pg. *cevadilha* (NL. *sabadilla*), cevadilla, dim. of Sp. *cevada*, usually *cebada*, = Pg. *cevada* = Cat. *civada* = Pr. *civada*, barley; < Pg. *cevar* = Sp. *cebar*, feed, < L. *cibare*, feed, < *cibus*, food.] The seeds of *Schœnocaulon officinale*, a bulbous liliaceous plant of Mexico and Central America, with long grass-like leaves. The seeds have a bitter acrid taste, are poisonous to dogs and cats, and have been used as a remedy in various complaints. They are now chiefly used as a source of veratrin. Also *sabadilla.*

cevadillic (sev-ạ-dil'ik), *a.* [< *cevadilla* + *-ic.*] Same as *cevadic.*

cevadillin, cevadilline (sev-ạ-dil'in), *n.* [< *cevadilla* + *-in*², *-ine*².] An uncrystallizable alkaloid ($C_{34}H_{53}NO_8$) obtained from cevadilla.

cevadin, cevadine (sev'ạ-din), *n.* [As *cevad*(*ic*) + *-in*², *-ine*².] A crystallizable alkaloid ($C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$) obtained from cevadilla.

Ceva's theorem. See *theorem.*

cevin, cevine (sē'vin), *n.* [< *cev*(*adin*) + *-in*², *-ine*².] A decomposition product ($C_{27}H_{43}NO_8$) of cevadin.

ceylanite (sē-lan'īt), *n.* [F., = E. *ceylonite.*] See *ceylonite.*

Ceylonese (sē-lon-ēs' or -ēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ceylon*, otherwise written *Zeylan*, F. *Ceylan*, etc., + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Ceylon, a large island lying to the south of Hindustan, now a colony of Great Britain.

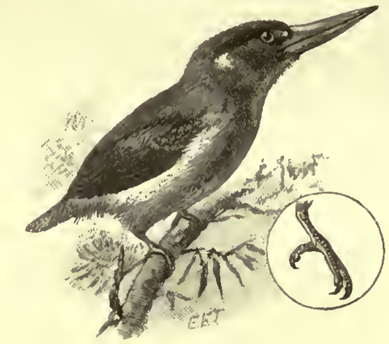
II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Ceylon; specifically, a member or members of the principal native race of Ceylon. See *Singhalese.*

Also *Cingalese, Singhalese*, and *Sinhalese.*

ceylonite (sē-lon'īt), *n.* [< *Ceylon* + *-ite*².] A dark-colored ferruginous variety of spinel from Ceylon. Also *candite, ceylanite, zeylanite.*

Ceylon moss, stone, etc. See the nouns.

Ceyx (sē'iks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κήϋξ*, also *καύηξ*, *κάναξ*, *κήξ*, a sea-bird, perhaps the tern or gannet. Cf. *Cccomorphæ.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ* and subfamily *Daceloninæ*, characterized by having only three developed toes. The type is *C. tridactyla*. There are several species in India and the East Indies.



Ceyx melanura.

cf. [Contr. of L. *canfer*, impv. of *conferre*, compare, collate: see *confer, collate.*] A contraction of the Latin *canfer*, compare.

C. G. An abbreviation (*a*) of *commissary-general*, and (*b*) of *consul-general.*

c. g. s. The usual abbreviation of *centimeter-gram-second* (which see, under *centimeter*): as, the *c. g. s.* system of physical units.

ch. [(1) < ME. *ch* initial, *ch, cch*, later *tch*, medial (in earlier ME. never final, being in its origin due to a following *e* or *i*), < AS. *c* (orig. or inflexive), followed by vowel *e* (*æ, ea, eá*), *i*, or *y*, the *c* in such case being usually pron. as a palatalized *k*, as in *ceaster*, E. *chester*, *cist*, E. *chest*, *cild*, E. *child*, *wicce*, E. *witch*, *hwylc* (*hwylce*), E. *which*, etc. (2) < ME. *ch* initial, *ch*, rarely *cch* (or later *tch*) medial (see above), < OF. *ch* (pron. as mod. E. *ch*, i. e., *tsh*, but in mod. F. simply *sh:* see below), < L. *c*, under conditions like those mentioned above. (3) < mod. F. *ch*, pron. *sh*. (4) < L., etc., *ch*, < Gr. *χ*, an aspirated form of *κ*, L. *c*, whence the L. spelling *ch*. (5) Sc., var. *gh*, repr. ME. *gh, h, ȝ*, AS. *h*, etc., or Gael. or other forms of this palatal sound, like G. *ch*, aspirated form of orig. *c* or *k*, as in G. *krachen* = AS. *cearcian*, E. *crack*, etc. (6) In Skt. Hind., etc., see def.] A common English digraph, of various origin and pronunciation. In native English words it is always pronounced *tsh*, being a compound sound consisting of a *t* produced at the *sh*-point, followed by an *sh* in intimate union, so that the sound is commonly regarded as one, and is in many languages, as in Sanskrit, Hindustani, Russian, etc., provided with a simple character. In Spanish it is denoted by *ch* as in English, but the symbol is regarded and named (*che*, pronounced chā) as a single character in separate alphabetical place. *Ch* = *tsh* is the surd correlate of *j* = *dzh*. (See *j.*) The digraph *ch* occurs—(1) in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, being in such words usually initial, as in *child, choose, chest*, etc., but sometimes final, as in *each, such, which*, but then usually in the combination *tch* (see *tch*); (2) in words of old French origin, as in *chair, change, chase, chamber*, etc.; (3) in words of modern French origin, in which it has the modern French sound, *sh*, as in *chaise, champagne*, and in some of older French origin, with original *ch*-sound, assimilated to modern *sh*, as in *champaign, chivalry*, etc.; (4) in words of Greek origin, representing the Greek *χ*, as in *chorus, chyle*, etc., being in older words of this origin often a modern substitution for Middle English, Old French, Middle Latin, etc., *c* or *k*, as in *Christian, chameleon, chamomile, alchemy, chirurgeon*, etc.; (5) in Scotch words, as *loch*, in which the *ch* is a guttural spirant or fricative uttered through the narrowed throat, like the German *ch* in *doch, ach*, etc.; (6) in words of Sanskrit, Hindustani, etc., origin, in which *ch* has the same sound as in English. So in words of Spanish and Portuguese origin, as *chinch, chinchilla*, and in Russian and other Slavic words, in which the spelling *tch, tsh*, or (as in German) *tsch* is often employed for the single original Russian or Slavic character. See *assibilation.*

ch. An abbreviation (*a*) of *chapter*, and (*b*) of *church.*

C. H. An abbreviation (*a*) of *court-house*, very common in the southern United States, and as far north as southern Pennsylvania, as a part of town-names: as, Spottsylvania *C. H.*; and (*b*) of *custom-house.*

cha (chä), *n.* [Chinese *ch'a, ts'a*, etc., tea: see *tea.*] The Chinese word for *tea.*—**Cha sze**, a tea-expert; a tea-taster.

chabasie (kab'a-si), *n.* Same as *chabazite.*

chabazite, chabasite (kab'ạ-zīt, -sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χαβαζίος*, one of twenty species of stones mentioned in the poem *Περὶ λίθων* ("About stones"), ascribed to Orpheus (Webster's Dict.).] A mineral of the zeolite group which occurs in rhombohedral crystals of a white or flesh-red color. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium. A reddish variety from Nova Scotia is called *acadialite;* a yellowish variety from the neighborhood of Baltimore, Maryland, has been called *haydenite.*

Chablis (sha-blē'), *n.* A dry white French wine of excellent quality, taking its name from the town of Chablis, near Auxerre, in the department of Yonne.

chabouk, chabuk (cha-bůk'), *n.* [Also written *chawbuck*, repr. Hind. *chābuk*, a whip.] A long whip; specifically, the whip used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment.

> Drag forward that Fakir, and cut his robe into tatters on his back with your *chabouk.*
>
> *Scott*, Surgeon's Daughter, xiv.

Chaca (kā'kä̤), *n.* [NL., from native E. Ind. name.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Chacidæ.*—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus. Also *chaka.*

chace†, *v.* and *n.* A former spelling of *chase.*

chachalaca (chä-chä-lä'kä̤), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry.] The Texan guan, *Ortalis vetula maccalli;* a gallinaceous bird of the family *Cracidæ* and subfamily *Penelopinæ*, the only representative of the family in the United States. It is 23 inches long and 26 in extent of wings, of a dark-olive color, brightening to lustrous green on the tail, and changing to plumbeous on the head; the lower parts are of a dingy, undefinable color. It is easily domesticated, and is said to be sometimes used as a game-fowl. It inhabits the valley of the Rio Grande and thence southward. The name is variously spelled, the orthography here given being the usual one.

chacid (kā'sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chacidæ.*

Chacidæ (kā'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-idæ.*] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Chaca*. The head and front of the body are much depressed; the true dorsal fin is short and anterior; the adipose is replaced by a rayed dorsal, which is confluent with the caudal; the true anal is short, and there is a second anal corresponding to the second dorsal and also confluent with the caudal; each pectoral fin has a strong spine, and the ventrals are moderately far back. The family is represented by an Indian fresh-water fish, *Chaca lophioides*. By most ichthyologists the species is referred to the family *Siluridæ*, and variously regarded as representative of a subfamily (*Chacinæ*), a group (*Chacina*), or a cohort (*Chacini*).

Chacina (kạ̄-sī'nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-ina*².] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Siluridæ homalopteræ*, having the gill-membranes confluent with the skin of the broad isthmus, the dorsal and anal fins divided into two portions, the anterior portion of the former with a strong spine, the posterior and the anal united with the caudal, and the ventrals six-rayed. The group is the same as the family *Chacidæ.*

Chacinæ (kạ̄-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-inæ.*] The *Chacidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Siluridæ:* same as *Chacidæ.*

Chacini (kā-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-ini.*] In Bleeker's system of classification, a cohort of the family *Siluridæ:* same as *Chacidæ.*

chack¹ (chak), *v. t.* [Sc.; cf. *chack*³, *chuck*³, and *check*¹, *v.*] **1.** To bruise, nip, or pinch by jamming or squeezing accidentally: as, to *chack* one's finger in shutting a door.—**2.** To cut by a sudden stroke.—3. To take hold of suddenly.—4. In the *manège*, to jerk or toss (the head), as a horse, in order to slacken the strain of the bridle.

chack^2 (chak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A slight repast; luncheon; a snack: as, "a *chack* of dinner," *Galt.* Also *check*, *chatt.* [Scotch.]—**Family chack**, a family dinner; a dinner or luncheon *en famille*, or without special preparation or formality.

> He seasoned this dismission by a kind and hospitable invitation, "to come back and take part o' his *family-chack*, at ane preceesely." *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiv.

chack^3, **chacker**, **chack-bird** (chak, chak'ėr, chak'bėrd), *n.* [Sc. *chack*, also *check*, and comp. *stane-chacker*, *-checker*, the wheatear, also the stonechat; var. of *chat*^{2}.] Local British names of the wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe.* *Montagu.*

chack^4 (chak), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *check.*

chackle (chak'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chackled*, ppr. *chackling.* [Var. of *chatter*; cf. *chack*^{1}, *chat*^{1}.] To chatter. [Prov. Eng.]

chackstone (chak'stōn), *n.* A jackstone. [Eng.]

chacma (chak'mä), *n.* The Hottentot name of a South African baboon, *Cynocephalus porcarius.*

chaco (chak'ō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of an unctuous earth found at La Paz, Bolivia, which is made into pats and eaten with chocolate.

chaconne, **chacone** (sha-kon', -kōn'), *n.* [< F. *chaconne* = It. *ciaconna*, < Sp. *chacona*, a dance, an air.] 1. An old dance or saraband, probably of Moorish or Spanish origin.—2. A musical composition in the movement of such a dance, in slow tempo, usually in triple rhythm, and properly consisting of a series of variations upon a ground-bass of eight bars' length. It closely resembles the passacaglia.

chacuru (cha-kö'rö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of *Bucco chacuru*, a South American barbet or puff-bird, barred above with brown and black, having two black stripes on each side of the head and a very stout red beak.

chad^1 (chad), *n.* 1†. An obsolete form of *shad.*—2. The name in Cornwall, England, of the young of the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus.*

chad^2 (chad), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *chat*^{4}, q. v.] 1. A dry twig: same as *chat*^{4}.—2. Dry, bushy fragments found among food. [Prov. Eng. in both senses, usually in plural.]

chadam (chad'am), *n.* [E. Ind.] An imaginary money of account in some parts of Asia, representing 25 cowries, or 2½ mills. *Simmonds.*

chadar, *n.* See *chudder.*

chadding (chad'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **chad*^{2}, *v.*, < *chad*^{2}, *n.*] Gathering twigs. [Prov. Eng.]

chadlock (chad'lok), *n.* A dialectal variant of *charlock.*

chad-penny (chad'pen″i), *n.* A contribution made at Whitsunday to aid in keeping in repair Lichfield cathedral, England, which is dedicated to St. Chad. [Local, Eng.]

chænichthyid (kẹ-nik'thi-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Chænichthyidæ.*

Chænichthyidæ (kē-nik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chænichthys* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Chænichthys*, and including those *Notothenoidea* which have the snout produced and spatuliform, the body mostly naked, and two dorsal fins, the first of which is short and the second long. The few species known are confined to the antarctic seas.

Chænichthys (kẹ-nik'this), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. χαίνειν, gape, + ἰχθύς, fish.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Chænichthyidæ.*

chænopsid (kẹ-nop'sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chænopsidæ.*

Chænopsidæ (kẹ-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chænopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of blennioid fishes, represented by the genus *Chænopsis.* The body is elongated, compressed, and naked; the head elongated and with the postocular region much developed; the branchiostegal membrane conspicuous externally and free from the throat; the dorsal fin long, with the anterior rays inarticulate and the remainder articulate; and the ventrals a little in advance of the pectorals and having two or three rays. The only known species is the *Chænopsis ocellatus*, a rare fish of the Caribbean sea.

Chænopsis (kẹ-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1865), irreg. < Gr. χαίνειν, yawn, + ὄψις, look, face.] The typical genus of the family *Chænopsidæ.*

Chærophyllum (kē-rọ-fil'um), *n.* [NL., in L. *chærephylum* (usually *cærefolium*, > ult. E. *chervil*), < Gr. χαιρέφυλλον, chervil: see *chervil.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferæ*, consisting of about 30 species, natives of the northern hemisphere. The more common European species are popularly called *chervil* (which see).

chæta (kē'tä), *n.*; pl. *chætæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. χαίτη, long, loose, flowing hair, a horse's mane, etc.] In *zoöl.*, a bristle; a seta: used chiefly in composition.

Chætetes (ket'ẹ-tēz), *n.* Same as *Chætites.*

Chætetidæ (kẹ-tet'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chætitidæ.*

Chætifera (kọ-tif'ẹ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chætiferus*: see *chætiferous*, and cf. *Chætophora*^{1}.] An ordinal or other group of gephyreans which have chætæ or setæ. They are characterized by having two strong ventral bristles, the mouth at the base of the proboscis, and the anus terminal. The group contains the families *Echiuridæ* and *Bonelliidæ*, and is distinguished from *Achæta.* Also called *Armata.*

Chætiferi (kọ-tif'ẹ-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *chætiferus*: see *chætiferous.*] Same as *Chætifera.*

chætiferous (kē-tif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chætiferus*, < *chæta*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}. Cf. *chætophorous.*] Bearing chætæ or bristles; setiferous or setigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chætifera.*

Chætites (ket'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + λίθος, stone.] The typical genus of the family *Chætitidæ.* Also *Chætetes.*

Chætitidæ (kẹ-tit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætites* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil tabulate corals occurring in several geological formations, from the Silurian to the Permian. Also *Chætetidæ.*

Chætocercus (kē-tọ-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + κέρκος, tail.] 1. A genus of humming-birds. *G. R. Gray*, 1853.—2. A genus or subgenus of kangaroo-rats, of the family *Dasyuridæ* and subfamily *Dasyurinæ* or *Phascologalinæ.* It is detached from *Phascologale* on account of the crested compressed tail and the lack of one lower premolar tooth. *C. cristicauda* is the type. *Krefft*, 1866.

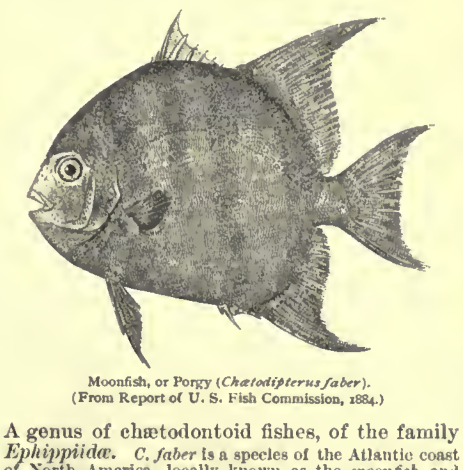
Chætoderma (kē-tọ-dėr'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + δέρμα, skin.] 1. A genus of supposed gephyrean worms having minute calcified spines in the integument, whence the name: now regarded as a genus of gastropodous mollusks, and made the type of an order *Chætodermata.* *Loven*, 1845.—2. [Used as a plural.] Same as *Chætodermata.* *Lankester*, Encyc. Brit.

Chætodermata (kē-tọ-dėr'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Chætoderma(t-).*] An order of shell-less isopleural gastropods, represented by the genus *Chætoderma.*

Chætodermatidæ (kē″tọ-dėr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætoderma(t-)* + *-idæ.*] The family of gastropods which is represented by the genus *Chætoderma.* The body is vermiform and subcylindrical, with a swelling at each end, the anterior oral and the posterior anal; the intestine has a hepatic sac; there are two anal branchiæ; and there is a median, strong, chitinous pharyngeal tooth, corresponding to the radula of typical gastropods. The only known species is the *Chætoderma nitidulum* of the European seas.

chætodermatous (kē-tọ-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [< *Chætoderma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Having a chætiferous integument; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chætodermata.*

Chætodipterus (kē-tọ-dip'tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < *Chæto(don)* + Gr. δίπτερος, two-finned: so named because it was considered to be like *Chætodon*, but distinguished by having two dorsal fins.] A genus of chætodontoid fishes, of the family *Ephippiidæ.* *C. faber* is a species of the Atlantic coast of North America, locally known as the *moonfish* and *porgy* (but very different from the porgy of New York). *C. zonatus* is a species of the Pacific coast.



Moonfish, or Porgy (*Chætodipterus faber*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

Chætodon (kē'tọ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Chætodontidæ*: so named from the slender bristle-like character of the teeth, which are closely crowded together. To it have been referred at times not only all the *Chætodontidæ*, but some other forms little related to it. By most late writers it is restricted to such species as *C. capistratus* and *C. lunula.*

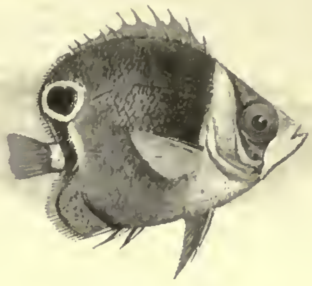
Chætodonidæ (kē-tọ-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chætodontidæ* as used by former writers. *Swainson*, 1839.

chætodont (kē'tọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Chætodontoidea* or *Chætodontidæ.* *Sir J. Richardson.*

II. *n.* Same as *chætodontid.*

chætodontid (kē-tọ-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chætodontidæ.*

Chætodontidæ (kē-tọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætodon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian or spiny-finned fishes, typified by the genus *Chætodon*, of varying limits with different writers. By former writers it was used for a group corresponding to that called by many ichthyologists *Squamipinnes.* By late ichthyologists it is restricted to *Chætodontoidea*, with a single entire dorsal fin, branchial apertures confluent below, and the post-temporal bones undivided and articulating by a single process with the cranium. It includes numerous tropical sea-fishes of rather small or moderate size, most of which frequent coral reefs. They are generally remarkable for the contrast and beauty of their colors.



Chætodon lunula.

Chætodontina (kē″tọ-don-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætodon(t-)* + *-ina*^{2}.] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Squamipinnes*, characterized by the absence of palatine and vomerine teeth: nearly the same as the family *Chætodontidæ* of recent authors.

chætodontoid (kē-tọ-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Chætodontoidea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Chætodontoidea.*

Chætodontoidea (kē″tọ-don-toi'dẹ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætodon(t-)* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of chætodont fishes. It contains several families, having peculiarly modified vertebræ and basioccipital bone, vertically extended lamellar upper pharyngeal bones, and a much compressed body with its integument encroaching upon the dorsal and anal fins.

chætognath (kē'tog-nath), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chætognatha*; chætognathous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Chætognatha.*

Chætognatha (kẹ-tog'nạ-thä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chætognathus*: see *chætognathous.*] A group of transparent animals consisting of the family *Sagittidæ*, the affinities of which are still undetermined. They resemble the nematoid worms and oligochætous annelids in structure, while their mode of development is peculiar, presenting some points of resemblance to that of brachiopods and echinoderms. The group is now made a separate class of the branch *Vermes.*

chætognathous (kẹ-tog'nạ-thus), *a.* [< NL. *chætognathus*, < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + γνάθος, jaw.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chætognatha.*

Chætomium (kẹ-tō'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle).] A genus of ascomycetous fungi which grow upon paper (sometimes in books), straw, and similar substances, frequently producing red or yellow spots. The fructification consists of superficially borne perithecia, clothed with hairs or minute bristles and containing asci and spores. The asci are very delicate, and are easily ruptured, so that only the spores are commonly seen.

Chætonotus (kē-tọ-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + νῶτος, the back.] A genus of minute aquatic worm-like animals of uncertain position, referred by Ehrenberg to the rotifers, by Dujardin to the infusorians; and they are placed by some writers with *Ichthyidium* in the order of oligochætous annelids, and by others with *Ichthyidium* and some related genera in a separate class *Gastrotricha.*

Chætophora^1 (kẹ-tof'ọ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chætophorus*: see *chætophorous.*] In *zoöl.*, a division of annelids including those which move by means of setigerous feet or parapodia, or by suctorial disks, as the oligochætous and polychætous forms of worms, and the suctorial forms, or leeches. The group is nearly equivalent to the class *Annelida* in the usual acceptation of that term.

Chætophora elegans. In one branch a zoöspore is being produced in each cell. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Chætophora² (kẹ-tof′ọ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *chætophorus*: see *chætophorous*.] In *bot.*, the principal genus of the *Chætophoraceæ*.

Chætophoraceæ (kọ-tof-ọ-rā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætophora*² + *-aceæ*.] A family of filamentous green fresh-water or rarely terrestrial algæ, belonging to the *Chlorosporeæ*, and characterized by bristle-like tips on terminal appendages. *Chætophora* is the principal genus, and *C. elegans* a common species.

chætophorous (kẹ-tof′ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chætophorus* (cf. *chætiferous*), < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing bristles; setigerous or setiferous; chætiferous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chætophora*.

chætopod (kē′tọ-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chætopoda*. Also *chætopodous*.

II. *n.* An annelid or worm of the order *Chætopoda*.

Chætopoda (kẹ-top′ọ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **1.** In some systems of zoölogical classification, a prime division or branch of a phylum of the animal kingdom called *Appendiculata*, consisting of two classes, *Oligochæta* and *Polychæta*: in this sense contrasted with *Rotifera* (alone) and *Gnathopoda* (*Arthropoda* indiscriminately). *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]—**2.** Ordinarily, an order or subclass of the class *Annelida*, with dorsal branchiæ and non-suctorial mouth. They are marine worm-like annelids not distinctly segmented, and with tubular setigerous feet or parapodia, whence the name. There is a metamorphosis in most forms, and the sexes are generally distinct. This order is a large and important group of about 20 families, which has received many names, and to which varying limits have been assigned; it is now usually divided into *Oligochæta* and *Polychæta*.

chætopodous (kẹ-top′ọ-dus), *a.* [< *Chætopoda* + *-ous*.] Same as *chætopod*.

Chætops (kē′tops), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + ὄψ, eye, face.] A notable genus of turdoid passerine birds of Africa: so called from the bristly rictus which they possess. *C. frenatus* is an example.

Chætopteridæ (kē-top-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætopterus*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of annelids, usually referred to the order *Chætopoda*, sometimes to the *Cephalobranchia*. The body is elongated and segmented into several dissimilar regions; the dorsal appendages of the middle segments are alate and often lobate, and they usually have 2 or 4 very long tentacular cirri. The animals live in parchment-like tubes.

Chætopterus (kē-top′te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + πτερόν, wing.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Chætopteridæ*. *C. pergamentaceus* is a West Indian species.—**2.** A genus of sparoid fishes.

Chætosoma (kē-tọ-sō′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + σῶμα, body.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Chætosomidæ*, having a double row of short knobbed rods on the ventral surface in front of the anus.—**2.** A genus of coleopterous insects.

Chætosomidæ (kē-tọ-sō′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætosoma*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of marine worms of uncertain position, usually referred to the order *Nematoidea*, and considered to have relationship with the *Chætognatha* (*Sagitta*).

Chætospira (kē-tọ-spī′rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lachmann, 1856), < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + σπεῖρα, a coil, spire.] A genus of heterotrichous infusorians, of the group of the stentors or trumpet-animalcules, having a slender, spirally twisted, ribbon-like extension of the anterior region, and a lateral hyaline expansion along the peristome. It includes sedentary loricate infusorians, the zoöids of which are not attached to the sheath, as *C. muelleri*.

Chætura (kẹ-tū′rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1825), < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + οὐρά, tail.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ*; the spine-tailed swifts: so called because the shafts of the tail-feathers project beyond the webs in a hard, sharp point or mucro. There are many species, the best-known of which is the common black chimney-swift of the United States, *Chætura pelagica*.

Chimney-swift (*Chætura pelagica*).

2. A genus of gastrotrichous *Nematorhyncha*.—**3.** A genus of dipterous insects. *Macquart*, 1851.—**4.** A genus of protozoans.

Chæturinæ (kē-tụ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætura*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of non-passerine fissirostral birds, of the family *Cypselidæ* or swifts; the spine-tailed swifts, differing from the typical swifts or *Cypselinæ* in having the normal ratio of the phalanges (2, 3, 4, 5). The genera are *Chætura*, *Collocalia*, *Dendrochelidon*, *Cypseloides*, and *Nephœcetes*.

chæturine (kọ-tū′rin), *a.* Spine-tailed, as a swift; of or pertaining to the *Chæturinæ*.

chafe (chāf), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chafed*, ppr. *chafing*. [< ME. *chaufen*, warm, heat, < OF. *chaufer*, F. *chauffer*, warm, = Pr. *calfar*, < L. *calefacere*, make warm, < *calere*, be warm, + *facere*, make. Cf. *calefacient*, *calefy*, and see *chaff*².] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To heat; make warm.

> That the flamme upbende
> The celles forto chere and *chaufe* olofte.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

2. To excite heat in or make warm by friction; stimulate to warmth by rubbing, as with the hands: as, to *chafe* the limbs.

> At last, recovering hart, he does begin
> To rubb her temples, and to *chaufe* her chin.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 21.

> Fain would I go to *chafe* his paly lips
> With twenty thousand kisses.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> But she . . . laid his head upon her lap,
> And loosed the shatter'd casque, and *chafed* his hands.
> *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

3. To fret and wear by friction; abrade; especially, abrade (the skin) by rubbing; make sore by rubbing; gall: as, the coarse garments *chafed* his skin.

> The ground for anchorage is of the very best kind, sand without coral, which last *chafes* the cables all over the Red Sea. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 310.

> Two slips of parchment . . . she sewed round it to prevent its being *chafed*. *Scott.*

> The opposite hill, which hems in this romantic valley, and, like a heavy yoke, *chafes* the neck of the Aar.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 2.

4. To irritate; annoy; vex; gall; make angry.

> These foughten full harde, that sore were *chauffed* with wrath oon a-gein a-nother. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

> Her intercession *chaf'd* him so,
> When she for thy repeal was suppliant,
> That to close prison he commanded her.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1.

> Nay—yet it *chafes* me that I could not bend
> One will; nor tame and tutor with mine eye
> That dull cold-blooded Cæsar. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

5. To stimulate, as by pungent odors; perfume. [Rare.]

> Lilies . . .
> Whose scent so *chafed* the neighbour air, that you
> Would surely swear Arabick spices grew. *Suckling.*

6†. To animate; revive; inspirit; encourage.

> That he wolde . . .
> . . . cherisch hem alle with his cher, & *chaufen* her Ioye.
> *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 128.

=**Syn.** **3.** To rub, wear.—**4.** To gall, vex, irritate, heat, ruffle, exasperate.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To be or become heated.

> The day be-gan to *chauffe*, and the sonne was risen right high as a-boute the houre of pryme, and the duste be-gan to rise right thikke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 283.

2. To be fretted and worn by rubbing: as, the cable *chafed* against a rock.—**3.** To be irritated or annoyed; fret; fume.

> And take no care
> Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

> Strode about in the chamber,
> *Chafing* and choking with rage; like cords were the veins
> on his temples. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, iv.

4. To be in violent agitation; rage or boil; dash, as in anger; fret.

> The troubled Tiber *chafing* with her shores.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

> She too is strong, and might not *chafe* in vain
> Against them. *Bryant*, The Ages, st. 34.

chafe (chāf), *n.* [< *chafe*, *v.*] **1.** Heat excited by friction. [Rare.]—**2.** An irritated mental condition arising from continued provocation or annoyance; heated impatience or anger, especially under restraint or a sense of injury; a fretful tendency or state; vexation.

> But she, in *chafe*, him from her lap did shove.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 511.

> Stalking with less unconscionable strides,
> And lower looks, but in a sultry *chafe*.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1246.

chafer¹ (chā′fėr), *n.* [< ME. **chafer*, < AS. *ceafor*, *ceafer*, a beetle (tr. of L. *bruchus*: see *Bruchus*), = D. *kever* = OS. *kever* (gloss.) = OHG. *chevar*, *chevaro*, MHG. *kever*, *kefere*, G. *käfer*, a chafer; root uncertain; cf. MHG. *kifen*, *kiffen*, gnaw.] A name commonly given to several species of lamellicorn beetles, *Scarabæidæ*. The melancholy rose-chafer, *Euphoria melancholica*, a familiar example, feeds upon flowers or upon the sap exuded from wounded trees, but in the autumn, and especially in dry seasons, not infrequently attacks and injures ripe fruit of all descriptions, as grapes, figs, and cotton-bolls. The European cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*, is in habit and position the analogue of the American May-beetle or June-bug.

Melancholy Rose-chafer (*Euphoria melancholica*), natural size.

chafer² (chā′fėr), *n.* [< *chafe* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who or that which chafes.—**2**†. A vessel for heating water, food, etc.; a chafing-dish.

> Water in *chafer* for laydyes fre.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

> *Chafowre*, to make whote a thynge, as watur, calefactorium. *Prompt. Parv.*

Hence—**3**†. Any dish or pan. [Rare.]

> A *chafer* of water to cool the ends of the irons.
> *Baker*, Hen. VIII., an. 1541.

4. A small portable furnace; a chauffer. *E. H. Knight.* Also *chaffer*.

chafery† (chā′fėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chaferie*, < F. (OF.) *chaufferie*, a forge, < *chauffer*, OF. *chaufer*, heat: see *chafe*, *v.*] A sort of blacksmiths' forge formerly used in manufacturing iron in England, for reheating the blooms intended to be drawn out into bars.

chafe-wax (chāf′waks), *n.* [< *chafe*, heat, + obj. *wax*¹. Cf. equiv. F. *chauffe-cire*.] Formerly, in England, an officer in chancery who prepared the wax for the sealing of writs and other documents about to be issued. Also written *chaff-wax*.

chafeweed (chāf′wēd), *n.* A local English name for *Gnaphalium Germanicum*, the cudweed.

chaff¹ (chȧf), *n.* [= Sc. *caff*, < ME. *chaf*, *caffe*, < AS. *ceaf* = D. *kaf*, > MHG. *kaf*, G. *kaff*, chaff, prob. akin to OHG. *chera*, MHG. **kere*, G. *käfe*, pod, husk, G. dial. (Swiss) *kefen* (also *kifel*, Bav. *kif-erbes*), green peas in the pod; cf. MHG. *kefach*, pods collectively.] **1.** The glumes or husks of wheat, oats, or other grain and grasses, especially when separated from the seed by threshing and winnowing.

> Ley hem [pomegranates] feire in *chaf* that never oon other Touche, and ther thai beeth save ynough.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

> We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind
> That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Straw cut small for the food of cattle.—**3.** Figuratively, paltry refuse; worthless matter, especially that which is light and apt to be driven by the wind.

> Here es cury un-clene, carle, be my trowthe,
> *Caffe* of creatours alle, thow curssede wriche!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1064.

> Gods defend us!
> We are *chaff* before their fury else.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, v. 4.

> Not meddling with the dirt and *chaff* of nature.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

4. In *bot.*, the scales or bracts which subtend the individual flowers in the heads of many *Compositæ*.—**5.** A name among fishermen for the finer kinds of seaweed.

chaff² (chȧf), *v.* [A dial. form of *chafe*, preserving the older sound of the *a* (namely ä, ȧ), as also in *chaff-wax* for *chafe-wax*: see *chafe*, *v. t.*, 4.] **I.** *trans.* To assail with sarcastic banter or raillery; banter; make game of; ridicule; tease; quiz; worry. [Colloq.]

> Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him. *Thackeray.*

=**Syn.** See *taunt*.

II. *intrans.* To use bantering or ironical language by way of ridicule, teasing, or quizzing. [Colloq.]

chaff^2 (chȧf), *n.* [< *chaff*^{2}, *v.* Cf. *chafe*, *n.*, 2.] Banter; sarcastic or teasing raillery.

In banter, in repartee, in *chaff*, the almost constant trait is some display of relative superiority—the detection of a weakness, a mistake, an absurdity, on the part of another. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 534.

chaffare†, **chaffar**†, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *chaffer*^{1}.

chaff-cutter, chaff-engine (chȧf'kut″ėr, -en″-jin), *n.* An agricultural machine for cutting up hay, straw, etc., as food for cattle. See *chaff*^{1}, 2.

chaffer^1 (chaf'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *chaffere*, *chaffare*, *chaffar*, *cheffare*, earlier *chapfare*, *cheapfare*, bargaining, trade, merchandise (= Icel. *kaupför*, a journey), < *cheap*, *chep*, a bargain, trade, + *fare*, a going, journey, doing, affair, business: see *cheap*, *n.*, and *fare*, *n.*] 1†. Merchandise; wares; goods; traffic.

No regratour ne go owt of towne for to engrosy the *chaffare*, vpon payne for to be fourty-dayes in the kynges prysone. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

> But these Marchandes with their shippes great,
> And such *chaffare* as they bye and get
> By the weyes, must nede take on hand
> By the coasts to passe of our England.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 188.

2. Bargaining; haggling in buying and selling.

chaffer^1 (chaf'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *chaffaren*, *cheffaren*, bargain, negotiate, < *chaffare*, etc., bargaining, trade: see *chaffer*^{1}, *n.*] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To buy or sell; trade or deal in.

> Where is the fayre flocke thou was wont to leade?
> Or bene they *chaffred*, or at mischiefe dead?
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

2. To exchange; bandy.

> Approching nigh, he never staid to greete,
> Ne *chaffar* words. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To treat about a purchase or contract; bargain; haggle: as, to *chaffer* with a fishwoman or a hackman.

> Nor rode himself to Paul's, the public fair,
> To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,
> Where bishoprics and sinecures are sold.
> *Dryden*, Character of a Good Parson, l. 70.

2. To talk much and idly; chatter: as, "the *chaffering* sparrow," *Mrs. Browning*.

chaffer^2 (chȧf'ėr), *n.* Same as *chafer*^{2}, 4.

chaffer^3 (chȧf'ėr), *n.* [< *chaff*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One who employs chaff or light raillery. [Colloq.]

She was considered the best *chaffer* on the road; not one of them could stand against her tongue. *Mayhew.*

chafferer (chaf'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

chaffering (chaf'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chaffer*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Bargaining; trading.—2. Wordy talk and haggling.

> Long ere heat of noon,
> From byre or field the kine were brought; the sheep
> Are penned in cotes; the *chaffering* is begun.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, viii.

If the Florentines had laid aside their niggardly *chaffering* about the price, they might have diverted the storm. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 119.

chaffery† (chaf'ėr-i), *n.* [< *chaffer*^{1} + *-y*.] Traffic; buying and selling.

chaff-flower (chȧf'flou″ėr), *n.* The *Alternanthera Achyrantha*, a prostrate weed with chaffy flowers, common in warm regions.

chaff-halter (chȧf'hâl″tėr), *n.* A bridle with double reins used by women.

chaffinch (chaf'inch), *n.* [< ME. *chaffynche*, var. *caffynche*: so called from its delighting in *chaff*, or rather in grain (so the ML. name *furfurio*, also *furfuris*, < L. *furfur*, bran); < *chaff*^{1} + *finch*.] 1. A common European bird of the genus *Fringilla*, *F. cælebs*, whose pleasant short and oft-repeated song is heard from early spring to the middle of summer. The plumage of the male is very pretty. Chaffinches are useful in destroying aphids and caterpillars, though they injure various kinds of garden-plants. In winter they feed mostly on seeds. Also called *chaffy*, *beech-finch*, *horse-finch*, *shell-apple*, *shelly*, *twink*, *spink*, *pink*, etc.

Chaffinch (*Fringilla cœlebs*).

2. A name of the Australian birds of the genus *Chloëbia*, as *C. gouldiæ*.

chaffless (chȧf'les), *a.* [< *chaff*^{1} + *-less*.] Without chaff; free from worthless matter, rubbish, or refuse. [Rare.]

> The gods made you,
> Unlike all others, *chaffless*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

chaffo (chaf'ō), *v.* [E. dial., var. of *chavel*, q. v.] To chew. *Grose.*

chaffron (chaf'ron), *n.* Same as *chamfron*.

chaffs (chafs), *n. pl.* [Var. of *chafts*: see *chaft*.] The jaws; jaw-bones; chops. [North. Eng.]

chaff-seed (chȧf'sēd), *n.* The *Schwalbea Americana*, a scrophulariaceous plant with yellowish flowers, allied to the eyebright, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States: so called from its loose thin seed-coats.

chaff-wax (chȧf'waks), *n.* Same as *chafe-wax*.

chaffweed (chȧf'wēd), *n.* [< *chaff*^{1} + *weed*^{1}.] A popular name of *Centunculus minimus*, from its small chaffy leaves. It is a low annual, allied to the pimpernel, widely distributed through Europe and America.

chaffy^1 (chȧf'i), *a.* [< *chaff*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Like chaff; full of chaff.

Chaffy grain beneath the thresher's flail. *Coleridge.*

2. In *bot.*, furnished with chaff, as the receptacle in some compound flowers; paleaceous.—3. Figuratively, light; frivolous; unstable.

> A very thief in love, a *chaffy* lord,
> Nor worth the name of villain!
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

Slight and *chaffy* opinion. *Glanville*, Van. of Dogmat., xv.

chaffy^2 (chȧf'i), *a.* [< *chaff*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Given to chaffing; bantering; ironical. [Rare.]

The time is off-hand, *chaffy*, and must be taken in its mood. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 24.

chaffy^3 (chaf'i), *n.* [Dim. of *chaffinch*.] A chaffinch. *Macgillivray.*

chafing-board (chā'fing-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a batten fastened upon the rigging of a ship to prevent chafing.

chafing-check (chā'fing-chek), *n.* *Naut.*, a cleat containing a sheave, sometimes fastened on the after side of topgallant yard-arms for reeving the royal-sheets.

chafing-dish (chā'fing-dish), *n.* 1. A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating anything set on it; a portable grate for coals.—2. A dish fitted with such a vessel for hot coals, or with lamps or the like beneath, and having a cover, used for keeping meat and other food hot.

chafing-gear (chā'fing-gēr), *n.* *Naut.*, mats or other soft substances fastened on the rigging, spars, etc., to prevent chafing.

Wherever any of the numberless ropes or the yards are chafing or wearing upon the rigging, there *chafing-gear*, as it is called, must be put on. This *chafing-gear* consists of worming, parcelling, roundings, battens, and service of all kinds—rope-yarns, spun-yarn, marline, and seizing-stuffs. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 15.

chafing-plate (chā'fing-plāt), *n.* In *mech.*, any metal guard or plate put between two parts moving one upon the other: as, the bolster *chafing-plate* of a car-truck.

chafron†, *n.* See *chamfron*.

chaft (chȧft), *n.* [North. E. and Sc., also *cheft*, usually in pl. *chafts*, *chefts*, corruptly *chaffs*, < ME. *chaft*, *chafte*, < Icel. *kjaptr*, *kjöptr* (*pt* pron. as *ft*) = Sw. *käft* = Dan. *kjæft*, the jaw, with formative *-t*, connected with Dan. *kjæve*, the jaw, with OS. *kaflos*, pl., = AS. *ceafl*, pl. *ceaflas*, ME. *chavel*, *chavyl*, *chawylle*, *chaule*, early mod. E. *chaul*, *chawl*, *chowl*, *chole*, now *jowl*: see *chavel* = *chawl* = *chowl* = *jowl*, and cf. *chaw*^{2} = *jaw*. The form *chaft* is in general use corrupted to *chap*, *chop*: see *chap*^{2}, *chop*^{3}.] A jaw.

chagan†, *n.* [ML. *chaganus*, *caganus*, etc., ult. < Pers. *khān*.] An obsolete form of *khan*^{1}.

For *Chagan* is not a proper name, but a Princely title, which in those parts and the Countries adioyning is still continued. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 397.

chagigah (ha-gē'gä), *n.* [Heb.] The voluntary sacrifices offered by the Jews with the paschal lamb at the passover. It is supposed by some that in the time of Christ they were offered on the morning following the sacrifice of the paschal lamb. *Strauss.*

chagrin^1†, *n.* [F. *chagrin*, a kind of leather, shagreen: see *chagrin*^{2} and *shagreen*.] See *shagreen*.

chagrin^2 (sha-grin' or sha-grēn'), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *shagreen*, a spelling now confined to the other sense; < F. *chagrin*, grief, sorrow, formerly (OF. *chagrin*) vexation, melancholy; prob. a metaphorical use of *chagrin*, a kind of roughened leather (*chagrin*^{1}, *shagreen*), sometimes used (it is supposed) for rasping wood, and hence taken as a type of corroding care. Cf. It. dial. (Genoese) *sagriná*, gnaw, *sagrináse*, consume one's self with anger; It. *limare*, file, gnaw, fret. Similar turns of thought are seen in similar uses of E. *corrode*, *gnaw*, *nag*^{1}, *fret*^{1}.] Mental disquiet and pain from the failure of aims or plans, want of appreciation, mistakes, etc.; mortification; vexation.

> Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*,
> That single act gives half the world the spleen.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 77.

=**Syn.** *Vexation*, etc. See *mortification*.

chagrin^2 (sha-grin' or sha-grēn'), *v. t.* [< F. *chagriner*; from the noun.] To excite a feeling of chagrin in; vex; mortify.

> O! trifling head and fickle heart,
> *Chagrined* at whatsoe'er thou art.
> *T. Warton*, Progress of Discontent.

chagul (cha-göl'), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the East Indies, a kind of canteen, usually made of leather, used for carrying drinking-water.

chai-mui (chī'mụ̈-i or -mā), *n.* [Chinese.] A game played at dinner-parties and convivial gatherings in China. It is played by two persons, who, while looking each other steadily in the face, simultaneously extend a hand showing some or none of the fingers, crying out at the same time the probable number of fingers thus stretched out by both. The unsuccessful guesser has to drink a cup of wine as a forfeit. It is the same as the Italian game of *mora*, with some differences of method.

Every person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Dollars who shall utter Shouts or Cries or make other Noises while playing the game known as *Chai-Mui*, between the hours of 11 p. m. and 6 a. m. *Hong Kong Ordinance*, No. 2, of 1872 (quoted in [Giles's Glossary of Reference).

chain (chān), *n.* [< ME. *chaine*, *chayne*, *cheine*, *cheyne*, < OF. *chaine*, *chaene*, F. *chaîne* = Pr. Sp. *cadena* = Pg. *cadea* = It. *catena* = MD. *ketene*, D. *keten*, *ketting* = MLG. *kedene*, *kede*, LG. *kede* = OHG. *chetinna*, *chetina* (> Sloven. *ketina*), MHG. *ketene*, G. *kette* = Icel. (mod.) *kedhja* = Sw. *kedja*, *ked* = Dan. *kjæde* = W. *cadwyn*, *cadwen*, a chain, < L. *catena*, a chain: see *catena*, *catenary*, etc., and cf. *chignon*.] 1. A connected series of links of metal or other material, serving the purposes of a band, cord, rope, or cable in connecting, confining, restraining, supporting, drawing, transmitting mechanical power, etc., or for ornamental purposes. In heraldry the chain, as a bearing, may be borne in a single piece bend-wise, fesse-wise, or the like, or in a cross or saltier, or in a more elaborate arrangement. It is sometimes represented flat, like a bar or ribbon invected or indented on the edge, and pierced with holes.

Different forms of Chains.

ȝitt there schewethe in the Roche ther, as the Irene *Cheynes* were festned, that Andromade a gret Geaunt was bounden with, and put in Presoun before Noes Flode. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 30.

2. Figuratively, that which binds, confines, restrains, fetters, or draws; specifically, in the plural, fetters; bonds; bondage; slavery: as, bound by the *chains* of evil habit.

> The melting voice through mazes running,
> Untwisting all the *chains* that tie
> The hidden soul of harmony.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 143.

3. In *surv.*, a measuring instrument, generally consisting of 100 links, each 7.92 inches (see *Gunter's chain*, below), or, as commonly in the United States, one foot, in length.—4. In *weaving*, the warp-threads of a web: so called because they form a long series of links or loops.—5. A series of things, material or immaterial, linked together; a series, line, or range of things connected or following in succession; a concatenation or coördinate sequence: as, a *chain* of causes, events, or arguments; a *chain* of evidence; a *chain* of mountains or of fortifications.

Nothing is so apt to break even the bravest spirits as a continual *chain* of oppressions. *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

6. In *chem.*, a group of atoms of the same kind assumed to be joined to one another by chemical force without the intervention of atoms of a different kind.—7. *pl. Naut.*, strong bars or plates of iron bolted at the lower end to the

ship's side, and at the upper end secured to the iron straps of the wooden blocks called deadeyes, by which the shrouds supporting the masts are extended. Formerly, instead of bars, chains were used; hence the name. Same as *chain-plates*.—**Albert chain**, a short chain attaching a watch to a buttonhole, where it is secured by a bar or hook: named (1849) from Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria.—**Alderman in chains.** See *alderman*.—**Angular chain-belt.** See *angular*.—**Chain-belt.** See *belt*.—**Chain cable.** See *cable*, 2.—**Chain harrow.** See *harrow*1.—**Chain-mail.** See *mail*.—**Chain of locks**, in *canal navigation*, a series of locks contiguous one to another, the upper gate of one forming the lower gate of the one next above it.—**Chain of reasoning**, a series of arguments of which each one after the first uses as a premise the conclusion of the one that precedes it, or such that the conclusion of each is a premise of that which precedes it.—**Endless chain.** See *endless*.—**Gunter's chain**, the chain formerly in common use for measuring land. It has a length of 66 feet, or 22 yards, or 4 poles of 5½ yards each, and is divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each. 100,000 square links make 1 acre.—**To back a chain.** See *back*1.=**Syn.** See *shackle*.

chain (chān), *v. t.* [< ME. *chaynen*, *cheynen*, etc.; from the noun.] **1.** To fasten, bind, restrain, or fetter with a chain or chains: as, to *chain* floating logs together; to *chain* a dog; to *chain* prisoners.

> A chayne for *chayne* a boke, by the gefte of Mawte Kent.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

> The mariners he *chained* in his own gallies for slaves.
> *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) To unite firmly; link.

> In this vow [I] do *chain* my soul to thine.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

(*b*) To hold by superior force, moral or physical; keep in bondage or slavery; enthrall; enslave.

> And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country, say,
> Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day?
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 147.

> I am *chained* to Time, and cannot thence depart.
> *Shelley*, Adonais, xxvi.

(*c*) To restrain; hold in check; control.

> He could stay swift diseases in old days,
> *Chain* madmen by the music of his lyre.
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna, i. 1.

3. To block up or obstruct with a chain, as a passage or the entrance to a harbor.

chain-ball (chān'bâl), *n.* Same as *chain-shot*.

chain-bearer (chān'bãr″ėr), *n.* A man who carries the chain used in surveying land; a chainman.

chain-bit (chān'bit), *n.* A bridle-bit in which the mouthpiece is a chain.

chain-boat (chān'bōt), *n.* Same as *anchor-hoy*.

chain-bolt (chān'bōlt), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, one of the large bolts by which the chain-plates are fastened to a vessel's sides. Also called *chain-plate bolt*.—**2.** A door-bolt which is held or drawn by a chain.

chain-bond (chān'bond), *n.* In *arch.*, a bond formed by building an iron chain, a bar, or a heavy scantling into the masonry. Hoop-iron is often used, since it is so thin that it does not disturb the joints.

chain-bridge (chān'brij), *n.* A suspension-bridge in which the roadway is suspended by chains instead of by wire cables. See *bridge*1.

chain-chest (chān'chest), *n.* *Naut.*, a locker in the channels for the storage of wash-deck gear. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 4.

chain-coral (chān'kor″al), *n.* A kind of fossil coral, *Catenipora escharoides*.

chain-coupling (chān'kup″ling), *n.* **1.** A supplementary coupling between railroad-cars, etc., used for security in case the main coupling should accidentally give way or become unfastened.—**2.** A hook or other device attached to the end of a chain for the purpose of connecting it with another chain or of fastening it to any object.

chain-fern (chān'fėrn), *n.* The common name of ferns of the genus *Woodwardia*, from the chain-like rows formed by the fruit-dots on each side of the midrib and midveins, and parallel to them.

chain-gang (chān'gang), *n.* A gang or number of convicts chained together, as during outdoor labor or while in transit.

> I'd take my place with a *chain-gang*, and eat Norfolk Island biscuit.
> *Lever.*

chain-gear (chān'gēr), *n.* A device for transmitting motion by means of a chain that engages the cogs or sprockets of a wheel.

chain-grate (chān'grāt), *n.* A feeding-device for furnaces. The fuel is placed in a hopper, and is slowly carried forward by an endless apron formed of cross-bars attached at each end to moving chains. These bars form the grate. The motion is so timed that when the fuel reaches the rear of the fire-box all combustible matter has been consumed, and the ashes are thrown off by the downward motion of the grate-apron as it returns in its circuit.

chain-guard (chān'gärd), *n.* In *watch-making*, a mechanism, provided with a fusee, to prevent the watch from being over-wound. *E. H. Knight.*

chain-hook (chān'hůk), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, an iron rod, with a handling-eye at one end and a hook at the other, for hauling the chain cables about.—**2.** A hook which grips a link of a chain cable and serves as a cable-stopper.—**3.** In *surg.*, a light chain with hooks attached, used for retracting the parts in dissecting.

chain-knot (chān'not), *n.* **1.** A series of loops on a cord, in which each loop successively locks the one above it, and the last loop is secured by passing the cord itself through it.—**2.** A knot used in splicing the loop-stitch in certain sewing-machines.

chainless (chān'les), *a.* [< *chain* + *-less*.] Having no chains; incapable of being chained or bound down.

> Eternal spirit of the *chainless* mind.
> *Byron*, Sonnet on Chillon.

chainlet (chān'let), *n.* [< *chain* + dim. *-let*.] A little chain.

> The spurs and ringing *chainlets* sound. *Scott.*

chain-lightning (chān'līt'ning), *n.* Lightning visible in the form of wavy or broken lines.

chain-locker, chain-well (chān'lok″ėr, -wel), *n.* *Naut.*, a receptacle below deck for the chain cable. The deck-pipe, through which the chain passes, is made of iron. Steam-vessels have frequently a movable box on deck for this purpose.

chain-loom (chān'löm), *n.* A loom in which patterns upon a chain control the harnesses, as distinguished from one governed by cams or by a Jacquard attachment. *E. H. Knight.*

chainman (chān'man), *n.*; pl. *chainmen* (-men). A man who carries the chain used in surveying land; a chain-bearer.

chain-molding (chān'mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a species of molding cut to represent a chain. It occurs in the Romanesque style.

Chain-molding.— From St. William's Chapel, York, England.

chain-pier (chān'pēr), *n.* A pier running into the sea, supported by chains like a suspension-bridge.

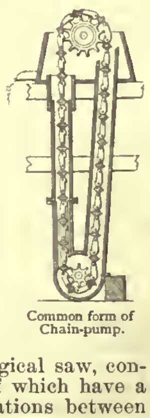
chain-pin (chān'pin), *n.* An iron pin used by surveyors for marking the length of a chain; a measuring-pin.

chain-pipe (chān'pīp), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron pipe or casing in the deck of a ship through which the chain cable is led.

chain-plate (chān'plāt), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the iron plates used for securing the shrouds of the lower rigging to a vessel's sides. Also called *channel-plate*. See *chain*, 7.—**Chain-plate bolt.** Same as *chain-bolt*, 1.

chain-pulley (chān'pul″i), *n.* A pulley having depressions in its periphery, in which lie the links or alternate links of a chain which passes over it and gives motion to or receives motion from it. *E. H. Knight.*

chain-pump (chān'pump), *n.* A form of pump employing an endless chain, armed at intervals with buckets or with flat valves or disks, to raise water for short distances. The chain is carried over two sprocket-wheels, one of them submerged, and turns with them. If buckets are used, the water is lifted in them by turning the upper wheel, each bucket discharging its load as it passes over the wheel. When valves or disks are employed, the chain passes upward through a tube, which discharges the water forced into it by the disks.



Common form of Chain-pump.

chain-rule (chān'röl), *n.* A rule of arithmetic, by which, when a succession or chain of equivalents is given, the last of each being of the same kind as the first of the next, a relation of equivalence is established between numbers of the first and last kind mentioned.

chain-saw (chān'sâ), *n.* A surgical saw, consisting of a chain the links of which have a serrated edge, used in amputations between small bones on account of its adjustability.

chain-shot (chān'shot), *n.* Two balls or halves of a ball connected by a chain, chiefly used in old naval ordnance to cut down the masts or spars of vessels or to destroy the shrouds and rigging. It is not used with modern ordnance. In heraldry it is represented in various fantastic ways. Also called *chain-ball*.

Chain-shot.

> Thys argument, though it bee leaueld against Poetrie, yet is it indeed a *chaine-shot* against all learning.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

chainsmith (chān'smith), *n.* One who makes chains.

chain-snake (chān'snāk), *n.* A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Ophibolus getulus:* so called from the concatenation of its bold black and white markings.

chain-stitch (chān'stich), *n.* A stitch used in various kinds of ornamental needlework, in ordinary sewing (in contrast with the *lock-stitch*) by some sewing-machines, and as the characteristic method in tambour-work. To form chain-stitches in sewing, a loop is made on the right side of the stuff, and the thread, being passed backward through the stuff, is brought out again in the middle of this loop, and then pulled tight; another loop is then formed; and so on. In tambour-work the fabric itself is formed by such stitches made with a crochet-hook.—**Chain-stitch embroidery**, embroidery done with a chain-stitch, whether with a needle or a hook. Some of the most ancient embroidery is of this character, and the stitch has been in use in all periods.

chain-stopper (chān'stop″ėr), *n.* A device for holding a chain cable or keeping it from running out too rapidly.

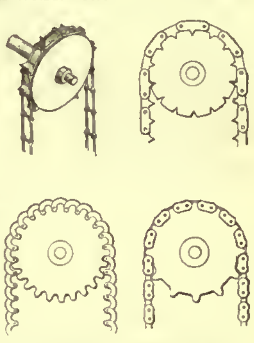
chain-syllogism (chān'sil″ọ-jizm), *n.* A sorites. It is a complex syllogism or argumentation having more than two premises and capable of being analyzed into a series of true syllogisms: as, Bucephalus is a horse; a horse is a quadruped; a quadruped is an animal; an animal is a substance; therefore, Bucephalus is a substance. Also called *complex syllogism*. See *sorites*.

chain-timber (chān'tim″bėr), *n.* Same as *bond-timber*.

chain-wale (chān'wāl), *n.* [< *chain* + *wale*1; usually contr. to *channel*2, q. v.] *Naut.*, a channel. See *channel*2.

chain-well, *n.* See *chain-locker*.

chain-wheel (chān'hwēl), *n.* **1.** A wheel having sprockets or teeth which catch the links of a chain, used for transmitting power.—**2.** An inversion of the chain-pump, by which it is converted into a recipient of water-power. It consists of a bucket-chain which passes over a pulley and through a pipe of such a size that the buckets very nearly fill its section. The water flows into the pipe at the upper end, and, descending, carries the buckets with it, thus setting the whole chain and therefore the pulley in motion. This wheel is also known as Lamollère's piston-wheel, the application having been first made by a French mechanician of that name.



Chain-wheels for transmitting power.

chainwise (chān'wīz), *adv.* [< *chain* + *-wise*.] Connected in a sequence, like the links of a chain.

chain-work (chān'wėrk), *n.* **1.** A style of textile fabric consisting of a succession of loops, used in hosiery and tambour-work. *E. H. Knight.* See *chain-stitch*.—**2.** In *decorative art:* (*a*) An ornament of chains meeting one another and interlinking, so as to form a sort of net. (*b*) Any carved or embossed work resembling intersecting links or overlapping chains.

> Wreaths of *chain work*, for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. 1 Ki. vii. 17.

chair (chãr), *n.* [< ME. *chaire*, *chaiere*, *chaere*, *chayre*, *chayere*, etc., < OF. *chaiere*, *chaere*, F. *chaire*, < L. *cathedra* (with reg. F. suppression of medial consonants *th* and *d*), a chair, a throne, < Gr. καθέδρα, a chair, seat: see *cathedra*. Cf. *chaise*, a doublet of *chair*.] **1.** A seat having a back, and sometimes arms, intended for the accommodation of one person. Chairs are usually movable, and made of wood, cane, or other light material, but are sometimes fixed, and sometimes made of stone or metal. The seats are usually and the backs frequently made of some soft material, often upholstered.

> The Jewes setten him in a *Chayere* and cladde him in a Mantelle.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 14.

2. A seat of office or authority: as, the *chair* of a judge, a professor, the presiding officer of a meeting or an assembly, etc. Hence—(*a*) The office itself; especially, the office of a professor; a professorship: as, to hold the *chair* of logic or divinity; to found a *chair* in a university. [In the medieval universities the lecturer alone sat in a chair, and the hearers on the rushes.]

> The *chairs* of justice
> Supplied with worthy men. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

Nor does it follow, even when a *chair* is founded in connection with a well-known institution, that it has either a salary or an occupant. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 87.

(*b*) The incumbent of a seat of authority; a professor or the like; now, specifically, the chairman or presiding officer of an assemblage: as, to address or support the *chair*.

Let our universities, my Lord, no longer remaine thus silent. . . . Let it not be said, your *Chaires* take no notice of a more pernicious plot than any that yet has alarm'd us. *Evelyn*, To the Bishop of Oxford.

3. One of four conventions connected with the eisteddfod of Wales, in which bardic matters are discussed and disciples trained in preparation for the great gorsedd or assembly.

The great day of the Eisteddfod is the *chair* day — usually the third or last day — the grand event of the Eisteddfod being the adjudication on the *chair* subject and the chairing and investiture of the fortunate winner. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 792.

4†. A sedan-chair.

> Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
> And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 46.

5†. A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse; a chaise; a gig.

> E'en kings might quit their state to share
> Contentment and a one-horse *chair*.
> *T. Warton*, Phaeton.

6. One of the iron blocks forming a kind of clutch by which, according to a common English system, the rails in a railroad are supported and secured to the sleepers or ties. A *joint-chair* is a chair that secures the connection of two rails at their ends.—**Bath chair**, an invalid's chair on wheels, intended to be pushed along by an attendant: so called from Bath in England, where invalids are conveyed to the springs in such chairs.—**Cane chair.** See *cane*1.—**Chair of St. Peter**, the see of Rome, or the office of the papacy: so called from the tradition that St. Peter was the first bishop of Rome, and hence the founder of the papacy.—**Chair of state**, a throne; the seat or dignity of any chief executive: as, Washington was unanimously called to the *chair of state*.—**Curule chair.** See *curule*.—**Easy chair.** See *easy-chair*.—**Folding chair**, a chair having the seat, legs, and back hinged and jointed in various ways, so that it can be folded up into a small space when not in use; a camp-chair; also, a sea-chair.—**Oculist's chair.** See *oculist*.—**St. Peter's Chair**, the name of two Roman Catholic festivals, held on February 22d and January 18th, in celebration of St. Peter's traditional founding of the episcopacies of Antioch and of Rome on those dates respectively.—**Windsor chair.** (*a*) A kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood.

He got up from his large wooden-seated *windsor-chair*. *Dickens.*

(*b*) A sort of low wheeled carriage.

chair (chãr), *v. t.* [< *chair*, *n.*] 1. To place or carry in a chair; especially, carry publicly in a chair in triumph.

The day the member was *chaired* several men in Coningsby's rooms were talking over their triumph. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, v. 2.

2. To place in a chair of office; install; enthrone.

He took a big, grizzled, docile-looking fellow patronizingly by the arm . . . and *chaired* him on a large cylinder-head. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

chair-bearer (chãr'bãr"ėr), *n.* Same as *chairman*, 2.

chair-bed (chãr'bed), *n.* Same as *bed-chair*.

chair-bolt (chãr'bōlt), *n.* A screw-bolt used for fastening a railroad-chair to the sleeper or tie. [Seldom used in the United States.]

chair-days (chãr'dāz), *n. pl.* The evening of life; the time of repose for old age. [Poetical and rare.]

> In thy reverence, and thy *chair-days*, thus
> To die in ruffian battle. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

chairman (chãr'man), *n.*; pl. *chairmen* (-men). 1. The presiding officer of an assembly, association, company, committee, or public meeting.—2. One who assists in carrying a sedan-chair. *Prior*. Also called *chair-bearer*.

chairmanship (chãr'man-ship), *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer, as of a committee or board; the performance of the duties of a chairman.

A great meeting was held in the Town Hall, under Mr. Carter's *chairmanship*. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 94.

chair-organ (chãr'ôr"gan), *n.* A choir-organ. The word is supposed to be suggested by *choir-organ*, with reference to the frequent location of the choir-organ directly behind the organist's seat.

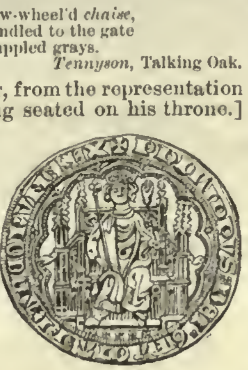
chair-rail (chãr'rāl), *n.* In *carp.*, a board or plate of wood fastened to a wall at the proper height to prevent the plastering from being injured by the backs of chairs.

chair-web (chãr'web), *n.* A scroll-saw. *E. H. Knight.*

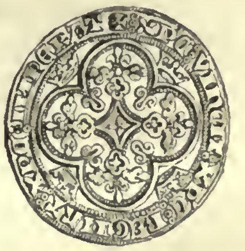
chaise (shāz), *n.* [F.; a variant of *chaire*, a chair: see *chair*. In the 16th century the Parisians in many words substituted the sound of *z* for that of *r*, and in this case, as a distinct meaning was attached to each form, the modification was adopted as a new word.] 1. Properly, a two-wheeled carriage for two persons, drawn by one horse, and generally furnished with a hood or top that may be let down. In dialectal speech often *shay*.—2. A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage drawn by two or more horses.

> Within the low-wheel'd *chaise*,
> Her mother trundled to the gate
> Behind the dappled grays.
> *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

3. [< F. *chaise*, a chair, from the representation on the coin of the king seated on his throne.] A French gold coin first issued by Louis IX. in the thirteenth century. It was equal to about three United States gold dollars. The specimen illustrated weighs about 73 grains. Chaises were also coined in England in the reign of Edward III.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Chaise of Philip VI., British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

chaisel†, *n.* [ME., also *chaysel*, *cheisel*, *cheysel*, < OF. *chaisel*, *chainsil*, *cheinsil*, also *chamsil* (> ME. *chaunsel*), assibilated forms of *cainsil*, *camsil* = Pr. *cansil*, *camsil*, < ML. *camisile*, < *camisa*, a shirt, camis: see *camis* and *chemise*.] A fine linen used in the middle ages.

chaitya (chīt'yạ̈), *n.* [Skt. *chaitya*, any large tree in a village held in peculiar sanctity, an altar, a monument, a Buddhist temple.] Among Buddhists, a place or an object deserving of worship or reverence. Specifically—(*a*) A place rendered sacred by association with a Buddha, such as the spot where he was born, or attained Buddhaship, or entered into Nirvana, etc. (*b*) A relic belonging to a Buddha, such as a tooth, his girdle, alms-bowl, etc. (*c*) A temple, pagoda, dagoba, shrine, etc., erected in honor of a Buddha or an Arhat, or to contain relics.

chaja (chā'jạ̈), *n.* A name of the crested screamer, *Chauna chavaria*. Also *chaha*.

chaka (cha'kạ̈), *n.* Same as *chaca*, 2.

chaki (chä'ki), *n.* Cotton and silk piece-goods made in Egypt.

chalandre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandra*.

chalastic (ka-las'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *chalastique*, < Gr. χαλαστικός, making supple, laxative, < *χαλαστός, verbal adj. of χαλᾶν, let down, loosen, relax, slacken.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of removing stiffness in the fibers of the body; relaxing; emollient.

II.† *n.* A relaxing or emollient medicine; also, a laxative.

chalaza (ka-lā'zạ̈), *n.*; pl. *chalazæ* (-zē). [< NL. *chalaza*, < Gr. χάλαζα, hail, a hailstone, a pimple, a tubercle.] 1. In *bot.*, that part of the ovule or seed where the integuments cohere with each other and with the nucleus. It is the true base of the seed, but corresponds to the hilum or scar only in some cases.—2. In *zoöl.*, one of the two albuminous twisted cords which bind the yolk-bag of an egg to the lining membrane at the two ends of the shell, and keep it near the middle as it floats in the albumen, so that the cicatricula or germinating point is always uppermost, and consequently nearest the source of heat during the process of incubation. Also called *pullet-sperm* and *treadle*.—3. Same as *chalazion*.

chalazal (ka-lā'zạ̈l), *a.* [< *chalaza* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a chalaza; containing the chalaza.

chalaze (ka-lāz'), *n.* [= F. *chalaze*, < NL. *chalaza*: see *chalaza*.] A chalaza.

chalazia, *n.* Plural of *chalazion*.

chalaziferous (kal-a-zif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *chalazifère*, < NL. *chalaza*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing chalazæ: applied to the layers of condensed albumen surrounding the yolk of an egg, which when twisted into strings form the chalazæ.

The first deposit upon the yelk-ball consists of a layer of dense and somewhat tenacious albumen, called the *chalaziferous* membrane. . . . As the egg is urged along by the peristaltic action of the tube [oviduct], it acquires a rotation about the axis of the tube; the successive layers of soft albumen it receives are deposited somewhat spirally; and the *chalaziferous* membrane is drawn out into threads at opposite poles of the egg. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 222.

chalazion, chalazium (ka-lā'zi-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *chalazia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. χαλάζιον, dim. of χάλαζα, a sty: see *chalaza*.] In *pathol.*, a transparent swelling on the eyelid, due to inflammation of a Meibomian gland with obstruction of its duct. Also *chalaza*.

chalcanthite (kal-kan'thīt), *n.* [< L. *chalcanthum* (< Gr. χάλκανθον, a solution of blue vitriol, sulphate of copper, < χαλκός, copper, + ἄνθος, a flower; cf. the origin of *copperas*) + *-ite*2.] Native copper sulphate or blue vitriol. Also called *cyanosite*.

Chalcedonian1 (kal-sẹ̄-dō'ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Chalcedonius* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Chalcedon, a city of Bithynia, opposite Constantinople, or to the council held there and its teachings.—**Chalcedonian Council**, the fourth ecumenical council, held at Chalcedon A. D. 451, which condemned Eutychianism, and gave distinct expression to the doctrine of the inseparable union, without mutation or confusion, of two perfect and complete natures, divine and human, in the one person of Christ. This council also conferred high privileges on the see of Constantinople, confirming and extending those given by the second ecumenical council, and putting it nearly on an equality with the see of Rome.

chalcedonian2 (kal-sẹ̄-dō'ni-ạn), *a.* Same as *chalcedonic*.

chalcedonic (kal-sẹ̄-don'ik), *a.* [< *chalcedony* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the nature or appearance of chalcedony. Also spelled *calcedonic*.

Many pines [fossils] have wood well preserved; others are completely silicified and *chalcedonic*. *Science*, IV. 73.

chalcedonous (kal-sed'ọ̄-nus), *a.* [< *chalcedony* + *-ous*.] Having the character or appearance of chalcedony.

chalcedony (kal-sed'ō-ni or kal'sẹ̄-dọ̄-ni), *n.* [Altered, with immediate ref. to the L., from ME. *calcidoine*, *cassidoine*, *cassedony* (> E. *cassidony*1), < OF. *calcedoine*, F. *calcédoine* = Sp. It. *calcedonia* = Pg. *chalcedonia*, < L. *chalcedonius* (prop. adj. 'of Chalcedon'), chalcedony, < Gr. χαλκηδών, a precious stone found at Chalcedon, Χαλκηδών, an ancient Greek town in Asia Minor nearly opposite to Byzantium or Constantinople.] A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, resembling in color milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opaque with veins, circles, or spots. It is used in jewelry. There are several varieties, as common chalcedony, chrysoprase, sard, and sardonyx. Also called *white agate*. Also spelled *calcedony*. See cut under *botryoid*.

> Above was had a knightly armed kyng,
> Off *cassedony* will formed and made.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4510.

Chalcedony cement. See *cement*.

chalcedonyx (kal-sed'ọ̄-niks), *n.* [< *chalced*(*ony*) + *onyx*.] A variety of agate in which white and gray layers alternate. Also *calcedonyx*.

chalchihuitl (chal-chi-wētl'), *n.* [Mex.] A bluish-green turquoise found in New Mexico, highly prized as a gem by the aborigines.

chalcid (kal'sid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *chalcidian*2 and *chalcidian*3.

Chalcidæ (kal'si-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chalcididæ*1.

Chalcidea (kal-sid'ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcis*2 (*Chalcid-*) + *-ea*.] A small group of existing *Lacertilia*.

Chalcides (kal'si-dēz), *n.* [NL., taken as sing., prop. pl. of L. *chalcis*, < Gr. χαλκίς, a kind of lizard: see *Chalcis*2.] The typical genus of lizards of the family *Chalcididæ*.

Chalcidian1 (kal-sid'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Chalcis* (*Chalcid-*), Gr. Χαλκίς (Χαλκιδ-) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Chalcis, the chief city of the Greek island sometimes called Egripo and Negropont, but now bearing its ancient name Eubœa.

The alphabet used by the Romans is identical with that of the *Chalcidian* colonies in southern Italy and Sicily. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 125.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Chalcis.

chalcidian2 (kal-sid'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chalcis*1 (*Chalcid-*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the insects called *Chalcididæ*. See *Chalcididæ*1.

The male insect is unknown, two insects mistaken for it being, according to Planchon, parasitic hymenoptera of the *chalcidian* group, living in the kermes grains. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 49.

II. *n.* An insect of the family *Chalcididæ*. Also *chalcid*.

chalcidian^{3} (kal-sid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chalcides* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the lizards called *Chalcididæ.* See *Chalcididæ*^{2}.

II. *n.* A lizard of the family *Chalcididæ.* Also *chalcid.*

Chalcidic (kal-sid'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the district of Chalcidice, on the coast of ancient Macedonia.

chalcidica, *n.* Plural of *chalcidicum.*

Chalcidici (kal-sid'i-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcides*, q. v.] In Oppel's system (1811), a family of squamate saurians, containing the chalcid or chalcidiform lizards.

chalcidicum (kal-sid'i-kum), *n.*; pl. *chalcidica* (-kä). [L., prop. neut. of *Chalcidicus*, < Gr. Χαλκιδικός, belonging to Chalcis, < Χαλκίς, L. *Chalcis*, a Greek city: see *Chalcis*^{2}.] A portico, or a hall supported by columns, or any addition of like character connected with an ancient basilica; hence, a similar addition to a Christian church.

> Beyond the aisles there is an additional aisle of annexed buildings or *chalcidica.* *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 414.

Chalcididæ^{1} (kal-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcis*^{1} (*Chalcid-*) + *-idæ.*] In *entom.*, a large family of pupivorous spiculiferous hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Chalcis*, composed mainly of minute species most of which are parasitic on the larvæ or eggs of other insects. Some of them attack other parasites of the same or related families. The female chalcid, like the ichneumon-fly, deposits her eggs on the larva or egg which she infests, sometimes on the surface, sometimes beneath it, and often many together. The larvæ which emerge feed on the egg or on the soft parts of the infested larva; the latter is unable to complete its transformations, and eventually dies, when the chalcid emerges either as a perfect insect or as a larva, in the latter case sometimes spinning a rough cocoon in which to pass the pupa state. The *Chalcididæ* in their perfect state have usually hard and often brilliantly metallic bodies, from which the typical genus, *Chalcis*, takes its name; the antennæ are elbowed; the ovipositor issues before the tip of the abdomen; the pronotum does not reach the tegulæ; and the wings are almost devoid of veins. Many species are yet undescribed. Also *Chalcidæ.*

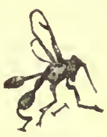
Chalcididæ^{2} (kal-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcides* + *-idæ.*] In *herpet.*, a family of lizards, typified by the genus *Chalcides*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By some it is extended to include leptoglossate lizards having a distinct lateral fold, hidden ears, very short limbs, and elongated body. The species are tropical American. (*b*) By others the species are referred to the family *Teiidæ.*

chalcidiform^{1} (kal-sid'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Chalcis*^{1} (*Chalcid-*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the appearance of an insect of the family *Chalcididæ.*

chalcidiform^{2} (kal-sid'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Chalcides* + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the appearance of a lizard of the family *Chalcididæ.*

chalcidine (kal'si-din), *a.* [< *Chalcides* + *-ine*^{1}.] Belonging to or having the characters of lizards of the family *Chalcididæ;* like a chalcid lizard.

Chalcis^{1} (kal'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαλκός, copper: see *Chalcis*^{2}.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of the great parasitic family *Chalcididæ*, of the order *Hymenoptera.* It was founded by Fabricius in 1787. The insects of this genus are parasites, and are characterized by their swollen hind thighs and sessile abdomen. They infest many injurious insects, and transform within the bodies of their hosts without spinning a cocoon. *Chalcis albifrons* (Walsh) belongs to the closely allied genus *Spilochalcis.*


Chalcis albifrons. (Line shows natural size.)

Chalcis^{2} (kal'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαλκίς, a kind of lizard, also called χαλκιδική (σαύρα χαλκιδική, i. e., Chalcidian lizard—Dioscorides), also ζιγνίς and σήψ; named from Χαλκίς, Chalcis, a city in Eubœa, or more prob. (as also Χαλκίς, Chalcis) < χαλκός, copper.] A genus of lizards, originally identical with *Chalcides*, but by some modern herpetologists limited to such teioid lizards as are by others referred to the genus *Cophias.*

chalcitis (kal-sī'tis), *n.* [L., also *chalcites*, copper ore, a precious stone of a copper color, < Gr. χαλκῖτις, containing copper (λίθος χαλκῖτις, copper ore), rock-alum, etc., < χαλκός, copper.] Same as *colcothar.*

Chalcochloris (kal-kō-klō'ris), *n.* [NL. (Mivart, 1867), < Gr. χαλκός, copper, + χλωρός, greenish-yellow.] Same as *Amblysomus.*

chalcocite (kal'kō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + *-c-* inserted, + *-ite*^{2}.] A native copper sulphid (Cu_2S), a mineral of a lead-gray to black color and metallic luster. It is commonly massive, but is also found in fine crystals, frequently hexagonal in form from twinning. It is an important ore of copper. Also called *chalcosin*, *copper-glance*, and in Cornwall *redruthite*, from the locality Redruth, where it occurs.

chalcodite (kal'kō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκώδης, contr. of χαλκοειδής, like copper (< χαλκός, copper, + εἶδος, form), + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of the iron silicate stilpnomelane, occurring in scaly velvety coatings of a brass-like luster.

chalcograph (kal'kō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + γράφειν, write, grave; cf. NGr. χαλκογράφος, an engraver (orig. formed to translate 'printer').] An engraving on copper or brass.

chalcographer (kal-kog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *chalcography* + *-er*^{1}.] An engraver on brass or copper. Also *chalcographist.*

chalcographic, chalcographical (kal-kō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *chalcography* + *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to chalcography: as, *chalcographic* artists.

chalcographist (kal-kog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *chalcography* + *-ist.*] Same as *chalcographer.*

chalcography (kal-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write, grave.] The art of engraving on copper or steel plates. Commonly called *line-engraving*, because it is chiefly by combinations of lines, simple or crossed, that the engraver imitates textures, etc.

chalcomenite (kal-kō-mē'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + μήνη, = E. *moon*, + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrous copper selenite, occurring in monoclinic crystals of a bright-blue color.

chalcomorphite (kal-kō-môr'fīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + μορφή, form, + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrous calcium silicate found in minute hexagonal crystals in the lava of Nieder-Mendig in the Eifel, Rhenish Prussia.

chalcophanite (kal-kof'a-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + -φανής (< φαίνειν, appear) + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrous oxid of manganese and zinc, occurring in druses of minute tabular crystals of a bluish-black color and metallic luster at Stirling Hill in New Jersey. It assumes a bronze color when heated before the blowpipe, whence the name.

chalcophyllite (kal-kō-fil'īt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + φύλλον, a leaf, + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrous copper arseniate, occurring in thin tabular crystals or foliated masses of a bright-green color. Also called *copper mica.*

chalcopyrite (kal-kop'i-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + *pyrites*, q. v.] Copper pyrites, or yellow copper ore. It is a sulphid of copper and iron, and occurs in tetragonal crystals or more commonly massive. It has a bright brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster on the fresh fracture. It is readily distinguished from pyrite, or iron pyrites, by its deeper color and inferior hardness.

chalcosiderite (kal-kō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + σιδηρίτης, of iron: see *siderite.*] A hydrous phosphate of iron and copper, occurring in crystalline aggregates of a siskin-green color.

chalcostibite (kal-kos'ti-bīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + στίβι, antimony (see *stibium* and *antimony*), + *-ite*^{2}.] A sulphid of antimony and copper, of a lead-gray color. Also called *wolfsbergite.*

chalcotrichite (kal-kot'ri-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of cuprite or red oxid of copper, occurring in capillary crystals.

Chaldæism (kal'dē-izm), *n.* A combined science of astronomy and magic attributed to the Chaldeans: out of it probably grew astrology, to which the term is often extended.

> *Chaldæism* and Magism appear . . . mixed up together. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 248.

Chaldaic (kal-dā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Chaldaicus*, < Gr. Χαλδαϊκός, < Χαλδαία, Chaldea, prop. fem. of Χαλδαῖος, Chaldean.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Chaldean.*

II. *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans, one of the two dialects or branches of the Aramaic, Syriac being the other.

Also *Chaldee.*

Chaldaism (kal'dā-izm), *n.* [< Gr. Χαλδαισμός, < Χαλδαΐζειν, follow the Chaldeans, < Χαλδαῖος, Chaldean.] An idiom or a peculiarity of the Chaldee dialect.

Chaldean (kal-dē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chaldea* + *-an:* see *Chaldaic.*] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Chaldea, the rich plain of southern Babylonia: the name *Chaldea* was also often applied to the whole of that country, from the dominance of the Chaldean race over it for a long period. It was in Chaldea that the important Mesopotamian civilization was developed from the primitive Accadian. Also *Chaldæan*, *Chaldaic*, and *Chaldee.*—**Chaldean art**, the earliest development of Accadian or Mesopotamian art, from which the later art of Babylon and Assyria was directly derived. Though still imperfectly known, this art clearly contains the germs of all the later developments from it, including the substructural mounds, terraced temples of brick, enamels, use of bright colors, and engraved gems. Such stone sculptures as have been found, particularly those excavated from 1877 to 1881 from the mound of Tello in southern Chaldea, indicate a much less conventional conception of the human form, and much more artistic promise, than was fulfilled in this branch of art by the Babylonian and Assyrian sculptors.—**Chaldean cycle.** See *cycle.*—**Chaldean era.** See *era.*

Chaldean Art.—Sculptured head from Tello, in the Louvre Museum.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Chaldea; specifically, a member of the Semitic race from whom Chaldea took its name, who were celebrated as warriors, astrologers, magicians, etc., and constituted the priestly caste of Babylonia. Hence—**2.** In the Bible, sometimes, an astrologer, soothsayer, or fortune-teller.

Chaldee (kal'dē), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Chaldæus*, < Gr. Χαλδαῖος, Chaldean.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Chaldean.*—**Chaldee language.** See *Chaldaic*, *n.*—**Chaldee Paraphrases**, commentaries, called by the Jews *Targums*, made for those Jews who spoke the Chaldee language and did not understand Hebrew.

II. *n.* **1.** Same as *Chaldean*, 1.—**2.** Same as *Chaldaic.*

chalder^{1} (châl'dėr), *n.* [< OF. **chaudiere, caudiere*, F. *chaudière* = Pr. *caudiera* = Sp. *caldera* = Pg. *caldeira* = It. *caldaja, caldara*, < L. (LL. ML.) *caldaria*, a kettle for hot water: see *chaldron*^{1}, *caldron.*] **1.** A caldron. [North. Eng.]—**2.** The Scotch form of *chaldron*^{1}. The Scotch chalder was nearly 12 quarters Winchester measure, or 16 bolls of corn.

chalder^{2} (châl'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a rudder-band or gudgeon. [Eng.]

chalder^{3} (châl'dėr), *n.* Same as *chaldrick.*

chaldern† (châl'dėrn), *n.* Same as *chaudron.*

chaldese†, *v. t.* [< *Chaldee* (pl. *Chaldees*), q. v., with allusion to magic. See *Chaldæism.*] To trick; injure by trickery. Also *caldese.* [Old slang.]

chaldrick (châl'drik), *n.* [E. dial., also *chalder;* origin obscure.] A name in the Orkney islands for the oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus.* *Montagu.*

chaldron^{1} (châl'dron), *n.* [Assibilated form of *caldron*, < OF. **chaldron*, F. *chaudron*, a kettle: see *chalder*^{1} and *caldron.*] A measure of coals, etc., equal, by a statute of Charles II., to 36 coal bushels, or 25½ hundredweight, but customarily in England to 32 heaped bushels. The Newcastle chaldron is 52½ or 53 hundredweight. In American ports the weight is very various, but the ordinary weight in the United States is 26½ hundredweight.

chaldron^{2}†, *n.* See *chaudron.*

chalet (sha-lā'), *n.* [F., < Swiss *chalet*, prop. a little castle, < ML. *castelletum*, > E. *castellet*, *castlet*, q. v.] **1.** A hut or cabin in which cattle and herdsmen are housed for the night on the Swiss mountains.

> *Chalets* are summer huts for the Swiss herdsmen. *Wordsworth.*

Hence—**2.** A dwelling-house of the Swiss peasantry similarly constructed, that is, low, with very wide eaves, and with the roof weighted down with large stones to secure it against the mountain winds.—**3.** A country residence built in the general style of a Swiss mountain cottage, but generally of ornamental character.—**Chalet-horn**, a horn used by Swiss mountaineers in calling together their herds or flocks.

chalice (chal'is), *n.* [< ME. *chalice*, also *calice*, < OF. **chalice, calice*, mod. F. *calice* = Pr. *calitz* = Sp. *caliz* = Pg. *calis, calix* = It. *calice* = AS. *calic* = OS. *kelik* = D. *kelk* = OHG. *chelih, kelih*, MHG. G. *kelch* = Icel. *kālkr* = Dan. *kalk*, < L. *calix* (*calic-*), a cup, = Skt. *kalaça*, a cup, water-pot; cf. Gr. κύλιξ, a cup: see *calix* and *calyx.*] **1.** A drinking-cup or -bowl.

> This even-handed justice
> Commends the ingredients of our poison'd *chalice*
> To our own lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

> Tulips, dark purple and cream-color, burning scarlet and deep maroon, held their gay *chalices* up to catch the dew. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 39.

2. The cup in which the wine is administered in the celebration of the eucharist or Lord's supper. It is now generally made of silver, gilt inside; but gold chalices are not infrequent, while less costly materials have been used at all periods. The rubrics of the Roman Catholic Church require the chalice to be of gold or silver. The shape of the chalice varies very greatly; but in general the foot is wide-spreading, and a knop is introduced in the stem, sometimes half-way up, sometimes nearer the bowl, the object being to prevent all chance of spilling the consecrated wine, the knop affording a firm hold for the hand.

Chalice, from Treasury in Mayence Cathedral.

> There is a grete *chales* of fyne gold of curious werke, set with many precious stones.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

Mixed chalice, in the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek and other Oriental churches (except the Armenian), and in many Anglican churches: (*a*) The wine mingled with a little water for use at the eucharist. (*b*) The custom or rite of adding water to the eucharistic wine. See *krasis*.

chalice-case (chal'is-kās), *n.* A permanent cover for the chalice, whether made of a textile fabric like a bag, or in the form of a cylindrical box.

chalice-cells (chal'is-selz), *n. pl.* See *goblet-cells*, under *cell*.

chaliced (chal'ist), *a.* [< *chalice* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a cup, as a flower.

> *Chalic'd* flowers. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3 (song).

chalice-pall (chal'is-pâl), *n.* In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a piece of cardboard about eight inches square, covered with linen, or with silk on top and lawn underneath, placed before and after celebration upon the paten.

chalice-spoon (chal'is-spön), *n.* 1. A spoon with a perforated bowl for removing insects or other impurities from the chalice.—2. A spoon for measuring out the water to be mixed with the eucharistic wine.

chalice-veil (chal'is-vāl), *n.* 1. In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a piece of silk, varying in color according to the ecclesiastical season, used, over the chalice-pall, to cover the paten and chalice at certain times during the celebration of the mass or holy communion. —2. In the Anglican Church, a piece of linen or lawn used to cover the chalice and paten after the communion of the people.

Chalicomys (ka-lik'ọ-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χάλιξ* (*χαλικ-*), pebble, gravel, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of fossil rodents related to the beavers: synonymous with *Steneofiber*.

chalicosis (kal-i-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χάλιξ* (*χαλικ-*), gravel, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a pulmonary affection produced by the inhalation of siliceous particles, as by stone-cutters. These particles are taken up into the tissues of the lungs, and are apt to produce more or less inflammation, in the form of bronchitis or diffuse pneumonitis.

chalicotheriid (kal″i-kō-thē'ri-id), *n.* A mammal of the family *Chalicotheriidæ*.

Chalicotheriidæ (kal″i-kọ-thẹ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalicotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl ungulates, typified by the genus *Chalicotherium*. They were large quadrupeds, with the upper molar teeth surmounted by subequal crescentoid crests separated by an external ridge, and with the lower molars surmounted by crescents; the upper premolars were different from the molars, and had each only one internal cusp; the anterior feet had 4 digits and the posterior 3. The species were quite numerous during the Eocene period, and a few lived during the Miocene.

chalicotherioid (kal″i-kọ-thē'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Chalicotheriidæ*.

II. *n.* A chalicotheriid.

Chalicotherioidea (kal″i-kọ-thē-ri-oi'dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalicotherium* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of ungulate quadrupeds, established for the reception of the family *Chalicotheriidæ* and related forms.

Chalicotherium (kal″i-kọ-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Kaup), < Gr. *χάλιξ* (*χαλικ-*), gravel, rubble, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the extinct family *Chalicotheriidæ*, remains of which occur in the Miocene formation of Europe, Asia, and America.

chalifate (kā'li-fāt), *n.* Same as *califate*.

chalil (ha-lēl'), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew musical instrument, probably a direct flute or flageolet, though possibly having a reed like a clarinet. The word is translated "pipe" in both the authorized and the revised versions of the Bible.

Chalina (ka-lī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαλινός*, a bridle, bit, strap, thong, = Skt. *khalinas*, *khalinas*, a bridle-bit.] The typical genus of sponges of the family *Chalinidæ*.

Chalineæ (ka-lin'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalina* + *-eæ*.] A general name of the siliciceratous sponges. *Claus.*

Chalinidæ (ka-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalina* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Fibrospongiæ* or fibrous sponges, represented by the genus *Chalina*.

Chalininæ (kal-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalina* + *-inæ*.] A group of sponges, typified by the genus *Chalina*, having a considerable quantity of spongin in the form of distinct horny fibers containing spicules. It is referred by some to the family *Homoraphidæ* of Ridley and Dendy.

chalinoid (kal'i-noid), *a.* [< *Chalina* + *-oid*.] Resembling a sponge of the genus *Chalina*: as, "a true *chalinoid* larva," *A. Hyatt.*

Chalinopsidæ (kal-i-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalinopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Fibrospongiæ* or fibrous sponges, typified by the genus *Chalinopsis*.

Chalinopsis (kal-i-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Oscar Schmidt, 1870), < Gr. *χαλινός*, a bridle, a strap, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] The typical genus of sponges of the family *Chalinopsidæ*.

Chalinorhaphinæ (kal″i-nọ-ra-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalinorhaphis* + *-inæ*.] A group of sponges, represented by the genus *Chalinorhaphis*. *Lendenfeld.*

Chalinorhaphis (kal-i-nor'ạ̈-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαλινός*, a bridle, a strap, + *ῥαφίς*, a needle, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] The typical genus of *Chalinorhaphinæ*, having many large spicules axially situated. *Lendenfeld.*

chalk (châk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chaulk*, < ME. *chalk*, < AS. *cealc*, chalk, lime, = D. *kalk* = OHG. *chalch*, MHG. *kalc* (*kalk-*), G. *kalch*, *kalk* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *kalk* = F. *chaux* = Pr. *calz*, *caus* = Sp. Pg. *cal* = It. *calce* = Ir. Gael. *cailc* = W. *calch*, lime, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), limestone, lime, chalk: see *calx*^{1} and *calk*^{2}, and cf. *calcareous*, *causey*, etc.] 1. In *geol.*, a soft white rock, consisting almost entirely of carbonate of lime in a pulverulent or only slightly consolidated state, and readily soiling the fingers when handled. It is seen, when examined through the microscope, to be made up in large part of minute fragments of the shells of *Foraminifera*, mollusks, and echinoderms, and also of spicules of sponges. It does not exactly resemble any deep-sea deposit at present known to be in process of formation. This rock is a very important and conspicuous formation on the south coast of England (which on account of the whiteness of its cliffs is poetically styled Albion) and in the north of France. Under the city of London it has a thickness of from 600 to 800 feet. The chalk gives its name to the so-called Cretaceous formation. It is not known that there is any rock exactly resembling chalk in any other region than that of the Paris and London basins. Chalk, being a nearly pure carbonate of lime in a pulverized condition, is an article of great commercial importance, and is used in a large number of operations. For such purposes it is crushed and levigated. One of its principal uses is for whitening walls, or whitewashing. It is not used with oil, as it has no body with that vehicle; but, on account of its being very much cheaper than lead paint, it supersedes that article to a great extent. There are many names for the various preparations of chalk, as *whiting*, *Spanish white*, *Paris white*, etc. Chalk is not a desirable material for ordinary mortar, but it is used to some extent as one of the ingredients of hydraulic cement. See *cement*, 2.

2. A piece of prepared chalk used for marking on a dark surface.—3. A point scored in a game: so called from its being recorded with chalk. [Local and prov. Eng.]

> One *chalk* or score is reckoned for every fair pin; and the game of skittles consists in obtaining thirty-one *chalks* precisely. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 366.

4. An account. See *to chalk up*, below.

> "I tell you, we can't and won't trust you. Your drunken dad has run up a long *chalk* already. Look there, I guess you know enough to count twelve;—twelve gallons he owes now." *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

A long chalk, a long way; many degrees. To beat one by *a long chalk* or *long chalks* is to beat him by a long way, or to excel him in a high degree: in allusion to the custom of making marks, as in a score, with chalk, or to the marking of distances by lines drawn with a chalk. [Colloq.]

> Sir Alured's steed was by *long chalks* the best
> Of the party, and very soon distanced the rest.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 294.

Hence—**Not by a long chalk**, not on any account; not by any means; not at all.—**Black chalk.** (*a*) Slate sufficiently colored by carbonaceous particles to answer the purpose of black-lead in pencils for coarse work, such as marking stone. [Eng.] (*b*) A preparation of ivory-black and fine clay.—**Chalk for cheese**, an inferior article for a good one; one thing for another.

> Lo! how they feignen *chalke for cheese*.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Chalk style, in *engraving*. See *stippling*.—**French chalk**, scaly talc; a variety of indurated talc, in masses composed of small scales of a pearly-white or grayish color, much used by tailors for drawing lines on cloth, and for removing grease-spots.—**Red chalk**, or *ruddle*, a natural clay containing from 15 to 20 per cent. of the protoxid and carbonate of iron.—**Spanish chalk**, a variety of steatite or soapstone obtained from Aragon in Spain.—**To know chalk from cheese**, to have one's wits about one; know a poor or spurious article from a good or genuine one.—**To walk one's chalks**, to go away; leave unceremoniously. [Slang.]

> Cut his stick, and *walked his chalks*, and is off to London. *Kingsley.*

To walk the chalk, to keep in a straight line; submit to strict discipline.

chalk (châk), *v. t.* [< *chalk*, *n.* Cf. *calk*^{2}.] 1. To rub or mark with chalk.

> Some two or three yards off
> I'll *chalk* a line. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

2. To manure with chalk.

> In Dorsetshire the land is usually *chalked* once in twenty years. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 372.

3. Figuratively, to make chalky-white; blanch; make pale.

> Fear
> Stared in her eyes, and *chalk'd* her face, and wing'd
> Her transit to the throne. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

4. To mark; trace out; describe: from the use of chalk in marking lines.

> It is you that have *chalk'd* forth the way
> Which brought us hither! *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

To chalk out. (*a*) To sketch, as a plan of work or of operations, roughly, or in general outlines; mark out.

> I knew all this before, sir:
> I *chalk'd* him *out* his way.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 3.

> This is indeed a very pretty career that has been *chalked out* for you. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

(*b*) In Scotland, to mark the door of a burgh tenant with chalk, an old mode of notice to quit, which is still competent.—**To chalk up**, to charge; put down to one's account: in allusion to the old custom, prevalent especially among publicans and milk-sellers, of writing a score in chalk on a door or wall.

> She has *chalked up* twenty shillings already, and swears she will chalk no more. *Chapman*, May-Day, i. 2.

chalk-box (châk'boks), *n.* A box containing powdered chalk, in which public dancers and acrobats rub the soles of their feet to prevent them from slipping.

chalk-cutter (châk'kut″ėr), *n.* A man who digs chalk.

chalkiness (châ'ki-nes), *n.* [< *chalky* + *-ness*.] The state of being chalky.

chalk-line (châk'līn), *n.* 1. A light cord rubbed with chalk and stretched over a surface to mark a straight line. When stretched, it is pulled upward and allowed to spring down by its elasticity, and thus marks a line of chalk on the surface, to serve as a guide, as for a needle or a saw.

2. A vulgar name of the small green heron of the United States, *Butorides virescens*: so called in allusion to the white excrement voided when the bird starts to fly.

chalk-pit (châk'pit), *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

chalkstone (châk'stōn), *n.* [< ME. *chalkston*, < AS. *cealc-stān*, calculus (= Dan. *kalksten* = Sw. *kalksten*), < *cealc*, lime, + *stān*, stone: see *chalk* and *stone*.] 1. In *med.*, a concretion, for the most part of sodium urate, deposited in the tissues and joints, especially of the ears, hands, and feet, of persons affected with gout.—2. A lump of chalk.

> Goth, walketh forth, and brynge us a *chalkstoon*.
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 196.

> When he maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalkstones* that are beaten in sunder, the groves and images shall not stand up. Is. xxvii. 9.

chalky (châ'ki), *a.* [< *chalk* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Consisting of or containing chalk: as, "thy *chalky* cliffs," *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.—2. Resembling chalk in any way: as, a *chalky* taste; a *chalky* fracture.

> As deposited from the cyanide bath just described, the surface of the precipitated silver has a mat or dead appearance, which is well described as *chalky*.
> *Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 304.

challenge (chal'enj), *n.* [< ME. *chalenge*, assibilated form of *calenge*, *calange*, an accusation, claim, < OF. *chalenge*, *chalonge*, assibilated form of *calenge*, *calonge* = It. *calogna*, an accusation, claim, dispute, < L. *calumnia*, a false accusation (in ML. also an action upon a claim), > E. *calumny*, q. v. Thus *challenge* is a doublet of *calumny*.] 1†. Accusation; charge.

> Then muste make thy *chalenge* agens God.
> *Bp. Pecock*, Repressor, I. iii. 152.

> But she that wrongfull *challenge* soone assoyled,
> And shew'd that she had not that Lady reft
> (As they suppos'd), but her had to her liking left.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ix. 36.

2†. A claim or demand; pretension.

> Accept the title thou usurp'st,
> Of benefit proceeding from our king,
> And not of any *challenge* of desert.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

3. A summons or invitation to a duel; a calling upon one to engage in single combat, as for the vindication of the challenger's honor; a defiance.

> *Bene.* Shall I speak a word in your ear?
> *Claud.* God bless me from a *challenge!*
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

Hence — 4. An invitation to a contest or trial of any kind: as, a *challenge* to a rubber at whist; a *challenge* to a public debate; "a *challenge* to controversy," *Goldsmith.*—5. The letter or message containing the summons to a combat or contest.

> Here's the *challenge*, read it; I warrant there's vinegar and pepper in't. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

6. *Milit.*, the act of a sentry in demanding the countersign from any one who approaches his post.—7. In *hunting*, the opening cry of hounds on first finding the scent of their game.—8. A calling in question; an exception taken, as to the tenability of a proposition, or a person's right to do something or to hold something.

> Rather assume thy right in silence and de facto than voice it with claims and *challenges*. *Bacon*, Great Place.

9. In *law*, an objection to a juror; the claim of a party that a certain juror shall not sit in the cause. The right of challenge is given in both civil and criminal trials, for certain reasons which are supposed to disqualify a juror to be an impartial judge. The challenge may extend either to the whole panel or body of jurors, called a *challenge to the array*, or only to particular jurors, called a *challenge to the polls*. Both of these challenges are subdivided into *principal challenges* (or challenges for principal cause) and *challenges to the favor*. A *principal challenge* is a challenge which alleges a fact of such a nature that, if proved, the juror is disqualified as a matter of law, without inquiring whether he is actually impartial: as, that one or more of the jury are returned at the nomination of the other party, or are nearly related to the other party. A *challenge to the favor* consists in the allegation by the party of a cause that might probably bias, and the raising of the question whether the juror is in fact impartial: as, a statement that a juror has already formed an opinion, or is prejudiced against the party. A *peremptory challenge*, allowed by statute in many jurisdictions, is a challenge of jurors, to a limited number, to be taken without showing any cause at all.

> I do believe . . .
> You are mine enemy: and make my *challenge*,
> You shall not be my judge. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

challenge (chal'enj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *challenged*, ppr. *challenging*. [< ME. *chalengen*, accuse, claim, < OF. *chalengier*, *chalongier*, etc., = It. *calognare*, < L. *calumniari*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To accuse; call to answer; censure.

> The next day the two Kings with their people came aboord vs, but brought nothing according to promise; so that Ensigne Saluage *challenged* Namenacus the breach of three promises.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 62.

> Dishonour'd thus and *challenged* of wrongs.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

2. To lay claim to; demand as due or as a right: as, the Supreme Being *challenges* our reverence and homage.

> "Charite," quod he, "ne chaffareth nouȝte, ne *chalengeth*, ne craueth!" *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 160.

> Mortals can *challenge* not a ray, by right,
> Yet do expect the whole of Cynthia's light.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

> The Pope *challenges* all Churches to be under him, the King and the two Arch-Bishops *challenge* all the Church of England to be under them. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 57.

> Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
> That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar,
> And *challenge* better terms. *Addison*, Cato, i. 3.

> In this night of death I *challenge* the promise of thy word!
> *Whittier*, Swan Song of Parson Avery.

3. To call, invite, or summon to single combat or duel.

> Whosoe'er gainsays King Edward's right,
> By this I *challenge* him to single fight.
> [*Throws down his gauntlet.*]
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

4. To call to a contest; call into opposing activity; invite to a trial; defy: as, to *challenge* a man to prove what he asserts (implying defiance).

> Thus formed for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
> And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryden.*

> All within us that is bad *challenges* the bad in our brother; distrust engenders distrust. *Sumner*, Orations, I.

5. To take exception to; object to (a person or thing); call in question: as, to *challenge* the accuracy of a statement. Specifically — 6. In *law*, to object or take exception to, as a juror or jury panel. See *challenge*, *n.*, 9.—7. *Milit.*, to demand the countersign from: as, a sentry is bound to *challenge* every person appearing near his post. See *challenge*, *n.*, 6.

II. *intrans.* In *hunting*, to whimper or cry when the scent of game is first discovered: said of a hound.

challengeable (chal'en-ja-bl), *a.* [< ME. *chalangeable*; < *challenge* + *-able*.] Capable of being challenged, or called to an account.

> A chartre is *chalengeable* byfor a chief iustice.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 296.

> How lords are *challengeable* by their vassals.
> *J. Sadler*, Rights of the Kingdom, p. 30.

challengee (chal-en-jē'), *n.* [< *challenge* + *-ee*^{1}.] One who receives a challenge. [Rare.]

> The challenger and *challengee*,
> Or, with your Spaniard, your provocador
> And provocado, have their several courses.
> *B. Jonson*, The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

challenger (chal'en-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *chalengere*; < *challenge* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who challenges or defies another to a duel or contest of any kind.

> *Ros.* Have you challenged Charles the wrestler?
> *Orl.* No, fair princess; he is the general *challenger*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

> The impious *challenger* of Pow'r divine
> Was now to learn that Heav'n, though slow to wrath,
> Is never with impunity defied. *Cowper*, The Task, vi.

2. An objector; one who calls in question.—3. A claimant; one who demands something as of right.

> Earnest *challengers* there are of trial, by some publick disputation. *Hooker.*

Challengeria (chal-en-jē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Wyville Thomson, 1877), < *Challenger*, an English vessel in which a voyage of scientific research and exploration was made in 1873–76.] The typical genus of tripyleans of the family *Challengeriidæ*.

Challengerida (chal-en-jer'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Challenger-ia* + *-ida*.] An order of tripyleans having a monothalamous shell richly sculptured and filled with a nucleated sarcode.

> A group of extremely minute forms, "approaching, but in many important points differing from, the Radiolarians," has been brought to light by the "Challenger" expedition. They have received the ordinal name of *Challengerida*. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 10.

Challengeriidæ (chal″en-je-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Challengeria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tripyleans having single-chambered shells, with porous glass-like walls, and very fine, perfectly regular, hexagonal pores varying greatly in form. Genera of this family are *Challengeria*, *Gazelletta*, and *Porcupinia*.

challis (shal'i), *n.* [A French-looking form; also written *chally*; same word as *shalli*, q. v.] A name originally given to a choice fabric of silk and wool first manufactured at Norwich, England, about 1832. It was thin, soft, fine, and without gloss. The name is now applied to a fabric resembling muslin-de-laine, a light all-wool material, woven without twill, and either plain or figured. French challis is sometimes made with a glossy finish resembling that of alpaca.

chalon†, **chaloun**†, *n.* [ME.; the orig. form of *shalloon*, q. v.] A blanket or other form of bed-covering.

> Also, non of the Citee ne shal don werche [work] qwyltes ne *chalouns* hy-thoute the walles of the Citee, vp-on peyne to lese that good. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 350.

> A bed
> With shetes and with *chalons* faire y-spred.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 220.

chalumeau (shal-ū-mō'), *n.* [F. *chalumeau*, < OF. *chalemel* = Pr. *calamel*, *caramel*, *calmeilh* = Sp. *caramillo* (also F. dial. **calumet*, > E. *calumet*, q. v.), < ML. *calamellus*; also in fem. form, OF. *chalemelle* (> Pg. *charamela* = It. *cennamella*), < ML. *calamella*, also *calamaula* (also OF. *chalemie*, > MHG. *schalemie*, G. *schalmei* = Dan. *skalmeje* = ME. *shalmie*, later *shalme*, *shaume*, mod. E. *shawm* (ML. reflex *scalmeia*), < L. as if **calamia*), a pipe, flute, flageolet, < LL. *calamellus*, a little pipe or reed, dim. of L. *calamus*, a pipe, a reed: see *calamus*, and cf. *shawm*.] **1.** An obsolete musical instrument, probably of the clarinet class. See *shawm*.—**2.** The lowest portion or register of the scale of the clarinet and of the basset-horn.

chaly (cha'li), *n.* An old copper coin of Ceylon, equal to about one fourth of a United States cent.

Chalybean^{1} (kā-lib'ē-an), *a.* [Cf. L. *chalybeius*, of steel; < *Chalybes*: see def., and cf. *chalybean*^{2}.] Pertaining to the Chalybes, an ancient people of Pontius in Asia Minor famed as workers in iron and steel; similar to the work or products of the Chalybes: as, "*Chalybean* temper'd steel," *Milton*, S. A., l. 133.

chalybean^{2} (kā-lib'ē-an), *n.* [< NL. *chalybæus*, < L. *chalybs*: see *chalybeate*.] A bird of Paradise of the genus *Chalybæus* or *Manucodia*; a manucode.

chalybeate (kā-lib'ē-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **chalybeatus*, < L. *chalybs*, < Gr. χάλυψ (χαλυβ-), steel, so called from the Χάλυβες, Chalybes: see *Chalybean*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Qualified by the presence of iron: applied to a medicine containing iron, and especially to springs and waters impregnated with iron, or holding iron in solution. Chalybeate springs exist in many parts of the world. The iron is generally present in the form of carbonate, and is held in solution by the carbonic acid contained in the water; on exposure to the air the carbonic acid escapes and the iron is partly precipitated.

2. Relating to or characteristic of a spring or medicine containing iron: as, a *chalybeate* taste; *chalybeate* effects.—3. Steel-blue; chalybeous.

II. *n.* A mineral water or other liquid impregnated with iron.

chalybeous (kā-lib'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *chalybeius*, of steel, < *chalybs*, < Gr. χάλυψ (χαλυβ-), steel: see *chalybeate*.] Of a steel-blue color; very dark blue with a metallic luster.

chalybite (kal'i-bīt), *n.* [< L. *chalybs* (*chalyb-*), steel (see *chalybeate*), + *-ite*^{2}.] Native iron protocarbonate, $FeCO_3$. Also called *spathic* or *sparry iron ore*, or *siderite*. See *siderite*.

cham^{1}†, *v.* An older form of *champ*^{1}.

cham^{2}, *a.* [Assibilated form of *cam*^{2}.] Awry; cam. [North. Eng.]

cham^{3}† (kam), *n.* A former spelling of *khan*^{1}.

> I will . . . fetch you a hair off the great *Cham's* beard.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

> In Tartary I freed the *Cham*,
> Last June, from his huge swarm of gnats.
> *Browning*, Pied Piper, vi.

Chama (kā'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαίνειν, gape: see *chasm*.] **1.** A generic name formerly used for bivalve shells of different kinds, but now restricted to typical species of the family *Chamidæ*. Also spelled *Cama*. See cut under *Chamidæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A shell of the genus *Chama* in its widest sense: as, the giant *chama*, a species of the family *Tridacnidæ*.

Chamacea, Chamaceæ (ka-mā'sē-ä, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Chamacea*, Lamarck, 1809; *Chamaceæ*, Menke, 1828), < *Chama* + *-acea*, *-aceæ*.] A family of conchiferous mollusks, including and represented by the genus *Chama* and others. It is essentially the same as *Chamidæ*, but various heterogeneous genera were likewise referred to it by old authors. Also written *Camacea*. [Not in use.]

chamacean (ka-mā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chamacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chamacea*.

II. *n.* A gaping cockle; one of the *Chamacea*.

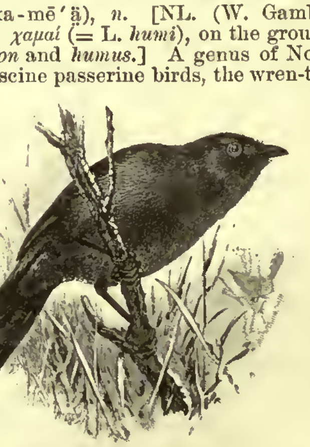
Chamadæ (kam'a-dē), *n. pl.* See *Chamidæ*.

chamade (sha-mäd'), *n.* [F., < It. *chiamata* (= Sp. *llamada* = Pg. *chamada*), a calling, < *chiamare* (= Sp. *llamar* = Pg. *chamar*, *clamar* = OF. *clamer*, *claimer*, > E. *claim*^{1}), < L. *clamare*, call out: see *claim*^{1}.] *Milit.*, the beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley.

> They beat the *chamade* and sent us carte blanche.
> *Addison.*

> At length Signora Mencia, seeing me repulsed and ready to raise the siege, beat the *chamade*, and we agreed upon a capitulation. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, viii. 10.

Chamæa (ka-mē'ä), *n.* [NL. (W. Gambel, 1847), < Gr. χαμαί (= L. *humi*), on the ground: see *chameleon* and *humus*.] A genus of North American oscine passerine birds, the wren-tits, combining certain characteristics of wrens and titmice. It is the type of a family *Chamæidæ*, having the plumage extremely lax and soft; rounded wings much shorter than the long, narrow, graduated tail; 10 primaries, the sixth being the longest; tarsal scutella obsolete; feet as in *Paridæ*; and the bill much shorter than the head, with scaled linear nostrils and bristled gape. There is but one species, *C. fasciata*, of California. See *wren-tit*.



Wren-tit (*Chamæa fasciata*).

chamæcephalic (kam″ẹ̄-se-fal′ik or kam-ẹ̄-sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [< *chamæcephaly* + *-ic.*] Characterized by or exhibiting chamæcephaly.

chamæcephaly (kam-ẹ̄-sef′ạ-li), *n.* [< Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, low, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *ethnol.*, a formation or development of the skull the cephalic index of which is 70 or less. See *cephalic.*

Chamæcyparis (kam-ẹ̄-sip′ạ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *κυπάρισσος*, cypress.] A genus of large coniferous timber-trees, represented in the eastern United States by the white cedar (*C. sphæroidea*), on the Pacific coast by the yellow or Sitka cypress (*C. Nutkaensis*) and the Port Orford cedar (*C. Lawsoniana*), and by four or five species in Japan and eastern Asia. The wood of most of the species is light, hard, and very durable, with an agreeable resinous odor, and is used for many purposes. Several of the species are frequently planted for ornament. The genus is nearly related to *Thuya* and *Cupressus* (in which the species are often included), differing from the former in its globose cone of peltate scales, and from the latter in its flattened two-ranked foliage and in the thin scales of the cone and the smaller number of seeds.

chamæform (kam′ẹ̄-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *chama* + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of or related to a chama; chamacean.

Chamæidæ^1 (ka-mē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæa* + *-idæ.*] A family established by Baird in 1864 for the reception of the genus *Chamæa.* Also written *Chamæadæ.*

Chamæidæ^2 (ka-mē′i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Chamidæ.*

chamæleo (ka-mē′lẹ̄-ō), *n.* [NL.: see *chameleon.*] 1. Same as *chameleon.*—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Chamæleon*, 2.

Also *chameleo.*

chamæleon (ka-mē′lẹ̄-ọn), *n.* [L., a chameleon: see *chameleon.*] 1. See *chameleon.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Chamæleontidæ*, containing the chameleons. See *chameleon.*—3. A name given by Theophrastus and other early writers to certain plants, because their leaves change color frequently. The black chamæleon is believed to have been *Cardopatium corymbosum*, a thistle-like plant of the Mediterranean region. The white chamæleon was the *Carlina gummifera.* The roots of both contain an acrid resin and were used medicinally.

Chamæleonida (ka-mē-lẹ̄-on′i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæleon* + *-ida.*] In Huxley's system of classification, one of the major divisions of the *Lacertilia*, distinguished from all the *Cionocrania* by the absence of the columella and of an interorbital septum, and from all known lizards by the disunion of the pterygoid and quadrate bones: same as *Rhiptoglossa.* In several respects the *Chamæleonida* may be contrasted with all other *Lacertilia.* There is but one family. Also *Chameleonida.* See *Chamæleontidæ* and *Chamæleon*, 2.

Chamæleonidæ (ka-mē-lẹ̄-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chamæleontidæ.*

chamæleontid (ka-mē-lẹ̄-on′tid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Chamæleontidæ.*

Chamæleontidæ (ka-mē-lẹ̄-on′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæleon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] The family represented by the genus *Chamæleon*, having, besides the characters of the major group *Chamæleonida*, numerous other cranial characters. The structure of the carpus, tarsus, and digits is very singular; the tail is prehensile; there is no tympanum; the skin is soft, tuberculated, and of changing hues; the tongue is remarkable for its extreme extensibility, and is sheathed at the base, club-shaped and viscose at the end. All but 3 of the 48 species are confined to Africa and Madagascar. They are generally referred to 3 genera, *Chamæleon, Brookesia*, and *Rhampholeon.* Also *Chamæleonidæ, Chameleonidæ.* See *chameleon.*

Chamæpelia (kam″ẹ̄-pẹ̄-lī′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *πέλεια*, the wild pigeon, rock-pigeon, stock-dove, < *πελός*, dark, dusky, ash-colored.] A genus of very small ground-doves of the warmer parts of America; the dwarf doves. The type is *C. passerina*, the common dwarf ground-dove of the southern United States; there are several others. The genus is now often called *Columbigallina.* See cut under *ground-dove.*

Chamærops (ka-mē′rops), *n.* [L., < Gr. *χαμαίρωψ* (in Pliny), < *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *ῥώψ*, a bush, shrub.] A genus of palms, consisting of dwarf trees with fan-shaped leaves borne on prickly petioles and bearing a small berry-like fruit with one seed. Only two species are known, natives of the Mediterranean region, *C. humilis* being the only native European palm.

Chamæsaura (kam-ẹ̄-sâ′rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *σαῦρα*, a lizard.] A genus of South African lacertilians, of the family *Zonuridæ*, containing the snake-lizard, *C. anguina*, having only rudimentary limbs and little distinction between tail and body.

Chamæsauridæ (kam-ẹ̄-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæsaura* + *-idæ.*] A family of leptoglossate lizards, represented by the genus *Chamæsaura.* The species have rounded sides, with similar scales on back and sides, rudimentary limbs, and a serpentiform body. By most modern herpetologists they are associated with the *Zonuridæ.*

chamar^1 (chạ-mär′), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *chamār*, Beng. *chāmār*, etc., < Skt. *charmakāra*, a worker in skins, < *charman*, a skin, pelt, + *kāra*, making, doing, < √ *kar*, make, do.] A worker in leather; a shoemaker; a cobbler. *W. H. Russell.* Also *chumar.*

chamar^2 (chạ-mär′), *n.* [E. Ind.; cf. Beng. and Marathi *chāmara*, the tail of an ox used as a fly-flap.] 1. A fan of feathers or similar material used in the East Indies as one of the insignia of royalty, and also in temples.—2. A fly-flap.

chamarre (sha-mär′), *n.* [OF.] A loose outer garment for men, worn in Europe in the early part of the sixteenth century, and preceding the cassock. It is said by some to have been purely ornamental, not cut in solid cloth, but made of strips or bands of velvet or silk held together by galoon.

> *Chamarre*, a loose and light gown (and less properly, a cloak), that may be worn a swash or skarf-wise; also a studded garment. *Cotgrave.*

chamaylet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *camel.*

chamber (chām′bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chaumber*, Sc. *chalmer*, etc.; < ME. *chamber, chambre, chaumbre*, < OF. *chambre, cambre*, mod. F. *chambre* = Pr. *cambra* = Sp. Pg. *camara* = It. *camera* = D. *kamer* = OHG. *chamara*, MHG. *kamere, kamer*, G. *kammer* = Dan. *kammer* = Sw. *kammare*, a chamber, room, < ML. *camera*, a chamber, room, < L. *camera, camara*, a vault, an arched roof, an arch, < Gr. *καμάρα*, anything with an arched cover, a covered carriage or boat, a vaulted chamber, a vault: see *camera* and *camber*^{2}.] 1. A room of a dwelling-house; an apartment; specifically, a sleeping-apartment; a bedroom.

> And beside the Welles, he had lete make faire Halles and faire *Chambres*, depeynted alle with Gold and Azure. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

> The *chamber* where the good man meets his fate
> Is privileged beyond the common walk
> Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of heaven.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 633.

> High in her *chamber* up a tower to the east.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. *pl.* (*a*) A room or rooms where professional men, as lawyers, conduct their business; especially, any place out of court (usually a room set apart for this purpose) where a judge may dispose of questions of procedure of a class not sufficiently important to be heard and argued in court, or too urgent to await a term of court: distinctively called *judges' chambers.* (*b*) Furnished rooms hired for residence in the house of another; lodgings: as, "a bachelor life in *chambers*," *Thackeray.*—3. A place where an assembly meets: as, a legislative *chamber*, ecclesiastical *chamber*, privy *chamber*, etc.—4. The assembly itself; sometimes, specifically, one of the branches of a legislative assembly: as, the New York *Chamber* of Commerce; a meeting of the legislative *chamber.*

> That no brewer breke it, upon payne of xl. s., forfeitable to the *chambre* of the Toune. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

> In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar answer is not admitted. *Aylife*, Parergon.

5. A compartment or inclosed space; a hollow or cavity: as, the *chambers* of the eye (see below); the *chamber* of a furnace.

> The *chambres* in the bathes may be wrought
> As cisterne is.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

> And all the secret of the Spring
> Moved in the *chambers* of the blood.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxiii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *hydraulic engin.*: (1) The space between the gates of a canal-lock. (2) The part of a pump in which the bucket of a plunger works. (*b*) *Milit.*: (1) That part of a barrel, at the breech of a firearm or piece of ordnance, which is enlarged to receive the charge or cartridge; also, a receptacle for a cartridge in the cylinder of a revolver or of a breech-loading gun. (2) An underground cavity or mine for holding powder and bombs, where they may be safe and dry. Distinctively called *powder-chamber* and *bomb-chamber.* (*c*) The indentation in an axle-box, designed to hold the lubricant. (*d*) That part of a mold containing the exterior part of a casting and covering the core in hollow castings. (*e*) In *anat.*: (1) A cavity representing the urogenital sinus of the embryo undifferentiated into a prostatic and bulbous urethra. (2) See *chambers of the eye*, below. (*f*) In *conch.*: (1) The interval between the septa of the camerated shell of a cephalopod, such as species of *Nautilus* or *Ammonites*, as well as the portion of the shell in which the animal rests. (2) A cavity separated from another or the main part of the interior of the shell by a septum. (*g*) In *coal-mining*, same as *breast* or *room.* See *breast.* [Pennsylvania.]

6†. A short piece of ordnance without a carriage and standing on its breech, formerly used chiefly for rejoicings and theatrical purposes.

> For the close of this their honourable entertainment, a peal of *chambers.*
> *Middleton*, Entertainment at Opening of New River.

> A gallant peal of *chambers* gave a period to the entertainment. *Howell*, Londinopolis, p. 11.

7. A bedroom utensil, used for containing urine; a chamber-pot.—**Branchial chamber.** See *branchial.*—**Chamber of Agriculture.** See *agriculture.*—**Chamber of assurance.** (*a*) A company organized in France for the purpose of carrying on the business of insurance. (*b*) A court in the Netherlands where cases relating to insurance are tried.—**Chamber of commerce,** a voluntary association of the merchants and traders of a city or town for the protection and promotion of their commercial interests. See *board of trade*, under *trade.*—**Chamber of Deputies.** See *deputy.*—**Chambers of Rhetoric,** the literary guilds that flourished in the Netherlands during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. They were medieval in taste, middle-class in tone and ideas, and famous for their wealth and influence. The Amsterdam guild, known as the "Eglantine," was the most celebrated.—**Chambers of the eye,** the space between the cornea and anterior surface of the iris, called the *anterior chamber*, and the space between the posterior surface of the iris and the crystalline lens, called the *posterior chamber*, both spaces being filled with the aqueous humor. See cut under *eye.*—**Chambers of the king**†, the ports or havens of England: so called in old records. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Ciliated chambers.** See *ciliated.*—**Clerk of the chamber.** See *clerk.*—**Drying-chamber,** a hot closet for drying printed stuffs. It has a series of rollers near the top and bottom of the room, and over these the cloth passes, after which it goes to the folding-room.—**Judges' chambers.** See 2 (*a*), above.—**Star Chamber.** See *star-chamber.*—**To sit at chambers,** to despatch summary business in chambers: said of a judge.

chamber (chām′bėr), *v.* [< *chamber*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To reside in or occupy a chamber.—2. To fit snugly, as layers of buckshot in the barrel of a gun or in a cartridge. See extract under II., 3.

II. *trans.* 1. To shut up in or as in a chamber.

> The best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1.

> Thy cold pale figure,
> Which we have commission but to *chamber* up
> In melancholy dust. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, v. 3.

2. To furnish with a chamber, as the barrel of a breech-loading firearm. Guns are often chambered in order to enlarge the rear portion of the bore, so as to increase the powder-capacity behind the projectile.
3. To fit into the barrel of a gun or into a cartridge, as buckshot.

> One should be careful to *chamber* the buckshot at the choke of the gun, and to choose the size that most nearly chambers. *Forest and Stream*, XXII. 225.

chamber-council (chām′bėr-koun″sil), *n.* Private or secret council.

> I have trusted thee, Camillo,
> With all the nearest things to my heart, as well
> My *chamber-councils.* *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

chamber-counsel (chām′bėr-koun″sel), *n.* Same as *chamber-counselor.*

chamber-counselor (chām′bėr-koun″sel-ọr), *n.* A counselor or person learned in the law who gives opinions in private, and does not advocate causes in court.

chamberdakin†, **chamberdekin**†, *n.* [Said to be a corruption of ML. *camerā degens*, living in a chamber: *camerā*, abl. of (L.) *camera*, chamber; *degens*, ppr. of L. *degere*, pass time, live, < *de*, of, + *agere*, drive: see *act*, *n.*, *camera*, and *chamber.*] In the University of Oxford, a student not living in a scholars' hall, but rooming with others; especially, one of certain riotous students banished by a statute of Henry V.

> A certain sort of scholars called *chamberdekins*, no other, as it seems, than Irish beggars, who, in the habit of poor scholars, would often disturb the peace of the university, live under no government of principals, keep up for the most part in the day, and in the night-time go abroad to commit spoils and manslaughter, lurk about in taverns and houses of ill-report, commit burglaries and such like. *Anthony à Wood.*

chambered (chām′bėrd), *a.* [< *chamber*, *n.*, + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Divided into compartments by walls or partitions.

> And every *chambered* cell
> Where its dim dreaming life was wont to dwell.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Chambered Nautilus.

Specifically, in *bot.*, applied to compound ovaries in which the placentas project inward but do not meet in the axis, as in the poppy.

2. Provided with a chamber for gunpowder: said of cannon.—**Chambered shells,** a name invented as a vernacular equivalent for the family *Calyptræidæ.* *Adams*, 1854.

chamberer† (chām′bėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *chamberere, chambrere*, < OF. *chamberere*, fem. *chamberiere*, < *chambre*, chamber.] 1. One who frequents ladies' chambers; especially, one who intrigues; a gallant.

> Haply, for I am black,
> And have not those soft parts of conversation
> That *chamberers* have. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

2. A mistress; a concubine.

> I ne held me never digne in no manere
> To be your wif, ne yet your *chamberere*.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 766.

> Abraham hadde another sone Ysmael, that he gat upon Agar his *Chambrere*. *Manderille*, Travels, p. 102.

3. One who attends in a chamber; a groom of a chamber; a chamberlain.

> There parfit treuthe and pouere herte is and pacience of tonge,
> There is Charitee, the chief *chaumbrere* for god hymselue!
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 100.

4. A chambermaid; a lady's-maid.

> Ladies faire, with their gentelwomen *chamberers* also.
> *Arnold's Chronicle*, fol. 193.

chamber-fellow (chām'bėr-fel″ō), *n.* One who occupies the same apartment with another.

chamber-gage (chām'bėr-gāj), *n.* An instrument used to verify the form and dimensions of the chambers of small arms and of cannon.

chamber-hangings (chām'bėr-hang″ingz), *n. pl.* Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.

chambering (chām'bėr-ing), *n.* 1. Same as *cameration*, 2.

> The *chambering* of the test does not express a corresponding cell-segmentation of the protoplasm.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 846.

2†. Lewd, dissolute behavior.

> Let us walk honestly, . . . not in rioting and drunkenness, not in *chambering* and wantonness. Rom. xiii. 13.

chamber-kiln (chām'bėr-kil), *n.* A brick- or tile-kiln having chambers or compartments, sometimes so arranged that they can be heated successively.

chamberlain (chām' bėr - lạ̄n), *n.* [Formerly *chamberlin*, < ME. *chamberlayn*, *-laine*, *-leyn*, *-lein*, etc., once *chaumberling*, < OF. *chambrelein*, *chambrelenc*, later *chamberlain*, F. *chambellan* (after ML. *cambellanus*) = Pr. *camarlenc* = Sp. *camarlengo* = Pg. *camerlengo* = It. *camarlingo*, *camerlengo*, *camerlingo* (> F. *camerlingue*), < ML. *camarlingus*, *camerlingus*, *camerlengus* (also *camerlanus*, *camberlanus*, *cambellanus*, after OF.), < OHG. *chamarlinc*, *-ling*, MHG. *kemerlinc*, G. *kämmerling* (= D. *kamerling*), < OHG. *chamara*, G. *kammer* (= F. *chambre*, E. *chamber*, q. v., < L. *camera*), chamber, + *-ling* = E. *-ling*¹: see *chamber* and *-ling*¹.] 1. A person charged with the direction and management of a chamber or chambers. Specifically — (*a*†) An attendant, sometimes a male, sometimes a female, at an inn; a head waiter or upper chambermaid, or a person discharging duties analogous to those of such attendants.

> Think'st thou
> That the bleak air, thy boisterous *chamberlain*,
> Will put thy shirt on warm? *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

> I had . . . as lieve the *chamberlaine* of the White Horse had called me up to bed. *Peele*, Old Wives' Tale, i. 1.

(*b*) An officer charged with the direction and management of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman. The *lord great chamberlain* of Great Britain is the sixth officer of the crown. His functions, always important, have varied in different reigns. The duties which now devolve upon him are the robing and attending on the king at his coronation; the care of the ancient palace of Westminster; the provision of furniture for the houses of Parliament, and for Westminster Hall when used on great occasions; and attending upon peers at their creation, and upon bishops when they perform their homage. The office is now jointly held by the families of Cholmondeley and Willoughby de Eresby, and the honors are enjoyed in each alternate reign by each family successively. The office of *lord chamberlain of the household*, generally called simply the *lord chamberlain*, is quite distinct from that of the lord great chamberlain, and is changed with the administration. This officer has the control of all parts of the household (except the ladies of the queen's bedchamber) which are not under the direction of the lord steward, the groom of the stole, or the master of the horse. The king's (queen's) chaplains, physicians, surgeons, etc., as well as the royal tradesmen, are in his appointment; the companies of actors at the royal theaters are under his regulation; and he is also the licenser of plays. He has under him a vice-chamberlain.

> As likewise, divers others made their Claims: Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, to have the Office of *Chamberlain*, and to pour out Water for the King to wash.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 136.

2. Originally, the keeper of the treasure-chamber; hence, a receiver of rents and revenues; a treasurer: as, the *chamberlain* of a corporation. The name is given in some of the larger cities and towns both of Great Britain and of the United States to the treasurer or officer who has charge of the moneys of the municipal corporations.

> Erastus the *chamberlain* of the city saluteth you.
> Rom. xvi. 23.

> The *Chamberlain* receives all the rents and dues belonging to the corporation, except those received for charities, and makes all payments. He attends on the admission of freemen, and examines the evidence. The property of the corporation is under his care and superintendence.
> *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 2464.

chamberlainship (chām'bėr-lạ̄n-ship), *n.* [< *chamberlain* + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a chamberlain.

> The profits of his *chamberlainship* being moderate, . . . he had eked it out a little with some practice in his original profession. *Scott*, Abbot, II. 78.

chamberlet (chām'bėr-let), *n.* [< *chamber* + dim. *-let.*] A small chamber, as one of the divisions of the test of a foraminiferous animalcule.

> The principal chambers are subdivided into *chamberlets*, as in Orbiculina. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 376.

> Thus, . . . if we compare Orbitolites with Cycloclypeus, we recognize the same plan of growth in each, the *chamberlets* being arranged in concentric rings around the primordial chamber. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 461.

chamberleted, chamberletted (chām'bėr-let-ed), *a.* [< *chamberlet* + *-ed*².] Divided into or supplied with chamberlets or small chambers.

> The division of the chamber-segments of the body into *chamberletted* sub-segments. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, CLX. 328.

chamber-lye (chām'bėr-lī), *n.* [Also *chamber-lie*; < *chamber* + *lye.*] Urine. *Shak.*

chambermaid (chām'bėr-mād), *n.* 1†. A maid or female servant who dresses a lady and waits on her in her own room; a lady's-maid.

> Whereas they [the chaplains] petition to be freed from any obligation to marry the *chamber-maid*, we can by no means assent to it; the Abigail, by immemorial custom, being a deodand, and belonging to holy Church.
> *Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition*, 1694
> [(Harl. Misc., IV. 440).

2. A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds and cleaning the rooms.

> Readers are respectfully requested to notice that Mrs. Pratchett was not a waitress, but a *chambermaid*.
> *Dickens*, Somebody's Luggage.

3. A theatrical name for an actress who plays the more broadly comic parts; a soubrette.

> In sprightly parts, in genteel comedy, in all *chambermaids*, in melodramatic characters, especially where pantomimic action was needed, she [Mrs. Charles Kemble] was excellent. *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, II. 282.

chamber-master (chām'bėr-más″tėr), *n.* A shoemaker who makes up his own material at home, and disposes of it to the shops. *Mayhew.*

chamber-music (chām'bėr-mū″zik), *n.* Music, either instrumental or vocal, which is specially suited for performance in a small room: opposed to *concert-music*, and also to *church music* and *operatic music*. The term is commonly applied to concerted music for solo instruments, such as string quartets, etc. It was first used early in the seventeenth century to designate all music not adapted to the uses of the church or the theater. Originally, therefore, it included concert-music.

chamber-organ (chām'bėr-ôr″gan), *n.* A small portable organ; a cabinet organ, or one designed for use in a small room, public or private.

chamber-piece (chām'bėr-pēs), *n.* In *her.*, a short cannon or mortar, represented either mounted or dismounted. See *chamber*, 6.

chamber-pot (chām'bėr-pot), *n.* A vessel for urine, used in bedrooms.

chamber-practice (chām'bėr-prak″tis), *n.* The practice of a chamber-counselor.

> S. had the reputation . . . of excellent discernment in the *chamber practice* of the law. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

chamber-story (chām'bėr-stō″ri), *n.* The story or one of the stories of a house appropriated for bedrooms. *Gwilt.*

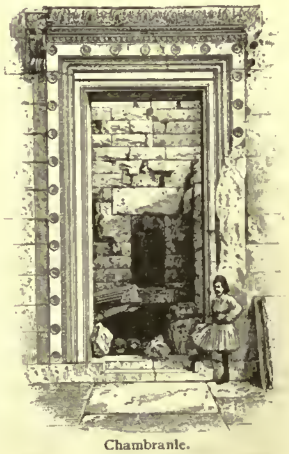
Chambertin (F. pron. shoṅ-ber-taṅ'), *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [F.: see def.] A red wine made in Burgundy, in the department of Côte-d'Or, and named from the vineyard of Chambertin, of about 60 acres, near Dijon, on the celebrated hillside which gives the name to the department. The wine ranks among the first six or seven of Burgundy, and therefore among the chief red wines of the world.

> The *chambertin* with yellow seal.
> *Thackeray*, Bouillabaisse.

> We will try a bottle of the *Chambertin* to-day, Vincent.
> *Bulwer*, Pelham,
> [xxviii.

chamblet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *camlet*. *Beau. and Fl.*

chambranle (sham-branl'), *n.* [F.; etym. uncertain.] In *arch.*, a structural feature, often ornamental, inclosing the sides and top of a doorway, window, fireplace, or similar opening. The top piece or beam is called the *traverse*, and the two side pieces or posts are called the *ascendants*.



Chambranle.
North door of the Erechtheum, Athens.

chambray (sham'brā), *n.* [Cf. *cambric.*] A kind of gingham in plain colors with linen finish, used for women's gowns. *E. H. Knight.*

chambrel (kam'brel), *n.* A variant of *gambrel*.

chameck (cha-mek'), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian monkey of the genus *Ateles* and family *Cebidæ*. The head is round and small; the limbs are long and slender; and the thumb of the fore hands is wanting. It is a very gentle creature, and susceptible of a high degree of training. The length of the body is about 20 inches, and of the tail over 2 feet.

chameleo, *n.* See *chamæleo*.

chameleon (ka-mē'lẹ̄-ọn), *n.* [The mod. spelling *chameleon*, sometimes *chamæleon*, imitates the L. (like *chamomile* for *camomile*); early mod. E. *cameleon*, *camelion*, < ME. *camelion*, < L. *chamæleon* (= Ar. Pers. *qalamūn*), < Gr. *χαμαιλέων*, lit. 'ground-lion,' that is, low or dwarf lion, < *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *λέων*, lion.] 1. A lizard-like reptile of the family *Chamæleontidæ*, having a naked body, a prehensile tail, feet suited for grasping branches, and the eye covered by a single circular eyelid with an aperture in the center. There are about 50 species, of which the best-known is *Chamæleon vulgaris*, a native of Africa, extending into Asia and the south of Europe. Its body is 6 or 7 inches long, and the tail 5 inches. The skin is cold to the touch, and contains small grains or eminences which are of a bluish-gray color in the shade, but in the light of the sun all parts of the body become of a grayish-brown or tawny color. The extraordinary faculty which the chameleon possesses of changing its color, in accordance with that of the objects by which it is surrounded or with its temper when disturbed, is due to the presence of clear or pigment-bearing contractile cells placed at various depths in the skin, their contractions and dilatations being under the control of the nervous system. Its power of fasting and habit of inflating itself gave rise to the fable that it lives on air. It is in reality insectivorous, its tongue, which is long and covered with a viscid saliva, being darted at its prey and securing it when touched.

Chameleon (*Chamæleon vulgaris*).

> Snakes that cast your coats for new,
> *Chameleons* that alter hue.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

> The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives
> The colour of the thing to which he cleaves.
> *Dryden.*

> As a lover or *chameleön*
> Grows like what it looks upon.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

2. In the southern United States and West Indies, a true lizard of the family *Anolididæ* or *Iguanidæ*. Also *chamæleo*.—3. [*cap.*] A constellation invented by Bayer, situated beneath the feet of the Centaur.—**Chameleon mineral**, a name formerly given to a mass produced by fusing oxid of manganese with niter or potash, and consisting essentially of the manganate of potassa. It is readily converted into the reddish-purple permanganate, and also into salts having manganese as the base and possessing no strong color. When dissolved in water it assumes a variety of colors, passing rapidly from green to blue, purple, and red.

Chameleonida, Chameleonidæ, etc. See *Chamæleonida*, etc.

chameleonize (ka-mē'lẹ̄-ọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chameleonized*, ppr. *chameleonizing*. [< *chameleon* + *-ize.*] To change into various colors. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

chamelot†, *n.* Same as *camlet*. *Spenser.*

chamfer (cham'fėr), *n.* [Also *chamfret*, early mod. E. *chamfre*, *chanfer*, < OF. *chamfrein*, *chamfrain*, F. *chanfrein* (= Sp. *chaflan*), a chamfer; origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of *chanfrein*, a chamfron: see *chamfron.*] 1. In *carp.*, a groove or furrow.—2. A bevel or slope; the corner of anything originally right-angled cut away so as to make an angle with the sides which form it. Also *chamfering*.

chamfer (cham'fėr), *v. t.* [< *chamfer*, *n.*] 1. In *carp.*, to cut a furrow in; flute; channel.—2. To cut or grind in a sloping manner, as the edge of anything square, so as to form a bevel,

chamfered (cham'fėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *chamfer*, *v.*] Grooved; furrowed; figuratively, wrinkled.

> But eft, when ye count you freed from feare,
> Comes the breme Winter with *chamfred* browes.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

chamfering (cham'fėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chamfer*, *v.*] Same as *chamfer*, 2.

> The roof . . . is exceeding beautiful, . . . vaulted with very sumptuous frettings or *chamferings*.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 31.

chamfret†, *n.* and *v.* [See *chamfer*.] Same as *chamfer*.

chamfreting (cham'fret-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chamfret*, *v.*] The splay of a window, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

chamfron (cham'fron), *n.* [< OF. *chamfrein*, F. *chanfrein*, chamfron; origin uncertain: see *chamfer*, *n.*] The defensive armor of the front part of the head of a war-horse. In the fifteenth century, when bards had attained their greatest development, it was fitted with earpieces covering the horse's ears, and protected the whole head between the eyes and as far down as the nostrils. It was often fitted with a spike or boss between the eyes. Also *chanfrin*, *charfron*, *chaffron*, *chamfrin*, *chanfron*. See cuts under *armor* (fig. 2) and *bard*.

chamid (kam'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Chamidæ*.

Chamidæ (kam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chama* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Chama*. They have a thick, irregular, inequivalve shell, with strong hinge-teeth, two in one valve and one in the other; an external hinge-ligament; siphonal orifices far apart; and united mantle-margins, leaving but a small opening for the foot. The species occur in tropical seas of both hemispheres, attached usually by one of the umbones to some support. Also *Chamadæ* and *Chamæidæ*.

Right and Left Valves of *Chama macrophylla*.

chamisal (cham'i-sal), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < *chamiso*.] A dense growth of the Californian chamiso; a chaparral.

chamiso (cham'i-sō), *n.* [Mex. Sp.; cf. Sp. *chamiza*, a kind of wild cane or reed; Pg. *chamiça*, a small rope made of matweed.] A plant of the genus *Adenostoma*, natural order *Rosaceæ*. The species are evergreen shrubs with clustered, short, rigid, awl-shaped leaves, and numerous small white flowers borne in dense racemose panicles, sometimes very fragrant. There are two species, natives of California, which clothe great areas of the dry coast-ranges and foothills with a dense and sometimes almost impenetrable chaparral, called locally *chamisal*. Ordinarily these shrubs grow in scattered clumps from 4 to 8 feet high, but sometimes much higher.

chamlet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *camlet*.

chamois (sham'wo or sham'i), *n.* [Also spelled, esp. in second sense, *shamoy* and *shammy*; < F. *chamois* = Pr. *camous* = Sp. *camuza*, *gamuza* = Pg. *camuça*, *camurça* = It. *camozza*, f., *camoscio*, m., < OHG. **gamuz*, *gamz*, MHG. *gamz*, G. *gemse*, > D. *gems* = Dan. *gemse*, chamois: see *gemsbok*. Cf. Pg. *gamo*, fallow-deer, perhaps < Goth. **gama*, akin to OHG. **gamuz*, *gamz*, etc.] 1. A species of goat-like or capriform antelope, *Rupicapra tragus*, formerly *Antilope rupicapra*, inhabiting high inaccessible mountains in Europe and western Asia. Its size is about that of a well-grown goat, and it is so agile that it can clear at a bound crevices 16 or 18 feet wide. The chamois is one of the most wary of antelopes, and possesses the power of scenting man at an almost incredible distance, so that the hunting of it is an occupation of extreme difficulty and much danger. Its skin is made into a soft leather. 2. A kind of soft leather made from various skins dressed with fish-oil: so called because first prepared from the skin of the chamois. In recent times it has been largely used for warm underclothing. See *wash-leather*.

Chamois (*Rupicapra tragus*).

chamoisite (sham'oi-zīt), *n.* [< *Chamoison* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A hydrous silicate of iron and aluminium, occurring in greenish-gray to black compact or oölitic masses. It forms beds in the limestone at Chamoison, near Ardon in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, and has been used as an iron ore.

chamolet†, *n.* Same as *camlet*.

> Natolia affording great store of *Chamolets* and Grogerams; made about Angra, . . . before such time as the goats were destroyed by the late Rebells.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 12.

chamomile, *n.* See *camomile*.

champ¹ (champ), *v.* [Sometimes pron. and written *chomp*; a later form of early mod. E. *cham*, chew (prob. used in ME., but not found), of Scand. origin: cf. Sw. dial. *kämsa*, chew with difficulty.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bite repeatedly and impatiently, as a horse his bit.

> But, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on,
> *Champing* his iron curb. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 859.

2. To bite into small pieces; craunch; chew; munch: sometimes followed by *up*.

> After dinner came a fellow who eate live charcoal, glowingly ignited, quenching them in his mouth, and then *champing* and swallowing them down.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 2, 1684.

> I . . . *champed up* the remaining part of the pipe.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 431.

> And *champing* golden grain, the horses stood
> Hard by their chariots. *Tennyson*, Iliad, viii. 560.

3. To pound; crush; mash: as, to *champ* potatoes. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To perform the action of biting repeatedly and impatiently: generally followed by *on* or *upon*.

> *Champing* as though his cud had troubled him.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

> The noble animal, . . . arching his stately neck, *champed on* the silver bits which restrained him.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. 117.

champ¹ (champ), *n.* [< *champ*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of biting repeatedly, as a horse on his bit. *Byron.*—2. Mashed potatoes. [Scotch.]

champ², champe (champ), *n.* [< F. *champ*, a field: see *camp*².] A field. Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, a field or ground on which carving is raised. *Oxford Glossary.* (*b*†) In *her.*, the field of a shield or banner.

> Kay the stiward hadde brought the grete baner wherof the *champe* was white as snowe, and the dragon was a-boue the crosse, ffor thus comaunded Merlin.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 575.

(*c*) In *lace-making*: (1) The ground upon which the pattern is embroidered or applied. (2) The filling of brides or links between the figures of the pattern of lace that has no ground or bottom.

champ³ (champ), *n.* [Native term.] The name given to a valuable timber, the product of *Michelia excelsa*, a tall magnoliaceous tree of the eastern Himalaya. The wood is soft but very durable, and of an olive-brown color.

champac, *n.* See *champak*.

champagne (sham-pān'), *n.* [Formerly also *champaigne*, *champaign*, < F. *champagne*, so named from the former province of *Champagne*, lit., like It. *campagna*, a champaign, or flat open country: see *champaign* and *campaign*.] 1. The effervescent or so-called sparkling wine made within the limits of the old province of Champagne in northeastern France, chiefly in the region about Reims, Épernay, Avize, Ay, and Pierry, in the department of Marne. The vineyards are all situated within a district about twenty miles long, from Reims on the north to Vertus on the south, and are generally classed as "of the Hill" (*montagne*) and "of the River," namely, along the Marne; but great quantities of new wine are brought from other regions, and each manufacturer makes a mixture or blend according to his own system, to produce the brand of wine known by his name. The effervescence is artificially produced, and is of the nature of an arrested or incomplete fermentation. The greater or less sweetness of the wine is produced by the addition of a liqueur consisting of sugar-candy dissolved in old wine; the different degrees of sweetness are indicated by the terms *sec*, 'dry,' *doux*, 'sweet,' and *brut*, which last term, denoting originally the new or unmanipulated wine, is now used for the manufactured wines having from 1 to 3 per cent. of liqueur. The sweeter wines are generally the more effervescent.

> As is the wit it gives, the gay *Champaign*.
> *Thomson*, The Seasons, Autumn.

2. Effervescent wine, wherever made: as, Swiss *champagne*; California *champagne*.—**Champagne brandies**, the French brandies most in repute of the cognac class. These are, in general, classified as *grandes champagnes* and *fines champagnes*. The *grandes champagnes* are distilled from the wine produced in a level district called Champagne, in the department of Charente, west of Angoulême and south of Cognac. The *fines champagnes* are the product of a blending of the brandies produced in this and neighboring regions of southwestern France with alcohols derived from grain or from beetroots, the two kinds of alcohol giving rise to distinct flavors in the brandy. An inferior grade, known as *petite champagne*, is made from grapes grown in the southern part of the district.—**Champagne rosé**, champagne having a slightly pink or ruddy tint. This color is usually produced by the addition of a little red wine.—**Still champagne**, properly, non-effervescent wine made in Champagne, of which the best-known is *sillery sec*; improperly, slightly effervescent champagne, as distinguished from the *grand mousseux* or frothing variety.—**Tisane de Champagne.** See *tisane*.

champaign (sham-pān'; formerly cham-pān'), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *champain*, *champaine*, and by corruption *champian*, *champion*, < ME. *champeyne*, < OF. *champaigne*, assibilated form of *campaigne* = It. *campagna*, a flat open country: see *campaign*.] **I.** *n.* A flat open country.

> In place eke hoote and drie,
> In *champeyne* eke, and nygh the sees brynke
> Betyme upon thi werk in vynes hie.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

> The Canaanites, which dwell in the *champaign* over against Gilgal. Deut. xi. 30.

> The mountaines [of Cephalonia] intermixed with profitable vallies, and the woods with *champian*.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 4.

> Many miles of Woodlands and *champion*, which he divided into several Hundreds.
> *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 14.

> Many a vale
> And river-sunder'd *champaign* clothed with corn.
> *Tennyson*, Œnone.

II. *a.* Level; open.

> The whole Countrey is plaine and *champion*, and few hils in it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 248.

> The *champain* head
> Of a steep wilderness. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 134.

> A wide, *champaign* country filled with herds and flocks.
> *Addison.*

champak, champac (cham'pak), *n.* [< NL. *champaca*; < Skt. *champaka*, > Beng. *champaka*, Hind. *champā*.] A beautiful Indian tree, *Michelia Champaca*, natural order *Magnoliaceæ*, held in high esteem by Brahmans and Buddhists, and planted about their temples. Images of Buddha are made of its wood, which is olive-colored or dark-brown and often beautifully mottled, takes a fine polish, and is much prized for furniture. Its flowers are of a beautiful golden color and very fragrant, their perfume being much celebrated in Hindu poetry. They are worn in the hair by the native women.

> The wandering airs they faint
> On the dark, the silent stream—
> The *champak* odours fail,
> Like sweet thoughts in a dream.
> *Shelley*, Indian Serenade.

champarty, *n.* See *champerty*.

champe, *n.* See *champ*².

champer (cham'pėr), *n.* One who champs.

champert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *champerty*.

champertor (cham'pėr-tor), *n.* [< OF. *champarteur*, < *champart*: see *champerty*.] In *law*, one who is guilty of champerty.

champerty (cham'pėr-ti), *n.* [Also *champarty*, *champert* (obs.), < ME. *champartie*, *champertie*, champerty, also a partnership in power, < OF. *champart*, < ML. *campipars* (also *campartum*, *campartagium*), i. e., *campi pars*, lit. part of the field, a certain portion of the crop exacted by the lord: *campi*, gen. of L. *campus*, field; L. *pars*, a part: see *camp*² and *part*.] 1. In *law*, a species of maintenance, being a bargain which a person not otherwise interested makes with a plaintiff or defendant to receive a share of the land or other matter in suit in the event of success, the champertor carrying on or assisting to carry on the party's suit or defense at his own expense; the purchase of a suit or the right of suing. Champerty is a punishable offense by common law, and in some jurisdictions by statute.

> Foreyn attornes to be admitted and sworn in lyke wise, truly to execute ther office as the lawe requirith w^t^out mayntenaunce, or *champertye*, or conseilynge ther cliauntors to vse eny fals accyons.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

> The practice of *champerty* was common, whereby the lawyer did his work in consideration of a percentage on the sum which was at last forcibly collected.
> *Atlantic Monthly*, LVIII. 382.

2†. A partnership in power.

Also written *champarty*.

champian†, champion²†, *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. Same as *champaign*.—2. One who lives in or farms the open fields.

> During the 15th century . . . the extensive wastes which covered a large part of England began to be enclosed, to the consequent disturbance of a number of squatters (called at the time *champions*, from champs) who had settled on them, and derived a not very sufficient subsistence from feeding a few animals on the commons.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 264.

II. *a.* Same as *champaign*.

champignon (sham-pin'yon), *n.* [F. (cf. It. *campignuolo*), a mushroom, < ML. as if **campinius*, for LL. *campanius*, *campaneus*, equiv. to

L. *campestris*, of the field, ‹ *campus*, F. *champ*, etc., field: see *camp*2. Cf. *camperknows*.] A mushroom: the French name for mushrooms in general, but in England applied only to the *Marasmius* (or *Agaricus*) *oreades*, an edible species growing in fairy rings.

> He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
> Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

champion1 (cham′pi-on), *n.* and *a.* [‹ ME. *champion*, *-iun*, *-ioun*, ‹ OF. *champion*, *-iun*, *campion* (› D. *kampioen*), F. *champion* = Sp. *campeon* = Pg. *campeão* = It. *campione*, ‹ ML. *campio(n-)*, a champion, combatant in a duel, ‹ *campus*, a battle, duel (cf. AS. *cempa*, ME. *kempe* (= OHG. *chemphio*, *chempho*, MHG. *kempfe*, G. *kämpfe* = Dan. *kæmpe* = Sw. *kämpe* = Icel. *kappi*), a warrior, champion, ‹ *camp*, fight): see *camp*1 and *camp*2.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who undertakes to defend any cause; especially, one who engages in combat or contention in behalf of another, or in any representative capacity: as, the *champion* of an army or of a party; a *champion* for the truth, or of innocence.

> In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another. *Cowell.*

> The statutes of our state
> Allow, in case of accusations,
> A *champion* to defend a lady's truth.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 3.

> But choose a *champion* from the Persian lords
> To fight our *champion* Sohrab, man to man.
> *M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. More generally, a hero; a brave warrior.

> Renown'd
> For hardy and undoubted *champions*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

3. One who has demonstrated his superiority to all others in some matter decided by public contest or competition, as prize-fighting, pedestrianism, rowing, plowing, etc.—**Champion of the king**, a person whose office it is at the coronation of a king in England to ride armed into Westminster Hall while the king is at dinner there, and by the proclamation of a herald to make challenge to this effect, "that if any man should deny the king's title to the crown, he was ready to defend it in single combat." This ceremony was last performed at the coronation of George IV., in 1821, but the office, which has been held by a family named Dymocke since 1377, still exists.—**Champions' game.** See *billiards*.

II. *a.* **1.** First among all competitors or contestants: as, a *champion* oarsman. Hence—**2.** By extension, of the first rank or highest excellence in any respect; unexcelled. [Colloq.]

champion1 (cham′pi-on), *v. t.* [‹ *champion*1, *n.*] To maintain or support by contest or advocacy; act as champion for.

> Come, fate, into the list,
> And *champion* me to the utterance!
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

> *Championed* or unchampioned, thou diest by the stake or faggot. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, II. 201.

> The safety of the nation will one day, and ere long, demand that universal education shall be made compulsory. Does any friend of education believe that this reform will be *championed* by the Democratic party? *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 504.

champion2†, *n.* and *a.* See *champian*.

championess (cham′pi-on-es), *n.* [‹ *champion*1 + *-ess*.] A female champion. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

championship (cham′pi-on-ship), *n.* [‹ *champion*1 + *-ship*.] The state or honor of being a champion.

Champlain (sham-plān′), *a.* [‹ Lake *Champlain*, bordering on New York, Vermont, and Canada.] In *Amer. geol.*, a term first employed by Emmons to designate a part of the Paleozoic series of the State of New York. Later suggested by Dana as the name of a division of the superficial (Post-tertiary) deposits of northeastern North America, connected in origin, according to the prevalent glacial theories (see *glacial*), with the melting of the great ice-sheet supposed by many geologists to have once extended over that region.

> The loose deposits or drifts overlying the lower unstratified boulder-clay belong to the period of the melting of the great ice-sheets, when large bodies of water, discharged across the land, levelled down the detritus that had formed below or in the under part of the ice. This remodelled drift has been called the *Champlain* group. *Geikie*, 1885.

champlevé (shamp-le-vā′), *a.* and *n.* [F., pp. of *champlever*, ‹ *champ*, surface, + *lever*, lift: see *champ*2, *camp*2, and *lever*.] **I.** *a.* Having the ground originally cast with depressions, or engraved or cut out, or lowered: said of a kind of enameling upon metal, of which the hollows are filled with the enamel pastes, which are afterward fired. Champlevé enamel can be recognized by the unbroken surface of the metal divisions or parting-strips, and generally by their varying widths; whereas a surface of cloisonné enamel shows parting-strips of uniform width, and with solutions of continuity. Champlevé enamel is in common use in Europe and America for jewelry, but is extremely rare in the decorative work of China and Japan.

II. *n.* The art or method of producing such work in enamel: as, a plaque in *champlevé*.

> In *champlevé* the enamelling substance is applied to the surface of the gold as ornamental details, and is "fired" in a muffle or furnace under the eye of the enameller. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 679.

chan†, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*.

chana (chä′nä), *n.* An East Indian name for the chick-pea or gram, *Cicer arietinum*.

chance (chȧns), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chaunce*, ‹ ME. *chance*, *chaunce*, *cheance*, *cheaunce* = MHG. *schanze*, *schantz*, ‹ OF. *cheance*, *chaance*, F. *chance*, chance, hazard, risk, luck, = Pr. *cazensa* = It. *cadenza*, ‹ ML. *cadentia*, that which falls out, esp. favorably (particularly used in dice-playing), ‹ L. *caden(t-)s*, ppr. of *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *cadence*, *cadenza*, and *case*1.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Fall; falling.

> The daie is go, the nightes *chaunce*
> Hath derked all the brighte sonne.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 307.

2†. A throw of dice; the number turned up by a die.

> Seven is my *chaunce*, and thyn is cink and treye.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 191.

> Also next thys place ys an Auter wher the Crucyfyers Devydyd hys Clothes by *Chaunce* of the Dyce. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 42.

> The very dice obey him,
> And in our sports my better cunning faints
> Under his *chance*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 3.

Hence—**3.** Risk; hazard; a balanced possibility of gain or loss, particularly in gaming; uncertainty.

> There is a divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity, *chance*, or death. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1.

> And I another,
> So weary with disasters, tugg'd with fortune,
> That I would set my life on any *chance*,
> To mend it, or be rid on 't. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

> Gambling and usury are also prohibited, and all games of *chance*. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 114.

4. A contingent or unexpected event; an event which might or might not befall.

> For ill *chaunce* me fell unfortunatly
> At my firste gynnyng and commencement.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3976.

> Then we shall know that it was not his hand that smote us; it was a *chance* that happened to us. 1 Sam. vi. 9.

> Had I but died an hour before this *chance*,
> I had liv'd a blessed time. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

> I am very glad that the *chances* of life have brought us two hundred miles nearer together. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

> Many a *chance* the years beget.
> *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

5. Vicissitude; contingent or unexpected events in a series or collectively.

> The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; . . . but time and *chance* happeneth to them all. Eccl. ix. 11.

6. Luck; fortune; that which happens to or befalls one.

> Than gan the *chaunce* to chaunge fro hem that hadde the better. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 406.

> Yit wil I sue this matier faithfully
> Whils I may live, what euer be my *chaunce*;
> And if it happe that in my trouthe I dye,
> That deth shal not doo me noo displesaunce.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 68.

> Prithee, go hence;
> Or I shall show the cinders of my spirits
> Through the ashes of my *chance*.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

> Tell them your *chance*, and bring them back again
> Into this wood. *Greene*, Alphonsus, ii.

7. Opportunity; a favorable contingency: as, now is your *chance*.

> And some one day, some wondrous *chance* appears,
> Which happened not in centuries of years.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 825.

> They [Roman shipmen] had learned that men who lived on the western coast of Spain had no real *chance* of daily hearing the sun hiss as his fiery ball sank into the waters of the giant stream. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 106.

8. Probability; the proportion of events favorable to a hypothesis out of all those which may occur: as, the *chances* are against your succeeding.

> No more *chance* of a Whig administration than of a thaw in Zembla. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, ii.

> A single occurrence opposed to our general experience would tell for very little in our calculation of the *chances*. *Macaulay*, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

> An urn has two white balls and five black ones: there are seven equally likely drawings, two white; therefore the *chance* or probability of drawing a white ball is two-sevenths. *De Morgan.*

9. Fortuity; especially, the absence of a cause necessitating an event, or the absence of any known reason why an event should turn out one way rather than another, spoken of as if it were a real agency; the variability of an event under given general conditions, viewed as a real agency.

> So we profess
> Ourselves to be the slaves of *chance*, and flies
> Of every wind that blows. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

> If *chance* will have me king, why, *chance* may crown me.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

> Next him, high arbiter,
> *Chance* governs all. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 910.

> It is strictly and philosophically true in nature and reason that there is no such thing as *chance* or accident. *Clarke*, Sermons, I. xcviii.

> The Bible takes quite as strong ground as the physicist on the side of law. The weather is not with it a matter of *chance*, or the sport of capricious demons. God arranged it all far back in the work of creation. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 60.

> The amount of a nation's savings is no affair of *chance*; it is governed much more by commercial reasons than is sometimes supposed. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 334.

> *Chance* is a term by which we express the irregularities in phenomena, disregarding their uniformities. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 90.

Absolute chance, the (supposed) spontaneous occurrence of events undetermined by any general law or by any free volition. According to Aristotle, events may come about in three ways: first, by necessity or an external compulsion; second, by nature, or the development of an inward germinal tendency; and third, by chance, without any determining cause or principle whatever, by lawless, sporadic originality.—**By chance**, without design; accidentally.

> As I happened *by chance* upon mount Gilboa, behold, Saul leaned upon his spear. 2 Sam. i. 6.

> But those great actions others do *by chance*
> Are, like your beauty, your inheritance.
> *Dryden*, Epistles, iv. 21.

> 'Tis hard if all is false that I advance;
> A fool must now and then be right *by chance*.
> *Cowper*, Conversation.

Even chance, probability equally balanced for and against an event.—**Main chance**, the chance or probability of most importance or greatest advantage; hence, the end or stake to be kept most in view; the chief personal advantage.

> That habit of forethought for the *main chance* grew with his years, and finally placed him in the first line of millionaires in America. *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 59.

> He has made his money by looking after the *main chance*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 25.

Theory or **doctrine of chances.** See *probability*.—**To take one's chance**, to accept the risks incident to an undertaking or venture.

II. *a.* Resulting from or due to chance; casual; unexpected: as, a *chance* remark; a *chance* customer.

> They met like *chance* companions on the way. *Dryden.*

=**Syn.** *Casual*, *Fortuitous*, etc. See *accidental*.

chance (chȧns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chanced*, ppr. *chancing*. [‹ *chance*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To happen; fall out; come or arrive without design or expectation.

> Ay, Casca; tell us what hath *chanc'd* to-day.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

> Our discourse *chanced* to be upon the subject of death. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 114.

> Surely I shall *chance* upon some Thyrsis piping in the pine-tree shade, or Daphne flying from the arms of Phœbus. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 6.

[This verb is sometimes used impersonally.

> How *chances it* they travel? *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Sometimes the *it* is omitted.

> How *chance* the king comes with so small a number?
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To befall or happen to. [Rare.]

> What would have *chanced* me all these years,
> As boy and man, had you not come . . .
> From your Olympian home?
> *T. B. Aldrich*, At Twoscore.

2. To risk; hazard; take the chances of: as, the thing may be dangerous, but I will *chance* it. [Colloq.]

chance (chȧns), *adv.* [Perhaps only in the following passage, where it is often printed *'chance*; short for *perchance* or *by chance*.] By chance; perchance.

> If, *chance*, by lonely contemplation led,
> Some kindred spirit shall enquire thy fate.
> *Gray*, Elegy.

chanceable† (chȧn′sa-bl), *a.* [‹ *chance* + *-able*.] Accidental; casual; fortuitous.

> So farre were they carried into the admiration thereof, that they thought in the *chaunceable* hitting vppon any such verses great fore-tokens of their following fortunes were placed. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

chanceably† (chȧn′sa-bli), *adv.* Casually; by chance. *Sir P. Sidney.*

chanceful (chȧns′fụl), *a.* [‹ *chance* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of chances or accidents; hazardous. [Rare and poetical.]

> All are not lost who join in *chanceful* war. *J. Baillie.*

chancel (chan′sel), *n.* [‹ ME. *chauncel*, *chauncell*, ‹ OF. *chancel*, *cancel*, ‹ ML. *cancellus*, a

chancel, L. *cancelli*, pl., a grating, latticework: see *cancel*.] 1. *Eccles.*, the inclosed space in a church surrounding the altar, and railed off from the choir; the sanctuary. In small churches having no separate choir the altar-rails (and in some churches the screen or latticework) divide the chancel immediately from the body of the church. In a wider sense the words *chancel* and *choir* are sometimes used to include both the sanctuary and the choir proper. In Greek churches the *bema* answers to the chancel or sanctuary, and the *iconostasis* (as the choir does not intervene between sanctuary and nave) corresponds in some measure to both altar-rails and rood-screen, to the former as separating the altar from the rest of the church, and to the latter as constituting a marked boundary to the nave.
2. An inclosed space railed off in courts of judicature.

chancelert, *n.* An obsolete form of *chancellor*.

chanceless (chȧns'les), *a.* [< *chance* + *-less*.] Without chance or opportunity; hopeless; unavailing: as, a *chanceless* struggle. [Rare.]

chancellery (chȧn'sel-e̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *chancelleries* (-riz). 1. Same as *chancery*, 3.—2. A secretary's office. See *chancellor*, 2.

In the *chancellary* or secretary's office there is a large library. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 226.

chancellor (chȧn'sel-o̤r), *n.* [< ME. *chanceler*, *chaunceler*, *chaunseler* (always with one *l*), < OF. *chanceler*, *-lier*, F. *chancelier* = Pr. *cancelier*, *chancellier* = Cat. *caceller* = OSp. *canceller*, *canciller*, Sp. *cancelario* = Pg. *chanceller*, *cancellario* = It. *cancelliere* = D. *kanselier* = MLG. *kenselere* = OHG. *chancilāri*, *chenzilāri*, MHG. *kanzelære*, G. *kanzler* = Dan. Sw. *kansler* = Icel. *kanzellari*, *kansellari* = Russ. *kantslerŭ*, < ML. *cancellarius*, a chancellor, orig. (LL.) an officer in charge of records, who stood at the latticed railing inclosing the judgment-seat, and acted as an intermediary between the suitors and the judge; < L. *cancelli*, a latticed railing: see *chancel* and *cancel*, and cf. *chancery*.] 1. Originally, under the later Roman emperors, a doorkeeper or usher, who stood at the latticed railing inclosing the judgment-seat, to keep off the crowd and to introduce such persons as were entitled to pass inside. Later and naturally he became a sort of intermediary between petitioners and the judges, and arranged about their business. In the Eastern Empire, the Roman-German empire, and the kingdoms established on the ruins of the Roman empire, this intermediary doorkeeper became a notary or scribe on whom devolved the duty of preparing and sealing all important documents, such as charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown; hence he became keeper of the great seal, and in consequence of the influence of his position his office came to be one of the most important. From the Roman empire the ecclesiastical court at Rome introduced the office, and the chancery at the Vatican was repeated throughout the several bishoprics, where each diocese, and frequently each of the great monastic houses, had its chancellor.
Hence—2. A secretary; a notary.

One Gilbert Peck, his [the Duke of Buckingham's] *chancellor*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

3. In Great Britain: (*a*) The highest judicial officer of the crown, law adviser of the ministry, and keeper of the great seal: more fully designated *lord high chancellor*. He is a cabinet minister and privy councilor by virtue of his office, and prolocutor of the House of Lords by prescription, and ranks next after the princes of the blood and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The writs for the convocation of Parliament are issued by him. To him belongs the appointment of all justices of the peace, and he is the patron of all livings of the crown under the value of twenty marks in the king's books; he is keeper of the sovereign's conscience, visitor of all hospitals and colleges founded by the king, guardian of all charitable uses, and judge of the High Court of Chancery, now called the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court. There is also a lord high chancellor in Ireland at the head of the equity system of that country, and Scotland had a chancellor until the treaty of union with England in 1707. (*b*) An officer, officially styled *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*, who presides in person or by deputy over the courts of law and equity in the duchy of Lancaster. He is usually a cabinet minister, and seldom a lawyer. (*c*) The finance minister of the British government, more fully styled *chancellor of the exchequer*. He is invariably a member of the House of Commons (that division of the legislature having the sole right of laying taxes and originating money bills) and also of the cabinet. The chancellor of the exchequer was formerly a judge *ex officio* in the equity department of the Court of Exchequer, taking precedence of all the barons; but when the equitable jurisdiction of this court was transferred by 5 Vict. v. to the Court of Chancery his judicial functions became obsolete. (*d*) In the jury system of Scotland, the preses or foreman of a jury, who announces the verdict when it is a verbal one, and who, when it is in writing, hands it in and indorses it, in the name of the jury, along with the clerk of the court.—4. In France: (*a*) The chief officer of the crown, charged with the custody of the great seal, the administration of justice, and the duty of presiding over the councils of the king. The office was abolished in 1790, revived in name by Napoleon I., and finally abolished in 1848. (*b*) The chief officer of the palace of a queen or prince. (*c*) A secretary, especially of an embassy or a consulate.—5. In the new German empire, the president of the Federal Council, who is also charged with the supreme direction, under the emperor, of all imperial affairs.—6. The chief officer, next to the honorary head, of a military or honorable order, who guards its seal, administers its property, and preserves its records: as, the *chancellor* of the Order of the Garter.—7. *Eccles.*: (*a*) An officer learned in canon law, who acts as vicar-general to a bishop, holds his courts, and directs and advises him in all matters of ecclesiastical law, and is the keeper of his seals. More fully styled *chancellor of a bishop* or *of a diocese*. (*b*) An officer belonging to a cathedral, who arranges the celebration of religious services, hears lessons, lectures in theology, writes letters of the chapter, applies the seal, keeps the books, etc.—8. The titular head of a university, from whom all degrees are supposed to emanate. The chancellor was originally the notary of the chapter of the cathedral. But nobody could preach without the authorization of the bishop; and the pope as the chief of the bishops undertook to regulate this authorization. He made the chancellors of certain cathedrals his deputies for this purpose, and thus they alone could grant the degree of master of theology, the highest of the university, which carried with it the right to preach. The chancellors seldom took an active part in the government of the university. In Great Britain the office is now a merely honorary one, and is usually held by a nobleman or some statesman of eminence. The duties of the chancellor of Oxford or Cambridge are usually discharged by a vice-chancellor. There is an officer with similar functions in several of the colleges of the United States.
9. In Delaware, New Jersey, and some others of the United States, a judge of the Court of Chancery or Equity. In Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee there are district chancellors chosen by popular vote.—10. In *Scrip.*, a master of the decrees, or president of the council. Ezra iv. 8.

chancellorship (chȧn'sel-o̤r-ship), *n.* [< *chancellor* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a chancellor; the period during which a chancellor holds office.

chancel-rail (chan'sel-rāl), *n.* The rail which separates the chancel or sanctuary of a church from the choir, or, where there is no choir, from the nave.

chancel-screen (chan'sel-skrēn), *n.* The screen or railing separating the chancel from the body of the church. It is often richly carved and adorned.

chancel-table (chan'sel-tā"bl), *n.* A communion-table within the chancel.

chancelyt (chȧns'li), *adv.* [< ME. **chauncely*, *chaunselich*; < *chance* + *-ly*2.] By chance; accidentally.

And [ȝif it] be so that eny debat *chaunselich* falle among eny of hem, that god defende, they beyoge in debat shul shawe and come the cause of her debat to the wardeins of the forsaide brotherhede. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S), p. 4.

chance-medley (chȧns'med"li), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. In *law*: (*a*) Originally, a casual affray or riot, accompanied with violence, and without deliberate or preconceived malice. (*b*) The killing of another in self-defense, upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter.

The prisoner pleaded inadvertency; and the jury were going to bring it in *chancemedley*, had not several witnesses been produced against the said Elizabeth Makebate, that she was an old offender.
Addison, Cases of False Delicacy.

Hence—2†. Misadventure.

May he cut a collier's throat with his razor, by *chance-medley*, and yet be hanged for't.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 2.

3. A haphazard mixture; a fortuitous combination.

Wherefore they are no twain, but one flesh; this is true in the general right of marriage, but not in the *chance-medley* of every particular match.
Milton, Tetrachordon (Ord MS.).

Who there will court thy friendship, with what views,
And, artless as thou art, whom thou wilt choose, . . .
Is all *chance-medley*, and unknown to me.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

II. *a.* Haphazard.

The Moors' line was broken by the shock, squadron after squadron was thrown into confusion, Moors and Christians were intermingled, until the field became one scene of desperate *chance-medley* fighting.
Irving, Moorish Chronicles, p. 73.

chancert (chȧn'sėr), *v. t.* [Formed from *chancery*.] To adjust according to principles of equity, as would be done by a court of chancery: as, to *chancer* a forfeiture. *Mass. Prov. Laws.*

chancery (chȧn'se̤-ri), *n.* [Contr. from earlier **chancelry*, *chancelery*, < ME. *chancelerie*, *chauncellerie*, < OF. *chancellerie*, F. *chancellerie* = Pr. *cancellaria* = Cat. *cancelleria* = Sp. *cancelleria* (*cancelaria*, the papal chancery) = Pg. *chancellaria* = It. *cancelleria* = D. *kanselarij* = G. *kanzlei*, *kanzelei* = Dan. *kancelli* = Sw. *kansli* = Russ. *kantsellariya*, *kantselyariya*, < ML. *cancellaria*, a chancery court, orig. the record-office of a chancellor: see *chancellor*.] 1. Originally, the office of a chancellor, notary, or secretary, where the records were kept and official documents were prepared, sealed, and despatched.

As soon as the day and place of session were fixed, the writs of summons were prepared in the royal *chancery* and issued under the great seal. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 739.

That class of clerks of the King's chapel or *chancery* who had so large a share in the administration of the kingdom. *E. A. Freeman*, Hist. Norm. Conq., V. 89.

2. In England, formerly, the highest court of justice next to Parliament, presided over by the lord chancellor, but since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice. It once consisted of two distinct tribunals—one ordinary, or legal; the other extraordinary, or a court of equity.
3. In Scotland, an office in the general register-house at Edinburgh, in which are recorded charters, patents of dignities, gifts of office, remissions, legitimations, and all other writs appointed to pass the great or the quarter seal. Also *chancellery*.—4. In the United States, a court of equity. See *equity*.—5. In *pugilism*, the position of a boxer's head when it is under his adversary's arm, so that it may be held and pommeled severely, the victim meanwhile being unable to retaliate effectively: in the phrase *in chancery*. So called because of its supposed resemblance to the position of a suitor among the chancery lawyers. [Slang.]—**In chancery**. (*a*) In litigation, as an estate, in a court of equity. (*b*) In an awkward predicament. [Slang.] (*c*) See 5, above.—**Inns of chancery**. See *inn*.—**Master in chancery**. See *master*.—**Ward in chancery**. See *ward*.

chançon (F. pron. shoṅ-sôṅ'), *n.* See *chanson*.

chancre (shang'kėr), *n.* [F.: see *canker*.] A sore or ulcer arising from the direct application of syphilitic poison. Chancres are of two kinds: (1) the true chancre, consisting of an ulcer with a hard indurated base, occurring at the point of infection; the initial lesion of syphilis; (2) the soft chancre. See *chancroid*.

chancrelle (shang'krel), *n.* Same as *chancroid*.

chancroid (shang'kroid), *a.* and *n.* [< *chancre* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling a chancre.

II. *n.* A virulent ulcer, almost always situated on the genitals, and communicated in sexual intercourse by contact of its pus, usually with a breach of surface. It does not infect the system, though it often gives rise to suppurating inguinal lymphadenitis. It is the *chancre* of German authors. Also called *local*, *soft*, *non-indurating*, *non-infecting*, or *simple chancre*, *venereal sore*, and *chancrelle*.

chancroidal (shang-kroi'da̤l), *a.* [< *chancroid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a chancroid.

chancrous (shang'krus), *a.* [< *chancre* + *-ous*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

chancy (chȧn'si), *a.* [< *chance* + *-y*1.] 1. Uncertain; changeful. [Rare or colloq.]

By a roundabout course even a gentleman may make of himself a *chancy* personage, raising an uncertainty as to what he may do next.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxviii.

2. Fortunate; lucky; propitious; foreboding good: applied to either persons or things, and generally used with a negative in the sense of uncanny: thus, persons suspected of possessing magical arts are regarded as *not* (or *no*) *chancy*. [Scotch.]—3. Favorable; safe: as, a *chancy* wind: generally used with a negative: as, *not chancy* (that is, dangerous). [Scotch.]

chandala, chandaul (chan-dä'lä, -dâl'), *n.* [Hind., etc., *chandal*, *chandāl*.] In India, a person of mixed caste, whose touch, breath, or presence is a pollution; theoretically, one sprung from a Sudra father and a Brahman mother; an outcast. *Wilson.* The chandalas are the scavengers and executioners of India, and, like lepers, live in separate villages.

chandelier (shan-de-lēr'), *n.* [< F. *chandelier* = Pr. *candelier*, *candelar* = Sp. *candelero* = Pg. *candeeiro*, *candieiro* = It. *candelliere* = D. *kandelaar*, < ML. *candelarius*, m., *candelaria*, f., a candlestick, < L. *candela*, a candle: see *candle*. Cf. *chandler*, which is the older E. form.] 1. A branched cluster of lights suspended from a ceiling by means of a tubular rod (as is usual when gas is used), or by a chain or other device. Originally the word signified a candlestick, then a cluster of candlesticks; finally the distinction became established between a candelabrum, which is a standard, and a chandelier, which is a pendant. Compare *luster*.

2. In *fort.*, a movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.—**3†.** A tallow-chandler. *Kersey*, 1708.

chandelier-tree (shan-de-lēr′trē), *n.* The *Pandanus candelabrum* of tropical Africa: so named on account of its mode of branching.

chandla (chand′lạ̈), *n.* [Hind. *chāndla*, ‹ *chānd*, the moon.] In India, a small circular ornament worn by women on the forehead, between the eyes. It may be of metal or fine stone, or merely a mark made with an unguent or cosmetic.

chandler (chand′lėr), *n.* [‹ ME. *chandeler*, *chaundeler*, a candle-seller, candle-maker, candlestick, ‹ OF. *chandelier*, a candle-maker, also a candlestick, F. *chandelier* = Pr. *candelier* = OSp. *candelero* = It. *candelajo*, ‹ ML. *candelarius*, a candle-maker, also, as well as in fem. *candelaria*, a candlestick, orig. adj., ‹ L. *candela*, a candle: see *candle*. The term *tallow-chandler* would orig. signify a person who sold candles made of tallow, as opposed to those made of wax, but *chandler* came to mean 'dealer' in general: hence *ship-chandler*, q. v.] **1.** One who makes or sells candles, or, formerly, torches.

> Now speke I wylle a lytulle whyle
> Of tho *chandeler*, with-outen gyle,
> That torches and tortes and preketes con make,
> Perchours, smale condel, I vnder-take;
> Of wax these candels alle that brennen.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

> The sack that thou hast drunken me would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest *chandler's* in Europe. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

> The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder borne,
> With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 40.

2†. A huckster; a dealer in provisions.

> *Pizzacagnolo*, a retailer, a regrater or huckster of all maner of victuals, as our *chandlers* be or our fruterers. *Florio.*

3. In composition, a dealer; a merchant: the particular application being determined by the other element of the compound: as, tallow-*chandler*, ship-*chandler*, corn-*chandler*, etc.—**4†.** A candlestick. See *chandelier*.

chandlerly (chand′lėr-li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chaunlerly*; ‹ *chandler* + *-ly*¹.] Pertaining to a chandler. [Rare.]

> To be taxt by the poul, to be scons't our head money, our tuppences in their *Chaunlerly* Shop-book of Easter. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

chandlery (chand′lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *chandleries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *chaundlery*, contr. *chaundry* (see *chandry*); ‹ *chandler* + *-ery*.] **1.** The commodities sold by a chandler.—**2.** A chandler's warehouse.—**3.** A store-room for candles.

> The serjeant of the *chandlery* was ready at the same chamber door to deliver the tapers. *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1557.

chandoo (chan-dö′), *n.* [Malay.] Opium prepared for smoking.

chandry† (chan′dri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *chaundry*, *chaundrie*; contr. of *chandlery*. Cf. *chancery* for **chancelry*.] A place where candles are kept.

> One of the said groomes of the privy chamber to carry to the *chaundrie* all the remaine of morters, torches, quarries, pricketts, wholly and intirely, withoute imbesseling or purloyning any parte thereof. Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Index.

> Torches from the *chandry*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

chane†, *n.* Another form of *chan*, now *khan*¹.

> Thanne entren men ȝen in to the Lond of the grete *Chane*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 211.

chanfrein†, *n.* Same as *chamfron*.

chanfrin (chan′frin), *n.* [See *chamfron*.] **1.** The fore part of a horse's head.—**2.** Same as *chamfron*.

chanfron (chan′fron), *n.* Same as *chamfron*.

chang¹ (chang), *n.* [E. dial.; an imitative word; cf. *chank*¹, *channer*¹, and *clang*.] The humming noise of the conversation of a great number of persons, or the singing of birds.

> Then doubly sweet the laverock sang,
> Wi' smiling sweets the cowslips sprang,
> And all the grove in gladsome *chang*
> Their joy confessed.
> *J. Stagg*, Cumberland Ballads.

chang² (chang), *n.* [Chinese.] A Chinese measure of length, equal to 10 chih (called by foreigners *feet*), or about 11¾ English feet. See *chih*.

change (chānj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *changed*, ppr. *changing*. [Early mod. E. also *chaunge*, ‹ ME. *changen*, *chaungen*, ‹ OF. *changier*, *changer*, F. *changer* = Pr. *cambiar*, *camjar* = Sp. Pg. *cambiar* = It. *cambiare*, *cangiare*, ‹ ML. *cambiare*, extended form of LL. *cambire*, change, exchange; whence also *cambial*¹, *cambium*¹, etc. The form *change* is in part an abbr. of *exchange*: see *exchange*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To substitute another thing or things for; shift; cause to be replaced by another: as, to *change* the clothes, or one suit of clothes for another; to *change* one's position.

> Be clean, and *change* your garments. Gen. xxxv. 2.

> Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that for another without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. *South.*

> Sancho Panza am I, unless I was *changed* in the cradle. *Cervantes*, Don Quixote (trans.), II. ii. 13.

Specifically—**2.** To give or procure an equivalent for in smaller parts of like kind; make or get change for: said of money: as, to *change* a bank-note (that is, to give or receive coins or smaller notes in exchange for it).

> He called me aside, and requested I would *change* him a twenty-pound bill. *Goldsmith.*

> Here, my honest Rowley, here, get me this *changed* directly, and take a hundred pounds of it immediately to old Stanley. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

3. To give and take reciprocally; barter; exchange.

> Amintor, we have not enjoy'd our friendship of late,
> For we were wont to *change* our souls in talk.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

> Those thousands with whom thou would'st not . . . *change* thy fortune and condition. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

> Here stood a wretch, prepared to *change*
> His soul's redemption for revenge.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 9.

> But if you speak with him that was my son,
> Or *change* a word with her he calls his wife,
> My home is none of yours. *Tennyson*, Dora.

4. To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; alter or make different; vary in external form or in essence: as, to *change* the color or shape of a thing; to *change* countenance.

> With charmes & enchantmens sche *chaunged* my sone
> In-to a wilde werwolf.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4104.

> Can the Ethiopian *change* his skin, or the leopard his spots? Jer. xiii. 23.

> Changes will befall, and friends may part,
> But distance only cannot *change* the heart.
> *Cowper*, Epistle to J. Hill.

5. To render acid or tainted; turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity: as, the wine is *changed*; thunder and lightning are said to *change* milk.—**To change a horse**, or **to change hand**, in the *manège*, to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right or from the right to the left.—**To change color.** See *color*.—**To change face†**, to blush.—**To change hands.** See *hand*.—**To change one's coat.** See *coat*.—**To change one's mind**, to alter one's opinions, plans, or purposes.—**To change one's tune.** See *tune*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be altered; undergo variation; be partially or wholly transformed: as, men sometimes *change* for the better, often for the worse.

> And thus Descendyd we come to the botome of the Vale of Josophat and begynnyth the Vale of Siloe, And they both be but on vale, but the name *Chaungeth*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

> I am the Lord, I *change* not. Mal. iii. 6.

> The face of brightest heaven had *changed*
> To grateful twilight. *Milton*, P. L., v. 644.

> All things must *change*
> To something new, to something strange.
> *Longfellow*, Kéramos.

2. To pass from one phase to another, as the moon: as, the moon will *change* on Friday.—**3.** To become acid or tainted, as milk.

change (chānj), *n.* [‹ ME. *change*, *chaunge*, ‹ OF. *change*, *canje*, F. *change* = Pr. *camje*, *cambi* = Sp. Pg. It. *cambio*, It. also *cangio* (obs.), ‹ ML. *cambium*, change; from the verb. In some senses, as 9, 10, 11, short for *exchange*, q. v.] **1.** Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; a passing from one state or form to another: as, a *change* of countenance or of aspect; a *change* of habits or principles.

> Your thoughts are woven
> With thousand *changes* in one subtle web,
> And worn so by you. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 2.

> Whatever lies
> In earth, or flits in air, or fills the skies,
> All suffer *change*, and we, that are of soul
> And body mixed, are members of the whole.
> *Dryden*, Pythagorean Philos., l. 672.

2. Specifically—(*a*) The passing from life to death; death.

> All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come. Job xiv. 14.

> She labour'd to compose herselfe for the blessed *change* which she now expected. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1635.

(*b*) In *vocalics*, the mutation of the male voice at puberty, whereby the soprano or alto of the boy is replaced by the tenor or bass of the man. (*c*) In *harmony*, a modulation or transition from one key or tonality to another.—**3.** Variation or variableness in general; the quality or condition of being unstable; instability; transition; alteration: as, all things are subject to *change*; *change* is the central fact of existence.

> *Change* threatens them [existing institutions], modifies them, eventually destroys them; hence to *change* they are uniformly opposed. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 373.

4. A passing from one thing to another in succession; the supplanting of one thing by another in succession: as, a *change* of seasons or of climate; a *change* of scene.

> Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair. *Dryden.*

> *Change* was life to them.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 163.

> Men stupefy themselves by staying all day in their shops or counting-rooms. Every human being needs a *change*, and God has meant that a part of our life shall be spent out of doors. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 121.

5. The beginning of a new monthly revolution; the passing from one phase to another: as, a *change* of the moon (see below).—**6.** Alteration in the order of a series; permutation; specifically, in *bell-ringing*, any arrangement or sequence of the bells of a peal other than the diatonic. See *change-ringing*.

> Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing.
> *Holder*, Elem. of Speech.

7. Variety; novelty.

> The mind
> Of desultory man, studious of *change*,
> And pleased with novelty.
> *Cowper*, Task, The Sofa, l. 506.

> Perhaps you would like a kidney instead of a devil? It would be a little *change*. *Disraeli*, Henrietta Temple, xx.

8. That which makes a variety or may be substituted for another: as, "thirty *change* of garments," Judges xiv. 12, 13.—**9.** Money of the lower denominations given in exchange for larger pieces.

> Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises. *Swift.*

10. The balance of money returned after deducting the price of a purchase from the sum tendered in payment.—**11.** A place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions: in this sense an abbreviation of *exchange*, and often now written *'change*.

> The bar, the bench, the *'change*, the schools, and the pulpit, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiaries.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> A country-fellow distinguishes himself as much in the church-yard as a citizen does upon the *Change*, the whole parish-politics being generally discussed in that place either after sermon or before the bell rings.
> *Addison*, Sir Roger at Church.

12†. Exchange: as, "maintained the *change* of words," *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

> Give us a prince of blood . . .
> In *change* of him. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

13. A public house; a change-house. [Scotch.]

> They call an ale-house a *change*, and think a man of good family suffers no diminution of his gentility to keep it. *Burt.*

14†. A round in dancing.

> In our measure vouchsafe but one *change*.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

15†. In *hunting*, the mistaking of a stag met by chance for the one pursued. *Kersey*, 1708.—**Book of changes**, one of the five classics of the Chinese. It is called *Yih-king* by the Chinese, and consists of 64 short essays, based on 64 hexagrams, and embodies, or is supposed to embody, a system of moral, social, and political philosophy. (See *hexagram*.) The text is supposed to have been composed by Wŭn Wang, about 1150 B. C. It is accompanied by commentaries called the "ten wings," said to have been added by Confucius.—**Change of life**, the constitutional disturbance attending the final cessation in females of the menstrual discharge and the power of child-bearing. It occurs between the fortieth and fiftieth years of life. Also called *climacteric epoch* and *menopause*.

> In the most healthily constituted individuals the *change of life* expresses itself by some loss of vigour.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 102.

Change of the moon, the coming of the moon to quadrature or opposition with the sun: also used more generally to include the coming of a new moon.—**Change-ratio**, the number by which a certain quantity must be multiplied to change it from a system involving one set of units to another involving a different set: thus, a velocity expressed in miles per hour may be reduced to feet per second by multiplying it by the change-ratio $\frac{5280}{60 \times 60}$ or $\frac{22}{15}$.—**Chemical change.** See *chemical*.—**Chops and changes.** See *chop*².—**Secular change**, a change requiring many years to run its course.—**To put the change on or upon†**, to trick; mislead; deceive; humbug.

> I have *put the change upon* her that she may be otherwise employed. *Congreve*, Double Dealer, v. 17.

> You cannot *put the change on* me so easy as you think, for I have lived among the quick-stirring spirits of the age too long to swallow chaff for grain.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. 32.

To ring changes or **the changes on**, to repeat in every possible order or form.

> He could have amazed the listener, . . . and have astounded him by *ringing changes upon* Almugea, Cazimi, etc. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxxvi.

> Who never once would let the matter rest
> From that night forward, but *rang changes* still
> On this . . . and that.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 39.

To ring the changes, to go through the various permutations in ringing a chime of bells. See 6, above. = **Syn. 1** and **3.** Variety, modification, deviation, transformation, mutation, transition, vicissitude, innovation, novelty, transmutation, revolution, reverse.

changeability (chān-ja̤-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *chaungeablete*, < OF. *changeablete*, < *changeable*, changeable: see *-bility*.] Liability to change; changeableness. *Addison.*

changeable (chān′ja̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *changeable*, *chaungeable*, < F. *chängeable*, OF. *canjable* (= Sp. *cambiable* = It. *cambiabile*), < *changer*, change: see *change*, *v.*, and *-able*.] **1.** Liable to change; subject to alteration or variation; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable: as, a person of a *changeable* mind.

> A *changeable* and temporal effect.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. of World, Pref.

> As I am a man, I must be *changeable*. *Dryden.*

2. Having the quality of varying in color or external appearance: as, *changeable* silk; the *changeable* chameleon.

> Now, . . . the tailor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffata, for thy mind is a very opal! *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

Changeable chant. See *chant.* = **Syn. 1.** Unstable, uncertain, wavering, vacillating.

changeableness (chān′ja-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; instability; mutability.

> The *changeableness* or immutability of them.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., iii. § 10.

changeably (chān′ja̤-bli), *adv.* In a changeable manner; inconstantly.

changeful (chānj′fu̇l), *a.* [< *change*, *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration or variation.

> As *changefull* as the Moone. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

> Fickle as a *changeful* dream. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 30.

changefully (chānj′fu̇l-i), *adv.* In a changeful manner.

changefulness (chānj′fu̇l-nes), *n.* [< *changeful* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being changeful.

> The reconciliation of its [the human form's] balance with its *changefulness*. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing, p. 175.

change-house (chānj′hous), *n.* An ale-house; a public house. [Scotch.]

> Ye'll dow ye doun to yon *change-house*,
> And drink till the day be dawing.
> *Duke of Athol's Nourice* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 231).

changeless (chānj′les), *a.* [< *change* + *-less.*] Constant; not admitting alteration or variation; steadfast.

> That chill, *changeless* brow, . . .
> Where cold Obstruction's apathy
> Appals the gazing mourner's heart. *Byron.*

> The stream ran down
> The green slope to the sea-side brown,
> Singing its *changeless* song.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 140.

changelessness (chānj′les-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being changeless.

> The Chinese idea of the Infinite was that of *changelessness*. *Education*, III. 560.

changeling (chānj′ling), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chaungeling*; < *change* + dim. *-ling*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A child left or taken in the place of another; especially, in popular superstition, a strange, stupid, ugly child left by the fairies in place of a beautiful or charming child that they have stolen away.

> Her base Elfin brood there for thee left:
> Such men do *Chaungelings* call, so chaung'd by Faeries theft. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 65.

> Thou art a *changeling* to him, a mere gipsy,
> And this the noble body.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

2†. Figuratively, anything changed for or put in the place of another, or the act of so changing.

> I . . . folded the writ up in form of the other,
> Subscrib'd it; gave 't the impression; plac'd it safely,
> The *changeling* never known. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

> Fickle *changelings* and poor discontents,
> Which gape, and rub the elbow, at the news
> Of hurlyburly innovation. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

> I will play the *changeling*;
> I'll change myself into a thousand shapes,
> To court our brave spectators.
> *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

II. *a.* **1.** Exchanged: specifically applied to a child fancied to have been exchanged for another by the fairies.

> I do but beg a little *changeling* boy.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

2†. Given to change; inconstant; fickle: as, "studiously *changeling*," *Boyle*, Works, I. 35.

> Away, thou *changeling* motley humourist.
> *Donne*, Satires.

changement (chānj′ment), *n.* [< *change* + *-ment.*] Change; variation. [Rare.]

> More enticing from the variety of *changements* they admit of. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 47.

changer (chān′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *changer*, *chaunger* (a money-changer) (after OF. *cangeour*, *chongeor*, *chaunjur*, F. *changeur* = Pr. *cambiaire*, *camjaire*, *cambiador*, *camjador* = Sp. Pg. *cambiador* = It. *cambiatore*, < ML. *cambiator*), < *changen*, change.] **1.** One who changes or alters the form of anything.

> *Changer* of all things, yet immutable,
> Before and after all, the first and last.
> *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph, ii. 40.

2†. One who is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer.

> He drove them all out of the temple, . . . and poured out the *changers'* money. John ii. 15.

3. One given to change; one who is inconstant or fickle.

change-ringing (chānj′ring″ing), *n.* The art of ringing a peal of bells in a regularly varying order, so that all the possible combinations may be made.

changerwife (chān′jėr-wīf), *n.* An itinerant female huckster. [North. Eng.]

change-wheel (chānj′hwēl), *n.* One of a set of cog-wheels having varying numbers of teeth of the same pitch, used to vary the angular velocity of the axis or arbor of a machine in any required degree. Every lathe for cutting screws, etc., is provided with such a set of wheels, by means of which screws of different pitch can be cut.

changing (chān′jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *change*, *v.*] Variable; unsettled; inconstant; fickle.

> One Julia, that his *changing* thoughts forget,
> Would better fit his chamber. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4.

changing-house (chān′jing-hous), *n.* The room or building in which miners dress and undress before going to or after returning from the mine.

changingly (chān′jing-li), *adv.* Alternately. [Prov. Eng.]

Chanina (ka-nī′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chanos* + *-ina.*] In Günther's system of classification, the seventh group of *Clupeidæ.* The mouth is small, anterior, transverse, and toothless; the intermaxillary is juxtaposed to the upper edge of the maxillary; the abdomen is flat; and the gill-membranes are entirely united. The group is coextensive with the family *Chanoidæ.*

chank^1 (changk), *n.* [E. dial.; perhaps ult. imitative, like *chough*. Cf. *chang*^{1}.] The chough, or red-legged crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. *Montagu.* [Local, British.]

chank^2 (changk), *n.* [Hind. *chank*, more correctly *çankh*, < Skt. *çankha*, a conch-shell: see *conch*.] The most generally known species of the family *Turbinellidæ*, *Turbinella pyrum.* It has a top-like shell with a long slender canal, and under the epidermis is marked by revolving lines suggesting bars of music. It is especially sought for about Ceylon, in the gulf of Manar, and other places, in water about two fathoms deep, and is obtained by diving. It is also found fossilized in extensive beds. The chank is the sacred shell of the Hindus, and the god Vishnu is represented with one in his hand. It is also the emblem of the kingdom of Travancore. Sinistral or left-handed shells are held in high estimation and are rare. Much use is also made of chank-shells for ornamental purposes, and they are sewed into narrow rings or bracelets called bangles, and worn as ornaments by the Hindu women. The shells are also used as horns, and they were formerly employed by Indian warriors as trumpets.

Chank (*Turbinella pyrum*).

chank-shell (changk′shel), *n.* Same as *chank*^{2}.

Channa (kan′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1763), < Gr. χαίνειν, gape: see *chasm*.] A genus of ophiocephaloid fishes destitute of ventral fins, whose name has been taken as a component of the name *Channiformes*.

channel^1 (chan′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chanel*, < ME. *chanel*, *chanelle*, < OF. *chanel*, assibilated form of *canel* (> ME. *canel*, mod. E. *cannel*^{1} and *kennel*^{2}), < L. *canalis*, a water-pipe, canal, > E. *canal*^{1}: see *canal*^{1}, *cannel*^{1}, and *kennel*^{2}, which are thus doublets of *channel*^{1}.] **1.** The bed of a stream of water; the hollow or course in which a stream flows.

> It is not so easy . . . to change the *channel*, and turn their streams another way. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. The deeper part of a river, or of an estuary, bay, etc., where the current flows, or which is most convenient for the track of a ship.—**3.** As specifically applied in certain cases: (*a*) A part of the sea constituting a passageway between a continent and an island, or between two islands; a strait: as, the English *channel*, between France and England, leading to the strait of Dover; St. George's *channel*, between Great Britain and Ireland, leading to the Irish sea; the Mozambique *channel*. (*b*) A wide arm of the sea extending a considerable distance inland: as, Bristol *channel* in England.—**4.** That by which something passes or is transmitted; means of passing, conveying, transmitting, reaching, or gaining: as, the news was conveyed to us by different *channels*; *channels* of influence.

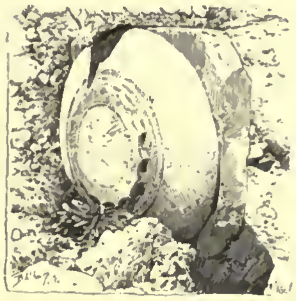
> This reputation [of being a Fakir] opened me, privately, a *channel* for purchasing many Arabic manuscripts.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 25.

> He has neither friends nor enemies, but values men only as *channels* of power. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

5. The trough used to conduct molten metal from a furnace to the molds.—**6.** A furrow or groove.

> My face was lined
> With *channels*, such as suffering leaves behind.
> *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, iv. 29.

Specifically—(*a*) The cut or depression in the sole of a shoe in which the thread is sunk. (*b*) A groove cut in a stone in the line along which it is to be split. (*c*) In *arch.*, one of a series of shallow vertical curved furrows, of elliptical section, of which each is separated from that adjoining only by a sharp edge or arris. The channel is distinguished from the *flute*, of which the section is an arc of a circle, and is a characteristic feature of shafts of the Doric order.



Channels.—Archaic Doric Capital, Temple of Assos.

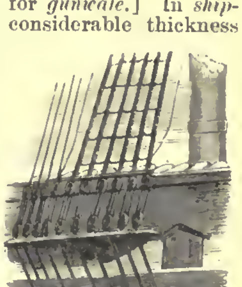
7†. The windpipe; the throat. *Marlowe.* (*Halliwell.*)—**8.** The hollow between the two nether jaw-bones of a horse, where the tongue is lodged.—**Channel-stone.** (*a*) A stone used for forming gutters in paving. (*b*) The stone used in the game of curling; a curling-stone. [Scotch.]

channel^1 (chan′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *channeled* or *channelled*, ppr. *channeling* or *channelling*. [< *channel*^{1}, *n.*] To form or cut a channel or channels in; groove.

> No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

> The hideous red rags have covered even the four columns of the baldacchino, columns fluted and *channelled* in various ways and supporting pointed arches.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 130.

channel^2 (chan′el), *n.* [A corruption of *chainwale*, q. v. Cf. *gunnel* for *gunwale*.] In *shipbuilding*, a plank of considerable thickness bolted edgewise to a vessel's side, nearly abreast of a mast, and serving to extend the shrouds of the lower rigging and keep them clear of the gunwale, the chain-plates being carried through notches on its outer edge. Also called *chain-wale* and *channel-board*.



Shrouds extended on the Channel.

channel^3 (chan′el), *n.* [Also *channer*^{2}, *channers*; perhaps a particular use of *channel*^{1}, the bed of a river.] Gravel. [Scotch.]

channel-bass (chan′el-bȧs), *n.* A sciænoid fish, *Sciæna ocellata*, the redfish.

channelbill (chan′el-bil), *n.* The Australian giant cuckoo, *Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ*. Also called *hornbill cuckoo*.

channel-board (chan′el-bōrd), *n.* Same as *channel*^{2}.

channel-bone† (chan′el-bōn), *n.* [Also *cannel-bone*, < *channel*^{1} (*cannel*^{1}, 4) + *bone*^{1}.] The collar-bone or clavicle.

Hit [her neck] was white, smothe, streght, and pure flatte,
Withouten hole, or *canel-boon,*
As by seminge, hadde she noon.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 942.

Chianicola [It., < L. *clavicula*], the *chanelbone* of the throte, the neckbone or crawbone. *Florio.*

channel-cat (chan′el-kat), *n.* A name common in the United States to several species of catfish: so called from being found in the channels of rivers. (*a*) The *Ictalurus punctatus*, a slender, small-headed, fork-tailed species, abounding in the larger western and southern streams, attaining a weight of from 5 to 10 pounds, and generally esteemed for the table. (*b*) The *Amiurus albidus*, a robust large-headed species, with an emarginate caudal fin, and of a light color, common in the Susquehanna and Potomac rivers.

channel-duck (chan′el-duk), *n.* See *duck*².

channeled, channelled (chan′eld), *a.* [< *channel*¹ + *-ed*².] 1. Having one or more channels; worn into channels; grooved longitudinally; fluted.

Torrents, and loud impetuous Cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channelled* sides.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. In *bot.*, hollowed out; trough-like; canaliculate: applied to petioles, leaves, etc.—3. In *entom.*, canaliculate; having a central longitudinal furrow.

channeler, channeller (chan′el-ėr), *n.* A machine used in quarrying for cutting grooves or channels in the rock.

channel-goose (chan′el-gös), *n.* The solan-goose or white gannet, *Sula bassana:* so called from its frequenting the channel between England and Ireland. See cut under *gannet.*

channeling, channelling (chan′el-ing), *n.* [< *channel*¹ + *-ing*¹.] 1. A system of channels or gutters.

All parts of the premises [a tannery] should be firmly and evenly paved with appropriate materials, and duly sloped to good *channelling*, and well drained throughout.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 309.

2. In *arch.*, channels or grooves, taken collectively: as, the *channeling* of the Doric column. See *channel*¹, 6 (*c*).

channeling-machine (chan′el-ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting grooves or channels in quarrying stone.—2. A machine for cutting channels in the soles of shoes and boots, into which the thread is sunk.

channel-iron (chan′el-ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. A form of angle-iron having two flanges, both placed on the same side of the web.—2. A hook to support a gutter.

channel-leafed (chan′el-lēft), *a.* In *bot.*, having leaves folded together, so as to resemble a channel. *Loudon.*

channelled, etc. See *channeled*, etc.

channelly (chan′el-i), *a.* [< *channel*³ + *-y*¹.] Gravelly. [Scotch.]

channel-plate (chan′el-plāt), *n.* [< *channel*² + *plate.*] Same as *chain-plate.*

channel-wale (chan′el-wāl), *n.* A strake between the ports of the gun-deck and the upper deck of a large war-vessel.

channer¹ (chan′ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.; cf. *chanter*².] To fret; grumble; complain.

The cock doth craw, the day doth daw,
The *channerin'* worm doth chide.
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

channer², **channers** (chan′ėr, -ėrz), *n.* [Var. of *channel*³, q. v.] Gravel. [Scotch.]

channery (chan′ėr-i), *a.* [< *channer*² + *-y*¹.] Gravelly. [Scotch.]

channest†, *v. t.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *change* or *challenge.*] 1. To exchange. *Halliwell.*—2. To challenge. *Grose.*

chanoid (kā′noid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A fish of the family *Chanoidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to fishes of the family *Chanoidæ.*

Chanoidæ (kā̤-nō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chanos* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Chanos.* It embraces *Clupeoidea* with subfusiform body, small adherent scales, distinct lateral line, premaxillaries joined to the upper edge of the maxillaries, and gill-membranes broadly connected, but free. Although containing only two Pacific-ocean species, it is a well-marked group.

chanon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *canon*².

I demede hym som *chanon* for to be.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 573.

Chanos (kā′nos), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède), < Gr. *χάνος*, the open mouth, < *χαίνειν* (√ **χαν*-), gape, yawn: see *chasm.*] A genus of clupeoid fishes, which represents the family *Chanoidæ.* These fishes somewhat resemble herrings; they have the mouth small and toothless, the abdomen flattened below, and the gill-membranes united below the isthmus. Two species are known, one of which has an unusually wide range, being found in the Gulf of California, in the Red Sea, and in several intermediate regions. *C. salmoneus* or milkfish is common in the Pacific ocean, is highly esteemed for the table, and sometimes attains a length of about 4 feet.

chanoun†, *n.* An obsolete form of *canon*².

chanson (shan′so̤n; F. pron. shoṅ-sôṅ′), *n.* [F., < OF. *cançun, chançun, chançon* = Pr. *canso, chanso* = OSp. *chanzon*, Sp. *cancion* = Pg. *canção* = It. *canzone*, < L. *cantio*(*n*-), a song: see *cantion* and *canzone.*] 1. A song. (*a*) Originally, a short poem in a simple, natural style, in stanzas called couplets, each usually accompanied by a refrain, intended to be sung. (*b*) Later, any short lyric poem, and the music to which it is set.

The first row of the pious *chanson* will show you more.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

These [Christmas carols] were festal *chansons* for enlivening the merriments of the Christmas celebrity.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 142.

2. A finger-ring with an inscription. See *posy-ring.*—3. The motto on a ring.

chansonnette (shan-so̤-net′), *n.* [F., < OF. *chançonnete* (= Pr. *cansoneta, chansoneta* = Pg. *cançoneta* = It. *canzonetta*), < *chançon:* see *chanson, canzonet*, etc.] A little song.

chant (chȧnt), *v.* [< ME. *chanten, chaunten*, < OF. *canter, chanter*, F. *chanter* = Pr. *cantar, chantar* = Sp. Pg. *cantar* = It. *cantare*, < L. *cantare*, sing, freq. of *canere*, sing: see *cant*².] I. *trans.* 1. To sing; warble; utter with a melodious voice.

The chearefull birds of sundry kynd
Doe *chaunt* sweet musick. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 3.

2. To celebrate in song: as, to *chant* the praises of Jehovah.

Wherein is the so *chanted* fountain of Arethusa.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 188.

One would *chant* the history
Of that great race, which is to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciii.

3. To sing, as in the church service, in a style between air and recitative. See *chant, n.*

The *chanted* prayer of men, now low, now loud,
Thrilled through the brazen leaves of the great door.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 97.

To chant a horse, to advertise it by qualities which on trial are found wanting. [Slang.]

Jack Firebrace and Tom Humbold of Spotsylvania was here this morning *chanting horses* with 'em.
Thackeray, The Virginians.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sing; make melody with the voice.

That *chant* to the sound of the viol. Amos vi. 5.

2. To sing psalms, canticles, etc., as in the church service, after the manner of a chant.—3. To go in full cry: said of hounds.

chant (chȧnt), *n.* [< *chant, v.* Cf. F. *chant* = Pr. *cant, chant* = Sp. Pg. It. *canto*, < L. *cantus*, song: see *canto.*] A vocal melody; a song; especially, now, one that is solemn, slow, or monotonous.

A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud.
Milton, P. R., ii. 290.

Specifically—(*a*) A melody composed in the Ambrosian or Gregorian style, following one of the ecclesiastical modes, having often a note for each syllable, and without a strict rhythmical structure: sometimes called a *tone;* when used in contrapuntal composition, called a *canto fermo.* (*b*) A Gregorian melody, usually of ancient origin, intended to be used with a prose text in several verses, several syllables in each verse being recited or intoned upon a single note. A Gregorian chant of this kind has five parts: the intonation, the first dominant or reciting-note, the mediation, the second dominant or reciting-note, and the ending or cadence. (*c*) A short composition in seven measures, the first and fourth of which contain but one note, whose time-value may be extended at will so as to accompany several syllables or words, while the remaining measures are sung in strict rhythm: commonly called an *Anglican chant*, because most extensively used in the services of the Anglican Church for the canticles and the psalms. An Anglican chant consists of two parts, the first of three and the second of four measures; each half begins with a reciting-note and ends with a cadence; the first cadence is also called the *mediation.* A *double chant* is equal in length to two typical or single chants, that is, contains fourteen measures, four reciting-notes, etc. The distribution of the words of a text for use with a chant is called *pointing* (which see). The Anglican chant is probably a modernized form of the Gregorian, without an intonation, having the mediation and cadence made strictly rhythmical, and following the modern ideas of tonality and harmony. (*d*) Any short composition one or more of whose notes may be extended at will so as to accompany several syllables or words.

Formerly also spelled *chaunt.*

Ambrosian chant. See *Ambrosian*².—**Changeable chant,** a chant that can be sung in either the major or minor mode.—**Free chant,** a form of recitative for the psalms and canticles, invented by John Crowdy, an Englishman. It consists of two chords only to each hemistich of the words. See above.

chantable† (chȧn′ta̤-bl), *a.* [ME. *chauntable*, < L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung: see *chant* and *-able*, and *cantable.*] Worthy to be sung.

Chauntable weren to me thi iusteifiynges.
Wyclif, Ps. cxviii. [cxix.] 54.

chantant (chȧn′tant; F. pron. shoṅ-toṅ′), *a.* and *n.* [F., ppr. of *chanter*, sing: see *chant, v.*] I. *a.* Singing. [Rare.]—**Café chantant.** See *café.*

II. *n.* Instrumental music of an easy, smooth, and singing style. *Moore.* [Rare.]

chantepleure†, *n.* [ME. *chantepleure*, < OF. *chantepleure, chanteplure, chanteplore*, f., lamentation, mourning, the chanting of the office of the dead, prop. 'she who sings and weeps,' the name of a famous poem of the 13th century (also called *Pleurechante*), addressed to those who sing in this world but will weep in the next (cf. *chantepleure*, m., the singer who started the tune in the songs sung in comedies); hence, with the notion of 'weeper,' the latter application to a gardener's water-pot, and, as in mod. F., to a funnel, tap, outlet, vent; < *chanter* (< L. *cantare*), sing, + *pleurer, plurer*, mod. F. *pleurer* (< L. *plorare*), weep.] 1. Alternate singing and weeping. See etymology.

I fare as doth the song of *chantepleure;*
For now I pleyn, and now I pley.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 323.

2. In *arch.*, a narrow vertical hole or slit in a wall, to let the overflow of a stream or any other water that may collect pass through.

chanter¹ (chȧn′tėr), *n.* [Also *chantor, chaunter*, early mod. E. *chaunter*, < ME. *chantour*, < OF. *chantur*, F. *chanteur* = Pr. *cantaire, chantaire, cantador, chantador* = Sp. *cantador* = It. *cantatore*, < L. *cantator*, a singer, < *cantare*, pp. *cantatus:* see *chant, v.*] 1. One who chants; a singer, minstrel, or songster.

Yon curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays.
Sir H. Wotton, To the Queen of Bohemia.

2. The chief singer or priest of a chantry; a cantor.

The rulers of the choir, or, as they are now called, *chanters*, were arrayed in silken copes and furred amices, and bore each one a staff of beautiful workmanship in his hand. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 163.

3. One who chants, sings, or sounds the praise of anything, especially with the design to deceive: as, a horse-*chanter* (a fraudulent horse-dealer at country fairs). [Slang.]

"Oh, him!" replied Neddy: "he's nothing exactly. He was a horse-*chaunter;* he's a leg now."
Dickens, Pickwick, II. xiv.

4. A street-vender of ballads or other broadsides, who sings or bawls the contents of his papers. [Slang.]—5. In bagpipes, the pipe with finger-holes on which the melody is played.—6. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

chanter² (chan′tėr), *v. t.* and *i.* [E. dial., also *chunter, chounter;* cf. *channer*¹, *chooner;* partly imitative, but perhaps with ref. to *chant*, q. v.] To mutter. [Prov. Eng.]

chanterelle (shȧn-tėr-el′), *n.* [< F. *chanterelle*, a treble string, the first string, a decoy-bird (> E. *chantrel*), also a mushroom, in OF. also a treble bell, a small bell for a chime (whence, in ref. to the shape, the later application to a mushroom) (= Sp. *cantarela*, treble string, a mushroom, = It. *cantarella*, a treble string, a young frog, a bird-call (Florio), now a call-bird), < *chanter*, sing: see *chant, v.* See *Cantharellus.*] 1. The shortest or highest string of a musical instrument of the violin or the lute class; the string on which the melody or chant is usually played; especially, the E-string of the violin.—2. An edible mushroom, *Cantharellus cibarius*, resembling *Agaricus.* It is of a bright-orange color and has a fragrant fruity smell. Also *chantarelle* and *chantarella.*

Chanterelle (*Cantharellus cibarius*).

chanterie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chantry.*

chantership† (chȧn′tėr-ship), *n.* [< *chanter*¹ + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a chanter, or chief singer of a chantry. *Blackstone.*

chantery†, *n.* [< ME. *chaunterye;* by apheresis from *enchantery* (prob. after OF. *chanterie*, singing: see *chantry*): see *enchantery.*] Enchantment.

How that lady bryght
To a warm [worm] was dyght
Thorugh kraft of *chaunterye.*
Lybeaus Disconus, l. 2056.

chantey (chȧn′ti), *n.* [Cf. *chant, n.*] A sailors' song.

Then give us one of the old *chanteys.* . . . Why, the mere sound of those old songs takes me back forty years.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, iii.

chanticleer (chan′ti-klēr), *n.* [Also accom. *chant-it-clear* (B. Jonson), < ME. *chanteclere*, *chaunteclecr*, < OF. *Chantecler*, the name of the cock in the epic of Renart (Reynard the Fox), <

chanter, sing, + *cler*, clear: so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing: see *chant*, *v.*, and *clear*, *a.*] 1. A cock: a quasi-proper name used like *reynard*, *bruin*, and other similar appellatives.

> This *chaunteclere* his wynges gan to bete.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 501.

> The feathered songster, *chanticleer*,
> Hath wound his bugle-horn;
> And tells the early villager
> The coming of the morn.
> *Chatterton*, Bristowe Tragedie.

2. A local English name of the gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus draco*.

chantie, *n.* See *chanty*.

Chantilly lace, porcelain. See the nouns.

chant-it-clear†, *n.* [See *chanticleer*.] An adapted form of *chanticleer*. [Rare.]

> Brave *chant-it-clear*, his noble heart was done,
> His comb was cut. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 5.

chantlate (chant'lāt), *n.* [< OF. *chanlette*, F. *chanlate*, *chanlatte*, a little gutter, in pl. gutter-tiles on a roof (cf. ML. *canaleta*, a funnel), dim. of *chanel*, gutter, channel: see *channel*^{1}.] In *arch.*, a piece of wood fastened at the end of rafters and projecting beyond the wall, to support several rows of slates or tiles, so placed as to prevent rain-water from trickling down the face of the wall. *Gwilt.*

chantment†, *n.* [ME. *chantement*, *chauntement*; by apheresis from *enchantment*, q. v.] Enchantment.

> The halp hym naght hys armya,
> Hys *chauntement* ne hys charmya.
> *Lybeaus Disconus*, l. 1900.

chanton†, *n.* [< OF. **chanton*, appar. assibilated form of *canton*, a corner: see *canton*.] A piece of armor in use at the end of the thirteenth century, perhaps the ailette.

chantrel†, *n.* [< F. *chanterelle*, a decoy-bird: see *chanterelle*.] A decoy-partridge. *Howell.* (*Halliwell.*)

chantress (chan'tres), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chauntress*, < *chanter* + *-ess*, after OF. *chanteresse*, fem. of *chanteor*, a singer.] A female singer.

> Thee, *chauntress*, oft, the woods among,
> I woo, to hear thy even-song.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 63.

chantry (chan'tri), *n.*; pl. *chantries* (-triz). [< ME. *chanterie*, *chaunterie*, < OF. *chanterie*, *chaunterie*, later *chantrerie*, a chantry (as in defs.), also singing (> Sp. *chantría*, precentorship), < ML. *cantaria*, a benefice or chapel for saying mass, < L. *cantare* (> F. *chanter*, etc.), sing, ML. say mass: see *chant*, *v.*] 1. A church or chapel which in former times was endowed with lands or other revenue for the maintenance of one or more priests to sing or say mass daily for the soul of the donor or for the souls of persons named by him. Chantries were often attached to or formed a part of parish churches, generally containing the tomb of the founder, and many such still exist in England; but they were more frequently connected with abbeys and monasteries.

> And ran to Londone, unto Seynte Poules,
> To seeken him a *chaunterie* for soules.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 511.

> I have built
> Two *chantries*, where the sad and solemn priests
> Sing still for Richard's soul. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

2. A chapel attached to a church, in which minor services for prayer, singing, etc., Sunday-school meetings, and the like are held.

chanty, chantie (chän'ti), *n.* A chamber-pot. [Scotch.]

chaology (kā-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χάος, chaos, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on chaos. *Crabb.* [Rare.]

chaomancy† (kā'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. χάος, chaos (applied by Paracelsus to the atmosphere), + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of the atmosphere or by aërial visions; clairvoyance; second sight.

chaos (kā'os), *n.* [= F. Pg. *chaos* = Sp. It. *caos* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *chaos* = Russ. *khaosŭ*, < L. *chaos*, < Gr. χάος, empty space, abyss, chaos (cf. χάσμα, a yawning hollow, abyss, chasm, E. *chasm*), < √ *χα in χαίνειν, gape, yawn, akin to L. *hiscere*, gape, *hiare*, gape, and to E. *yawn*: see *chasm*, *hiatus*, and *yawn*.] 1. A vacant space or chasm; empty, immeasurable space.

> Between us and you there is fixed a great *chaos*.
> *Rheims N. T.*, Luke xvi. 26.

> Death keeps suicides shivering in *Chaos* . . . until the allotted dying hour they vainly tried to anticipate comes around. *Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xiii.

2. The confused or formless elementary state, not fully existing, in which the universe is supposed to have been latent before the order, uniformities, or laws of nature had been developed or created: the opposite of *cosmos*.

> All being a rude and vnformed *Chaos*, Tayn (say they) framed and setled the Heauen and Earth.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 445.

> Where eldest Night
> And *Chaos*, ancestors of Nature, hold
> Eternal anarchy. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 895.

3. A confused mixture of parts or elements; confusion; disorder.

> *Chaos* of thought and passion, all confused.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 13.

> Trieste has ever since remained Austrian in allegiance, save during the *chaos* of the days of the elder Buonaparte.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 77.

4. In the language of the alchemists, the atmosphere: first so used by Paracelsus. =**Syn.** 3. *Anarchy*, *Chaos*. See *anarchy*.

chaotic (kā-ot'ik), *a.* [Irreg., < *cha-os* + *-ot-ic*, as in *erotic*, *demotic*, etc.; = D. G. *chaotisch* = Dan. Sw. *kaotisk* = F. *chaotique* = Sp. *caótico*.] Resembling or of the nature of chaos; confused; without order.

> The *chaotic* tumult of his mind. *Disraeli.*

> Opinions were still in a state of *chaotic* anarchy, intermingling, separating, advancing, receding.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

> The "Drama of Exile" . . . is a *chaotic* mass, from which dazzling lustres break out.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 128.

chaotically (kā-ot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chaotic state or manner; in utter confusion.

chao-ting (chou'ting'), *n.* [Chin., < *chao*, morning, + *ting*, hall. Cf. *chotei*.] In China, the hall of audience; the court; hence, by metonymy, the emperor.

chaoucha (chou'chä), *n.* Same as *charicha*.

chap^{1} (chap), *v.*; pret. *chapped*, pp. *chapped* and *chapt*, ppr. *chapping*. [< ME. *chappen*, cleave, crack, a variant of *choppen*, cut, chop. *Chap*^{1} and *chop*^{1} are now partly differentiated in use. See *chop*^{1} and *chip*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to cleave, split, crack, or break in clefts: used of the effect of extreme cold followed by heat on exposed parts of the body, as the hands and lips, and sometimes of similar effects produced in any way on the surface of the earth, wood, etc. Also *chop*.

> My legys they fold, my fyngers ar *chappyd*.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 98.

> Like a table, . . . not rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*.
> *B. Jonson.*

> The voluminous sleeves were pinned up, showing a pair of wasted arms, *chapped* with cold and mottled with bruises. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 150.

2. To strike, especially with a hammer or the like; beat. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To crack; open in slits, clefts, or fissures: as, the earth *chaps*; the hands *chap*. Also *chop*.—2. To knock, as at a door; strike, as a clock. [Scotch.]

> O whae is this at my bower door,
> That *chaps* sae late, or kens the gin?
> *Erlinton* (Child's Ballads, III. 221).

chap^{1} (chap), *n.* [< *chap*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A fissure, cleft, crack, or chink, as in the surface of the earth or in the hands or feet: also used figuratively. Also *chop*.

> There were many clefts and *chaps* in our counsel.
> *Fuller.*

> What *chaps* are made in it [the earth] are filled up again.
> *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. A stroke of any kind; a blow; a knock; especially, a tap or rap, as on a door, to draw attention. Also *chaup*. [Scotch.]

chap^{2}, **chop**^{3} (chop), *n.* [Always written *chop* in the third sense given below; usually, in lit. sense, in the pl., *chaps*, *chops*; a Southern E. corruption (appar. in simulation of *chap*^{1}, *chop*^{1}) of Northern E. *chafts*, the jaws: see *chaft*.] 1. The upper or lower part of the mouth; the jaw: commonly in the plural.

> He, mistaking the weapon, lays me over the *chaps* with his club-fist. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

> His *chaps* were all besmeared with crimson blood.
> *Cowley*, Pyramus and Thisbe.

> The Crocodiles the countrey people do often take in pitfals, and grappling their *chaps* together with an iron, bring them alive unto Cairo. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 79.

2. A jaw of a vise or clamp.—3. *pl.* The mouth or entrance of a channel: as, the *chops* of the English channel. Sometimes applied to the capes at the mouth of a bay or harbor: as, the *East Chop* and *West Chop* of Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard.

chap^{3} (chap), *n.* [An abbrev. of *chapman*, q. v. For the second sense, cf. the similar use of *customer*, and formerly of *merchant*; cf. also G. *kunde*, a customer, purchaser, chapman, fellow, chap.] 1†. A buyer; a chapman.

> If you want to sell, here is your *chap*. *Steele.*

2. A fellow; a man or a boy: used familiarly, like *fellow*, and usually with a qualifying adjective, *old*, *young*, *little*, *poor*, etc., and loosely, much as the word *fellow* is.

> Poor old *chap*, . . . poor old Joey, he was a first-rater.
> *G. A. Sala*, The late Mr. D.

chap^{4} (chap), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *chapped*, ppr. *chapping*. [< ME. *chappen*, *chapien*, var. of *chepen*, *chepien*, E. *cheap*: see *chop*^{2} and *cheap*, *v.*, and cf. *chap-book*, *chapman*, *chapfare*, etc.] To buy or sell; trade: a variant of *chop*^{2} and *cheap* (which see).

chap^{5} (chap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chapped*, ppr. *chapping*. [Sc., also *chaupen*, appar. a particular use of *chap*^{4} = *chop*^{2}, bargain, or of *chap*^{1}, strike (a bargain).] 1. To choose; choose definitely; select and claim: as, I *chap* this.—2. To fix definitely; accept and agree to as binding; hold to (a proposal, or the terms of a bargain): as, I *chaps* that; I *chap* (or *chaps*) you. [Scotch in both senses, and in common use among children during play.]

chap. An abbreviation of *chapter*.

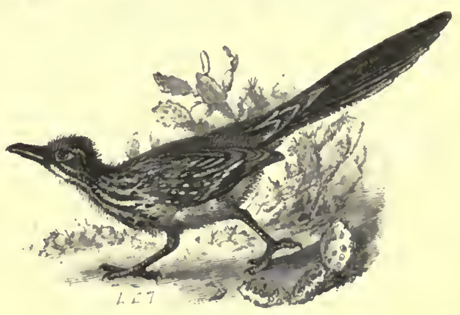
chapapote (Sp. pron. chä-pä-pō'tā), *n.* [Cuban Sp., < (?) Sp. *chapar*, cover, coat, plate, + *pote*, jar, pot.] A kind of asphalt or bitumen brought from Cuba. Also called *Mexican asphalt*.

> Bitumen is likewise found in Cuba, and is brought into commerce under the name of *chapapote*, or Mexican asphalt. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 189.

chaparral (chap-a̤-ral'), *n.* [Sp., < *chaparra*, *chaparro*, an evergreen oak, said to be < Basque *achaparra*, < **acha*, **atza* for *aitza*, rock, stone, + *abarra*, an evergreen oak.] 1. A close growth, more or less extensive, of low evergreen oaks.—2. Any very dense thicket of low thorny shrubs which exclusively occupy the ground; sometimes, a thick growth of cacti. [Western and southwestern U. S.]

> Even the low, thorny *chaparral* was thick with pea-like blossom. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 268.

chaparral-cock (chap-a̤-ral'kok), *n.* The ground-cuckoo, road-runner, or paisano; a large terrestrial bird of the family *Cuculidæ*, the *Geococcyx californianus*, a common species of the southwestern United States. See *Geococcyx*.



Chaparral-cock (*Geococcyx californianus*).

chapati, *n.* See *chupatty*.

chap-book (chap'bu̇k), *n.* [< *chap* for *chapman* + *book*.] One of a class of tracts upon homely and miscellaneous subjects which at one time formed the chief popular literature of Great Britain and the American colonies. They consisted of lives of heroes, martyrs, and wonderful personages, stories of roguery and broad humor, of giants, ghosts, witches, and dreams, histories in verse, songs and ballads, theological tracts, etc. They emanated principally from the provincial press, and were hawked about the country by chapmen or peddlers.

> Such a dream-dictionary as servant-maids still buy in penny *chap-books* at the fair.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 111.

> No *chap-book* was so poor and rude as not to have one or two prints, however inartistic.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 481.

chap-de-mail†, *n.* Same as *camail*. *Meyrick.*

chape (chāp), *n.* [< ME. *chape*, sheath of a sword, etc., < OF. *chape*, a catch, hook, chape, cope, assibilated form of *cape*, > E. *cape*^{1} and *cope*^{1}, q. v.] 1. A metal tip or case serving to strengthen the end of a scabbard.

> A whittle with a silver *chape*.
> *Greene*, Description of the Shepherd and his Wife.

> The whole theorick of war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

2. A similar protection for the end of a strap or belt.—3. In *bronze-casting*, the outer shell or case of the mold, sometimes consisting of a

sort of composition which is applied upon the wax, and sometimes of an outer covering or jacket of plaster in which the pieces of the earthen mold are held together.—**4.** A barrel containing another barrel which holds gunpowder. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**5.** That part of an object by which it is attached to something else, as the sliding loop on a belt to which a bayonet-scabbard is secured, or the back-piece by which a buckle is fixed to a strap or a garment.—**6.** The end of a bridle-rein where it is buckled to the bit.—**7**†. Among hunters, the tip of a fox's tail. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

chape† (chāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chaped*, ppr. *chaping*. [< ME. *chapen*; from the noun.] To furnish with chapes.

> Here knyfes were *i-chaped* nat with bras.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 366.

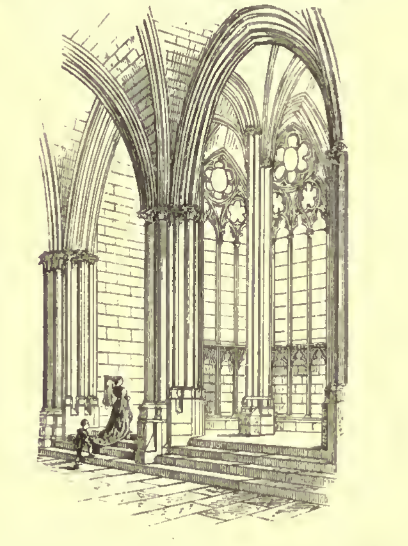
chapeau (sha-pō′), *n.*; pl. *chapeaux* (-pōz′). [F., < OF. *chapel* = Pr. *capel* = Sp. *capelo* = Pg. *chapeo* = It. *cappello*, < ML. *capellus*, a head-dress, hat, dim. of *capa*, *cappa*, a hood: see *cap*1, *cape*1, *cope*1. Cf. *chapel*, *chaplet*1.] A hat: used in English to denote a plumed hat forming part of an official costume or uniform. Specifically, in the United States army, a military hat pointed in front and behind, which may be folded flat and carried under the arm, worn by officers of the staff corps and departments.—**Chapeau bras,** a hat meant to be carried under the arm, and commonly so carried in the eighteenth century, when first introduced, at the time that large and warm wigs were in use.—**Chapeau de poil,** a beaver hat.

> It was a *chapeau de poil* [a fur hat], a mark of some distinction in those days, and which gave name to Rubens's famous picture, now in Sir Robert Peel's collection, of a lady in a beaver hat, or "*chapeau de poil.*" This having been corrupted into *chapeau de paille* [a straw hat] has led to much ignorant conjecture. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 230, note.

Chapeau Montaubyn. (*a*) A certain kind of hat worn in the sixteenth century. (*b*) A steel cap or helmet, without vizor, worn in the fifteenth century. It was undoubtedly a variety of the chapel-de-fer.

chaped (chāpd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *chappé*.

chapel (chap′el), *n.* [< ME. *chapele*, *chapelle*, < OF. *chapele*, *capele*, F. *chapelle* = Pr. *capella* = Sp. *capilla* = Pg. *capella* = It. *capella* = D. *kapel* = OHG. *chapella*, MHG. *kapelle*, *kappelle*, G. *kapelle* = Dan. *kapel* = Sw. *kapell* = Icel. *kapella*, < ML. *capella*, a chapel, sanctuary for relics, canopy, hood (fem.; cf. *capellus*, masc., a hood: see *chapeau*), dim. of *capa*, *cappa*, a hood, cope (> E. *cap*1, *cape*1, *cope*1). The particular sense 'chapel' of ML. *capella* is said to be an extension of the sense 'canopy,' referring to the canopy or covering of the altar when mass was said; traditionally, *capella* was the sanctuary in which was preserved the *cappa* or hat of St. Martin. Hence ult. *chaplain*.] **1.** A subordinate place of worship forming an addition to or a part of a large church or a cathedral, but separately dedicated, and devoted to special services. A chapel is often a recess with an altar in an aisle of a church, usually dedicated to the Virgin or to some saint: as, the Lady *chapel*; St. Cuthbert's *chapel*, etc. See also cut under *cathedral*.



Choir Chapel, 14th century.—Cathedral of Mantes, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

> And ffyrst at the procedyng owt of the seyd *Chapell* of ower blyssyd lady, They Shewyd on to vs that ther the hye Auter ys of the same *Chapell*, ys the very self place wher our Savyor Crist aftyr hys Resurreccion ffyrst apperyd vnto hys blyssyd mother, And seyd, Salve Sancta Parens. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

> Where God hath a temple, the Devil will have a *chapel*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., iii. 4.

2. A separate building subsidiary to a parish church: as, a parochial *chapel*; a free *chapel*.—**3.** A small independent church-edifice devoted to special services.

> There ben many Oratories, *Chapelles*, and Heremytages, where Heremytes weren wont to duelle.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 93.

4. A place of worship connected with a royal palace, a private house, or a corporation, as a university or college.—**5.** In Scotland and Ireland, any Roman Catholic church or place of worship.—**6.** An Anglican church, usually small, anywhere on the continent of Europe.—**7.** A place of worship used by non-conformists in England; a meeting-house. [Eng.]—**8.** In *printing*: (*a*†) A printing-house; a printers' workshop: said to be so designated because printing was first carried on in England, by Caxton, in a chapel attached to Westminster Abbey.

> Every Printing-house is by custom of time out of mind called a *Chapel*; and all the workmen that belong to it are members of the Chapel; and the oldest freeman is father of the Chapel. I suppose the style was originally conferred upon it by the courtesy of some great churchman or men, doubtless when chapels were in more veneration. *J. Moxon*, Mechanick Exercises, p. 356.

(*b*) The collective body of journeymen printers in a printing-house. In Great Britain it has been customary for the chapel to be permanently organized, under the presidency of the "father of the chapel," for mutual benefit, the regulation of work, the maintenance of order, etc. The chapel of a large establishment in the United States is also sometimes organized, under a chairman, for similar purposes.

9. A choir of singers or an orchestra attached to a nobleman's or ecclesiastic's establishment or a prince's court.

> When the bishope is come thedir, his *chapell* there to synge, and the bishope to geve them his blissyng, and then he and all his *chapell* to be serued there with brede and wyne. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 422.

Apsidal chapel. See *apsidal*.—**Chapel of ease,** in England and Scotland, a subordinate church established for the ease and accommodation of those parishioners who live too far away to be able to attend the parish church: in Scotland commonly called a *quoad sacra church*. See *parish*.

> The "Garden" is the most elaborate part of the mosque. Little can be said in its praise by day, when it bears the same relation to a second-rate church in Rome as an English *chapel-of-ease* to Westminster Abbey.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah and Meccah, p. 201.

Chapel royal, a place of worship specially designated in connection with the court of a Christian monarch; a chapel attached to a royal palace, as at St. James's Palace and at Windsor in England.—**Chapel-text,** a type like church-text in general appearance, but with more floriation in the capital letters.—**Dean of the chapel royal.** See *dean*.—**Free chapel,** in England, a chapel founded by the king and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also grant license to a subject to found such a chapel.—**Gentleman of the chapel royal.** See *gentleman*.—**Mission chapel,** a place for missionary services, either in a foreign country or at home, in the latter case often established and maintained by a particular church for the supply of a destitute part of a city.—**To call a chapel,** to summon a meeting of the journeymen printers of a particular printing-house. See above, 8 (*b*).

chapel (chap′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chapeled* or *chapelled*, ppr. *chapeling* or *chapelling*. [< *chapel*, *n.*] **1.** To deposit or bury in a chapel; enshrine. [Rare.]

> Give us the bones
> Of our dead kings, that we may *chapel* them.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to turn (a ship) completely about in a light breeze of wind, when close-hauled, so that she will lie the same way as before.

chapel-cart (chap′el-kärt), *n.* An abbreviation of *Whitechapel cart* (which see, under *cart*).

chapel-clerk (chap′el-klėrk), *n.* In certain colleges, an official who sees that the proper lessons from the Bible are read each day in the chapel, and that they are read by the duly appointed students. In some colleges he marks each day upon a list the names of those who attend.

chapel-de-fer (sha-pel′dė-fer′), *n.* [F.: *chapel*, now *chapeau*, a cap; *de*, of; *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *chapeau* and *ferrum*.] In medieval times—(*a*) An iron skull-cap: sometimes popularly called *chaplet*. See *coif*, 3, and *secret*. (*b*) A helmet having nearly the form of an ordinary hat, that is, having a brim surrounding a more or less well-defined crown. It was worn over a coif of mail, or (in the fifteenth century) was adjusted to an elaborate couvre-nuque and gorgerin, or even a beaver of steel, so that the head was covered as completely with forged iron as in the vizored basinet or the armet.

chapeless (chāp′les), *a.* [< *chape* + *-less*.] Without a chape: said of a scabbard worn out and battered, exposing the point of the sword.

> An old rusty sword, . . . with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

chapelet (chap′el-et), *n.* [< F. *chapelet*, a stirrup-leather, a chaplet: see *chaplet*1.] **1.** A pair of stirrup-leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top in a sort of leather buckle, by which they are made fast to the pommel of the saddle.—**2.** In *hydraul. engin.*, a dredging or water-raising machine, consisting of a chain provided with buckets or with pallets traversing in a trough.—**3.** A metallic chuck or bonnet for holding one end of a cannon in the turning-lathe.—**4.** In *founding*, a device for holding the core of a mold in position; a grain; specifically, a mass of wrought-iron with projecting arms, used to center the core-barrel in making gun-castings, with the muzzle downward, when the Rodman method of cooling is employed.

Also *chaplet*, *chapellet*.

chapeline (chap′el-in), *n.* Same as *capeline*.

chapellage (chap′el-ạ̄j), *n.* [< *chapel* + *-age*.] The precincts or immediate vicinity of a chapel.

chapellany (chap′el-ạ̄-ni), *n.*; pl. *chapellanies* (-niz). [< F. *chapellenie* = Sp. *capellanía* = Pg. *capellania*, < ML. *capellania*, chaplaincy, < *capellanus*, chaplain: see *chaplain*.] A chapel subject to a more important church; an ecclesiastical foundation subordinate to some other. *Ayliffe*.

chapellet (chap′el-et), *n.* See *chapelet*.

chapel-master (chap′el-mås″tėr), *n.* [Lit. trans. of G. *kapellmeister*.] Same as *kapellmeister*.

chapelry (chap′el-ri), *n.*; pl. *chapelries* (-riz). [< *chapel* + *-ry*, after OF. *capelerie*, < ML. *capellaria*, < *capella*, a chapel: see *chapel*.] The nominal or legal territorial district assigned to a chapel dependent on a mother church; the jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

> His abode
> In a dependent *chapelry* that lies
> Behind yon hill, a poor and rugged wild.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

> In 1650, the *chapelry* of Newchurch alone contained 300 families, and was then declared by the Inquisition fit to become a parish. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 47.

chaperon (shap′ẹ-rōn), *n.* [F., aug. of *chape*, a hood: see *chape*.] **1.** A hood: a name given to hoods of various shapes at different times.

> My factors' wives
> Wear *chaperons* of velvet.
> *Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

> The Executioner stands by, clad in a close dark garment, his head and face cover'd with a *Chaperon*, out of which there are but two holes to look thro'.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 42.

Specifically—**2.** A hood or cap worn by the Knights of the Garter when in full dress. *Camden*.—**3.** A small shield containing crests, initials, etc., formerly placed on the foreheads of horses which drew the hearse in pompous funerals. Also written *chaperonne*.—**4.** Formerly, one who attended a lady to public places as a guide or protector; a duenna; now, more especially, a married woman who, in accordance with the rules of etiquette, accompanies a young unmarried woman to public places or social entertainments.

> Our heroine's entrée into life could not take place till after three or four days had been spent in learning what was mostly worn, and her *chaperon* was provided with a dress of the newest fashion.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 7.

5. In *entom.*, the clypeus of the head of an insect; the part which supports the labrum or upper lip; the nasus; the epistoma.

> The denomination of *chaperon* being equivocal, I have changed it to epistoma; it supports the labrum.
> *Latreille*, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom (trans., ed. 1849), p. 473.

chaperon (shap′ẹ-rōn), *v. t.* [< *chaperon*, *n.*] To attend (an unmarried girl or woman) in public: said of an older woman or a married woman.

> Fortunately Lady Bell Finlay, whom I had promised to *chaperon*, sent to excuse herself. *Mrs. H. More.*

chaperonage (shap′ẹ-rōn-ạ̄j), *n.* [< *chaperon* + *-age*.] The protection or countenance of a chaperon.

> Under the unrivalled *chaperonage* of the Countess, they had played their popular parts without a single blunder.
> *Disraeli*, Young Duke, i. 2.

chaperonne (shap′ẹ-ron), *n.* [Fem. form of *chaperon*, q. v.] Same as *chaperon*, 3.

chaperoon†, *n.* Same as *chaperon*, 1.

chapewe†, *n.* Same as *chapeau*, *chapel-de-fer*.

chapfallen, chopfallen (chop′fâln), *a.* [< *chap*2, = *chop*3, + *fallen*, pp. of *fall*.] Having the lower chap or jaw depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced; chagrined.

> Whate'er they seem, or howsoe'er they carry it,
> Till they be *chap-faln*, and their tongues at peace,
> Nail'd in their coffins sure, I'll ne'er believe 'em.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

They be indeed a couple of *chap-fallen* curs.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Where be your gibes now? . . . Not one now, to mock your own jeering? quite *chap-fallen?* *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lips,
Alas! how *chapfall'n* now! *Blair*, The Grave.

chapin†, *n.* Same as *chopine.*

Chapins, or high patins richly silver'd or gilt. *Howell.*

chapiney†, *n.* Same as *chopine.*

chapiter^1† (chap'i-tėr), *n.* [A corruption of OF. *chapitel*, F. *chapiteau*, < ML. *capitellum*, a capital (see *capital*^{3}), due to the closely related OF. form *chapitre* for **chapitle*, < L. *capitulum*, a chapter, also a capital: see *chapter.*] The upper part or capital of a column or pillar. See *capital*^{3}.

He overlaid their *chapiters* and their fillets with gold.
Ex. xxxvi. 38.

chapiter^2, **chapitre** (chap'i-tėr), *n.* [The earlier form of *chapter*, q. v.] In *law:* (*a*) A summary of matters to be inquired of by, or presented before, justices in eyre, justices of assize, or justices of the peace. (*b*) Articles delivered either orally or in writing by the justice to the inquest. *Wharton.*

chapitle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chapter.*

Of the commodities of Pruce, and High Dutch men, and Easterlings. The fifth *Chapitle.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 192.

chapitral (chap'i-tra̤l), *a.* [< F. *chapitre*, chapter, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a chapter; chapteral. *Brougham.*

chapitre, *n.* See *chapiter*^{2}.

chaplain (chap'lạ̄n), *n.* [< ME. *chapelayn*, *chapeleyn*, earlier *capelein* (late AS. *capellane*, after ML.), < OF. *chapelain*, F. *chapelain* = Pr. *capelan* = Sp. *capellan* = Pg. *capellão* = It. *cappellano* = D. *kapelaan* = G. *capellan* = Dan. Sw. *kapellan*, < ML. *capellanus*, < *capella*, a chapel: see *chapel.*] 1. An ecclesiastic attached to a chapel; especially, one officiating in the private chapel of a king or nobleman, or other person of wealth or distinction. Forty-eight clergymen of the Church of England hold office as chaplains of the sovereign in England, and are entitled *chaplains in ordinary*, four of them being in attendance each month. There are six chaplains in Scotland, clergymen of the Church of Scotland, but their only duty is to conduct prayers at the election of Scottish representative peers.

Ther by Also ys a parte of a stone upon the whych Seynt John Evangeliste sayd often Masse be fore that blyssyd lady as her *Chapleyn* aftyr the assencion of ower lorde.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 35.

2. An ecclesiastic who renders service to one authorized to employ such assistance, as to an archbishop, or to a family; a confessor.—3. A clergyman who occupies an official position, and performs certain religious functions, in the army or navy, in a legislative or other public body, in a charitable institution, or the like: as, the *chaplain* of the House of Representatives.—4. A private secretary to the lady superior of a convent.

Another nonne with hire hadde she
That was hire *chapeleyn.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 164.

Auxiliary chaplain, an assistant to a parish priest.—**Cathedral chaplain**, formerly, an ecclesiastic appointed to perform the functions of a non-resident canon, a practice checked by the Council of Trent.—**Episcopal chaplain**, an ecclesiastic who officiates in the chapel of a bishop, and who now generally serves as the private secretary of the bishop.

chaplaincy (chap'lạ̄n-si), *n.* [< *chaplain* + *-cy.*] The office, post, station, or incumbency of a chaplain.

The *chaplaincy* was refused to me and given to Dr. Lambert. *Swift*, Letters.

He [Maurice] held at the same time the *chaplaincy* of Lincoln's Inn. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 638.

chaplainry (chap'lạ̄n-ri), *n.* [< *chaplain* + *-ry.*] Same as *chaplaincy.*

chaplainship (chap'lạ̄n-ship), *n.* [< *chaplain* + *-ship.*] 1. The office or post of a chaplain.

The Bethesda of some knight's *chaplainship* where they bring grace to his good cheer. *Milton*, Colasterion.

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

chaple†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *chaple*, *chapple*, *chaiple*, *chapel*, *caple*, a felling of timber, the violent shock of battle, battle, carnage, < *chapler*, *chappler*, *chappeler*, *chappeller*, *chabler*, *capeler*, strike violently, cut down, cut to pieces, fight with, mod. F. *chapeler*, chip or rasp bread, F. dial. *chapler*, *chápler*, *chapier*, *chapla*, cut to pieces, < ML. *capulare*, cut, cut off, cut up, perhaps an accom. freq. of *cappare*, *coppare*, *copare*, cut, chop, of Teut. origin: see *chop*^{1}.] The violent shock of battle; battle; carnage.

The two kynges were remounted, and than be-gan the *chaple* full dolerouse and crewell and full mortal.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

chapless (chop'les), *a.* [< *chap*^{2} + *-less.*] Lacking the lower jaw. [Rare.]

Yellow *chapless* skulls. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1.

chaplet^1 (chap'let), *n.* [< ME. *chapelet*, < OF. *chapelet*, F. *chapelet*, head-dress, a wreath, dim. of *chapel*, a head-dress, > F. *chapeau:* see *chapeau.* Cf. *chapelet.*] 1. A wreath, as of natural flowers, worn on the head, especially as a mark of festivity or distinction.

An odorous *chaplet* of sweet summer buds.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear. *Suckling.*

Her loose locks a *chaplet* pale
Of whitest roses bound. *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 17.

2†. In the middle ages, a circlet of gold or other precious material, more or less ornamented, worn by both men and women.

Of fyn orfrays hadde she eke
A *chapelet.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 563.

3. In *her.*, any garland or wreath, whether of leaves alone, as of laurel or oak, or of flowers. The wreath must be described at length in the blazon. A *chaplet of roses* should have four roses only at equal distances from one another, the rest of the wreath being composed of leaves.

4. Any head-dress; a hood or cap.

He hadde a grete heerde and a longe that couered all his breste and was all white, and a *chapelet* of coton vpon his hede, and clothed in a robe of blakke, and for age heilde hym by the sadill bowe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 294.

5. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics in counting their prayers; a rosary, but strictly only a third of the beads of a rosary.

Her *chaplet* of beads and her missal. *Longfellow.*

The rosary is divided into three parts, each consisting of five decades, and known as a corona or *chaplet.*
Cath. Dict.

6. Anything resembling in form a string of beads.

The collogonidia pass into *chaplets.*
E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 74.

7. Same as *chapel-de-fer*, (*a*).—8. In *arch.*, a small round molding, carved into beads, pearls, olives, or some similar design.—9. The tuft or crest of feathers on a fowl's head.—10. In *oyster-culture*, a row of shells or other objects suspended on wire to collect the spat.—11. Same as *chapelet* in any of its senses.

chaplet^1 (chap'let), *v. t.* [< *chaplet*^{1}, *n.*] To crown or adorn with a chaplet.

His forehead *chapleted* green with wreathy hop.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

chaplet^2† (chap'let), *n.* [Dim. of *chapel;* cf. ML. *capelleta.*] A small chapel or shrine.

That is the *chaplet* where that image of your false god . . . was enshrined or dwelt. *Hammond*, On Acts vii. 43.

chapman (chap'man), *n.*; pl. *chapmen* (-men). [< ME. *chapman*, *chepman*, < AS. *ceápman*, also in umlauted forms *cēpe-*, *cȳpe-*, *cȳp-man* (= OFries. *kāpman*, *kōpman* = D. *koopman* = OHG. *choufman*, MHG. *koufman*, G. *kaufmann* = Icel. *kaupmadhr* = Sw. *köpman* = Dan. *kjöbmand*), a buyer or seller, a merchant, < *ceáp*, a bargain, trade, + *man*, man: see *cheap*, *n.* (and cf. *chap*^{4}, *v.*), and *man.* Hence, by abbr., *chap*^{3}, q. v.] 1†. A merchant; a trader; a dealer.

Ther weore *chapmen* i-chose the chaffare to preise.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 174.

A companye of *chapmen* riche.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 37.

Fair Diomed, you do as *chapmen* do,
Dispraise the thing that you desire to buy.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1.

2. An itinerant merchant; a peddler.

When *chapman* billies leave the street.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter, l. 1.

Not like a petty *chapman*, by retaile, but like a great marchant, by wholesale. *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, i. 2.

The rest of the trade of the country was in the hands of the *chapman*, or salesman, who journeyed from hall to hall. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 322.

chapmanhood† (chap'man-hu̇d), *n.* [ME. *chapmanhode*, < *chapman* + *-hode*, -hood.] The condition of a chapman or tradesman; mercantile business; trade.

chapmanry† (chap'ma̤n-ri), *n.* [ME. *chapmanrye;* < *chapman* + *-ry.*] Trade; business; custom. *Catholicon Anglicum*, 1483.

He is moderate in his prices, . . . which gets him much *chapmanry.* *Document*, dated 1691 (*Archæol.*, XII. 191).

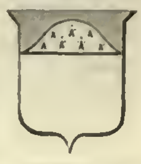
chapmanware†, *n.* [ME., < *chapman* + *ware*^{2}.] Merchandise. *Catholicon Anglicum*, 1483.

chap-money (chap'mun″i), *n.* [< *chap*^{4} + *money.*] A sum abated or given back by a seller on receiving payment. [Prov. Eng.]

chapote (Sp. pron. chä-pō'tā), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name for the black persimmon, *Diospyros Texana.*

chapournated (sha-pör'nā-ted), *a.* [< *chapourn(et)* + *-ate*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] In *her.*, charged with a chapournet: said of the escutcheon or ordinary upon which the chapournet is charged.

chapournet (sha-pör'net), *n.* [A corruption of F. **chaperonnet*, dim. of *chaperon*, a hood: see *chaperon.*] In *her.*, a bearing consisting of a part cut off from an ordinary, as the chief, and bounded by a curved line, as if in partial resemblance of a hood. Thus, the illustration shows argent on a chief vert, a chapournet ermine.—**Chapournet crested**, in *her.*, a chapournet having in the middle a secondary or minor curve also convex. It is explained as the representation of a hood worn over a helmet-crest, which causes it to rise in the middle.—**Chapournet reversed**, in *her.*, a chapournet with the convex curve downward. It is sometimes charged upon the field directly, and then resembles the hood of a cloak or cope hanging down the back.



Argent on a Chief vert, a Chapournet ermine.

chappe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chape.*

chappé (sha-pā'), *a.* [F., < *chappe*, *chape*, a chape: see *chape.*] In *her.*, having a chape or boterol: said of the scabbard of the sword, the tincture being mentioned: as, a sword scabbarded red, *chappé* or. Also *chaped.*

chappie (chap'i), *n.* See *chappy*^{2}.

chappin (chap'in), *n.* A Scotch form of *chopin.*

chapping† (chap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chap*^{1}.] Ground full of chinks and crevices, arising from drought. *Halliwell.*

chappy^1 (chap'i), *a.* [< *chap*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Full of chaps; cleft. Also written *choppy.* *Shak.*

chappy^2, **chappie** (chap'i), *n.* A familiar or affected diminutive of *chap*^{3}.

chapras (cha-präs'), *n.* [Hind. *chaprās*, a plate worn on a belt as a mark of office; the badge of a peon.] Same as *chuprassy.*

chapt. Another spelling of *chapped*, past participle of *chap*^{1}.

chapter (chap'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chapiter*, occasionally *chapitle*, < ME. *chapiter*, *chapiture*, *chapitre*, < OF. *chapitre* (F. *chapitre*) for **chapitle*, *capitle*, < L. *capitulum*, a chapter of a book, in ML. also a synod or council, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), a head: see *chapiter*^{2}, *capital*^{4}, which are doublets of *chapter.*] 1. A division or section, usually numbered, of a book or treatise: as, Genesis contains fifty *chapters.* Abbreviated *c.*, *ch.*, or *chap.*

Of the whiche sepulcre is wryten more largely at the begynnynge of this *chaptre.*
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

2. The council of a bishop, consisting of the canons or prebends and other ecclesiastics attached to a collegiate or cathedral church, and presided over by a dean.

The archbishop [of York] too, since Becket's death, has been under a cloud, so the *chapter* is at sixes and sevens.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 149.

3. An assembly of the monks in a monastery, or of those in a province, or of the entire order.

Summoned to Lindisfarne, she came,
There with Saint Cuthbert's Abbot old,
And Tynemouth's Prioress, to hold
A *chapter* of Saint Benedict.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 4.

It was and is the common practice of monks to assemble every morning to hear a chapter of the rule read, and for other purposes. Both the meeting itself and the place of meeting gradually obtained the name of Capitulum or *chapter* from this practice. The assembly of the monks of one monastery being thus designated "the *chapter*," it is easy to understand that assemblies of all the monks in any province, or of the whole order, came to be called "provincial" or "general" *chapters.* A general *chapter*, in the case of most of the orders, is held once in three years. *Cath. Dict.*

4. The place in which the business of the chapter of a cathedral or monastery is conducted; a chapter-house.—5. A name given to the meetings of certain organized orders and societies: as, to hold a *chapter* of the Garter, or of the College of Arms.—6. A branch of some society or brotherhood, usually consisting of the members resident in one locality: as, the grand *chapter* of the royal order of Kilwinning; a *chapter* of a college fraternity.—7. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe.*—8. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe.*—**Chapter of accidents.** (*a*) A series of chances; chance in general.

Let us trust to time and the *chapter of accidents.*
Smollett.

(*b*) A series of mishaps; a succession of mischances.

The chapter of knowledge is a very short, but the *chapter of accidents* is a very long one.
Lord Chesterfield, Letter to S. Dayrolles, Feb. 16, 1753.

To read (one) a chapter, to reprove (one) earnestly; reprimand.—**To the end of the chapter**, throughout; to the end; wholly; entirely; to the close, as of life or of a course of action.

chapter (chap'tėr), *v. t.* [< *chapter, n.*, after F. *chapitrer* (< *chapitre*), reprimand in presence of the whole chapter, censure: see *chapter, n.*] 1†. To bring to book; tax with a fault; correct; censure.

He more than once arraigns him for the inconstancy of his judgment, and *chapters* even his own Aratus on the same head. *Dryden*, Char. of Polybius.

2. To arrange or divide into chapters, as a literary composition. [Rare.]

chapteral (chap'tėr-al), *a.* [< *chapter* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a chapter of a religious body, an order, or a society.

There was held at Dijon only one out of the twenty-three chapters [Order of the Golden Fleece] which took place before the Papal authority dispensed altogether with the obligation of *chapteral* elections. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 81.

chapter-house (chap'tėr-hous), *n.* [< ME. *chapitre-hous*, also *chapitel-hous*; < *chapter* + *house.*] A building attached to a cathedral or religious house in which the chapter meets for the transaction of business. Chapter-houses are of different forms, some being parallelograms, some octagonal, and others decagonal. Many have a vestibule, and crypts are frequently found under them, chapter-houses serving not unfrequently as burial-places for clerical dignitaries. Many are among the most notable monuments of medieval architecture. See cut under *cathedral.*

That mighty Abbey, whose *chapter-house* plays so great a part in the growth of the restored freedom of England. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II. 333.

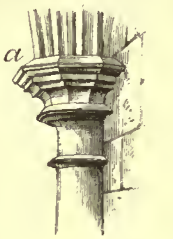
In 1352 the *chapterhouse* is regarded as the chamber of the commons. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 749.

chapter-lands (chap'tėr-landz), *n. pl.* Lands belonging to the chapter of a cathedral, etc.

Chaptia (chap'ti-a̤), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1837); from a native name.] A genus of drongo-shrikes, of the family *Dicruridæ.* The tail is forked and has only 10 rectrices; the plumage has a scaly or spangled appearance, due to the metallic luster of the tips of the feathers; and dense frontal plumules are extended on the base of the upper mandible. There are several species, as *C. ænea*, *C. malayensis*, and *C. brauniana*, ranging throughout India, Burma, the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, and Formosa. Also called *Prepopterus* (Hodgson, 1844) and *Entomoletes* (Sundevall, 1872).

chaptrel (chap'trel), *n.* [Dim. of *chapiter*^{1}.] The capital of a pillar or pilaster which supports an arch: more commonly called *impost.*

chapwoman (chap'wům″-an), *n.*; pl. *chapwomen* (-wim″en). [< *chap*, as in *chapman*, + *woman.*] A woman who buys and sells; a female trader. *Massinger.* [Rare.]



Chaptrel (*a*).

char^1, **chare**^{1} (chär, chãr), *n.* [< ME. *char*, *charr*, *cher*, *cherre*, pl. *charres*, *cherres*, also *chare*, *chere*, pl. *chares*, *cheres* (the form *chare* being due rather to the verb form *chare*), a particular time, a particular thing to do, also, rarely, a turn or turning, < AS. *cerr*, *cierr*, *cirr*, *cyrr*, m., a particular time, a particular thing to do, an affair (with short vowel, but orig. long, *cērr*), = MD. D. *keer*, m., a turn, circuit, tour, time, = MLG. *kēre*, LG. *kēr*, f., a turn, direction, = OHG. *chēr*, MHG. *kēr*, m., also OHG. *chēra*, MHG. *kere*, f., G. *kehr*, f., a turn, turning, direction; not found in Scand. or Gothic. See *char*^{1}, *chare*^{1}, *v.* In the sense of 'a particular thing to do, a job,' the word exists also in the form *chore*, formerly also spelled *choar*, with a var. *choor*, also spelled *chewer*, early mod. E. *chewre*, pointing to a ME. **chore* or **chōre.* See *chore*^{1}, *n.* Hence in comp. *ajar* for **achar*; cf. *char*^{6}.] 1†. A turn.

Thanne he maketh therto *char.*
Bestiary, l. 643 (Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris).

2†. A particular time.

The thridde time riht also, and [the] feorthe *cherre*, & te vifte *cherre.* *Ancren Riwle*, p. 36.

3†. A motion; an act.

Bote as tou [thou] bere me aboute, ne miȝt I do the leste *char.*
Debate of Body and Soul, l. 157 (Latin Poems attrib. to [Walter Mapes, ed. Wright, p. 334).

While thou holdes mete in mouthe, be war
To drynke, that is un-honest *char*,
And also fysike for-bedes hit,
And sais thou may be choket at that byt.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

4. [In this use regularly, in the U. S., *chore*: see etym.] A particular thing to do; a single piece of work; a job; in the plural, miscellaneous jobs; work done by the day. See *chore*^{1}.

For beof ne for bakoun, ne for swich stor of house,
Unnethe [hardly] wolde eny don a *char.*
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 341.

And drowȝe his swerde prively,
That the childe were not war
Ar he had done that *char.*
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

The maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chares.*
Shak., A. and C., iv. 13.

Intellectual ability is not so common or so unimportant a gift that it should be allowed to run to waste upon mere handicrafts and *chares.* *Huxley*, Universities.

char^1, **chare**^{1} (chär, chãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *charred*, *chared*, ppr. *charring*, *charing.* [< ME. *charren*, *cherren*, also *charen*, *cheren*, < AS. *cerren*, *cierran*, *cyrran*, orig. *cērran*, turn, return, = OFries. *kēra* = MD. *keren*, D. *keeren* = LG. *kēren* = OHG. *chēran*, *chēren*, *kēran*, *kēren*, *chērran*, *chērren*, MHG. *kēren*, G. *kehren*, turn, return: see *char*^{1}, *chare*^{1}, *n.* For the senses cf. *turn* and *wend.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To turn; give another direction to.

Satenas [Satan] our wai will *charre*;
Forthi behoues us be waire
That we ga bi na wrange sties.
Metrical Homilies, p. 52.

2†. To lead or drive.

The lorde hym *charred* to a chambre.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 850.

Take good eyd to our corn
And *chare* away the crowe.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 325.

3. To stop or turn back: in this sense only *chare.* [North. Eng.]

Charyn, or geynecopyn [var. *aȝen stondyn*], sisto.
Prompt. Parv., p. 70.

4. To separate (chaff) from the grain: in this sense only *chare.* [Prov. Eng.] — 5. [See *char*^{1}, *chare*^{1}, *n.*, 4, and cf. *chore*^{1}, *v.*] To do; perform; execute.

All's *char'd* when he is gone.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

II\. *intrans.* 1†. To turn; return.

He *charde* aȝein sone eft in to Rome.
Layamon, III. 182.

2†. To go; wend.

Tharvore anan to hire *cherde*
Thrusche and throstle.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 1656.

Leue askede hem hom to faren
With wiues and childre thethen [thence] *charen.*
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1611.

3. [In this sense usually *chare.*] To work in the house of another by the day; do chares or chores; do small jobs.

"Mother goes out *charing*, sir," replied the girl.
Thackeray, The Curate's Walk.

char^2 (chär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *charred*, ppr. *charring.* [Due to *char-* in *charcoal*, rather than to *char*^{1}, ME. *charren*, turn, return, which does not occur in ME. in a sense connected with that of *char*^{2}. See *chark*^{2} and *charcoal.*] 1. To burn or reduce to charcoal.

A way of *charring* sea-coal wherein it is in about three hours or less . . . brought to charcoal.
Boyle, Works, II. 141.

2. To burn the surface of more or less: as, to *char* the inside of a barrel (a process regularly employed for some purposes); the timbers were badly *charred.* =**Syn.** See *scorch.*

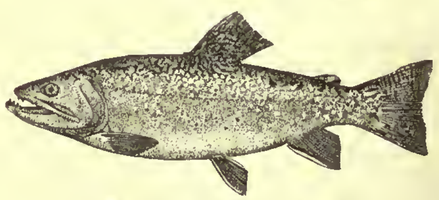
char^2 (chär), *n.* [See *char*^{2}, *v.*, and *charcoal.*] Charcoal.

The sun itself will become cold as a cinder, dead as a burned-out *char.* *H. W. Warren*, Astronomy, p. 21.

A filter is a big iron drum containing ten thousand pounds of animal bone-black. The "*char*" must be washed with hot water every two days and dried in a kiln.
The Century, XXXV. 113.

char^3 (chär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *charred*, ppr. *charring.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of *char*^{1} or *char*^{2}.] In *building*, to hew; work, as stone. *Oxford Glossary.*

char^4 (chär), *n.* [Formerly also written *charr*, *chare*, < Gael. *ceara* = Ir. *cear*, red, blood-colored; cf. Gael. and Ir. *cear*, blood. The W. name is *torgoch*, lit. red-bellied, < *tor*, belly, + *coch*, red.] A fish of the family *Salmonidæ* and genus *Salvelinus.* All the species were formerly ranged in the genus *Salmo*, and several fishes which are properly chars are called salmon or trout. There is but one generally recognized species in Europe, *Salvelinus alpinus*, the common red char, formerly called *Salmo umbla*, of which the so-called Windermere char and the Welsh torgoch or redbelly are by most considered to be varieties. It inhabits clear cold waters of Switzerland, Germany, Scandinavia, and Great Britain. The American char nearest the European is known as the *Rangeley lake* (in Maine) *trout*, *Salvelinus oquassa.* The Floeberg char of arctic America is *S. arcturus.* The common American brook-trout, *S. fontinalis*, is also a char. Chars are among the most beautiful and delicious of the salmon family. They are distinguished from the true trouts by having the vomer boat-shaped and without teeth in its shaft. The colors also are characteristic.



Char, or American Brook-trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

char^5†, **chare**^{3}†, *n.* [ME., also *charre*, an assibilated form of *car*^{1}, q. v.] A car; a chariot.

About his *char* ther wenten white alauns.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1290.

[She] passes owte of the palesse with alle hir price maydenys,
Towarde Chestyre in a *charre* thay chese hir the wayes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3917.

Therby also, not ferre frome Jordan, is the place where Elyas the prophete was rauysshed into heuyn in a golde *chare.* *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 42.

char^6 (chär), *adv.* and *a.* [Short for **achar* for *ajar*: see *ajar.*] Ajar. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

char^7 (chär), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of F. *char*, a car, wagon.] An old wine-measure. In Geneva it was about 145 United States gallons.

char^8 (chär), *n.* [E. Ind.] An island or sandbank formed in a stream.

The great Indian rivers, therefore, not only supply new ground by depositing *chars* or islands in their beds, etc.
W. W. Hunter, The Indian Empire, p. 44.

The gradual formation of *chars* and bars of sand in the upper part of its [the Brahmaputra's] course has diverted the main volume of water into the present channel of the Jamuná. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 295.

Chara^1 (kā'rä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαρά, delight, < χαίρειν, rejoice.] 1. A genus of cellular cryptogamous plants, natural order *Characeæ* (which see). They grow in pools and slow streams, rooting in the ground and growing erect. Some species, as *Chara fœtida*, when taken out of the water emit a very disagreeable odor, like that of sulphureted hydrogen. They occur all over the world, but chiefly in temperate countries.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Chara^2 (kā'rä̤), *n.* The name of the southernmost of the two hounds in the constellation Canes Venatici.

char-à-bancs (shär-ä-boṅ'), *n.* [F. *char-à-bancs*: *char*, a car; *à*, with; *bancs*, benches: see *car*^{1}, *bank*^{1}, and *bench.*] A long and light vehicle furnished with transverse seats, and generally open at the sides or inclosed with curtains. Sometimes *charabanc.*

We were met by a sort of *char-à-bancs*, or American wagon, with three seats, one behind the other, all facing the horses. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

Chara fœtida.

Characeæ (kā̤-rā'sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chara* + *-aceæ.*] A small group of submerged chlorophyl-bearing cryptogamous plants, nearly related to the algæ and consisting of slender-jointed stems which bear whorls of leaves at regular intervals. The leaves bear leaflets and the organs of fructification. The antheridia are spherical bodies composed externally of eight triangular shield-shaped segments, inclosing a great number of filaments. In each joint or cell of the latter is produced one antherozoid coiled spirally. The carpogonium consists of a central cell which, after fertilization, becomes the fruit and is inclosed by 5 cells twisted spirally around it. The species are usually grouped in two families, each containing two genera. In the *Chareæ*, represented by *Chara*, the stem and leaves are sometimes covered with a cortical layer of cells and are sometimes naked. The leaves are in whorls of from 6 to 12, and the leaflets are always one-celled. In *Nitelleæ*, represented by *Nitella*, the stems are never corticated, and the leaflets are in whorls of from 5 to 8, and often more than one-celled. The circulation of the protoplasm is easily observed in the cells of many *Characeæ.* Several species are incrusted with lime and are very brittle.

characeous (kā̤-rā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the *Characeæ.*

characin (kar'a̤-sin), *n.* A fish of the family *Characinidæ.*

Characinæ (kar-a̤-sī'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Characininæ.*

characine (kar'a̤-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Characininæ* or *Characinidæ.*

characinid (ka-ras'i-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Characinidæ.*

Characinidæ (kar-a̤-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Characinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of plectospondylous fishes, typified by the genus *Characinus.* The body is scaly; the head is naked; the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries in the middle and the maxillaries laterally; the pyloric appendages are more or less numerous; and the air-bladder is divided transversely into two portions. An adipose fin is generally developed, and there are no pseudobranchiæ. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of Africa and tropical America, and are very numerous.

Characininæ (kar″a̤-si-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Characinus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of characinoid fishes to which different limits have been assigned. Also *Characinæ.*

characinoid (kar′a̤-si-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Characinus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Characinidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Characinidæ.*

Characinus (kar-a̤-sī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < Gr. χάραξ (χαρακ-), a sea-fish, perhaps the rud; a particular use of χάραξ, a pointed stake, < χαράσσειν, make sharp or pointed. See *character.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Characinidæ.*

charact† (kar′akt), *n.* [A restored spelling of ME. *caract*, *caracte*, *carect*, a mark, < OF. *caracte*, *carate* = Pr. *caracta*, shortened from L. *character*: see *character.*] A character; a distinctive mark.

> Even so may Angelo,
> In all his dressings, *characts*, titles, forms,
> Be an arch-villain. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

character (kar′ak-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *caracter* (usually shortened *caract*, a mark: see *charact*) = F. *caractère* = Sp. *carácter* = Pg. *caracter*, *character* = It. *carattere* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *karakter*, < L. *character*, < Gr. χαρακτήρ, prop. an instrument for marking or graving, commonly a mark engraved or impressed, a figure, any distinctive mark, a personal feature, peculiar nature or character, < χαράσσειν, furrow, scratch, engrave.] **1.** A mark made by cutting, stamping, or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; hence, a mark or figure, written or printed, and used to communicate thought, as in the formation of words; a letter, figure, or sign.

> He [Dante] is the very man . . . who has read the dusky *characters* on the portal within which there is no hope. *Macaulay*, Milton.

> She looked into an illuminated countenance, whose *characters* were all beaming, though the page itself was dusk. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxvii.

Hence—**2.** The peculiar form or style of letters used by a particular person; handwriting; any system of written, engraved, or printed symbols employed by a particular race or nation of people to record or communicate thought: as, the Greek *character;* the Runic *character;* the Hebrew *character.*

> Alas, Malvolio, this is not my writing,
> Though, I confess, much like the *character.*
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

> Another letter you must frame for me
> Instantly, in your lady's *character*,
> To such a purpose as I'll tell thee straight.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 3.

> I will have his name
> Formed in some mystic *character.*
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

> He . . . made notes of all that I told him, in the quaint *character* used by the Mughrebbins, or Arabs of the West, which has considerable resemblance to the ancient Cufic. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.

3†. A cipher.

> For Sir H. Bennet's love is come to the height, and his confidence, that he hath given my Lord a *character*, and will oblige my Lord to correspond with him. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 148.

4. A distinguishing mark or characteristic; any one of the properties or qualities which serve to distinguish one person or thing from others; a peculiarity by which a thing may be recognized, described, and classified. In modern English *character* is the most general designation for that which an abstract noun denotes.

> I will not name him,
> Nor give you any *character* to know him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, i. 3.

> Fear and sorrow are the true *characters* and inseparable companions of most melancholy. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 109.

> The bandages and draperies of the grave still imparted their charnel *character* to the figure. *Poe*, Tales, I. 467.

> The importance, for classification, of trifling *characters*, mainly depends on their being correlated with several other *characters* of more or less importance. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 367.

5. The combination of properties, qualities, or peculiarities which distinguishes one person or thing, or one group of persons or things, from others; specifically, the sum of the inherited and acquired ethical traits which give to a person his moral individuality.

> A *character*, or that which distinguishes one man from all others, cannot be supposed to consist of one particular virtue, or vice, or passion only; but it is a composition of qualities which are not contrary to one another in the same person. *Dryden*, Criticism in Tragedy.

> A *character* is only formed through a man's conscious presentation to himself of objects as his good, as that in which his self-satisfaction is to be found. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 108.

6. The moral qualities assigned to a person by repute; the estimate attached to an individual by the community in which he lives; good or bad reputation; standing: as, a *character* for veracity or mendacity.

> The people of Alexandria have a very bad *character*, especially the military men, and among them particularly the janizaries. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 10.

> *Character* is the slow-spreading influence of opinion arising from the deportment of a man in society. *Erskine.*

Specifically—**7.** Good qualities, or the reputation of possessing them; good reputation: as, a man of worth and *character.*

> They are tenacious of reputation with a vengeance; for they don't choose any body should have a *character* but themselves! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

> There was a certain shyness about his greeting, quite different from his usual frank volubility, that did not, however, impress us as any accession of *character.* *Bret Harte*, Argonauts, p. 169.

8. The qualities, course of action, or rôle appropriate to a given person, station in life, profession, etc.

> The missionaries came here at first under the *character* of physicians. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 77.

> 'Twould not be out of *character*, if you went in your own carriage. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

9. Strongly marked distinctive qualities of any kind: as, a man with a great deal of *character.*

> To put it in a single word, I think that his [Dryden's] qualities and faculties were in that rare combination which makes *character.* This gave flavor to whatever he wrote—a very rare quality. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 78.

10. An account or statement of the qualities or peculiarities of a person or thing; specifically, an oral or a written statement with regard to the standing or qualifications of any one, as a servant or an employee.

> It was your *character* that first commended
> Him to my thoughts. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 3.

> Mr. Selden was a Person whom no *Character* can flatter, or transmit in any Expressions equal to his Merit and Virtue. *Clarendon*, Autobiog. (ed. 1759), p. 16.

11. A person; a personage: as, the noble *characters* of ancient history; a disreputable *character;* specifically, one of the persons represented in a drama, or in fiction.

> In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero . . . must outshine the rest of all the *characters.* *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

> The friendship of distinguished *characters.* *Roscoe.*

> I went down to the Turkish houses, to cultivate the acquaintance of a singular *character* I met on board the steamer. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

12. A person of marked peculiarities; an odd person: used absolutely: as, he was a *character.*—**13**†. A stamp or representation; type. [Rare.]

> And thou, in thy black shape and blacker actions,
> Being hell's perfect *character*, art delighted
> To do what I, though infinitely wicked,
> Tremble to hear. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

Arabic characters, arrow-headed or **cuneiform characters, baptismal character, epistolographic characters**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Character-actor.** See *actor.*—**Character of scales and keys**, in *music*, the peculiar quality or individuality that is thought to inhere in certain scales and keys. Thus, keys having sharps in the signature are thought to be brighter and stronger than those having flats; and certain moods are said to be more appropriately expressed by certain keys than by others. The existence of such differences, except so far as they result from the inequality of the voice or an accidental or traditional irregularity of tuning, is denied by many musicians.—**Derivative character**, a character that is deducible from another.—**Generic character**, a mark distinguishing genera.—**Musical characters**, the conventional forms or marks used for signs of clefs, notes, rests, etc.—**Real character**, a graphical sign which signifies something directly and ideographically, and not phonetically or by representing a spoken word or speech; also, a complete system of such signs serving as a written language.—**Specific character**, a specific difference; a mark distinguishing species. =**Syn. 4.** *Characteristic*, *Attribute*, etc. See *quality.*—**5.** Disposition, turn, bent, constitution.

character (kar′ak-tėr, formerly ka-rak′tėr), *v. t.* [< *character*, *n.*] **1.** To engrave; inscribe; write.

> Show me one scar *character'd* on thy skin.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

> The laws of marriage *character'd* in gold
> Upon the blanched tablets of her heart.
> *Tennyson*, Isabel.

2†. To ascribe a certain character to; characterize; describe.

> She's far from what I *character'd.*
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, v. 1.

> Thuanus . . . thus *charactereth* the Con-Waldenses.
> *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 145.

3. To give expression to, as mental qualities to the countenance. [Rare.]

> Such mingled passions *character'd* his face
> Of fierce and terrible benevolence
> That I did tremble as I looked on him. *Southey.*

charactered (kar′ak-tėrd), *a.* [< *character* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a character. *Tennyson.*

characterially (kar-ak-tē′ri-al-i), *adv.* Characteristically. *Halliwell-Phillipps.*

characterisation, characterise. See *characterization*, *characterize.*

characterism (kar′ak-tėr-izm), *n.* [= F. *caractérisme*, < L. *characterismus*, < Gr. χαρακτηρισμός, a characterizing, < χαρακτηρίζειν, characterize: see *characterize.*] **1.** A distinctive character; a characteristic.

> The *characterism* of an honest man: He looks not to what he might do, but what he should. *Bp. Hall*, Characters.

> Simplicity in discourse, and ingenuity in all pretences and transactions, became the *characterisms* of christian men. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

2†. A description of the character or peculiarities of a person or thing; a characterization.

> Some short *Characterism* of the chief Actors.
> *B. Jonson*, The New Inn, Dramatis Personæ.

characteristic (kar″ak-te̤-ris′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *caractéristique* = Sp. *característico* = Pg. *caracteristico* = It. *caratteristico* = D. *karakteristiek* = Sw. *karakteristik* (cf. G. *karakteristisch* = Dan. *karakteristisk*), < Gr. χαρακτηριστικός, < χαρακτηρίζειν, designate, characterize: see *characterize.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, constituting, or indicating the character; exhibiting the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; peculiar; distinctive: as, a *characteristic* distinction; with *characteristic* generosity, he emptied his purse.

> I saw the mouldering ruin of an abbey overrun with ivy, and the taper spire of a village church rising from the brow of a neighboring hill—all were *characteristic* of England. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 23.

2. Relative to a characteristic or characteristics in sense II., 2 (*b*) or (*c*).—**Characteristic angle of a curve**, in *geom.*, a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypothenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line.—**Characteristic formula**, in *math.*, a formula expressing how many of an *i*-way spread of figures satisfy any *i*-fold condition, the formula being of the form shown under II., 2 (*b*).—**Characteristic function of a moving system.** See *function.*—**Characteristic letter, characteristic sound**, in *gram.*, the last letter or sound of the stem, to which the termination must be accommodated, thus determining or characterizing the inflection of the word. Also called the *characteristic*, *character*, or *stem-character.*—**Characteristic number**, the number of characteristics of a given spread of figures, for a condition of a given dimensionality.—**Characteristic piece**, in *music*, a composition intended to depict or suggest a definite scene, event, object, or quality, as Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony.—**Characteristic problem**, the problem of determining the characteristic numbers of a given spread of figures.—**Characteristic tone**, in *music:* (*a*) The seventh tone of the scale: so called because it specially emphasizes the supremacy of the tonic or key-note; the leading-tone. (*b*) In any key, that tone by which it is distinguished from the most nearly related keys, as the F♯ that distinguishes the key of G from that of C.

II. *n.* **1.** That which serves to characterize, or which constitutes or indicates the character; anything that distinguishes one person or thing or place from another; a distinctive feature.

> This vast invention exerts itself in Homer in a manner superior to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteristick* which distinguishes him from all others. *Pope.*

> It is a *characteristic* of wisdom not to do desperate things. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 11.

> To become crystallized, fixed in opinion and mode of thought, is to lose the great *characteristic* of life, by which it is distinguished from inanimate nature: the power of adapting itself to circumstances. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 105.

2. In *math.*: (*a*) [NL. *characteristica*, used in this sense by Henry Brigges in 1628.] The index or integer part of an artificial or Briggsian logarithm. See *logarithm.* (*b*) A number, one of a set of numbers, μ, ν, etc., referring to an *i*-way spread of figures of a given kind, and such that the number of these figures which satisfy any *i*-fold condition is equal to $a\mu + b\nu +$, etc., where a, b, etc., are whole numbers depending upon the nature of this condition. This definition, given by Schubert in 1879, is a generalization of that given by Chasles in 1864. (*c*) Any number related in a remarkable way to a figure: a use of the term not allowed by careful writers. (*d*) A number referring to a higher singularity of an algebraical curve or surface, and expressing how many simple singularities of a given kind it replaces. (*e*) The rational integral function (in its lowest terms) whose vanishing expresses the satisfaction of the condition of which it is the characteristic.—**3.** In *philol.* See *characteristic letter* or *sound*, above.—**Characteristic of a cubic,** in *geom.*, the invariable anharmonic ratio of the four tangents which can be drawn to a plane cubic from any one of its own points.—**Characteristic of a dynamo** or **magneto-electric machine,** a curve whose abscissas measure the electromotive force or difference of potential, and whose ordinates measure the intensity of the current. A shunt dynamo has two characteristics, the external and internal.—**External characteristic of a shunt dynamo,** a curve whose abscissas represent the differences of potential between the terminals, and the ordinates the intensity of the current, in the external circuit.—**Internal characteristic of a shunt dynamo,** the characteristic for the shunt circuit.=**Syn. 1.** *Character, Attribute*, etc. See *quality.*

characteristical (kar″ak-te-ris′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *characteristic.* [Rare.]

> But the general beauty of them all is, that they [Sir Philip Sidney's sonnets] are so perfectly *characteristical.*
> *Lamb*, Elia, p. 360.

characteristically (kar″ak-te-ris′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a characteristic manner; in a manner that expresses the character; distinctively.

> Each of us looks at the world in his own way, and does not know that perhaps it is *characteristically* his own.
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 361.

characteristicalness (kar″ak-te-ris′ti-kal-nes), *n.* [< *characteristical* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being characteristic.

characterization (kar″ak-tėr-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *characterize* + *-ation.*] The act of characterizing; representation or description of salient qualities or characteristics, as by an actor, painter, writer, or speaker. Also spelled *characterisation.*

> "Society" in this representative town of the Pacific Coast is somewhat difficult of *characterization.*
> *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 7.

characterize (kar′ak-tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *characterized*, ppr. *characterizing.* [= F. *caractériser* = Sp. Pg. *caracterizar* = It. *caratterizzare* = D. *karakteriseren* = G. *karakterisiren* = Dan. *karakterisere* = Sw. *karakterisera*, < ML. *characterizare*, < Gr. *χαρακτηρίζειν*, designate by a characteristic mark, < *χαρακτήρ*, a mark, character: see *character.*] **1.** To impart a special stamp or character to; constitute a characteristic or the characteristics of; stamp or distinguish; mark; denote.

> A spirit of philosophy and toleration . . . now seems to *characterize* the age. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

2. To describe the character or give an account of the qualities of; describe by distinguishing qualities.

> One of that species of women whom you have *characterized* under the name of jilts. *Spectator*, No. 401.

> Under the name of Tamerlane he intended to *characterize* King William. *Johnson*, Life of Rowe.

3†. To engrave, stamp, or imprint. [Rare.]

> Sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

Also spelled *characterise.*
=**Syn. 2.** To mark, designate.

characterized (kar′ak-tėr-īzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *characterize, v.*] Stamped with a specific character or constitution; having characteristic or typical qualities.

> The coast presents a coarse red sandstone, which continues well *characterized* as far as Cape Saumarez.
> *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 46.

characterless (kar′ak-tėr-les), *a.* [< *character* + *-less.*] **1.** Lacking a definite or positive character; commonplace; uninteresting; weak.

> He [Shakspere] viewed with the prophetic eye of genius the old play or the old story, and at once discovered all its capabilities; . . . its *characterless* personages he was confident that he could quicken with breath and action.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 188.

2†. Unrecorded, as in history.

> Mighty states *characterless* are grated
> To dusty nothing. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

characterlessness (kar′ak-tėr-les-nes), *n.* [< *characterless* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being without a well-marked character, or distinctive features or marks.

character-monger (kar′ak-tėr-mung″gėr), *n.* One given to criticizing the actions and characters of other people; a gossip. [Rare.]

> She was his [Johnson's] pet, his dear love, . . . his little *character-monger.* *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

charactery (kar′ak-tėr-i), *n.* [< *character* + *-y.*] **1.** That which constitutes or indicates character; that in anything which indicates its qualities; a character or characteristic.

> Here is a shell; 'tis pearly blank to me,
> Nor marked with any sign or *charactery.* *Keats.*

2. The act or art of characterizing; characterization by means of words or representation.

> Faeries use flowers for their *charactery.*
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5.

> A third sort bestowed their time in drawing out the true lineaments of every virtue and vice, so lively that who saw the medals might know the face: which art they significantly termed *charactery.* *Bp. Hall*, Characters.

charade (sha-rād′), *n.* [F.; a mod. word of unknown origin.] An enigma whose solution is a word of two or more syllables, each of which is separately significant in sound, and which, as well as the whole word, must be discovered from a dialogue or description in which it is used, or from dramatic representation.

> *Charades* and riddles as at Christmas.
> *Tennyson*, Prol. to Princess.

charadrian (ka-rad′ri-an), *a.* Same as *charadrine.*

Charadriidæ (kar-a-drī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charadrius* + *-idæ.*] A family of præcocial pressirostral grallatorial birds, of the order *Limicolæ*; a group of small limicoline wading birds, or shore-birds, comprising the plovers and certain plover-like forms, related within family limits to the genus *Charadrius.* It is a large and important cosmopolitan group of nearly 100 species. Its limits are, however, unsettled, several genera being sometimes made types of distinct families. Also *Charadriadæ.*

Charadriiformes (ka-rad″ri-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charadrius* + L. *forma*, form.] In Garrod's arrangement, one of four orders of homalogonatous birds, including the pigeons, plovers, cranes, gulls, etc. They are distinguished by the schizorhinal structure of the nasal bones.

Charadriinæ (ka-rad-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charadrius* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of the family *Charadriidæ*, including the true plovers. Normally they have but 3 toes; the tarsi reticulate, and longer than the toes, which usually have basal webbing; the tibiæ naked below; the wings long and acute; and the tail short, generally even, and composed of 12 feathers. The bill is typically pressirostral, is not longer than the head, and is shaped somewhat like that of a pigeon. The group contains several genera and perhaps 60 species, of all parts of the world.

charadrine, charadriine (ka-rad′rin, -ri-in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Charadriinæ*; resembling a plover; pluvialine. Also *charadrian, charadroid, charadrioid.*

charadrioid (ka-rad′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Charadrius* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Charadriidæ.* Also *charadroid.*

II. *n.* A bird of the family *Charadriidæ.*

charadriomorph (ka-rad′ri-ọ-môrf), *n.* One of the *Charadriomorphæ.*

Charadriomorphæ (ka-rad″ri-ō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < *Charadrius* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] A group of birds including the plovers and snipes; the limicoline waders or *Limicolæ*; a superfamily of schizognathous carinate birds, nearly equivalent to the pressirostral and longirostral grallatorial præcocial birds. They have an elongated and comparatively slender rostrum; prominent basipterygoid processes; lamellar concavoconvex maxillopalatines; the angle of the mandible recurved; the hallux small or absent; and the crus bare above the suffrago. The group includes the *Charadriidæ, Scolopacidæ*, and related families.

charadriomorphic (ka-rad″ri-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Charadriomorphæ* + *-ic.*] Plover-like; charadrine; pluvialine; specifically, having the characters of the *Charadriomorphæ.*

Charadrius (ka-rad′ri-us), *n.* [NL., a mod. application of L. *charadrius*, < Gr. *χαραδριός*, a yellowish bird dwelling in clefts, supposed to be the stone-curlew, < *χαράδρα*, a ravine, cleft, gully.] The typical genus of the family *Charadriidæ* and subfamily *Charadriinæ.* Formerly it was more extensive than the family now is, but it has been variously restricted, and is now usually confined to certain spotted three-toed species, like the common golden plover of Europe, *C. pluvialis.* See cut under *plover.*

charadroid (ka-rad′roid), *a.* Same as *charadrine* and *charadrioid.*

charas, *n.* Same as *churrus.*

charboclet†, **charboncle**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *carbuncle.*

> The tempull is atyret all with tryet clothes,
> Bassons of bright gold, & other brode vessell,
> Chaundelers full chefe, & *charbokill* stones,
> And other Riches full Rife that we may rad haue.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3170.

charbon (shär′bon), *n.* [F., lit. a coal: see *carbon.*] **1.** A little black spot or mark remaining after the large spot in the cavity of the corner-tooth of a horse is gone.—**2.** In *pathol.*, anthrax; malignant pustule. See *anthrax.*

> His labors upon *charbon* (splenic fever or malignant pustule) had been suggested by my studies.
> *Pasteur* (trans.), Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 801.

Charbon de garance, a substance obtained from madder by heating it with strong sulphuric acid, converting it into a black mass, which on being heated yields a sublimate of orange crystals of alizarin.

charbuncle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carbuncle.*

charcoal (chär′kōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *charcole*, also *charke-cole* (see below), < ME. *charcole*, *charkole*, probably a contraction of **chark-cole*, < *charken*, mod. E. *chark*^{1}, creak, crack (*chark*^{1} being ult. a var. of *crack*^{1}), + *cole*, coal (like MD. *krick-kool*, later *krik-kool*, pl. *krick-kolen*, charcoal, < *kricken*, = E. *crick, creak*, + *kool* = E. *coal*), the verb being used attributively, in qualification of the noun, with ref. to the creaking or clinking of the coals in their friction against one another (cf. *clinker*, a cinder, named for a like reason; cf. also E. dial. *chark, cherk*, a cinder, a piece of charcoal, prob. due to the compound), or to their cracking or crackling in the fire: see *chark*^{1} and *coal.* Hence, from *charcoal* analyzed as *chark* + *coal* (early mod. E. *charke-cole*, as above), but without recognition of the orig. sense of *chark* (*chark*^{1}), the new verb *chark*^{2} and the noun *chark*^{2} (which cannot be derived directly from *chark*^{1}); or, from *charcoal* analyzed as *char* + *coal*, the new verb *char*^{2} and the noun *char*^{2} equiv. to *chark*^{2}, and now the usual form: see *chark*^{2}, *char*^{2}. In Skeat's view the *char-* of *charcoal* is a particular use of ME. *charren*, turn (that is, from wood to coal); cf. "Then Nestor broil'd them on the *cole-turn'd* wood" (*Chapman*, Odyssey, iii. 623); "But though the whole world *turn* to *coal*" (*G. Herbert*, Vertue); but the ME. *charren*, mod. E. *char*^{1} and its cognates, mean 'turn' only in ref. to a change of direction (and hence to action), and do not appear ever to have been used with ref. to a change of form or substance. See *char*^{1}.] **1.** Coal made by subjecting wood to a process of smothered combustion; more generally, the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or combustible mineral substances which have been subjected to smothered combustion. Wood-charcoal is used as fuel and in the manufacture of gunpowder, and, from its power of absorbing gases, as a disinfectant and also as a filter. The different kinds of charcoal are employed for many purposes in the arts. See *carbon* and *coal.*

> A cheyer by-fore the chemne ther *charcole* brenned
> Watz graythed for ayr Gawan.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 875.

> She burned no lesse through the cinders of too kinde affection than the logge dooth with the help of *charke-coales.* *Tell-troth* (1593, New Shak. Soc.), p. 80.

2. A pencil of charcoal, used by artists.—**Animal charcoal.** Same as *bone-black.*—**Coal-gas charcoal.** Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).—**Fossil** or **mineral charcoal.** See *mother-of-coal*, under *coal.*—**Molded charcoal,** an artificial fuel made of charcoal-refuse and coal-tar, molded into cylinders, dried, and carbonized.

charcoal-black (chär′kōl-blak′), *n.* A black pigment prepared from vine-twigs, almond-shells, and peach-stones.

charcoal-burner (chär′kōl-bėr″nėr), *n.* A man employed in the manufacture of charcoal.

charcoal-drawing (chär′kōl-drâ″ing), *n.* **1.** A picture or drawing executed with crayons of charcoal.—**2.** The art of producing drawings with charcoal.

> This art of *charcoal-drawing*, which now occupies a very high position in the opinion of artists as an independent means of expression, is a most curious example of what may be called promotion amongst the graphic arts.
> *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 157.

charcoal-furnace (chär′kōl-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace used in the preparation of charcoal. The furnace used for wood has a large chamber which is completely filled with the wood, with air-passages distributed about it, and with provision for regulating the supply of air.

charcoal-iron (chär′kōl-ī″ėrn), *n.* A superior quality of iron made with the use of charcoal as a fuel.

charcoal-paper (chär′kōl-pā″pėr), *n.* An uncalendered paper with a soft texture and a tooth, used in charcoal-drawing. It is made in various tints.

charcoal-pencil (chär′kōl-pen″sil), *n.* A crayon consisting of a charred twig of willow, or of sawdust from willow-, lime-, or poplar-wood, pressed in a mold, dried in the air, and charred in a retort.

charcoal-pit (chär′kōl-pit), *n.* A charcoal-furnace in the form of a pit, usually conical in shape. It is filled with wood, which is fired and then covered with earth.

charcoal-plates (chär′kōl-plāts), *n. pl.* The name given to the best quality of tin-plates, made from charcoal-iron. An inferior quality of tin-plates is made with coke as the fuel.

charcoal-tree (chär′kōl-trē), *n.* An urticaceous tree of India, *Trema orientalis*, allied to the elm.

Charcot's crystals, disease. See *crystal, disease.*

chard^{1}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chart* or its doublet *card*^{1}.

chard^{2} (chärd), *n.* [< F. **charde, carde* (cf. *chardoon,* < F. *chardon*), < L. *carduus*, a thistle or artichoke: see *card*^{2}.] A leaf of artichoke, *Cynara Scolymus*, blanched by depriving it of light.—**Beet-chards**, the leaf-stalks and midribs of a variety of white beet, *Beta Cicla*, in which these parts are greatly developed, dressed for the table.

chardoon, *n.* See *cardoon.*

chare^{1}, *n.* and *v.* See *char*^{1}.

chare^{2} (chãr), *n.* [Also *chore;* perhaps a particular use of *chare*^{1}, *char*^{1}, a turn: see *char*^{1}.] A narrow lane or passage between houses in a town. [North. Eng.]

chare^{3}†, *n.* See *char*^{5}.

charet†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *charet, charette*, < OF. *charette, charete* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *carreta* = It. *carretta*), < ML. *carreta*, a two-wheeled car, dim. of L. *carrus*, chariot: see *car*^{1}.] A chariot.

Chare Thursday. [*Chare*, assibilated form of *care* (found only in this name and in the adj. *chary*). Cf. *Care Sunday* and the G. *Kar-freitag*, 'Care Friday,' Good Friday.] The Thursday in Passion week; the day before Good Friday. [Prov. Eng.]

charewoman, *n.* See *charwoman.*

charework, *n.* See *charwork.*

charfron (shär′fron̤), *n.* Same as *chamfron.*

charge (chärj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *charged*, ppr. *charging.* [< ME. *chargen*, rarely *charchen*, < OF. *charger, chargier*, F. *charger*, load (also, without assibilation, OF. *carkier*, AF. **carker* (in comp.), > ME. *carken*, load, burden, mod. E. *cark*), = Pr. Sp. *cargar* = Pg. *carregar* = It. *caricare*, < ML. *carricare, caricare*, load (a car), < L. *carrus*, a car, wagon: see *car*^{1}. Hence also (< ML. *carricare*) E. *cark, cargo, carack* = *carick* = *carrick, caricature*, etc., and in comp. *discharge, surcharge:* see these words, and cf. *charge, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put a load or burden on or in; fill, cover, or occupy with something to be retained, supported, carried, etc.; burden; load: as, to *charge* a furnace, a gun, a Leyden jar, etc.; to *charge* an oven; to *charge* the mind with a principle or a message.

They ran to the cliff and cried to their company aboard the Flemings to come to their succour; but finding the boat *charged* with Flemings, yielded themselves and the place. *Raleigh*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 16.

Unluckily, the pistols were left *charged.*
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

The table stood before him, *charged* with food.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

A body when electrified is said to be *charged.*
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 8.

For cutting the facets, the laps are *charged* with fine washed emery. *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 75.

2. Figuratively, to fill or burden with some emotion.

What a sigh is there! the heart is sorely *charged.*
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1.

3†. To subject to a charge or financial burden.

And ȝif eny howa is more worth than an other, be hit *y-charched* to hys worthy [worth].
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 357.

Fal. Good Master Brook, I desire more acquaintance of you.
Ford. Good Sir John, I sue for yours: not to *charge* you; for I must let you understand I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4. To impute or register as a debt; place on the debit side of an account: as, the goods were *charged* to him.—**5.** (*a*) To fix or ask as a price; require in exchange: as, to *charge* $5 a ton for coal. (*b*) To fix or set down at a price named; sell at a given rate: as, to *charge* coal at $5 a ton.—**6.** To hold liable for payment; enter a debit against: as, A *charged* B for the goods.—**7.** To accuse: followed by *with* before the thing of which one is accused: as, to *charge* a man *with* theft.

In all this Job sinned not nor *charged* God foolishly.
Job i. 22.

If he did that wrong you *charge* him *with*,
His angel broke his heart. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

8. To lay to one's charge; impute; ascribe the responsibility of: with a thing for the object, and *on, upon, to,* or *against* before the person or thing to which something is imputed: as, I *charge* the guilt of this *on* you; the accident must be *charged to* or *against* his own carelessness.

What he *charges* in defect of Piety, Charity, and Morality, hath bin also *charg'd* by Papists *upon* the best reformed Churches. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xx.

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes *on* absolute decree.
Pope, Iliad, i. 161.

9. To intrust; commission: with *with.*

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joseph *with* them, and he served them. Gen. xl. 4.

Hee *charges* you at first meeting *with* all his secrets, and on better acquaintance growes more reseru'd.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Weake Man.

The dean was *charged with* the government of a greater number of youths of high connections and of great hopes than could then be found in any other college.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. To command; enjoin; instruct; urge earnestly; exhort; adjure: with a person or thing as object.

And he straitly *charged* them that they should not make him known. Mark iii. 12.

Satan, avoid! I *charge* thee, tempt me not!
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3.

The king hath strictly *charg'd* the contrary.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

Weep not, but speak, I *charge* you on obedience;
Your father *charges* you.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 3.

11. To give directions to; instruct authoritatively: as, to *charge* a jury.

In Hathaway's case, 1702, Chief-Justice Holt, in *charging* the jury, expresses no disbelief in the possibility of witchcraft, and the indictment implies its existence.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 236.

12. To call to account; challenge.

Charge us there upon inter'gatories,
And we will answer all things faithfully.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

13. To bear down upon; make an onset on; fall on; attack by rushing violently against.

Himself,
Lord Clifford, and Lord Stafford, all abreast,
Charg'd our main battle's front.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

14. To put into the position of attack, as the spear in the rest.—**15**†. To value; think much of; make account of.

We loue noght his lede, ne his land nowther;
Ne *charge* noght his chateryng, thogh he chide euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1931.

Charge bayonets! the order given to infantry soldiers to lower the muskets with fixed bayonets into the position of attack. =**Syn. 7** and **8.** *Accuse, Charge, Indict*, etc. (see *accuse*); *Attribute, Ascribe, Refer*, etc. (see *attribute*).

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To import; signify; be important.

I passe al that which *chargeth* nought to say.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1576.

2†. To take to heart; be concerned or troubled.

Esau *chargide* litil that he hadde seld the right of the firste gendrid child. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxv. 34.

3. To place the price of a thing to one's debit; ask payment; make a demand: as, I will not *charge* for this.—**4.** To make an onset; rush to an attack.

Charge, Chester, *charge!* On, Stanley, on!
Were the last words of Marmion.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 32.

I have been at his right hand many a day when he was *charging* upon ruin full gallop. *Dickens.*

5. To lie down in obedience to a command: said of dogs: commonly used in the imperative.—**Charging order**, an order obtained under English statutes by a judgment creditor to have his claim made a charge on the stock of the debtor in any public company or funds.—**Charging part** (of a bill in equity), the part alleging either evidence or matters in anticipation of the defense, or to which the complainant wishes the defendant's answer.

charge (chärj), *n.* [< ME. *charge*, < OF. *charge, carge*, F. *charge* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *carga* = It. *carica* (ML. **carrica, carga*), f., a load (also without assibilation, OF. (AF.) **carc, kark*, > ME. *cark*, a load, anxiety, mod. E. *cark*, anxiety), = Sp. *cargo* (> E. *cargo*), a load, = Pg. *cargo*, a charge, office, = It. *carico, carco*, a load, etc. (see *cargo*); from the verb.] **1.** A load; a weight; a burden: used either literally or figuratively.

Of fruit it [the tree] bore so ripe a *charge*
That alle men it might fede.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 137.

It is noe worschip, but a *charge*, lordschip to taaste.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

'Tis a great *charge* to come under one body's hand.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4.

2. The quantity of anything which an apparatus, as a gun, an electric battery, etc., is intended to receive and fitted to hold, or what it actually contains as a load. Specifically—(*a*) The amount of ore, flux, and fuel, in due proportion, to be fed into a furnace at any one time. (*b*) In *elect.*, the quantity of statical electricity distributed over the surface of a body, as a prime conductor or Leyden jar. The charge of a body may be either free to pass off to another body (as the earth) with which it is connected, or bound by the inductive action of a neighboring charge of an opposite kind. See *induction.*

If a hollow closed conducting body be charged, however highly, with electricity, the whole of the *charge* is found upon the outside surface, and none whatever on the inside. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., I. 15.

Hence—**3**†. The case or tube used to contain the charge of a gun; a cartridge-case.

Souldiers . . . levied in the Lowe Countries, . . . called by the generall name of Wallownes, have used to hang about their neckes upon a bandrick or border, or at their girdles, certain pipes, which they call *charges*, of copper and tin, . . . which they thinke in skirmish to be the most ready way. Quoted in *Grose's Military Antiq.*, II. 294, note.

4. In England, a quantity of lead of somewhat uncertain amount, but supposed to be 36 pigs, each pig containing 6 stone of 12 pounds each.—**5.** A unit of weight used in Brabant up to 1820, being 400 Brabant pounds, equal to 414 pounds avoirdupois.—**6.** A corn-measure used in southern France. The old charge of Marseilles was 154.8 liters; the new charge (still used, and also at Nice) is 159.96 liters, or 4½ United States bushels. In other places the charge varied, being generally less than at Marseilles. Thus, at Tarascon it was only 1.6 bushels, but at Toulon it is said to have exceeded 13 bushels. The charge of oil at Montpellier was 48½ United States gallons.

7. A pecuniary burden, encumbrance, tax, or lien; cost; expense.

Mouths without hands; maintained at vast expense,
In peace a *charge*, in war a weak defence.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 402.

From his excellent learning, and some relation he had to S^{r} R. Browne, I bore his *charges* into England.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 1, 1652.

He had been at a considerable *charge* in white gloves, periwigs, and snuff-boxes.
Addison, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

8. That which constitutes debt in commercial transactions; the sum payable as the price of anything bought or any service rendered; an entry; the debit side of an account.—**9.** A duty enjoined upon or intrusted to one; care; custody; oversight.

I gave my brother Hanani . . . *charge* over Jerusalem.
Neh. vii. 2.

He inquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the same. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

A hard division, when the harmless sheep
Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge.*
Fairfax.

10. Anything committed to another's custody, care, concern, or management; hence, specifically, a parish or congregation committed to the spiritual care of a pastor: as, he removed to a new *charge.*

He hath shook hands with time; his funeral urn
Shall be my *charge.* *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

Sure you have injur'd Her, and Phylax too;
For she's my *Charge*, and you shall find it so.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 121.

He will enter on a system of regular pastoral visiting among his *charge*—will explore his field to its utmost limits. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 324.

11†. Heed; attention. *Chaucer.*

To doe this to any purpose, will require both *charge*, patience and experience.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 85.

12†. A matter of importance, or for consideration; importance; value.

To him that meneth wel, it were no *charge.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1429.

Because . . . the sayd Chest is of *charge*, we desire you to haue a speciall regard vnto it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 341.

13. An order; an injunction; a mandate; a command.

This Prince [Richard I.] not favouring the Jews, as his Father had done, had given a strict *Charge*, that no Jew should be admitted to be a Spectator of the Solemnity.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 62.

14. (*a*) An address delivered by a bishop to the clergy of his diocese, or in ordination services by a clergyman to the candidate receiving ordination, or to the congregation or church receiving him as pastor; also, any similar address delivered for the purpose of giving special instructions or advice.

The bishop has recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy. *Dryden.*

(*b*) An address delivered by a judge to a jury at the close of a trial, instructing them as to the legal points, the weight of evidence, etc., affecting their verdict in the case: as, the judge's *charge* bore hard upon the prisoner.—

15. In *Scots law:* (*a*) The command of the sovereign's letters to perform some act, as to enter an heir. (*b*) The messenger's copy of service requiring the person to obey the order of the letters, or generally to implement the decree of a court: as, a *charge* on letters of horning, or a *charge* against a superior.—16. What is alleged or brought forward by way of accusation; imputation; accusation.

We need not put new matter to his *charge*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

The *charge* of confounding together very different classes of phenomena. *Whewell.*

17. *Milit.*, an impetuous attack upon the enemy, made with the view of fighting him at close quarters and routing him by the onset.

The English and Dutch were thrice repulsed with great slaughter, and returned thrice to the *charge*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

O the wild *charge* they made!
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

18. An order or a signal to make such an attack: as, the trumpeters sounded the *charge*.

Gives the hot *charge* and bids them do their liking.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 434.

19†. The position of a weapon held in readiness for attack or encounter.

Their armed staves in *charge*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

20. In *her.*, a bearing, or any figure borne or represented on an escutcheon, whether on the field or on an ordinary. The ancient charges were far more simple than the modern, and this is so generally the case that the age of an achievement may almost be known by its relative simplicity; thus a shield simply divided into a few large parts, that is, charged with ordinaries and subordinaries only, is generally older than one charged with mullets, allerions, and the like; and a shield having only these is generally older than one having more pictorial representations.

21. Of dogs: (*a*) The act of lying down. (*b*) The word of command given to a dog to lie down.—22. In *farriery*, a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.—**Charge and discharge**, a method of taking accounts in chancery, the complainant delivering his account of charges to the master, and the defendant his discharge, objections, or counterclaim.—**Charge and specifications**, a general allegation of guilt of an offense, followed by details of particular instances of its commission.—**Conjoined** or **conjunct charges**, in *her.*, charges in arms borne linked together.—**Free charge**, in electrical experiments with the Leyden jar or battery, that part of the induced electricity which passes through the air to surrounding conductors.—**General charge, general special charge.** See *general.*—**Outward charges** (*naut.*), the pilotage or other charges incurred by a vessel on leaving port.=**Syn. 17.** *Attack, Assault*, etc. See *onset*.

charge†, *a.* [ME., appar. < OF. *chargé*, pp. of *charger*, load: see *charge, v.*] Heavy; weighty.

Lyghte thinge upwarde, and dounwarde *charge*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 746.

chargeability (chär-ja̤-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *chargeable:* see *-bility*.] The quality or condition of being chargeable; chargeableness.

chargeable (chär'ja̤-bl), *a.* [< *charge* + *-able*. Cf. OF. *chargeable, charchable*, etc.] 1. Capable of being charged. (*a*) Capable of being or liable to be set, laid, or imposed: as, a duty *chargeable* on sugar. (*b*) Subject to a charge or tax: as, sugar *chargeable* with a duty.

The town is an inseparable part of the State, and *chargeable* with many State duties, and unless properly governed may cause mischief to the commonwealth at large.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 509.

(*c*) Capable of being laid to one's charge; that may be imputed to one.

Some fault *chargeable* upon him. *South.*

His failure, though partly *chargeable* on himself, was less so than on circumstances beyond his control.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 15.

(*d*) Subject to accusation; liable to be accused.

Your papers would be *chargeable* with something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral. *Spectator.*

He complies with the terms of the conditions accepted by him, and is not *chargeable* with bad faith.
Contemporary Rev., L. 16.

2†. Expensive; costly; causing expense, and hence burdensome.

Whereof ensued greate trobles, longe and *chardgeble* suetes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

Small boates be neither verie *chargeable* in makyng, nor verie oft in great ieopardie.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 65.

That we might not be *chargeable* to any of you.
2 Thes. iii. 8.

A bloody and *chargeable* civil war. *Burke.*

3†. Weighty; involving care and trouble.

Charles was at that time letted with *chargeable* business.
Fabyan.

chargeableness (chär'ja̤-bl-nes), *n.* [< *chargeable* + *-ness*.] 1. Liability to a charge or charges; capability of being charged.—2†. Expensiveness; cost; costliness. *Whitlock; Boyle.*

chargeably† (chär'ja̤-bli), *adv.* Expensively; at great cost. *Ascham.*

chargeant†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *chargeant*, ppr. of *charger*, load: see *charge, v.*] Burdensome.

A gret multitude of peple, ful *chargeant*, and ful anoyous. *Chaucer*, Melibeus.

charged (chärjd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *charge, v.*] 1. In *her.*: (*a*) Bearing a charge: as, a fesse *charged* with three roses. (*b*) Serving as a charge: as, three roses *charged* upon a fesse.—2. Overcharged or exaggerated. [Rare.]

chargé d'affaires (shär-zhā' da-fãr'); pl. *chargés d'affaires* (shär-zhā' da-fãr'). [F., lit. charged with affairs: *chargé*, pp. of *charger*, charge; *de*, < L. *de*, of, with; *affaire*, affair: see *charge, v.*, and *affair*.] 1. One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of his superior, the ambassador or minister.—2. An envoy to a state to which a diplomatist of a higher grade is not sent. Chargés d'affaires of this class constitute the third grade of foreign ministers, and are not accredited to the sovereign, but to the department for foreign affairs. See *ambassador*.

chargeful† (chärj'fůl), *a.* [< *charge, n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Expensive; costly.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat;
The fineness of the gold, and *chargeful* fashion.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

charge-house† (chärj'hous), *n.* A schoolhouse.

Do you not educate youth at the *charge-house?*
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

chargeless (chärj'les), *a.* [< *charge* + *-less*.] 1. Free from charge or burden.—2†. Not expensive; free from expense.

A place both more publick, roomy, and *chargeless*.
Bp. Hall, Hard Measure.

chargeous† (chär'jus), *a.* [ME., < OF. *chargeux*, < *charge:* see *charge, n.*] Costly; expensive; burdensome. *Chaucer.*

And when I was among you and had need I was *chargeous* to no man. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. xi. 9.

charger¹ (chär'jėr), *n.* [< *charge* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which charges.—2. A war-horse.

Some who on battle *charger* prance.
Byron, The Giaour.

He rode a noble white *charger*, whose burnished caparisons dazzled the eye with their splendor.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

3. In *mining*, an implement for charging horizontal bore-holes with powder.—4. In *gun.*, a contrivance for measuring and placing in a gun a certain quantity or charge of powder or shot.

charger² (chär'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *chargeour, charioure, chargere*, < *chargen*, load; with F. suffix. Cf. OF. *chargeoire, cherjouere*, a sort of trap, an instrument used in loading guns, *chargeor*, a place for loading vessels; < *charger*, load: see *charge, v.*] 1. A large flat dish or platter.

He sowppes alle this sesone with sevene knave childre,
Choppid in a *chargour* of chalke whytt sylver.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1026.

Give me here John Baptist's head in a *charger*.
Mat. xiv. 8.

2†. In England, in the middle ages, a servant or officer of the household whose duty was to bear the meats to table at banquets.

I was that cheef *chargeour*,
I bar flesch for folkes feste;
Ihesu crist vre saueour
He fedeth bothe lest and meste.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

charger-pit (chär'jėr-pit), *n.* *Milit.*, a shelter-pit to cover the horse of a mounted officer when exposed to the enemy's fire. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

charge-sheet (chärj'shēt), *n.* A paper kept at a police-station to receive each night the names of the persons arrested or taken into custody, with the nature of the accusation and the name of the accuser in each case; a blotter. [Eng.]

chargéship (shär-zhā'ship), *n.* [< *chargé* + *-ship*.] The office of a chargé d'affaires.

charily (chãr'i-li), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully; warily; sparingly; frugally.

Whose provident arm else but God's did bring to nought the power-undermining, which was carried so warily and *charily?* *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 316.

Charina (ka-rī'nä̤), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1849).] 1. A genus of boa-like serpents, typical of the family *Charinidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; specifically, *Charina plumbea*, an American species.

chariness (chãr'i-nes), *n.* [< *chary* + *-ness*.] 1. The quality of being chary; caution; care; frugality; sparingness; parsimony; disposition to withhold or refrain from bestowing.—2†. Nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

charinid (kar'i-nid), *n.* A snake of the family *Charinidæ*.

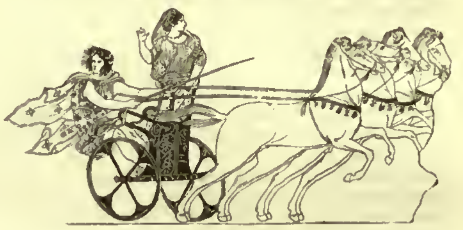
Charinidæ (ka-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charina* + *-idæ*.] A family of peropodous serpents with toothless premaxillaries, and without postfrontal, superorbital, or coronoid bones. Only one species, the *Charina plumbea* of California and Mexico, is known.

Charinina (kar-i-nī'nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charina* + *-ina*².] A group or subfamily referred to the *Boidæ*, represented by the genus *Charina:* same as *Charinidæ*.

charinoid (kar'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Charina* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Charinidæ*.

II. *n.* A charinid.

chariot (char'i-ọt), *n.* [< ME. *chariot, charyot, charott*, < OF. *chariot*, dim. of *char*, a car: see *car*¹, *char*¹. Cf. *charet*.] 1. A two-wheeled car or vehicle, used in various forms by the ancients in war, in processions, and for racing, as well as in social and private life. The Roman chariot was called a *biga*, a *triga*, or a *quadriga*, according as it was drawn by two, three, or four horses, all abreast. The triumphal chariot was a quadriga; it was very richly ornamented, and sometimes made of ivory. Greek and Roman chariots for war and racing were usually closed in front and open behind, and without seats. The war-chariots of the ancient Persians and Britons were armed with weapons like scythe-blades or sickles projecting from the hubs, and are hence called *scythe-chariots*.



Greek Chariot.
Pelops and Hippodameia.—From a red-figured vase.

And also suche another *Charyot*, with suche Hoostes, ordeynd and arrayd, gon with the Empresse, upon another syde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 242.

Thy grand captain Antony
Shall set thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 1.

2. In modern times: (*a*) A somewhat indefinite name for a more or less stately four-wheeled carriage.

All this while Queen Mary had contented her self to be Queen by Proclamation; but now that things were something settled, she proceeds to her Coronation; for, on the last of September, she rode in her *Chariot* thro' London towards Westminster. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 317.

(*b*) A pleasure-carriage, of different forms.

The lady charged the boy to remember, as a means of identifying the expected green *chariot*, that it would have a coachman with a gold-laced hat on the box.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, vi.

chariot (char'i-ọt), *v.* [< *chariot, n.*] I. *trans.* To convey in a chariot. [Rare.]

An angel . . . all in flames ascended, . . .
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike presence. *Milton*, S. A., l. 27.

O thou
Who *chariotest* to their dark wintry bed
The winged seeds. *Shelley*, To the West Wind, i.

II. *intrans.* To ride in a chariot.

chariotee (char″i-ọ-tē'), *n.* [< *chariot* + *-ee*².] A small light pleasure-chariot, with two seats and four wheels.

charioteer (char″i-ọ-tēr'), *n.* [< *chariot* + *-eer;* a modification of ME. *charieter, -ere*, after OF. *charretier*, a charioteer.] 1. One who drives or directs a chariot.

Mounted combatants and *charioteers*.
Cowper, Iliad, xxiii. 165.

2. [*cap.*] The constellation Auriga (which see).—3. A serranoid fish, *Dules auriga*, having a filamentous dorsal spine like a coach-whip. It is a rare Brazilian and Caribbean sea-fish. Also called *coachman*.

charioteer (char″i-ọ-tēr'), *v. i.* [< *charioteer, n.*] To drive a chariot, or as if in a chariot; act the part of a charioteer. [Poetical.]

To *charioteer* with wings on high,
And to rein in the tempests of the sky.
Southey, Ode to Astronomy.

charioteering (char″i-ọ-tēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *charioteer, v.*] The act or art of driving a chariot.

Good *charioteering* is exhibited, not by furious lashing of the horses, but by judicious management of the reins. *Aird.*

chariot-man† (char'i-ọt-man), *n.* The driver of a chariot.

He said to his *chariot man*, Turn thine hand, that thou mayest carry me out of the host. 2 Chron. xviii. 33.

chariot-race (char'i-ọt-rās), *n.* A race with chariots; an ancient sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize.

charism (kar'izm), *n.* [< Gr. *χάρισμα*, a gift, < *χαρίζεσθαι*, favor, gratify, give, < *χάρις*, favor, grace, < *χαίρειν*, rejoice, be glad, akin to L. *gratus*, pleasant, *gratia*, grace: see *grateful* and *grace*.] *Eccles.*, a special spiritual gift or power divinely conferred, as on the early Christians. These gifts were of two classes, the gift of healing and the gift of teaching, the latter again being of two kinds, the gift of prophecy and the gift of tongues. Such gifts have been claimed in later ages by certain teachers and sects in the church, as the Montanists and the Irvingites, and in recent times by some of those who practise the so-called faith-cure.

They [spiritual gifts] are called *charisms* or gifts of grace, as distinguished from, though not opposed to, natural endowments. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 45.

charisma (ka-riz'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *charismata* (-mạ̈-tạ̈). [NL.] Same as *charism*.

Schleiermacher was accustomed to say of Bleek that he possessed a special *charisma* for the science of "Introduction." *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 823.

As yet the church constitution was not determined by the idea of office alone, that of *charismata* (spiritual gifts) still having wider scope alongside of the other. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 675.

charitable (char'i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *charitable*, < OF. *charitable*, F. *charitable* = It. *caritatevole*, < ML. **caritatabilis*, *caritabilis*, irreg. < L. *carita(t-)s*, charity: see *charity*.] Pertaining to or characterized by charity. (*a*) Disposed to exhibit charity; disposed to supply the wants of others; benevolent and kind; beneficent.

She was so *charitable* and so pitous
She wolde wepe if that she sawe a mous
Caught in a trappe, if it were deed or bledde.
Chaucer.

A man may bestow great sums on the poor and indigent without being *charitable*, and may be *charitable* when he is not able to bestow anything. *Addison*, A Friend of Mankind.

(*b*) Pertaining to almsgiving or relief of the poor; springing from charity, or intended for charity: as, a *charitable* enterprise; a *charitable* institution.

How shall we then wish . . . to live our lives over again in order to fill every moment with *charitable* offices! *Atterbury.*

(c) Lenient in judging of others; not harsh; favorable: as, a *charitable* judgment of one's conduct.

Those temporizing proceedings to some may seeme too *charitable*, to such a daily daring trecherous people. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 220.

Charitable Trusts Acts, English statutes establishing a board for the control of the administration of charities and for regulating them: one in 1853 (16 and 17 Vict., c. 137), another in 1855 (18 and 19 Vict., c. 124), and another in 1860 (23 and 24 Vict., c. 136).—**Charitable uses**, in *law*, uses such as will sustain a gift or bequest as a charity. See *charity*, 8.—**Charitable Uses Act**, an English statute of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 9), amending the law relating to the conveyance of land for charitable uses. It makes such conveyances valid even if the deed is not indented, or if it contains reservations to the donor, or if, in cases of copy-holds, etc., there is no deed. =**Syn.** Generous, indulgent.

charitableness (char'i-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* [< *charitable* + *-ness*.] The quality of being charitable; the disposition to be charitable; the exercise of charity.

A less mistaken *charitableness*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

He seemed to me, by his faith and by his *charitableness*, to include in his soul some grains of the golden age. *Boyle*, Works, I. 76.

charitably (char'i-tạ-bli), *adv.* 1. In a charitable manner; liberally; beneficently.

How can they *charitably* dispose of anything, when blood is their argument? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

2. Indulgently; considerately; kindly; with leniency in judgment: as, to be *charitably* disposed toward all men.

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 597.

charitative† (char'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [After Sp. Pg. It. *caritativo*, < ML. *caritativus*, < L. *carita(t-)s*, charity: see *charity* and *-ive*.] Arising from or influenced by charity; charitable.

Charitative considerations, a respect to which was strictly had in all the doctor's writings. *Bp. Fell*, Life of Hammond, § 1.

charitous†, *a.* [ME. *charitous*, < ML. *caritosus*, < L. *caritas*: see *charity*.] Charitable.

To him that wroughte charite
He was ayeinward *charitous*,
And to pite he was pitous.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 172.

charity (char'ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *charities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *charitie*, < ME. *charite*, < OF. *charite*, *chariteit*, *cariteit*, F. *charité* (OF. also in vernacular form *cherte*, > ME. *cherte*) = Pr. *caritat* = Sp. *caridad* = Pg. *caridade* = It. *carità*, < L. *carita(t-)s*, dearness, love, in LL. esp. Christian love, benevolence, charity, < *cārus*, dear, prob. orig. **camrus*, related to *amare* (orig. **camare*?), love: see *amor*, and see *cheer*^{2} (obs.), the orig. adj. accompanying *charity*.] 1. In New Testament usage, love, in its highest and broadest manifestation.

Neither deeth, neither lyfe, . . . neither noon other creature mai departe us fro the *charite* of God that is in jesu crist oure lord. *Wyclif*, Rom. viii. 39.

This I think *charity*, to love God for himself, and our neighbour for God. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 14.

Our whole practical dutie in religion is contained in *charitie*, or the love of God and our neighbour. *Milton*, Civil Power.

2. In a general sense, the good affections men ought to feel toward one another; good will.

First Gent. But, i' faith, dost thou think my lady was never in love?
Sec. Gent. I rather think she was ever in love; in perfect *charity*, I mean, with all the world.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 2.

I would the great world grew like thee,
Who growest not alone in power
And knowledge, but by year and hour
In reverence and in *charity*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxiv.

Specifically—3. Benevolence; liberality in relieving the wants of others; philanthropy.

And it ys callyd so be cause Duke Philipp of Burgone byldyd it of hys grett *Charitie* to Receye Pylgryms therin. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

She is a poor wench, and I took her in
Upon mere *charity*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 3.

But the active, habitual, and detailed *charity* of private persons, which is so conspicuous a feature in all Christian societies, was scarcely known in antiquity, and there are not more than two or three moralists who have noticed it. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 84.

4. Any act of kindness or benevolence; a good deed in behalf of another: as, it would be a *charity* to refrain from criticizing him.

At one of those pillars an arch is turned, and an earthen vase is placed under it; which, by some *charity*, is kept full of Nile water, for the benefit of travellers. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 13.

Specifically—5. Alms; anything bestowed gratuitously on a person or persons in need.

The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It was not in dress, nor feasting, nor promiscuous *charities* that his chief expenses lay. *Macaulay.*

Let us realize that this country, the last found, is the great *charity* of God to the human race. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Rep., p. 421.

6. Liberality or allowance in judging others and their actions; a disposition inclined to favorable judgments.

The highest exercise of charity is *charity* towards the uncharitable. *Buckminster.*

7. A charitable institution; a foundation for the relief of a certain class of persons by alms, education, or care; especially, a hospital.

A patron of some thirty *charities*.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

8. In *law*, a gift in trust for promoting the welfare of the community or of mankind at large, or some indefinite part of it, as an endowment for a public hospital, school, church, or library, as distinguished from a gift which, being for the benefit of particular persons, gives them a right to its enjoyment. Early in the history of English law, the chancellors established the rule that informalities and illegalities which by the common law would invalidate a private trust should not be allowed to defeat a public charity, and that therefore chancery should intervene to prevent the heirs or next of kin from defeating such a gift, should appoint a trustee if none existed, and, if any of the directions of the founder were impracticable, should supply others approximate thereto. The most familiar application of the rule is in the doctrine that the prohibition against perpetuities does not affect a charity. (See *perpetuity*.) The question what constitutes a charity within this rule has been the subject of much litigation.—**Brothers of Charity.** (*a*) A religious order founded by St. John of God at Seville in Spain about 1540, and extended over Spain and France, now having about 100 houses. (*b*) An order founded by Cardinal Rosmini-Serbati, in Italy, in 1828. It has a number of houses in England.—**Charity commissioner.** See *commissioner*.—**Knights of Christian Charity.** See *knight*.—**Sisters of Charity**, nuns who minister to and instruct the poor and nurse the sick; specifically, a congregation with annual vows founded by Vincent de Paul in France about 1633, and since widely spread; also, a congregation with perpetual vows founded at Dublin in Ireland in 1815, by Mrs. Mary Frances Aikenhead, distinctively called the *Irish Sisters of Charity*. =**Syn.** *Liberality*, *Generosity*, etc. (see *beneficence*), indulgence, forbearance.

charity-boy (char'ị-ti-boi), *n.* A boy brought up at a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

charity-child (char'ị-ti-chīld), *n.* A child brought up in a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

charity-girl (char'ị-ti-gėrl), *n.* A girl brought up at a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

charity-school (char'ị-ti-sköl), *n.* A school maintained by voluntary contributions or bequests, for educating, and in many cases for lodging, feeding, and clothing, poor children.

charivari (shar-i-var'i), *n.* [Also, in U. S., *chivarari*, *chivaree*, < F. *charivari*, < OF. *chalivari*, *caribari*, *calivaly*, *chalivali* = Pr. *caravil* (ML. *carivarium*, *charavaritum*, *chararaia*, *chararallium*, *chalvaricum*, *chalvaritum*, etc.); cf. G. *krawall*; orig. form uncertain, the word being, like others supposed to be imitative, fancifully varied.] A mock serenade, with kettles, horns, etc., intended as an annoyance or insult. Serenades of this sort were formerly inflicted in France upon newly married couples and upon politically unpopular persons, and are still occasionally heard in the United States, where they are also known as *callithumpian concerts*.

We . . . played a *charivari* with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire-irons. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

There is a respectable difference . . . between a mob and a *charivari*. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 203.

chark^{1} (chärk), *v. i.* [< ME. *charken*, *cherken*, *chorken*, < AS. *cearcian*, creak, crack (e. g., as the teeth when gnashed together); a var., by transposition, of *cracian*, crack: an imitative word: see *crack*^{1}, and cf. *chirk*. Cf. *chark*^{2}, *charcoal*.] 1. To creak; crack; emit a creaking sound. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

Y schal *charke* vndur ȝou, as a wayn chargid with hei *charkith*. *Wyclif*, Amos ii. 13 (Purv.).

Charkyn, as a carte or barow or othyr thynge lyke, arguo; alii dicunt stridere. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 70.

Cherkyn, or *chorkyn*, or fracchyn, as newe cartes or plowys, strideo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 76.

2. To crack open; chap; chop. [Prov. Eng.]

chark^{2} (chärk), *v. t.* [< *charcoal*, early mod. E. *charke-cole*, analyzed as *chark* (taken to mean 'char') + *coal*; but orig. < *chark*, creak, + *coal*: see *charcoal*, and cf. *char*^{2}, of similar origin.] 1. To subject to a process of smothered combustion, for the production of charcoal; char. See *char*^{2}, which is the usual word.

Oh, if this coale could be so *charcked* as to make iron melt out of the stone! *Fuller*, Worthies, Shropshire.

If it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

Like wood *charked* for the smith. *Johnson.*

2. [Appar. a particular use of the preceding; cf. *burn*^{1}, *v.*, I., 7.] To expose (new ale) to the air in an open vessel until it acquires a degree of acidity and therewith becomes clearer and sourer, fit for drinking. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chark^{2}† (chärk), *n.* [See *chark*^{2}, *v.*, and *charcoal*, and cf. *char*^{2}, *n.*] Charcoal.

I contrived to burn some wood here, as I had seen done in England, under turf, till it became *chark* or dry coal. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe.

charka (chär'kạ̈), *n.* [Russ., lit. a glass (= Lith. *czerka*, a glass), dim. of *chara* = Pol. *czara*, a cup.] A Russian liquid measure, a little smaller than a gill. It was formerly one eighty-eighth of a wedro, but since 1818 is one one-hundredth of a wedro, or 0.135 United States quart.

charker (chär'kėr), *n.* [< *chark* (cf. *chirk*) + *-er*^{1}.] A cricket. [Scotch.]

charlatan (shär'lạ-tạn), *n.* [< F. *charlatan*, < Sp. *charlatan* = Pg. *charlatão* = It. *ciarlatano*, a quack, < It. *ciarlare* = Sp. Pg. *charlar*, prate, chatter, jabber, gabble, prob. an alteration (originating in Sp.) of It. *parlare* = Sp. Pg. *parlar* = F. *parler*, talk: see *parle*, *parley*.] One who pretends to knowledge, skill, importance, etc., which he does not possess; a pretender; a quack, mountebank, or empiric.

Saltimbancoes, Quacksalvers, and *Charlatans* deceive them [the people] in lower degrees. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every *charlatan*,
And soil'd with all ignoble use.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi.

=**Syn.** Impostor, cheat, pretender; *Mountebank*, etc. (see *quack*).

charlatanic (shär-lạ-tan'ik), *a.* [< *charlatan* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the character of a charlatan; quackish: as, *charlatanic* tricks; a *charlatanic* boaster.

charlatanical (shär-lạ-tan'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *charlatanic*.

A cowardly soldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley.*

charlatanically (shär-lạ-tan'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a charlatanic manner; like a charlatan.

charlatanism (shär′la-tan-izm), *n.* [< F. *charlatanisme* = Sp. Pg. *chärlatanismo* = It. *ciarlatanismo:* see *charlatan* and *-ism.*] The conduct or practices of a charlatan; quackery; charlatanry.

Not the least of the benefits likely to follow the better diffusion of physiological and sanitary information will be the protection of the community from the numberless impostures of *charlatanism.*
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 373.

charlatanry (shär′la-tan-ri), *n.* [< F. *charlatancrie* = Sp. *charlatancría* = Pg. *charlataneria* = It. *ciarlatancria:* see *charlatan* and *-ry.*] The practices of a charlatan; fraudulent or impudent pretension to knowledge or skill; quackery. Formerly written *charlatanery.*

Henley was a charlatan and a knave; but in all his *charlatanerie* and his knavery he indulged the reverics of genius. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, p. 100.

To expose pretentious *charlatanry* is sometimes the unpleasant duty of the reviewer.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 373.

Charles's law. See *law.*

Charles's Wain. See *wain.*

charlet†, *n.* [ME., also *charlyt;* origin obscure.] A sort of omelet or custard. According to one recipe, it was made of milk colored with saffron, mingled with minced boiled pork and beaten eggs, boiled, stirred and mixed with ale.

Charley† (chär′li), *n.* A slang name for a watchman under the old patrol system in England: given, it is said, because Charles I. in 1640 extended and improved the patrol system of London.

The physicians being called in, as some do call in the *Charleys* to quell internal riot when all the mischief is done, they prescribed for him air.
Jon Bee, Ess. on Samuel Foote, p. clxi.

Bludyer, a brave and athletic man, would often give a loose to his spirits of an evening, and mill a *Charley* or two, as the phrase then was.
Thackeray, Sketches in London (Friendship).

charlin (chär′lin), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A dowel.

charlock (chär′lok), *n.* [E. dial. *carlock, carlick, kerlock, kellock, kedlock, kilk;* < ME. *carlok,* < AS. *cerlic* (twice), charlock.] A common name of the wild mustard, *Brassica Sinapistrum,* a common pest in grain-fields. Also written *carlick.*

In either hand he bore
What dazzled all, and shone far-off as shines
A field of *charlock* in the sudden sun
Between two showers, a cloth of palest gold.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

Jointed or **white charlock**, *Raphanus Raphanistrum.*

charlotte (shär′lot), *n.* [F., a marmalade of apples covered with pieces of toasted bread; a particular use of the proper name *Charlotte,* fem. of *Charlot,* dim. of *Charles:* see *carl.*] A name given to certain rich and delicate sweet dishes.—**Apple charlotte**, apple custard served in a form of sponge-cake.—**Charlotte russe** (French *russe,* Russian), whipped cream similarly arranged.

charly-mufti (chär′li-muf′ti), *n.* [A humorous name; appar. < *Charley, Charlie,* dim. of *Charles,* a proper name (see *carl*), + *mufti,* civilian dress.] A name of the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.* *Macgillivray.* [Eng.]

charm^{1} (chärm), *n.* [< ME. *charme,* < OF. *charme,* F. *charme,* a charm, enchantment, < L. *carmen,* a song, poem, charm, OL. *casmen,* a song, akin to *camena,* OL. *casmena,* a muse, Goth. *hazjan* = AS. *herian,* praise, Skt. *çans,* praise.] **1**†. A melody; a song.

Favourable times did us afford
Free libertie to chaunt our *charms* at will.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 244.

2. Anything believed to possess some occult or supernatural power, such as an amulet, a spell, or some mystic observance or act.

She works by *charms,* by spells, by the figure.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Hast thou a *charm* to stay the morning star
In his steep course?
Coleridge, Hymn in the Vale of Chamouni.

And still o'er many a neighboring door
She saw the horseshoe's curvéd *charm.*
Whittier, Witch's Daughter.

Hence—**3.** A trinket, such as a locket, seal, etc., worn especially on a watch-guard.—**4.** An irresistible power to please and attract, or something which possesses this power; fascination; allurement; attraction.

All the *charms* of love. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

If a fair skin, fine eyes, teeth of ivory, with a lovely bloom, and a delicate shape—if these, with a heavenly voice, and a world of grace, are not *charms,* I know not what you call beautiful. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 3.

Charm is the glory which makes
Song of the poet divine;
Love is the fountain of *charm!*
M. Arnold, Heine's Grave.

=**Syn. 2.** Spell, enchantment, witchery, magic.

charm^{1} (chärm), *v.* [< late ME. *charmen,* < F. *charmer,* < LL. *carminare,* enchant, L. make verses; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To subdue, control, or bind, as if by incantation or magical influence; soothe, allay, or appease.

No witchcraft *charm* thee!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

Music the fiercest grief can *charm.*
Pope, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 118.

2. To fortify or make invulnerable with charms.

I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

3. To give exquisite pleasure to; fascinate; enchant.

They, on their mirth and dance
Intent, with jocund music *charm* his ear.
Milton, P. L., i. 787.

If the first opening page so *charms* the sight,
Think how the unfolded volume will delight!
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 108.

4. To affect by or as if by magic or supernatural influences: as, to *charm* a serpent out of his hole or into a stupor; to *charm* away one's grief; to *charm* the wind into silence.—**5**†. To play upon; produce musical sounds from.

Charming his oaten pipe unto his peres.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 5.

Here we our slender pypes may safely *charme.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

=**Syn. 1, 2,** and **3.** *Fascinate,* etc. (see *enchant*), delight, transport, bewitch, ravish, enrapture, captivate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To produce the effect of a charm; work with magic power; act as a charm or spell.

No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to *charm.*
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

2. To give delight; be highly pleasing: as, a melody that could *charm* more than any other.—**3**†. To give forth musical sounds.

The deaf adder that stoppeth her ear; which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, *charming* never so wisely. Ps. lviii. 4, 5.

And all the while harmonious airs were heard,
Of chiming strings or *charming* pipes.
Milton, P. R., ii. 363.

charm^{2} (chärm), *n.* [Also *chirm* and *churm* (commonly *chirm,* q. v.), < ME. *chirme,* < AS. *cierm, cirm, cyrm,* noise, clamor, < *cirman, cyrman,* cry out, shout, clamor, = MD. *kermen, karmen,* cry out, lament. The form *charm* for the murmuring or clamoring of birds is still in dial. use, but in literary use is appar. merged in *charm*^{1}, with ref. to the orig. sense 'a song': see *charm*^{1}.] **1.** The confused low murmuring of a flock of birds; chirm.

With *charm* of earliest birds. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 642.

2†. In *hawking,* a company: said of goldfinches.

A *charm* of goldfinches.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

charmel (kär′mel), *n.* [Heb.] A garden, an orchard, or a park. [The word is found only in the Douay version of Isa. xxix. 17.]

charmer (chär′mėr), *n.* [< ME. *charmer;* < *charm*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who charms, or has power to charm. (*a*) One who uses or has the power of enchantment, or some similar power.

There shall not be found among you . . . an enchanter, or a witch, or a *charmer,* or a consulter with familiar spirits. Deut. xviii. 10, 11.

(*b*) One who delights and attracts the affections.

Oh, you heavenly *charmers,*
What things you make of us!
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear *charmer* away.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, ii. 2.

2†. One who plays upon a musical instrument; a musician.

charmeress†(chär′mėr-es), *n.* [ME. *charmeresse;* < *charmer* + *-ess.*] An enchantress. [Rare.]

Phitonisses [Pythonesses], *charmeresses,*
Olde wyches, sorceresses.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1261.

charmful (chärm′fůl), *a.* [< *charm*^{1} + *-ful,* 1.] Abounding with charms or melodies; charming; melodious. [Rare.]

And with him bid his *charmful* lyre to bring.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

charming (chär′ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *charm*^{1}, *v.*] Having the effect of a charm; fascinating; enchanting; hence, pleasing in the highest degree; delightful.

To forgive our enemies is a *charming* way of revenge.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

Harmony divine
So smoothes her *charming* tones, that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton*, P. L., v. 626.

He saw her *charming,* but he saw not half
The charms her downcast modesty conceal'd.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 229.

=**Syn.** Enchanting, bewitching, captivating, delightful, lovely.

charmingly (chär′ming-li), *adv.* In a charming manner; delightfully.

She smiled very *charmingly,* and discovered as fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison.*

charmingness (chär′ming-nes), *n.* [< *charming* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being charming; the power to please.

charmless (chärm′les), *a.* [< *charm*^{1} + *-less.*] Destitute of charms; unattractive. [Rare.]

Saw my mistress, . . . who is grown a little *charmless.*
Swift, To Stella, Sept. 10, 1710.

charn (chärn), *n.* A dialectal form of *churn.* *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

charn-curdle (chärn′kėr″dl), *n.* A churn-staff. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

charneco†, **charnico**† (chär′nẹ̄-kō, -ni-kō), *n.* [Prob. from *Charneco,* a village near Lisbon.] A kind of sweet Portuguese wine.

Here's a cup of *Charneco.* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Where no old *Charnico* is, nor no anchoves.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii.

charnel (chär′nel), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *charnelle,* < OF. *charnel, carnel,* < ML. *carnale,* a charnel, neut. of *carnalis,* > OF. *carnel, charnel,* adj., of flesh (see *carnal*) (OF. and F. also *charnier,* < ML. *carnarium,* a charnel), < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. AS. *flǣschus,* lit. 'flesh-house,' a charnel.] **I.** *n.* A common repository for dead bodies; a place for the indiscriminate or close deposit of the remains, and especially of the bones, of the dead; a charnel-house. [Now little used separately.]

In *charnel* atte chirche cherles ben yuel to knowe,
Or a knigte fram a knaue; there knowe this in thin herte.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 50.

Toward the Est, an 100 Pas, is the *Charnelle* of the Hospitaile of seynt John, where men weren wont to putte the Bones of dede men. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 94.

I have made my bed
In *charnels* and on coffins, where black Death
Keeps record of the trophies won from thee.
Shelley, Alastor.

Where the extinguished Spartans still are free,
In their proud *charnel* of Thermopylæ.
Byron, Childe Harold.

II. *a.* Containing or designed to contain flesh or dead bodies.

Those thick and gloomy shadows damp,
Oft seen in *charnel* vaults and sepulchres.
Milton, Comus, l. 471.

All stood together on the deck,
For a *charnel* dungeon fitter.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

charnel-house (chär′nel-hous), *n.* A place, usually under or near a church, where the bones of the dead are deposited; formerly, and still in parts of Brittany, a kind of portico or gallery, in or near a churchyard, over which the bones of the dead were laid after the flesh was consumed.

charnico†, *n.* See *charneco.*

char-oven (chär′uv″n), *n.* A furnace for charring turf.

charpie (shär′pi), *n.* [F., orig. pp. of OF. *charpir,* tear out, pick to pieces, = It. *carpire,* seize, < L. *carpere,* seize: see *carp*^{1}, and cf. *carpet.*] A form of lint made by completely raveling pieces of old linen or by tearing them into very narrow strips.

charpoy (chär′poi), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *chārpāī,* lit. four-footed, < *chār* (< Skt. *chatur* = E. *four*) + *pāī;* cf. Skt. *pad,* foot (= E. *foot*); thus *charpoy* = (L.) *quadruped* = (Gr.) *tetrapod* = (E.) *four-foot-ed.*] In India, a pallet-bed; the common portable bedstead of the natives, adopted by Europeans. It consists of a light frame with four legs, the support for the mattress being provided by bands of webbing, or tapes, which cross from side to side of the frame.

In one corner of this court, stretched on a *charpoy,* lay a young man of slight figure and small stature.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 58.

charqui (chär′kē), *n.* [The Chilian name, of which the E. term *jerked* (beef) is a corruption.] Jerked beef; beef cut into strips about an inch thick and dried by exposure to the sun.

charr†, *n.* See *char*^{4}.

charras, *n.* See *churrus.*

charre^{1}†, *n.* See *char*^{4}.

charre^{2}†, *n.* See *char*^{5}.

charrière (sha-ri-ãr′), *n.* [F., from a proper name *Charrière.*] In *anat.*, a small scalpel employed for fine dissection.

charry (chär′i), *a.* [< *char*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

chart (chärt), *n.* [< F. *charte*, a charter, partly < OF. *chartre*, a charter (see *charter*), and partly (as the assibilated form of the older *carte*) < ML. *carta*, L. *charta*, a paper, map, card, etc.: see *card*^{1}.] **1.** A map; a draft or projection on paper of some part of the earth's surface; specifically, a hydrographical or marine map showing the coasts, islands, rocks, banks, channels, or entrances into harbors, rivers, and bays, the points of the compass, soundings or depth of water, etc., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages.

> The examiner will find on *charts* drawn more than a century ago, with bearings and leading-marks, many of the rocks supposed to be recent discoveries.
> *Smyth*, The Mediterranean.

2. A sheet of any kind on which information is exhibited in a methodical or tabulated form: as, a historical *chart;* a genealogical *chart;* a *chart* of the kings of England.—**3.** A written deed or charter.

> In old *charts* we find the words *Angli* and *Anglici* contradistinguished to *Franci*.
> *Brady*, Introd. to Old Eng. Hist., Gloss., p. 11.

Conical, globular, gnomonic, isocylindric, parallelogrammatic, polyconic, sinusoidal, stereographic, etc., **chart.** See *projection.*—**Mercator's chart** (named from Gerardus Mercator, a Flemish chartographer, 1512–94), a chart on which the meridians are straight lines, parallel and equidistant; the parallels of latitude are straight lines, the distance between which increases from the equator toward either pole, in the ratio of the secant of the latitude to the radius. See *projection.*—**Plane chart,** a representation of some part of the surface of the globe in which the meridians are supposed to be parallel to one another, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and of course the degrees of latitude and longitude everywhere equal to one another.—**Ptolemaic chart.** See *projection.*—**Selenographic chart,** a map of the moon.—**Topographic chart,** a chart showing the topography of a particular place or a small part of the earth's surface. =**Syn.** *Chart, Map.* As the words are commonly used, a *chart* is a draft of some navigable water with its connected land-surface; a *map* is a draft of some portion of land with its connected water-surface, either as a separate work or as a division of a general geographical atlas.

chart (chärt), *v.* [< *chart, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To lay down or delineate on a chart or map; map out: as, to *chart* a coast.

> What ails us, who are sound,
> That we should mimic this raw fool the world,
> Which *charts* us all in its coarse blacks and whites?
> *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

> In *charting* rainfall records, which depend so largely upon the location of gauges and the local topography.
> *Science*, VII. 256.

II. *intrans.* To make charts.

> The rapid rotation of this planet . . . makes it imperative that the work both of observing and *charting* should be very hastily performed. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 8774.

charta (kär'tạ), *n.*; pl. *chartæ* (-tē). [L.: see *card*^{1}, *chart*, *carte*^{1}.] Literally, a paper or parchment; a charter. See *chart.*—**Magna Charta** (or **Magna Carta**). (*a*) The great charter of the liberties (*Magna Charta Libertatum*) of England, signed and sealed by King John in a conference between him and his barons at Runnymede, June 15th, 1215. Its most important articles are those which provide that no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or proceeded against, except by the lawful judgment of his peers or in accordance with the law of the land, and that no scutage or aid shall be imposed in the kingdom (except certain feudal dues from tenants of the crown), unless by the common council of the kingdom. The remaining and greater part of the charter is directed against abuses of the king's power as feudal superior. The charter granted by Henry III. is only a confirmation of that of his father, King John. Hence—(*b*) A general term for any fundamental constitution which guarantees personal rights and civil privileges.

chartaceous (kär-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *chartaceus*, < *charta*, paper: see *card*^{1}.] In *bot.*, papery; resembling writing-paper. Also *cartaceous.*

chartæ, *n.* Plural of *charta*.

chartel†, *n.* See *cartel*.

charter (chär'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *chartre*, *chartere*, < OF. *chartre*, *cartre*, < L. *chartula*, a little paper or writing (in ML., a charter, etc., equiv. to *charta*), dim. of *charta*, a paper, charter, etc.: see *chart* and *card*^{1}. For the ending *-ter*, ult. < L. *-tula*, cf. *chapter*.] **1.** A written instrument, expressed in formal terms and formally executed, given as evidence of a grant, contract, etc.; any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights and privileges. In modern use the name is ordinarily applied only to government grants of powers or privileges of a permanent or continuous nature, such as incorporation, territorial dominion, or jurisdiction. As between private persons it is also loosely applied to deeds and instruments under seal for the conveyance of lands; a title-deed. *Royal charters* are such as are granted by sovereigns in conveying certain rights and privileges to their subjects, such as the Great Charter granted by King John (see *Magna Charta*, under *charta*), and charters granted by various sovereigns to boroughs and municipal bodies, to universities and colleges, or to colonies and foreign possessions; somewhat similar to which are charters granted by the state or legislature to banks and other companies or associations, etc. In *Scots law* a charter is the evidence of a grant of heritable property made under the feudal condition that the grantee shall annually pay a sum of money or perform certain services to the granter, and it must be in the form of a written deed. The most common charters are feu charters. (See *feu*.) In *American law* a charter is a written grant from the sovereign power conferring rights or privileges upon a municipality or other corporation. The term is generally applied to the statute, letters patent, or articles of association sanctioned by statute, creating a corporation, as a city, college, stock-company, benevolent society, or social club.

> Let the danger light
> Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

> Borough after borough was compelled to surrender its privileges; and new *charters* were granted which gave the ascendency everywhere to the Tories. *Macaulay.*

> Christianity, in its miracles and doctrines, is the very *charter* and pledge which I need of this elevation of the Human Soul. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 249.

2. Privilege; immunity; exemption. [Rare.]

> I gyf ȝow *chartire* of pes, and ȝoure cheefe maydens.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3059.

> I must have liberty
> Withal, as large a *charter* as the wind,
> To blow on whom I please.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

3. In *com.*: (*a*) The letting or hiring of a ship by special contract: as, a ship is offered for sale or *charter*. (*b*) The limits or terms of such a contract. (*c*) The written instrument embodying the terms of the contract.—**4.** In *Eng. politics*, a sort of claim of rights, or document embodying the demands or principles of the Chartists. See *Chartist.*—**Bank-charter Act.** See *bank*^{2}.—**Blank charter,** a document given to the agents of the crown in the reign of Richard II., with power to fill it up as they pleased; hence, figuratively, liberty to do as one pleases.—**Charter of confirmation.** See *confirmation.*—**Charter of the Forest,** an English statute of 1297 (25 Edw. I.), which restored lands, not of the royal demain, that had been taken by former kings for forests. It also affected the administration of the forest laws.—**Dongan charter,** a charter for the city of New York granted by Thomas Dongan, "Lieutenant-Governor and Vice-Admiral of New York and its dependencies," under James II. of England, dated April 27th, 1686. It remained in force until 1730. An early charter of the city of Albany, by the same authority, is known by the same name.—**Great Charter.** See *Magna Charta*, under *charta.*—**Montgomery Charter,** a charter granted to the city of New York by John Montgomery, "Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of the Province of New York and the Province of New Jersey and territories depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same," under George II., dated January 15th, 1730. It succeeded the Dongan charter, and was not essentially changed until 1831.—**Open charter,** in *Scots law*, a charter from the crown, or from a subject, containing a precept of sasine which has not been executed.—**Original charter,** in *Scots law*, a charter which is granted first to the vassal by the superior.

charter (chär'tėr), *v. t.* [< *charter, n.*] **1.** To hire or let by charter, as a ship. See *charter-party.*—**2.** To establish by charter: as, to *charter* a bank.

charterable (chär'tėr-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *charter, v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being, or in a condition to be, chartered or hired, as a ship.

charterage (chär'tėr-ā̤j), *n.* [< *charter* + *-age*.] The act or practice of chartering vessels.

Charter-boy (chär'tėr-boi), *n.* In England, a boy educated in the Charterhouse. See *Charterhouse*.

Charter-brother (chär'tėr-bruᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* One of the inmates and pensioners of the Charterhouse in London.

chartered (chär'tėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *charter, v.*] **1.** Hired or let by charter-party, as a ship.—**2.** Invested with privileges by or as if by charter; privileged.

> When he speaks,
> The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

> It can hardly be supposed that the smaller *chartered* cities whose privileges were modelled on those of London would follow these changes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

3. Granted or secured by charter: as, *chartered* liberties or privileges; *chartered* power.

> Speculations regarding the sufficiency of *chartered* rights.
> *Palfrey.*

charterer (chär'tėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who charters; particularly, in *com.*, one who hires a ship by charter-party.—**2.** A freeholder. [Prov. Eng. (Cheshire).]

Charterhouse (chär'tėr-hous), *n.* [Corruption perhaps of F. *Chartreuse*, a Carthusian monastery, formed from the name of a waste and savage valley said to have been anciently called *Chartrousse*, in Dauphiné, in which the first monastery of the Carthusians, la Grande Chartreuse, was founded. See *Carthusian*.] A charitable institution or hospital and celebrated public school in London, founded in 1611 by Sir Thomas Sutton. It maintains eighty poor brothers (chiefly soldiers and merchants), and forty-four scholars, "the sons of poor gentlemen to whom the charge of education is too onerous." The reputation of its educational department (now at Godalming in Surrey) attracts a large number of other pupils. The house was originally a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371.

Charterist (chär'tėr-ist), *n.* [< *charter* + *-ist*.] Same as *Chartist*. *Gent. Mag.*

charter-land (chär'tėr-land), *n.* Land held by charter or in socage; bookland.

charter-master (chär'tėr-mȧs″tėr), *n.* In the midland districts of England, a contractor who undertakes to raise coal from the mines at a stated price.

charter-party (chär'tėr-pär″ti), *n.* [< F. *charte partie*, lit. a divided charter, with reference to the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors: *charte*, a charter; *partie*, fem. of *parti*, pp. of *partir*, divide: see *chart*, *part*, *v.*, and *party*.] In *com.*, a written agreement by which a ship-owner lets a vessel to another person, usually for the conveyance of cargo, either retaining control of the vessel or surrendering it to the charterer. It usually contains stipulations concerning the places of loading and delivering, the freight payable, the number of lay-days, and the rate of demurrage.

Chartism (chär'tizm), *n.* [< *chart* (F. *charte*), charter, + *-ism*.] The political principles and opinions of the Chartists.

Chartist (chär'tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *chart* (F. *charte*), charter, + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One of a body of political reformers (chiefly working men) that sprang up in England about the year 1838. The Chartists advocated as their leading principles universal suffrage, the abolition of the property qualification for a seat in Parliament, annual parliaments, equal representation, payment of members of Parliament, and vote by ballot, all of which they demanded as constituting the people's charter. The members of the extreme section of the party, which favored an appeal to arms or popular risings if the charter could not be obtained by legitimate means, were called *physical-force men*. The Chartists disappeared as a party after 1849. Also *Charterist*.

> The attempt to apply the law of supply and demand to human labour, as rigorously as to cotton, coal, and mere commodities, had brought on in France the French revolution; in this country Luddite riots, *Chartists*, and rick-burning. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 117.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Chartists; connected with Chartism.

> The distress of the labouring class was manifested in England by bread-riots, by threatening *Chartist* processions, and by demands for help addressed to Parliament.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 263.

> The *Chartist* movement represented one wing of that activity [the Reform agitation], and the more popular or radical one. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 58.

chartless (chärt'les), *a.* [< *chart* + *-less*.] Not charted, or not provided with a chart; hence, without a guide or guidance: as, a *chartless* rover.

chartographer, cartographer (kär-tog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *chartography*, *cartography*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who prepares or compiles maps or charts, either from existing geographical materials or from investigation or description.

> I write this letter to explain the problem of the Tanganika, which has puzzled Livingstone and so many explorers, and indeed so many able *cartographers*. *H. M. Stanley.*

> Far in the distance rose . . . Saker Bair, a great syenite mountain, which seems to have done something to offend *cartographers*, for although it rises to a height of 3,000 feet above the sea, it is not noticed in most maps.
> *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 200.

chartographic, cartographic (kär-tọ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *chartography*, *cartography*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to chartography.

> In particular, we may notice the careful delineation of the vast basin of the Amazon, as showing a considerable advance in *chartographic* certainty.
> *Saturday Rev.*, July 23, 1864.

chartographical, cartographical (kär-tọ-graf'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *chartographic*.

chartographically, cartographically (kär-tọ-graf'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a chartographic manner; by chartography.

chartography, cartography (kär-tog'ra̤-fi), *n.* [< L. *charta* (or ML. *carta*), a map, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of drawing maps or charts.

> Undoubtedly Miletus was the birthplace of *cartography*.
> *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 160, note.

chartomancy (kär'tọ-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *χάρτης*, a leaf of paper (see *card*^{1}), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination or fortune-telling by means of cards or written papers.

chartometer (kär-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *charta* (ML. *carta*), a map, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances on maps and charts.

chartreuse (shär-trėz'), *n.* [F.: see *Charterhouse*.] **1.** [*cap.*] A monastery of Carthusian monks, especially in France. The Grande Chartreuse, near Grenoble in Dauphiné, is the most famous and the earliest of the order.

2. A highly esteemed tonic cordial, obtained by the distillation of various aromatic plants, especially nettles, growing on the Alps. It derives its name from the celebrated monastery of the Grande Chartreuse, in France, where it is made.—**Chartreuse pottery**, an enameled pottery made in the neighborhood of Bordeaux in the early part of the eighteenth century, for the use of the Carthusian monastery in that neighborhood. It resembles the finer pottery of Rouen, and especially that of Nevers.

chart-room (chärt'röm), *n.* The apartment in a ship (steamer or sailing vessel) in which the charts, maps, instruments, etc., are kept.

chartulary (kär'tū-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *chartularies* (-riz). [< ML. *chartularius*, *cartularius*, in second sense from ML. *chartularium*, *cartularium*: masc. and neut. respectively of adj. *chartularius*, *cartularius*, < *chartula*, a charter, record: see *charter*.] 1. An officer in the ancient Latin Church who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature.—2. A record or an account-book of the temporal possessions of a monastery.

> The *chartulary* or leger-book of some adjacent monastery. *Blackstone.*

> The *chartulary* of Winchester Abbey, compiled early in the 12th century, and containing numerous documents of the time before the Conquest, is in the British Museum. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 253.

3. The room in which such records are kept.—4. The officer who had the records in charge. Also spelled *cartulary*.

charwoman, charewoman (chär'-, chãr'wum"-an), *n.*; pl. *charwomen*, *charewomen* (-wim"en). [< *char*^{1}, *chare*^{1}, + *woman*.] A woman hired to do chares or odd work, or to work by the day.

> There is a *chare-woman* in the house, his nurse,
> An Irish woman, I took in a beggar.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 1.

charwork, charework (chär'-, chãr'wėrk), *n.* [< *char*^{1}, *chare*^{1}, + *work*.] In England, chares or odd work; work, usually menial, done by the job or by the day.

> She, harvest done, to *char-work* did aspire;
> Meat, drink, and twopence were her daily hire.
> *Dryden*, tr. from Theocritus.

chary (chãr'i), *a.* [< ME. *chariȝ*, < AS. *cearig*, full of care or sorrow, sad (= OS. *karag* = OHG. *charag*, full of care or sorrow, = MLG. *karich*, *karch*, *kerch*, shrewd, sparing), < *cearu*, care, sorrow. *Chary* is thus the assibilated adj. of *care*: see *care*, and cf. *Chare Thursday*.] 1. Careful; disposed to cherish with care; cautious: often with *of*.

> I Send you my humble Thanks for the curious Sea-chest of Glasses you pleased to bestow on me, which I shall be very *chary* to keep as a Monument of your Love. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 10.

> His rising reputation made him more *chary of* his fame. *Jeffrey.*

2. Sparing; not lavish; not disposed to give freely; frugal: absolute or with *of*: as, *chary of* compliments; *chary of* favors.

> The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough,
> If she unmask her beauty to the moon.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

> Prodigal of all brain-labour he,
> *Charier of* sleep, and wine, and exercise.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

> Nature of sameness is so *chary*. *Lowell*, Nomades.

Charybdæa (kar-ib-dē'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *Charybdis*, q. v.] The typical genus of acalephs of the family *Charybdæidæ*. *C. marsupialis* is an example.

charybdæid (kar-ib-dē'id), *n.* An acaleph of the family *Charybdæidæ*.

Charybdæidæ (kar-ib-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charybdæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of four-rayed acalephs. They have a 4-sided pouch-like form, an undivided marginal membrane or velarium, containing prolongations of the gastrovascular system, 4 lobe-like vertical appendages of the margin of the disk, 4 covered sense-organs, and 4 vascular pouches separated by narrow partitions. They represent a suborder *Marsupialida* (or *Lobophora*). Also written *Charybdeidæ*.

Charybdis (ka-rib'dis), *n.* [L., < Gr. Χάρυβδις; etym. uncertain.] See *Scylla*.

chasable (chā'sạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *chaceable* (cf. OF. **chacable*, *cachavle*, adapted for hunting); < *chase*^{1} + *-able*.] Capable of being chased or hunted; fit for the chase. Also spelled *chaseable*. [Rare.]

> Of bestes which ben *chaceable*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant.

chasbow, *n.* See *cheese-bowl*.

chase^{1} (chās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chased*, ppr. *chasing*. [Also formerly spelled *chace*, < ME. *chacen*, *chasen*, < OF. *chacier* (F. *chasser*), chase, assibilated form of *cacier*, *cachier*, > ME. *cacchen*, E. *catch*, which is thus a doublet of *chase*: see *catch*^{1}. Hence in comp. (in OF.) *purchase*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To pursue for the purpose of capturing or killing, as game; hunt.

> Like to the *chaced* wild bore
> The houndes whan he feleth sore.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 268.

> Mine enemies *chased* me sore, like a bird. Lam. iii. 52.

> Rose
> To *chase* the deer at five. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

> They saw the swallow *chase* high up in air
> The circling gnats.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 352.

2. To pursue for any purpose; follow earnestly, especially with hostile intent; drive off by pursuing: as, to *chase* an enemy.

> But another, that had to Name Elphy, *chaced* him out of the Contree, and made him Soudan. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 37.

> 'Tis a meritorious fair design
> To *chase* injustice with revengeful arms;
> Knights, by their oaths, should right poor ladies' harms.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1693.

> The following morn had *chased* away
> The flying stars, and light restored the day. *Dryden.*

> Life is a running shade, with fettered hands,
> That *chases* phantoms over shifting sands.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Old Player.

3. To pursue; continue.

> And schortly forth this tale for to *chase*.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 338.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pursue; follow in pursuit.

> To *chase*
> At Love in scorn. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 908.

Specifically—2. Of a hunting-dog, to leave a point for the purpose of pursuing the game.—3. To move briskly or steadily along; hasten: as, the dog kept *chasing* ahead of us.

> Comynge fro a cuntre that men called Ierico;
> To a Iustes in Iherusalem he *chaced* awey faste.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 51.

chase^{1} (chās), *n.* [Also formerly spelled *chace*, < ME. *chace*, *chase*, *chas*, < OF. *chace*, *cace*, F. *chasse* = Pr. *cassa* = Sp. *caza* = Pg. *caça* = It. *caccia*, chase, the chase; from the verb: see *chase*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *catch*^{1}, *n.*] 1. Pursuit for the purpose of obtaining, capturing, or killing; specifically, hunting: as, to be fond of the *chase*; beasts of the *chase*.

> In the contre of Canterburi mest plente of fysch is,
> And mest *chase* of aboute Salesburi of wylde bestes.
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 6.

> The *chase* I sing; hounds and their various breeds.
> *Somerville*, The Chase, i. 1.

2. Pursuit, as of one's desires; eager efforts to attain or obtain: as, the *chase* of pleasure, profit, fame, etc.

> What suttle and unpeaceable designes he then had in *chace*, his own Letters discover'd.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

> Mad *chase* of fame. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

3. That which is pursued or hunted. Specifically—(*a*) Game which is pursued.

> Like some poor exiled wretch,
> The frightened *Chase* leaves her late dear abodes.
> *Somerville*, The Chase, ii. 178.

(*b*) A vessel pursued by another: as, the *chase* outsailed us.

4. The body of men pursuing game.

> The kynge Aguysans wente in to his Cite disconfited, ffor the *chace* lefte of hym for to fight with the kynge vrien and his peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 239.

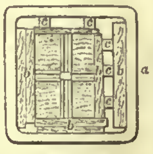
5. An open piece of ground or other place reserved for animals to be hunted as game, and belonging to a private proprietor: properly differing from a forest, in that the latter is not private property and is invested with privileges, and from a park, in that the latter is inclosed. [Eng.]

> A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, verderers, agisters, &c.; whereas a *chase* or park hath only keepers or woodwards. *Howell.*

> I see the moulder'd Abbey-walls,
> That stand within the *chace*.
> *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

6†. In the game of tennis, the spot where a ball falls, beyond which an opponent must strike his ball or lose a point.—7. In *old Eng. law*, a franchise authorizing a subject to whom it was granted to hunt.—**Beasts of the chase**, in *Eng. law*, properly, the buck, doe, fox, marten, and roe; but in a common sense, all wild beasts of venery and hunting.—**Knights of the Chase.** See *knight*.—**To give chase**, to pursue: absolute or followed by *to* with an object: as, the squadron immediately *gave chase to* the enemy's fleet.—**Wild-goose chase**, the pursuit of anything in ignorance of the direction it will take; hence, a foolish pursuit or enterprise. According to Dyce, the name *wild-goose chase* was applied to a kind of horse-race, in which two horses were started together, the rider who gained the lead forcing the other to follow him wherever he chose to go.—**Syn. 5.** *Park*, *Woods*, etc. See *forest*.

chase^{2} (chās), *n.* [< OF. *chasse*, F. *châsse*, a frame, a shrine, assibilated form of OF. *casse* (F. *caisse*), a box, chest, > E. *case*^{2}: see *case*^{2}, of which *chase*^{2} is a doublet.] 1. In *printing*, a square and open framework of iron, in which forms of type are secured by furniture and quoins for moving and for working on the press. For large forms of type, chases are made with crossing and movable center-bars, to give greater strength.



Printers' Chase.

a, frame; *b*, *b*, *b*, furniture of wood or metal; *c*, *c*, *c*, quoins.

2. The part of a gun between the trunnions and the swell of the muzzle, or, in modern guns in which the muzzle has no swell, the whole of that part of the gun which is in front of the trunnions.—3. A groove cut in any object: as, the *chase* of a water-wheel; a *chase* in the face of a wall of masonry; the *chase* or groove for the arrow in a crossbow.—4. In *ship-building*, that kind of joint by which the overlapping joints of clincher-built boats are gradually converted at the stem and stern into flush joints, as in carvel-built boats.—5. The circular trough of a cider-mill, in which the apples are placed to be crushed by a revolving stone called the runner.—6. A trench made to receive drain-tiles.

chase^{3} (chās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chased*, ppr. *chasing*. [Shortened from *enchase*, q. v.] 1. To decorate (metal-work, especially work in the precious metals) by tooling of any kind on the exterior. It is usual to support the metal, when thin, upon a slightly yielding substance; thus in the case of a hollow vessel the interior is filled with pitch before the chasing is begun.

2. To cut so as to make into a screw; cut, as the thread of a screw.

chaseable, *a.* See *chasable*.

chase-gun (chās'gun), *n.* In war-ships, a gun used in chasing an enemy, or in defending a ship when chased; a chaser.

chase-mortise (chās'môr"tis), *n.* A mode of securing a ceiling-joist to a binding-joist, so that their lower surfaces shall be flush. The end of the ceiling-joist has a tenon which is let into a mortise in the binding-joist. Also called *pulley-mortise*. *E. H. Knight.*

chase-port (chās'pōrt), *n.* The porthole at the bow or the stern of a vessel, through which the chase-gun is fired.

chaser^{1} (chā'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *chasur*, a hunter (horse), < OF. *chaccour*, *chaccor* (F. *chasseur*), a hunter, < *chacier*, hunt: see *chase*^{1}, *v.*, and *-er*^{1}. Cf. *chasseur*.] 1. One who chases; a pursuer; a hunter; a driver.—2. *Naut.*: (*a*) A vessel which pursues another. (*b*) A chase-gun; a gun on a vessel mounted especially for service when in chase or being chased: called a *bow-chaser* when pointed from the bow, and a *stern-chaser* when from the stern.—3. A short strap used to keep the curtain of a carriage in place when it is rolled up.

chaser^{2} (chā'sėr), *n.* [< *chase*^{3} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who chases or enchases; an enchaser.

> All the tools and appliances of professional *chasers*.
> *The American*, VII. 120.

2. A hand-tool of steel used for cutting or finishing the threads of screws; the tool used as the cutting instrument in a chasing-lathe.

Chasers for cutting screws.

chase-ring (chās'ring), *n.* A band placed around a piece of ordnance near the muzzle.

chasible (chas'i-bl), *n.* See *chasuble*.

Chasidean (kas-i-dē'ạn), *n.* Same as *Assidean*.

chasing (chā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chase*^{3}, *v.*] The art of engraving designs on metallic surfaces with a chisel or a burin. See *toreutics*.—**Flat chasing**, a method of ornamenting silverware with a punching-tool which forms the design by dots or lines.

chasing-chisel (chā'sing-chiz"el), *n.* One of the tools used in chasing. See *chase*^{3}.

chasing-hammer (chā'sing-ham"ėr), *n.* The implement, usually a wooden mallet, used by the chaser to strike upon the butt of the chasing-tool.

chasing-lathe (chā'sing-lāᴛʜ), *n.* A lathe adapted to cut screws.

chasing-staff†, *n.* A weapon or an instrument of offense: apparently the same as *catchpole*^{2}. *Grose.*

chasing-tool (chā'sing-töl), *n.* A tool used in chasing. Such tools are either punches, gravers, or chisel-shaped tools with blunt edges; they are applied by being held in contact with the metal and struck lightly with a hammer or mallet.

Chaslesian (shäl'zi-ạn), *a.* Pertaining to the French geometer Michel Chasles (1793–1880).—**Chaslesian shell**, an infinitely thin shell of homogeneous matter, coinciding with an equipotential surface and having a thickness everywhere proportional to the attraction.

chasm (kazm), *n.* [< L. *chasma*, < Gr. χάσμα, a yawning hollow, gulf, chasm, any wide space or expanse (cf. χάσμη, a yawning), < √ *χα in χάσκειν, χαίνειν, yawn: see *chaos*.] 1. An opening made by disruption, as a breach in the earth or a rock; a cleft; a fissure; a gap; especially, a wide and deep cleft.

That deep romantic *chasm* which slanted down the green hill. *Coleridge.*

The little elves of *chasm* and cleft.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Hence—2. An interruption; a hiatus; any marked breach of continuity.

There is a whole chapter wanting here, and a *chasm* of ten pages made in the book by it.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 25.

There are great *chasms* in his facts.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 66.

The bloody chasm, a rhetorical phrase used for some time after the civil war of 1861–65 to designate the division between the North and the South produced by the war. [U. S.]

chasma (kaz′mä), *n.* [L.: see *chasm.*] 1†. A chasm. *Dr. H. More.*—2. In *pathol.*, an attack of yawning; a succession of yawns.

chasmed (kazmd), *a.* [< *chasm* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a gap or chasm: as, a *chasmed* hill. [Rare.]

chasmogamy (kaz-mog′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *χάσμα*, opening, chasm, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the opening of the perianth at the maturity of the flower: distinguished from *clistogamy*, in which fertilization is effected while the flower remains closed.

Chasmorhynchus (kas-mō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1820, in the improper form *Casmarhynchus*), < Gr. *χάσμη*, a yawning, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] A genus of fruit-crows of South America, of the family *Cotingidæ*, including the bell-birds, averanos, or arapungas, of which there are several species, as *C. variegatus*, *C. nudicollis*, *C. niveus*, and *C. tricarunculatus*. See cut under *arapunga*.

chasmy (kaz′mi), *a.* [< *chasm* + *-y*^{1}.] Abounding with chasms. [Rare.]

The *chasmy* torrent's foam-lit bed. *Wordsworth.*

chasselas (shas′e-las), *n.* [From *Chasselas*, a village near Mâcon, France, where a fine variety is grown.] A white grape, highly esteemed for the table.

chasse-marée (shas′ma-rā′), *n.* [F., < *chasser*, chase, + *marée* (> It. *marea*), tide, ult. < L. *mare*, sea: see *mere*^{1}, *marine*. See *chase*^{1}, *v.*] A French shallop or coasting-vessel, generally lugger-rigged and with two or three masts.

chassepot (shas′pō), *n.* [F., after *Chassepot*, the inventor, born 1833.] The breech-loading rifle officially introduced into the French army in 1866–68.

chasseur (sha-sėr′), *n.* [F., a huntsman, < *chasser*, hunt, chase: see *chase*^{1}, *v.*, and *chaser*^{1}.] 1. A huntsman.—2. A soldier. Specifically—(*a*) In the eighteenth century, a soldier chosen with others to form a company of light troops attached to a battalion. (*b*) In modern times, one of a body of light troops designed for rapid movements, especially in pursuit of an enemy. In the French army there are both mounted and foot chasseurs.

3. A domestic in the households of persons of rank in Europe, who wears a huntsman's or a semi-military livery, and performs the duties of a footman.

The great *chasseur* who had announced her arrival.
Irving.

chassis (shas′is), *n.* [< F. *châssis*, < *châsse*, a frame: see *chase*^{2}.] A kind of traversing frame or movable railway, on which the carriages of guns move backward and forward in action.

chaste (chāst), *a.* [< ME. *chaste*, *chast*, < OF. *chaste*, *caste*, F. *chaste* = Pr. *cast* = Sp. Pg. It. *casto*, < L. *castus*, chaste, pure, for **cadtus*, akin to Gr. *καθαρός*, Dor. *κοθαρός*, pure: see *cathartic*; cf. Skt. *çuddha*, pure, pp., < √ *çudh* or *çundh*, purify.] 1. Possessing chastity or sexual purity; continent; virtuous; pure.

That they may teach the young women to love their children, to be discreet, *chaste*, keepers at home. Tit. ii. 4, 5.

Early, bright, transient, *chaste* as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 600.

2†. Celibate; unmarried.

Iblessid be God that I have weddid fyve:
Welcome the sixte whan that ever he schal!
Forsothe I nyl not kepe me *chast* in al.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 46.

3. Free from obscenity or impurity: as, *chaste* conversation.—4. In a figurative sense: (*a*) As applied to language and literary style, free from uncouth or equivocal words and phrases, and from affected or extravagant expressions; not affected or grandiloquent.

That great model of *chaste*, lofty, and pathetic eloquence, the Book of Common Prayer. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

(*b*) In *art*, free from meretricious ornament or affectation; severely simple.

Her thick brown hair . . . seemed to drape her head with a covering as *chaste* and formal as the veil of a nun.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 295.

Chaste week, the week beginning with Quinquagesima Sunday: so named from the injunction to observe strict continence at this time. Also called *Cleansing week.* =**Syn. 4.** Simple, classic, refined.

chaste†, *v. t.* [< ME. *chasten*, *chastien*, *chastyen*, often (without inf. suffix *-en*) *chasty*, *chasti*, < OF. *chastier*, *castier*, F. *châtier* = Pr. *castiar*, *chastiar* = Sp. Pg. *castigar* = It. *castigare* (also introduced as an ecclesiastical word into early Teut., OHG. *chestigōn*, MHG. *kestigen*, *kastīgen*, G. *kasteien* = D. *kastijden*), < L. *castigare*, make pure, chasten, chastise: see *castigate* and *chastise*, and cf. *chasten*^{1}.] 1. To chasten; discipline; punish; chastise. See *chasten*^{1} and *chastise*, which have taken the place of this verb.

The said William un-lawfulli *chasted* hym, in brusyng of his arme and broke his hedd.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

I ne herde never in my lyve
Old man *chasty* ȝong wyf.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 1664.

By the whelp *chasted* is the leoun.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 483.

2. To reduce to submission; tame.

They were the firste that *chastede* hors and ladde hem with brydels. *Trevisa*, tr. Higden's Polychronicon, II. 357.

3. To bring or keep under control; restrain, as the passions.

Luke nowe for charitee, thow *chasty* thy lyppes,
That the no wordez eschape, whate so be-tydez;
Luke that presante be priste, and presse hym bott lytille.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1019.

With loue and awe thi wyfe thou *chastys*,
And late feyre wordes be thi ȝerd [yard, rod].
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 53.

chaste-eyed (chāst′īd), *a.* Having chaste or modest eyes.

The oak-crown'd sisters and their *chaste-eyed* queen.
Collins, Ode on the Passions.

chastelain†, *n.* [ME., also spelled *chartlayn*, etc., *chasteleyne*, < OF. *chastelain*, *cartelein*, m., *chartelaine*, f., mod. F. *châtelain*, m., *châtelaine*, f.: see *chatelaine*.] A castellan; a castellan's wife: with reference to the rank.

Now am I knyght, now *chastelene*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6330.

chastelet†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *chastelet*, dim. of *chastel*, a castle: see *castle*, *castellet*.] A castle.

The erldome of enuye and wratthe togideres,
With the *chastelet* of chest and chateryng-oute-of-resoun.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 84.

chastely (chāst′li), *adv.* [ME. *chastliche*, < *chaste* + *-liche*, -ly^2.] In a chaste manner. (*a*) With sexual purity; purely. (*b*) Without obscenity; decently. (*c*) Without barbarisms or uncouth phrases; tastefully: as, a composition *chastely* written.

The style [Bryant's] always pure, clear, and forcible, and often *chastely* elegant. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 171.

(*d*) Without meretricious ornament; not gaudily: as, a picture *chastely* designed.

chasten^1 (chā′sn), *v. t.* [< *chaste*, *a.*, + *-en*^{1}. See *chaste*, *v.*, and *chastise*.] 1. To inflict pain, trouble, or affliction on for the purpose of reclaiming from evil; correct; chastise; punish: formerly of corporal punishment, but now, chiefly with a moral reference, of disciplinary affliction. [Now rarely or never used for *chastise* in a physical sense.]

If he commit iniquity, I will *chasten* him with the rod of men. 2 Sam. vii. 14.

As many as I love, I rebuke and *chasten*. Rev. iii. 19.

And fear not, Enid, I should fall upon him,
Who love you, Prince, with something of the love
Wherewith we love the Heaven that *chastens* us.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To purify by discipline, as the taste; refine; make chaste: as, to *chasten* the imagination, the taste, or one's style.

They [classics] *chasten* and enlarge the mind and excite to noble actions. *Layard.*

It is certainly the duty of every one who has a good telescope, a sharp eye, and a *chastened* imagination, to watch them [the rings of Saturn] carefully, and set down exactly what he sees. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 56.

=**Syn. 1.** *Punish*, etc. See *chastise*.

chasten^2†, *n.* See *chesten*.

chastener (chās′nėr), *n.* One who or that which chastens.

In our day, the great *chastener* and corrector of all investigation, and of the whole business of inference from the known to the unknown, is scientific inquiry into the facts of nature. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 327.

chasteness (chāst′nes), *n.* [< *chaste* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being chaste.

chastening (chās′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *chasten*^{1}, *v.*] Corrective by means of punishment or discipline.

The father's *chastening* hand. *Rowe.*

The tyrant is altered, by a *chastening* affliction, into a pensive moralist. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

chaste-tree (chāst′trē), *n.* The *Vitex Agnus-castus*. See *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.

chastie†, *v. t.* See *chaste*.

chastisable (chas-tī′za-bl), *a.* [< *chastise* + *-able*.] Deserving chastisement. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

chastise (chas-tīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chastised*, ppr. *chastising*. [< ME. *chastisen*, an extended form with suffix *-isen*, *-ise*, of *chastien*, chasten: see *chaste*, *v.*, and cf. *chasten*^{1}.] 1. To inflict pain upon by stripes, blows, or otherwise, for the purpose of punishing and recalling to duty; punish for the purpose of amending; correct or reclaim by punishment.

Let the wiues keepe their husbands secrets, or else let them be *chastised*, and kept in house and bed, till they be better. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 257.

How fine my master is! I am afraid
He will *chastise* me. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Heaven is not always angry when he strikes,
But most *chastises* those whom most he likes.
Pomfret, To his Friend in Affliction.

2†. To discipline; instruct; correct the errors or faults of.

And so atte the begynning a man ought to lerne his doughters with good ensaumples, yeunge as dede the quene Proues of Hongrie, that faire and goodly *chastised* and taught her doughters, as it [is] contened in her boke.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 2.

3†. To reduce to submission; tame.

Thilke men *chastised* and temede hors firste with bridels.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 187.

4. To restrain or refine by discipline; free from faults or excesses. [In this sense now *chasten*.]

Behold the beauty of her person *chastised* by the innocence of her thoughts. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

The gay social sense, by decency *chastised*. *Thomson.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Punish*, *Chasten*, *Chastise*. To *punish* is primarily and chiefly to inflict pain upon, as a retribution for misdeeds, the notion of improving the offender being absent or quite subordinate. *Chasten*, on the other hand, implies that the reformation of the offender is the aim of the punishment inflicted. The word is not now often used of human acts; it is a biblical word for the providential discipline of man: as, "Whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth*" (Heb. xii. 6); and such expressions as "the *chastening* influence of sorrow" are in use. *Chastise* is a dignified word for corporal punishment, combining in nearly equal degrees the notions of desert and correction.

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass to and fro
To tempt or *punish* mortals.
Milton, P. L., ii. 1032.

That good God who *chastens* whom he loves.
Southey, Madoc, I. iii. 163.

Under whose warrant I impeach thy wrong,
And by whose help I mean to *chastise* it.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

chastisement (chas′tiz-ment), *n.* [< ME. *chastisement*; < *chastise* + *-ment*.] Correction; punishment; pain or suffering inflicted for punishment and correction.

I have borne *chastisement*, I will not offend any more.
Job xxxiv. 31.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement*?
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

chastiser (chas-tī′zėr), *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

A *chastiser* of too big a confidence.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. § 3.

chastity (chas′ti-ti), *n.* [< ME. *chastite*, *chastete*, < OF. *chasteit*, *chastete*, F. *chasteté* = Pr. *castitat*, *castetat* = Sp. *castidad* = Pg. *castidade* = It. *castità*, < L. *castita(t-)s*, < *castus*, chaste: see *chaste*, *a.*] 1. The state or quality of being chaste; the state of being guiltless of unlawful sexual intercourse; sexual purity.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow . . .
To force a spotless virgin's *chastity*?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

2†. Celibacy; the unmarried state.

I schal for evermore,
Emforth my might, thi trewe servaunt be,
And holden werre alway with *chastite*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1378.

The forenamed church . . . was wont to be occupied of old time by married men and hereditary succession; the Lateran Council held at that time [A. D. 1215] preventing it, by imposing *chastity* upon all clerks and rectors of churches.
"*De Statu Blagbornshire*," quoted in Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 2.

3. Abstinence from lawful indulgence of sexual intercourse; continence due to a religious motive. [Rare.]

Chastity is either abstinence or continence; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. Freedom from obscenity, depravity, or impurity, as in thought, language, or life; moral purity.

That *chastity* of honour which felt a stain like a wound.
Burke, Rev. in France.

5. Purity and simplicity of style in writing.—6. In *art*, freedom from meretricious ornament or affectation.

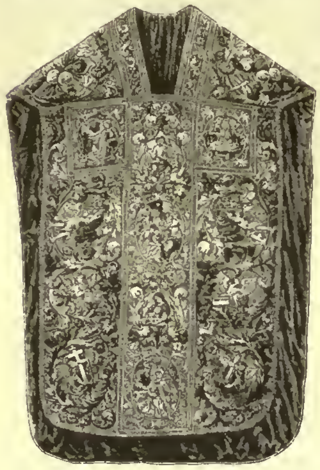
> Again, at a coronation, what can be more displeasing to a philosophic taste than a pretended *chastity* of ornament, at war with the very purposes of a solemnity essentially magnificent? *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

[In the last two senses *chasteness* is more commonly used.]

chasto†, **chaston**†, *n.* [Cf. ML. *chasto*, OF. *chaston*, F. *chaton*, the bezel of a ring: see *chaton*.] The clasp, socket, or holder for the plume of a helmet.

chasty†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *chaste*.

chasuble (chas′ụ̄-bl), *n.* [Also written *chasible*, *chesible*; < ME. *chesible*, *chesuble*, etc., < OF. **chasible*, *chasuble*, F. *chasuble* (= Sp. *casulla*; cf. MHG. *kasugele*, *kasuckel*, D. *kasuifel*), < ML. *casubula*, *casubla*, equiv. to *casula*, a mantle, a chasuble, lit. a little house (cf. It. *casupola*, a shanty), dim. of L. *casa*, a house: see *casa*. Cf. *casula* and *cassock*, of the same ult. origin.] *Eccles.*, a sleeveless vestment, originally circular in outline, but in medieval and modern use of an elliptical shape, or modified from this so as to be nearly rectangular, and provided with an aperture in the center through which to pass the head. It is worn so as to fall in front and at the back of the wearer to an equal or nearly equal distance, showing only one of its halves at a time. The chasuble is the principal vestment worn by a priest when celebrating the mass or holy communion, and is put on over the alb. It is held to represent the seamless coat of Christ, or charity symbolized by it. The material is usually rich stuff—silk, brocade, or velvet. In its oldest form it was very full and long, reaching nearly to the feet. The medieval or elliptical form, which is sometimes worn in Roman Catholic churches, reaches below the knees, and is generally ornamented with a Y-cross. The shape commonly worn in the Roman Catholic Church, however, does not reach much below the hips, and is nearly rectangular at the back, the part which falls in front being cut away at the sides so as not to impede the movement of the arms, and the two parts are frequently united merely by straps at the shoulders. The chasuble generally has a pillar or vertical stripe at the front, a Y-cross or Latin cross on the back, or on both front and back, and sometimes an edging on both sides. These ornaments are added in a different material with gold or other embroidery, and are known as the *orphreys of the chasuble*. Among the different names of the chasuble, *pænula*, identifying it with the ancient Román garment of that name, is probably the oldest. The same word occurs also in various Greek forms. It is translated "cloke" in 2 Tim. iv. 13, and is the accepted name for the chasuble in the Greek Church, generally in the form *phelonion*. The name *planeta* has also been in use from early times, and is still the term preferred in the official use of the Roman Catholic Church. The *amphibalus*, worn at one time in Gaul, seems to have been similar to or identical with the chasuble. In England the name *vestment* was in use at the time of the Reformation, both for the chasuble alone and for the chasuble with its subsidiary vestments or adjuncts, the stole, amice, and maniple. The use of the chasuble in Anglican churches continued long after the Reformation, and is maintained by certain of them (on authority claimed from the Ornaments rubric) at the present day. It is also worn in the Greek Church. See *ornament*.



Embroidered Chasuble, in the Cathedral of Siena (late 16th century).

> And ȝe, louely ladyes, with ȝoure longe fyngres,
> That ȝe han silke and sendal to sowe, whan tyme is,
> *Chesibles* for chapelleynes cherches to honoure.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 12.

chat^1 (chat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chatted*, ppr. *chatting*. [< late ME. *chatte*, a shortened form, appar. taken as the base, of *chatter*, q. v. Reduplicated *chitchat*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To converse in a familiar manner; talk without form or ceremony.

> But what a fool am I, to *chat* with you,
> When I should bid good-morrow to my bride.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

> To *chat* awhile on their adventures passed. *Dryden.*

> Sir Launcelot at her side
> Laughed and *chatted*, bending over,
> Half her friend and all her lover.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, The Queen's Ride.

II.† *trans.* To talk of; converse about.

> Your prattling nurse
> Into a rupture lets her baby cry,
> While she *chats* him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

chat^1 (chat), *n.* [< *chat*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** Free, informal speech; familiar conversation.

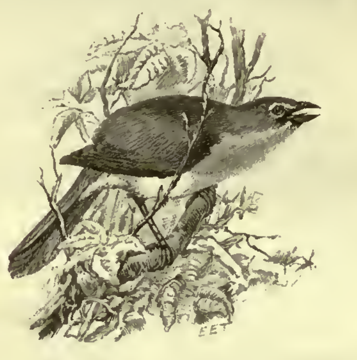
> O, how I long to have some *chat* with her!
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. Idle talk; chatter.

> This bald unjointed *chat* of his, my lord,
> I answered indirectly. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

=**Syn.** See *prattle*, *n.*

chat^2 (chat), *n.* [< *chat*^{1}, with reference to their chattering cries. Cf. *chatterer*, 2, and *chack*^{3}.] A name of several different birds. (*a*) Any bird of the family *Saxicolidæ*, as a stonechat, whinchat, or wheatear. There are many species, chiefly African. (*b*) Specifically, the yellow-breasted chat of the United States, an oscine passerine bird, *Icteria virens*, of the family *Mniotiltidæ*. It is about 7½ inches long, green above, white below, has a golden-yellow breast, and is remarkable for the volubility and mimicry of its song, as well as for the evolutions which the male performs on the wing during the mating season.



Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*).

chat^3 (chat), *n.* [< ME. *chat*, a cat, also a catkin, < OF. *chat*, a cat (cf. *chaton*, *chatton*, a catkin): see *cat*^{1}, and cf. *catkin*, *catling*.] **1.** A cat. See *cat*^{1}.

> The firy *chat* he slouȝe withoute more
> And of Archadie the cruel tusshy bore.
> *MS. Digby*, 230. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A catkin.

> The long Peper comethe first, whan the Lef begynnethe to come; and it is lyche the *Chattes* of Haselle, that comethe before the Lef, and it hangethe lowe.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 168.

3. A key or samara of the ash or maple. [Prov. Eng.]

chat^4 (chat), *n.* [A particular use of *chat*^{3}, a catkin, or a var. of *chit*^{1}, a little twig, a child, etc.: see *chit*^{1}.] **1.** A twig; a little stick; a fragment.—**2.** A child. [Prov. Eng.]—**Chat potatoes**, small potatoes.

château (sha-tō′), *n.*; pl. *châteaux* (-tōz′). [F., < OF. *chastel*, *castel*, < L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle*.] A castle; a manor-house; a large and stately residence, usually in the country: chiefly with reference to France or southern Europe. The word is very frequent in French use in local names. Such names are often attached to wines. See phrases below.—**Château Chignon**, a red wine made in the department of Nièvre, France.—**Château en Espagne.** Same as *castle in Spain*. See *castle*.—**Château Haut-Brion**, a red Bordeaux wine made in the district of Haut Médoc. It is often classed in the first grade of Bordeaux red wines, or may be considered as the first of the second grade.—**Château Laffitte**, a red Bordeaux wine made in the commune of Pauillac, in the district of Médoc. It belongs to the first grade of Bordeaux red wines.—**Château La Rose**, a red Bordeaux wine, the first growth of the La Rose wines (which see, under *wine*). It is usually considered a wine of the second grade, but the vintage of some years ranks with the first.—**Château La Tour**, a red Bordeaux wine made in the commune of St.-Lambert, in the district of Médoc. It is one of the first grades of Bordeaux red wines, and ranks after Château Laffitte and Château Margaux.—**Château La Tour Blanche**, a white Bordeaux wine made in the neighborhood of Barsac. It ranks with Château Suduiraut, being second only to Château Yquem.—**Château Margaux**, a red Bordeaux wine made in the commune of Margaux. It is one of the first grade of Bordeaux red wines, ranking either first of all or second only to Château Laffitte.—**Château Suduiraut**, a white Bordeaux wine made in the neighborhood of Barsac.—**Château Yquem**, a white Bordeaux wine made in the neighborhood of Barsac. It is considered the chief of the white wines of Bordeaux commonly called Sauternes.

chatelain (shat′e-lān), *n.* [< F. *châtelain*, < OF. *chastelain*, < ML. *castellanus*: see *castellan*.] **1.** A castellan.—**2.** In France, formerly, a territorial lord who had the right of possessing a castle.

> The *chatelaines* and mayors [of Neuchâtel], who preside in the several courts of justice, are also of his [the king's] nomination. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 376.

chatelaine (shat′e-lān), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *chastelaine*, < ME. *chasteleyne*, < OF. *chastelaine*, F. *châtelaine*, fem. of *châtelain*: see *chatelain* and *castellan*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A female castellan; the lady of the castle or château. See *chatelain*.—**2.** A chain, or group of chains, worn by castellans, by which the keys of a castle were suspended from the girdle; hence, a similar modern device for suspending watch-keys, seals, trinkets, etc.; and so, by extension, the trinkets themselves.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a chatelaine: as, a *chatelaine* watch.

chatelet†, *n.* [< F. *châtelet*: see *chalet* and *castellet*, *castlet*.] A little castle.

chatellany (shat′e-lā̤-ni), *n.*; pl. *chatellanies* (-niz). [< F. *châtellenie*, < ML. *castellania*: see *castellany*.] Same as *castellany*.

> This princely republic [Neuchâtel] is divided into four *chatellanies* and fifteen mayories.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 375.

chathamite (chat′a̤m-īt), *n.* [< *Chatham* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of chloanthite, from Chatham, in the State of Connecticut.

chati (cha-tē′), *n.* [Appar. a native South American name, assimilated to F. *chat*, a cat.] A name of the *Felis mitis*, a small spotted South American cat.

Chatoëssina (kat″ọ̄-e-sī′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chatoëssus* + *-ina*^{2}.] In Günther's system of classification, the second group of *Clupeidæ*, having the mouth transverse and inferior, narrow, and toothless, the upper jaw overlapping the lower, and the abdomen serrated: a synonym of *Dorosomidæ* (which see).

chatoëssine (kat-ọ̄-es′in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chatoëssina*.

Chatoëssus (kat-ọ̄-es′us), *n.* [NL.; also written *Chatoessus*, *-esus*; appar. erroneously formed < Gr. χαιτήεις, fem. χαιτήεσσα, with a long mane, < χαίτη, long flowing hair, a mane: see *chæta*.] A genus of isospondylous fishes, of the family *Dorosomidæ* or gizzard-shads. See *Dorosoma*.

chaton (F. pron. sha-tôṅ′), *n.* [F., < OF. *chaston*, *caston* = It. *castone* (ML. *chasto*), bezel, prob. < OHG. *chasto*, MHG. G. *kasten*, a box, chest, also applied to a bezel: see *chest*^{1}.] The head or top of a ring; the part which receives a stone, device, or ornament of any kind; also, the whole top, including the stone or seal. See *bezel*.

> The double-headed axe is also engraved on the famous *chaton* of the ring discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Mykenæ.
> *A. H. Sayce*, Pref. to Schliemann's Troja, p. 20.

> The intaglio on the oval *chaton* of the other gold ring presents an equally strange subject.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 269.

chatoyancy (sha-toi′a̤n-si), *n.* [< *chatoyant*: see *-ancy*.] The quality of being chatoyant.

chatoyant (sha-toi′a̤nt; F. pron. sha-two-yoṅ′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *chatoyant*, ppr. of *chatoyer*, change luster like the eye of a cat, < *chat*, cat: see *cat*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Changing in luster or color, like a cat's eye in the dark.

> Deluded little wretch, . . . going to your first party, . . . now for the first time swimming into the frothy, *chatoyant*, sparkling, undulating sea of laces and satins, and white-armed, flower-crowned maidens.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

II. *n.* A kind of hard stone or gem having when cut and polished a chatoyant luster; cat's-eye.

chatoyment (sha-toi′ment), *n.* [< F. *chatoyment*, < *chatoyer*: see *chatoyant*.] Exhibition of changeable colors, or changeableness of color, as in a mineral; play of colors.

chatra (chat′rä̤), *n.* Same as *chattah*.

chat-roller (chat′rō″lėr), *n.* An ore-crushing machine, consisting of a pair of cast-iron rollers, for grinding roasted ore. *E. H. Knight.*

chatsome (chat′sum), *a.* [< *chat*^{1} + *-some*.] Chatty; full of gossip. *Mackay.*

chatt (chat), *n.* Same as *chack*^{2}.

chattah (chat′ä̤), *n.* [Hind. *chhātā*, also *chhātū*, *chhatr*, < Skt. *chhattra*, < √ *chhad*, cover.] In India, an umbrella. See *umbrella*. Also *chatra*.

chattation (cha-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *chat*^{1} + *-ation*.] Chat; idle talk; gossip. *Mme. D'Arblay.*

chattel (chat′el or -l), *n.* [< ME. *chatel*, *chetel* (with pl. *chateus*, *chatews*, *chateux*, after OF.), < OF. *chatel*, assibilated form of *catel* (> ME. *catel*), cattle, goods, property: see *cattle* and *capital*^{2}.] **1.** Property; wealth; goods; stock. See *cattle*, 1.

> Aiwher with *chatel* mon mai lune cheape [anywhere with wealth one may buy love].
> *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 271.

> To dealen his feder [father's] *chetel* to neodfule.
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 224.

2. An article of personal property; a movable: usually in the plural, goods; movable assets.

In *law* the term includes also (for most purposes, at least) any interest in land other than an estate for life or of inheritance.

> Godes and *chateux*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

> Honour's a lease for lives to come,
> And cannot be extended from
> The legal tenant: 'tis a *chattel*
> Not to be forfeited in battle.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

> No wiser than their mothers, household stuff,
> Live *chattels*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

> Are flesh and blood a ware?
> Are heart and soul a *chattel!*
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 215.

Chattel mortgage, a transfer of chattels from one person, usually a debtor, to another, usually his creditor, on condition that it is to be void on the future payment of a sum of money, or in some other specified contingency, and that in the mean time, and usually also only until some default or danger intervenes, the transferror may retain the possession of the property.—**Chattel personal**, an article of tangible personal property, such as an animal, furniture, grain, etc., including evidences of debt. Chattels personal are usually spoken of simply as chattels, or tautologically as *goods and chattels*.—**Chattel real**, or **chattel interest**, an estate in land other than one for life or of inheritance, as a lease for years.—**Chattel vegetable**, a designation sometimes applied to trees when severed from the ground, to the fruit and produce of trees when severed from the body of the tree, and to emblements. =**Syn.** *Effects, Goods*, etc. See *property*.

chattel (chat′el or -l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chatteled* or *chattelled*, ppr. *chatteling* or *chattelling*. [< *chattel*, *n.*] To regard as a chattel; reduce to the condition of a chattel. [Rare.]

chattelism (chat′el-izm or -l-izm), *n.* [< *chattel* + *-ism*.] 1. The condition of holding chattels.—2. The state of being a chattel.

chattelize (chat′el-īz or -l-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chattelized*, ppr. *chattelizing*. [< *chattel* + *-ize*.] To consider or class as a chattel or chattels; reduce to the rank of a chattel.

> This system of *chattelized* humanity [negro slavery] rested upon that false relation of arbitrary power upon the one side, and dependence and helplessness on the other, which is the life of every form of oppression.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 251.

chatter (chat′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *chateren*, *chatren*, *cheateren*, chatter, with a dim. form *chiteren* (> E. *chitter*^{1}; cf. *chitchat*), appar. an imitative variation of a form **cwiteren*, **quiteren*, mod. E. *quitter* = Sc. *quhitter*, twitter, = Sw. *qvittra* = Dan. *kvidre*, twitter, chirp, = D. *kwetteren*, chatter, warble: prob. a variation of what is prop. a freq. form connected with AS. *cwethan*, say, speak: see *bequeath* and *quoth*, and cf. *twitter*. Shortened to *chat*^{1}, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a succession of quick, shrill, inarticulate sounds, as a magpie or a monkey.

> Sparuwe is a *cheaterinde* brid, *cheatereth* ever ant chirmeth. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 152.

> Thu *chaterest* so doth on [an] Irish preost.
> *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 322.

> Apes that moe and *chatter* at me. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

> Yes: they are Birds, and let them sing, they're Birds, and let them *chatter*.
> *Constantine and Arete* (Child's Ballads, I. 309).

2. To make a rapid rattling noise, as the teeth, from cold or fright.

> When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me *chatter*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

> Oh! what's the matter? what's the matter?
> What is't that ails young Harry Gill?
> That evermore his teeth they *chatter*,
> *Chatter, chatter, chatter* still!
> *Wordsworth*, Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

3. To talk thoughtlessly, idly, or rapidly; jabber; gabble.

> How we *chattered* like two church daws!
> *Browning*, A Lovers' Quarrel.

> People still *chatter* about the mythical exploits of Tell, but hardly any one has heard of this little piece of successful resistance to oppression, done only twelve years back. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 237.

4†. To argue.

> If Wratthe wrastel with the pore he hath the worse ende;
> For if they bothe pleyne the pore is but fieble,
> And if he chyde or *chatre* hym chieuth the worse.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 226.

5. To jar, so as to form a series of nicks or notches, as a cutting-tool.

> If a tool for use in a slide rest is too keen for its allotted duty, the only result under ordinary circumstances is, that it will jar or *chatter* (that is, tremble and cut numerous indentations in the work).
> *J. Rose*, Pract. Machinist, p. 152.

II. *trans.* To utter as one who or that which chatters: as, to *chatter* nonsense.

> Their service consisted in precipitate and very irreverent *chattering* of certain Prayers and Hymns to our blessed Saviour and to the blessed Virgin.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 27.

> Your birds of knowledge that, in dusky air,
> *Chatter* futurity. *Dryden*.

> They *chatter'd* trifles at the door.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxix.

chatter (chat′ėr), *n.* [< *chatter*, *v.*] **1.** A succession of quick, shrill, inarticulate sounds, especially if discordant or jarring, like those uttered by a magpie or a monkey; rapid and imperfectly articulated utterance.

> The mimic ape began his *chatter*.
> *Swift*, The Beasts' Confession.

2. The noise made by the teeth striking together repeatedly and rapidly, as under the influence of cold or fright.—**3.** Idle or foolish talk.

> The murmuring multitude beneath me, on whom his spasmodic *chatter* fell like a wet blanket.
> *Wendell Phillips*, Speeches and Lectures, p. 61.

=**Syn. 3.** See *prattle*, *n.*

chatteration† (chat-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< *chatter* + *-ation*.] The act of chattering; the disposition or habit of talking much. *Johnson.* [Colloq.]

chatter-basket (chat′ėr-bås″ket), *n.* A prattling child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chatterbox (chat′ėr-boks), *n.* One who talks incessantly: applied chiefly to children.

chatterer (chat′ėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who chatters; a prater; an idle talker.—**2.** The popular name of birds of the genus *Ampelis* in the most restricted sense, or *Bombycilla*. The Bohemian chatterer is *A. garrulus*; the chatterer of Carolina, or cedar-bird, *A. cedrorum*; the chatterer of Japan, *A. phœnicopterus*. The name is sometimes given to some related birds. See cut under *waxwing*.

chatterster†, *n.* [ME. *chaterestre*; < *chatter* + *-ster*.] One who chatters; a chatterer.

> Site nu stille, *chaterestre!*
> *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 655.

chatter-water (chat′ėr-wâ″tėr), *n.* [With allusion to tea-party gossiping.] Tea. [Prov. Eng.]

chattery† (chat′ėr-i), *n.* [< *chat*^{1} + *-ery*, or < *chatter* + *-y*. Cf. *chattation*.] Chat; idle talk; light conversation.

> Easy and cheerful *chattery*. *Mme. D'Arblay.*

chat-thrush (chat′thrush), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Cossyphus*.

chattiness (chat′i-nes), *n.* [< *chatty* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being chatty; talkativeness.

chattocks (chat′oks), *n. pl.* [< *chat*^{4} + dim. *-ock-s*.] Refuse wood, left in making fagots. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

chatty^{1} (chat′i), *a.* [< *chat*^{1}, *n.*, + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Given to free conversation or chatting; talkative.

> As *chatty* as your parrot.
> *Lady M. W. Montagu*, Letters, I. 35.

> He found her as handsome as she had been last year; as good-natured, and as unaffected, though not quite so *chatty*. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 287.

2. Conversational and entertaining in style; unconventional; easy: as, a *chatty* letter.

chatty^{2} (chat′i), *n.*; pl. *chatties* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind.] In India, an earthen pot, nearly spherical in shape, used for carrying water and other liquids.

chat-wood (chat′wůd), *n.* Little sticks; fuel. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

chau (chou), *n.* A unit of weight in Cochin China, equal to three fifths of a grain troy.

Chaucerism (châ′sėr-izm), *n.* [< *Chaucer* + *-ism*.] A word or an expression peculiar to or characteristic of the writings of Chaucer (about 1340–1400).

> Thus I should question the employment of such *Chaucerisms*, to use Ben Jonson's phrase.
> *Trench*, Study of Words, p. 154.

chaud-medley (shōd′med″li), *n.* [Also *chaud-melee*, *chaud-mille*; < OF. *chaude*, hot (< L. *calidus*: see *calid*), + *medlee*, fight: see *medley*, *mellay*, *mêlée*.] In *law*, the killing of a man in an affray in the heat of blood or passion: a word often erroneously used as synonymous with *chance-medley*. *Mozley and Whitely.*

chaud-mille†, *n.* See *chaud-medley*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

chaudron†, **chaldron**^{2}†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chauldron*, *chawdron*, *chaundron*, *chawtherne* (not found in ME.), < OF. *chaudun*, *chaudin*, *caudun*, *caldun* (ML. *calduna*), < MLG. *kaldûne*, *koldûne*, *kallûne*, usually in pl. *kaldunen*, etc., LG. *kaldunen*, *koldunen* = MHG. *kaldûne*, pl. *kaldûnen*, G. *kaldaunen* (> Dan. *kallun*), entrails, guts (= Pol. and Little Russ. *kaldun* (barred *l*), belly, paunch, = Bohem. *kaldoun*, entrails, = Croatian *kalduni*, lungs); perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. W. *coluddyn*, gut, bowel, *coludd*, guts, bowels.] Entrails.

> Add thereto a tiger's *chaudron*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

> *Lapet.* Sheep-heads will stay with thee?
> *Gal.* Yes, sir, or *chauldrons*.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Nice Valour, iii. 2.

chaufe†, *v.* A Middle English form of *chafe*.

chauffer, chaufer (shâ′fėr), *n.* [< F. *chauffer*, heat, make hot (see *chafe*); or < F. *chaufour*, a lime-kiln, < *chaux*, lime (see *chalk*, *calx*^{1}), + *four*, oven, furnace.] In *chem.*, a small furnace, a cylindrical box of sheet-iron, open at the top, with a grating near the bottom. See *chafer*^{2}, 4.

chauk-daw (châk′dâ), *n.* [< *chauk*, = *chough*, + *daw*^{1}. Cf. *caddow*.] A local British name for the chough or red-legged crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*.

chaul†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jowl*.

chauldron†, *n.* Same as *chaudron*.

Chaulelasmus (kâ-le-las′mus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1838), < Gr. χαυλ-, as in *Chauliodus*, q. v., + ἔλασμα, a (metal) plate.] A genus of *Anatinæ* or fresh-water ducks; the gadwalls: so called from the prominent lamellæ of the bill. The common gadwall is *C. streperus*; another species, *C. couesi*, inhabits the Fanning Islands in Polynesia. Also called *Chauliodus*.

Gray Duck, or Gadwall (*Chaulelasmus streperus*).

Chauliodon (kâ-lī′ọ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαυλιόδων, χαυλιόδους (-οδοντ-), with outstanding teeth: see *Chauliodus*.] Same as *Chauliodus*, 1.

chauliodont (kâ-lī′ọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chauliodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Chauliodontidæ*. *Jordan and Gilbert.*

chauliodontid (kâ″li-ọ-don′tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chauliodontidæ*.

Chauliodontidæ (kâ″li-ọ-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chauliodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of iniomous fishes, typified by the genus *Chauliodon*. They have an elongated body covered with thin deciduous scales; the head compressed; the mouth deep, its upper margin bounded by the intermaxillaries mesially and the supramaxillaries laterally; no barbels or pseudobranchiæ; and the dorsal fin anterior. The few species are deep-sea fishes with phosphorescent eye-like spots in rows along the lower or under surface of the body.

Chauliodus (kâ-lī′ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαυλιόδους, also χαυλιόδων (-οδοντ-), with outstanding teeth or tusks, < χαυλι- (< (appar.) χαίνειν (√ *χα), yawn, gape: see *chaos*, *chasm*) + ὀδούς, Ionic ὀδών (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*.] **1.** A genus of fishes with a few very large exserted anterior teeth, typical of the family *Chauliodontidæ*. Also called *Chauliodon*.—**2.** Same as *Chaulelasmus*.

chaulmugra, chaulmaugra (châl-mug′rä, -mâ′grä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A handsome East Indian bixaceous tree, *Gynocardia odorata*, with fragrant flowers and a large fruit resembling a shaddock. The seeds yield an oil that has long been highly valued in India and China as a remedy for leprosy and other skin-diseases, rheumatism, etc.; for leprosy it has been considered a specific.

chaum (châm), *n.* [See *chawn*.] Same as *chawn*. [Prov. Eng.]

chaumontelle (shō-mon-tel′), *n.* [F.] A fine pear which is much grown and attains a large size in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and in the southern parts of England.

chaun†, *v.* and *n.* See *chawn*.

Chaunacidæ (kâ-nas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaunax* (*Chaunac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of pediculate fishes, typified by the genus *Chaunax*: same as *Chaunacinæ*.

Chaunacinæ (kâ-na-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaunax* (*Chaunac-*) + *-inæ*.] In Gill's system, a subfamily of *Antennariidæ*, typified by the genus *Chaunax*, with cuboid head, only a rostral spine or tentacle, and low soft dorsal fin.

Chaunax (kâ′naks), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Chaunacinæ*.

chauncel†, **chauncelor**†. Obsolete forms of *chancel*, *chancellor*.

chaundler†, **chaundeler**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *chandler*.

chaundry†, *n.* See *chandry.*

chaunge†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *change.*

chaungeling†, *n.* An obsolete form of *changeling.*

chaunler†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chandler.*

chaunt†, *v.* and *n.* See *chant.*

chaunter†, *n.* See *chanter*^{1}.

chauntress†, *n.* See *chantress.*

chauntry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chantry.*

chaup (châp), *n.* [= *chap*^{1}, 2. Cf. *caup*^{3} = *coup*^{1}.] A Scotch form of *chap*^{1}, 2.

chauro, chauros (chä-ö′rō, -rōs), *n.* [Mex.] Same as *churro.*

chaus^1 (chous), *n.* [Also written *chiaus, chiaous,* and more recently *chaoush,* repr. Turk. *chā'ush,* an interpreter, a messenger: see *chouse.*] Same as *chouse,* 1.

chaus^2 (kā′us), *n.* [NL., appar. from a native name.] **1.** The marsh-lynx, *Felis chaus,* inhabiting portions of Asia and Africa.—**2.** [*cap.*] A generic name of the aquatic lynxes resembling the above: as, *Chaus libycæus,* the Libyan chaus, and *C. caffer,* the Kafir cat. They live on birds or small quadrupeds, on which they spring like the domestic cat. They are somewhat larger than the cat, have the peculiarity of being fond of the water, and are excellent swimmers.

chaussée (shō-sā′), *n.* [F., abbr. of *rez de chaussée,* the ground floor: *rez,* on a level with, level (= *ras,* close-shaven, < L. *rasus,* pp. of *radere,* shave: see *rase, raze*); *de,* of; *chaussée,* an embankment, a road: see *causeway.*] In *fort.,* the level of the soil.

chausses (shō′sez; F. pron. shōs), *n. pl.* [F. *chausse,* pl. *chausses,* = Pr. *calsa, caussa* = Cat. *calsas* = Sp. *calza* = Pg. *calças* = It. *calzo, calza,* < L. *calceus,* a shoe: see *calceate, v.,* and cf. *calsons.*] **1.** Formerly, the clothing of the legs and feet and of the body below the waist.—**2.** In *medieval armor,* the defensive covering of the legs, used before the introduction of cuisses and leg-pieces of plate-armor. The chausses of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries were either of linked mail or made not unlike the gambeson; in either case the defensive part did not cover the lower portion of the body and the back of the thighs, for this would have interfered with the seat on the saddle, but was attached to a sort of short breeches of linen, leather, or other similar material. See first cut (fig. 1) under *armor.*

chausson†, *n.* [F. *chausson* (= It. *calzone,* in pl. *calzoni* (see *calsons*), < *chausse,* hose: see *chausses.*] In *medieval armor:* (*a*) The covering for the foot: a general term, applied as well to the solleret (which see) as to the stocking of chain-mail of the early middle ages. (*b*) A secondary or additional leg-piece, as the leather garment covering the thigh, whether over the chausses of mail or replacing them for the convenience of the seat on the saddle; also, a similar garment of gamboised work. *Hewitt.*

chauvin (F. pron. shō-vaṅ′), *n.* [F., said to be "after a soldier named Nicolas *Chauvin,* so enthusiastically devoted to Napoleon I., and so demonstrative in his manifestations of his adoration of him, that his comrades turned him into ridicule." The name *Chauvin* is the same as *Calvin:* see *Calvinism.*] One of those veterans of the first French empire who, after the fall of Napoleon, professed the most unbounded admiration of his person and his acts; hence, any one possessed by an absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm, or by passionate and unreasonable devotion to any cause.

chauvinism (shō′vi-nizm), *n.* [< *chauvin* + *-ism,* after F. *chauvinisme.*] The sentiments of a chauvin; enthusiastic, unreflecting devotion to any cause; especially, absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm.

> Sir, I have no sympathy with *chauvinism* of any kind, but, surely, of all kinds that is the worst which obtrudes pitiful national jealousies and rivalries into the realm of science. *Huxley,* Address at Harvey Tricentenary, p. 397.

chauvinist (shō′vi-nist), *n.* [< *chauvin* + *-ist.*] A person imbued with chauvinism; a chauvin.

> During the Crimean War they [the Slavophils] were known to be among the extreme *Chauvinists* who urged the necessity of planting the Greek cross on the desecrated dome of St. Sophia in Constantinople, and hoped to see the Emperor proclaimed "Panslavonic Tsar."
>
> *D. M. Wallace,* Russia, p. 411.

> The Russian *Chauvinists* were flattered by seeing that the "true German Baron," which Bismarck affected to be, followed with much closer attention than any of his colleagues the new liberal movement in our [Russia's] Press and literature. Translated in *Lowe's* Bismarck, I. 244.

chauvinistic (shō-vi-nis′tik), *a.* [< *chauvinist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by chauvinism; fanatically devoted to any cause.

> Considerations which are not advanced in anything like a *chauvinistic* spirit. *Athenæum,* No. 3076, p. 470.

> The somewhat threatening attitude of France toward Italy — or rather the possibility of France relapsing into her *chauvinistic* proclivities, as soon as she is freed from the German incubus. *The Nation,* Sept. 14, 1871, p. 171.

chave†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chaff*^{1}.

chavel† (chav′el), *n.* [(1) < ME. *chavel, chavyl,* < AS. *ceafl,* pl. *ceaflas,* = OS. *kafl,* pl. *kaflōs,* jaw, = MLG. *kavel, kovel,* jaw, gums, palate; with formative *-l* (and equiv. to Icel. *kjaptr, kjöptr* (*pt* pron. as *ft*) = Norw. *kjeft, kjæft, kjept, kjaft* = Sw. *käft* = Dan. *kjæft* (> E. *chaft, chap*^{2}, *chop*^{3}), jaw, with formative *-t*); cf. MLG. *kiwe, kewe,* jaw of a fish, gill, = OHG. *chiwa, chewa, chiwe,* MHG. *kewe,* also *kiuwel,* also OHG. *chouwe,* MHG. *chouwe, kouwe, köuwe,* jaw, the cavity of the mouth, = MD. *kouwe,* the cavity of the mouth; with formatives as mentioned, and change of *w* to *v* or *f,* < AS. *ceówan* (pret. *ceáw*), ME. *chewen,* E. *chew* = OHG. *chiuwan,* MHG. *kiuwen,* G. *kauen,* etc., chew: see *chew,* and cf. *chaw*^{1}, *chaw*^{2}. With these words are confused in part the forms and senses of (2) D. *kevel,* gum, = MHG. *kivel, kievel, kiefel,* also *kiver,* G. *kiefer* (with formative *-el* or *-er*), jaw, gill, also MHG. *kieffe,* gill, G. *kiefe,* jaw, gill, = LG. *kiffe,* jaw, *keve,* gill, = Dan. *kjæve,* jaw, prop. from the verb represented by MHG. *kifen, kiffen,* gnaw, chew: see *chafer*^{1}. The ME. form *chavel,* commonly in pl. *chaveles* (written *chaueles*), passed over into the forms *chauele, chawel, chawle, choul, chowle,* whence mod. E. *jowl.* To the same form through *chawl* is due in part the mod. E. *chaw*^{2} = *jaw:* see *chaw*^{2}, *jaw,* and *jowl,* and cf. *chap*^{2}, *chop*^{3}, *chaft.*] The jaw; especially, the jaw of a beast.

> He strake the dragon in at the *chavyl,*
> That it come out at the navyl.
>
> *Ywaine and Gawin,* l. 1991.

> I scok [var. *shook*] tham be the berdes sua [var. so]
> That I thair *chafftes* [var. *chauelis, chaules, chaulis*] raue
> [reft, var. *i-wraste*] in tua [var. *two*].
>
> *Cursor Mundi,* l. 7510.

chavel (chav′el), *v. t.* [Also *chawel;* < *chavel, n.,* with ref. to *chaw*^{1}, *chew:* see *chavel, n., chaw*^{1}, *chew.*] To chew. [Prov. Eng.]

chavel-bone†, *n.* [ME. *chavyl-bon;* < *chavel* + *bone.*] A jaw-bone.

> With this *chavyl-bon* I xal [shall] the sle.
>
> *Coventry Mysteries,* p. 37.

chavender (chav′en-dėr), *n.* [See *cheven.*] The fish otherwise called the *chub* or *cheven.*

> The bream, the cap, the chub and *chavender,*
> And many more that in fresh waters are.
>
> *John Dennys,* in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 167.

> These are a choice bait for the chub or *chavender.*
>
> *I. Walton,* Complete Angler.

Chavica (kav′i-kạ̈), *n.* [NL., from the name of the plants in the South Sea islands.] A genus of plants, natural order *Piperaceæ,* including the common long pepper and the betel-pepper. The species are now usually referred to the genus *Piper* (which see).

chavicha (chav′i-chạ̈), *n.* An Alaskan Indian name of the Californian salmon or quinnat, *Oncorhynchus chavicha.* Also *tchawytcha, chaoucha, chowecha,* and *chouicha.*

chavicic (cha-vis′ik), *a.* [< *Chavica* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Chavica.*—**Chavicic acid,** an acid found in pepper, and forming when extracted from it an amorphous resinous mass.

chavicin, chavicine (chav′i-sin), *n.* [< *Chavica* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] An organic principle analogous to piperine, found in pepper.

chavish^1 (chav′ish), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *chatter.*] A confused chattering; a chattering, prattling, or murmuring noise. [Prov. Eng.]

chavish^2 (chav′ish), *a.* [E. dial.] Peevish; fretful. [Prov. Eng.]

chaw^1 (châ), *v.* [A var. of *chew,* q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** Same as *chew,* 1. [Now only dialectal or vulgar.]

> I am in love: revenge is now the cud
> That I do *chaw.*
>
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

> [Love] swallows us and never *chaws;* . . .
> He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry.
>
> *Donne,* The Broken Heart.

2†. Same as *chew,* 2.

> *Chawing* vengeaunce all the way I went.
>
> *Spenser,* F. Q., II. iv. 29.

Chawed up, demolished; badly discomfited. [U. S. slang.]

II. *intrans.* To be sulky. [Prov. Eng.]

chaw^1 (châ), *n.* [< *chaw*^{1}, *v.*] As much as is put in the mouth at once; a chew, especially of tobacco; a quid. [Vulgar.]

chaw^2† (châ), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *chawe;* now *jaw,* q. v.] The jaw.

> The *chaws* and the nape of the necke.
>
> *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 2.

[This form occurred twice in the original edition (1611) of the authorized version of the Scriptures (Ezek. xxix. 4, xxxviii. 4), but in modern editions has been changed.]

chaw-bacon (châ′bā″kn), *n.* [< *chaw*^{1} + obj. *bacon.*] A country lout; a bumpkin. [Colloq., Eng.]

> The *chawbacons,* hundreds of whom were the Earl's tenants, raised a shout. *Savage,* Reuben Medlicott, ii. 10.

chaw-bone†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jaw-bone.*

chawcers†, *n. pl.* [< F. *chaussure* or OF. *chausoire,* shoes, foot-gear, < *chausser,* shoe: see *chausses.*] Shoes.

chawdron†, *n.* See *chaudron.*

chawel†, *n.* Same as *chavel.*

chawel†, *v. t.* Same as *chavel.*

chawl†, *n.* A contracted form of *chavel.* See *chavel, n.,* and *jowl.*

chawm†, *v.* and *n.* See *chawn.*

chawn† (chân), *v.* [Early mod. E. also written *chaun, chawne, choan, choane,* and erroneously *chaum, chaume;* perhaps for **jawn,* a dial. form of *yawn,* q. v. (cf. *chaw*^{2}, obs. form of *jaw,* and *chawl, chaul,* obs. forms of *jowl*); or perhaps (through *choan*) ult. < ME. *chinen* (pret. *chon*), < AS. *cīnan* (pret. *cān*), chine, gape: see *chine*^{1}, and cf. *shone* (pron. shōn or shon), ult. < AS. *scān,* pret. of *scīnan,* shine.] **I.** *intrans.* To gape; open; yawn. *Sherwood.*

II. *trans.* To cause to yawn; open.

> O thou all-bearing earth, . . .
> O *chaune* thy brest,
> And let me sinke into thee.
>
> *Marston,* Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 1.

chawn† (chân), *n.* [Also written *chaun* (and erroneously *chawm, chaum*); from the verb.] A gape; a gap.

> The sun, with its mighty heat, so parched and filled it with chops and *chauns.*
>
> *Bp. Croft,* On Burnet's Theory of the Earth, p. 113.

> *Fendasse* [F.], a cleft, rift, chop, *choane.* *Cotgrave.*

chaw-stick (châ′stik), *n.* Same as *chew-stick.*

chay^1, **shay** (shā), *n.* [A false sing. for the supposed pl. *chaise.*] A chaise. [Colloq.]

> Have you heard of the wonderful one-hoss *shay?*
>
> *O. W. Holmes,* The Deacon's Masterpiece.

chay^2, **chaya-root** (chā, chā′ạ̈-röt), *n.* Same as *shaya-root.*

chay^3 (shā), *n.* A European name for a Persian weight, the batman of Shiraz, equal to $12\frac{3}{8}$ pounds avoirdupois.

chayer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chair.*

chaysel†, *n.* See *chaisel.*

cheap† (chēp), *v.* [Also (chiefly dial.) *chap, chop* (see *chap*^{4}, *chop*^{2}); < ME. *chepen, cheapien, chapien,* < AS. *ceápian,* traffic, trade, buy or sell, buy, bribe (*ge-ceápian,* buy) (also *cӯpan,* sell), = OS. *kōpōn* = OFries. *kāpia* = D. *koopen* = MLG. *kōpen,* LG. *kopen* = OHG. *choufōn, coufōn, koufōn, choufen, coufen, koufen,* MHG. *koufen, keufen,* traffic, trade, buy or sell, G. *kaufen,* buy (G. *ver-kaufen* = OS. *far-kōpon,* sell), = Icel. *kaupa,* trade, bargain, = Sw. *köpa* = Dan. *kjöbe,* buy, = Goth. *kaupōn,* traffic, trade (cf. OBulg. *kupiti* = Serv. *kupiti* = Bohem. *koupiti* = Pol. *kupic* = Russ. *kupitĭ;* Hung. *kupecz,* buy; Finn. *kauppata,* trade; from Teut.), in form appar. from the noun (AS. *ceáp,* etc.: see *cheap, n.*), but the verb is found earlier and is appar. not orig. Teut., but derived at an early period, through the traffic with Italy, < L. *cauponari,* traffic, trade, < *caupo(n-),* also *copo(n-),* later also *cupo(n-),* a petty tradesman, a huckster, an innkeeper (> OHG. *choufo,* a tradesman, trader, merchant); cf. *caupōna,* a female huckster, a landlady, *caupona,* a retail shop, a tavern, inn; cf. Gr. *κάπηλος,* a huckster, *καπηλεύειν,* drive a petty trade, *καπηλεία,* retail trade, *καπηλεῖον,* a tavern. According to Grimm and others, the verb (Goth. *kaupōn*) is connected with Goth. *kaupatjan,* strike, with ref. to striking a bargain, orig. make an agreement by striking hands. But the Goth. *kaupatjan* means 'strike' only in the sense of 'buffet, slap,' in assault, and has no cognates (in that form and sense) in the other tongues. The figure of 'striking' a bargain or agreement occurs in Latin (*fœdus ferire* or *percutere*) and in AS. (*wedd sleán,* as a translation of the Latin), but appar. not otherwise in the early Teut. The verb *cheap* is now superseded by *cheapen,* q. v. See *cheap, n., chaffer*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* To trade; traffic; bargain; chaffer; ask the price of goods; cheapen goods.

> Were I worth al the wone of wymmen alyue,
> & al the wele of the worlde were in my honde,
> I schulde *chepen* & chose, to cheue [obtain] me a lorde.
>
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1271.

> I see you come to *cheap* and not to buy.
>
> *Heywood,* Edw. IV., p. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *trans.* **1.** To bargain for; chaffer for; ask the price of; offer a price for; cheapen.

Who so *cheped* my chaffare chiden I wolde,
But he profred to paye a peny or tweyne
More than it was worth.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 380.

2. To buy; purchase.

Such chaffare I *chepe* at the chapitre.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 159.

As a spanyel sche wol on him lepe,
Til that sche fynde som man hir to *chepe*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 268.

3. To sell.

Ancre [anchoress] that is cheapild, heo *cheapeth* hire soule [to] the chepmon of helle. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 418.

cheap† (chēp), *n.* [< ME. *cheep, chepe, chep, cheap*, trade, traffic, bargain, price, < AS. *ceáp*, trade, traffic, price, also cattle (cf. *fee*), = OS. *kōp* = OFries. *kāp* = D. *koop* = MLG. *kōp*, LG. *koop* = OHG. *chouf, couf, kouf*, MHG. *kouf*, G. *kauf*, trade, traffic, bargain, purchase, = Icel. *kaup* = Sw. *köp* = Dan. *kjöb*, bargain, purchase; from the verb: see *cheap, v.* Hence in comp. *chapfare*, now *chaffer, chapman*, also abbr. *chap*. In ME. the noun is esp. common in the phrases *god chep*, early mod. E. *good cheap* (= D. *goed koop* = LG. *gōd kōp* = North Fries. *gōd kūp* = Icel. *gōtt kaup* = Sw. *godt köp* = Dan. *godt kjöb*), lit., like F. *bon marché*, a good price or bargain; and *gret chep*, early mod. E. *great cheap*, a great bargain, whence by abbr. *cheap, a.*, q. v.] **1.** Trade; traffic; chaffer; chaffering.

Al for on [one] y wolde yeve threo withoute *chep*.
Spec. of Lyr. Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 39.

2. A market; a market-place: in this sense extant in several place-names, as *Cheapside* and *Eastcheap* in London, *Chepstow*, etc.

The Walbrook, then and for centuries to come a broad river-channel, . . . deep enough to float the small boats used in the traffic up from the Thames to the very edge of the *Cheap*, or market-place.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 438.

3. Price.

Heo was a cheuese, hire *cheap* was the wrse.
Layamon, l. 17.

Cheep, precium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 72.

To no man schuld hyt be sold
Half swych a *chepe*. *Octovian*, l. 819.

4. A low price; a bargain: especially in the phrases *good cheap* and *great cheap* (see below). —**5.** Cheapness; lowness of price; abundance of supply.

Of plente and of grete famyne
Of *chepe*, of derthe.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 4883.

Good cheap (see etymology), literally, good bargain or price, or (as in *great cheap*) market or trade, with reference to the abundance of the supply. (*a*) An abundant supply; cheapness.

The god ȝer was icome and *god chep* of corn.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 341.

(*b*) In abundant supply; at a low price; cheap: used adjectively or adverbially. [Now simply *cheap*. See *cheap, a.*]

I wille that my brothere William haue the landes and rentys *bettir chepe* than any othir man, by a resonable some. *Wills and Inventories* (ed. Tymms), p. 63.

Victuals shall be so *good cheap* upon earth, that they shall think themselves to be in good case. 2 Esd. xvi. 21.

But here's one can sell you Freedom *better cheap*.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, v. 14.

The planters put away most of their goods within a small matter as *good cheep* as they pay for yt.
Trelawny Papers, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 405.

Great cheap (see etymology, and compare *good cheap*), literally, great or large market-trade. (*a*) An abundant supply; cheapness.

Greet pres at market makith deer chaffare,
And to *gret chep* is holden at litel pris.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 522.

Men han gret plentee and *gret chep* of all wynes and vitailles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 208.

(*b*) In abundant supply; at a low price; cheap.

Clothes of Gold and of Sylk ben *gretter chep* there a gret del, than ben Clothes of Wolle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

cheap (chēp), *a.* [Short for *good cheap*: see under *cheap, n.*] **1.** Rated at a low price or cost; purchasable or obtainable at a low price or cost, either as compared with the usual price or cost, or with the real value, or, more vaguely, with the price of other things; relatively inexpensive.

It is *cheaper* to hire the labour of freemen than to compel the labour of slaves. *Bacon.*

The *cheap* defence of nations [chivalry], the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise, is gone.
Burke, Rev. in France.

The modern *cheap* and fertile press, with all its translations, has done little to bring us nearer to the heroic writers of antiquity. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 109.

2. Of small intrinsic value or esteem; common; commonplace; mean; costing little effort to obtain, practise, influence, etc.: as, to make one's self *cheap*.

So common hackneyed in the eyes of men,
So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

That low, *cheap*, unreasonable, and inexcusable vice of customary swearing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 208.

Be admonished by what you already see, not to strike leagues of friendship with *cheap* persons, where no friendship can be. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 195.

The Count had lounged somewhat too long in Rome,
Made himself *cheap*. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 54.

3. Getting off cheaply, or without losing much (or so much as one deserves): as, to be *cheap* o't. [Scotch.]

If he loses by us a'thegither, he is e'en *cheap* o't, he can spare it brawly. *Scott.*

Cheap Jack, cheap John, a traveling hawker; a seller of cheap articles; a chapman; one who sells by Dutch auction.

Of all the callings ill used in Great Britain, the *Cheap Jack* calling is the worst used.
Dickens, Doctor Marigold's Prescriptions.

cheapen (chē'pn), *v. t.* [< *cheap, v.* or *a.*, + *-en*¹. In the first sense it supersedes the orig. verb *cheap*, q. v.] **1.** To ask the price of; chaffer or bargain for. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

I *cheapened* sprats. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy.
Swift, A City Shower.

2. To beat down the price of.

I *cheapen* all she buys, and hear the curse
Of honest tradesmen for my niggard-purse.
Crabbe, Works, V. 56.

3. To reduce in price or cost; make cheaper: as, to *cheapen* the cost of production; to *cheapen* the necessaries of life.

Oxidizing and combustible agents to *cheapen* the cost and modify the force of the explosive. *Science*, IV. 14.

4. To lessen the value of; depreciate or belittle; make too common: as, to *cheapen* one's self by being too officious.

I find my proffered love has *cheapened* me. *Dryden.*

Here might the red-bird come his plumes to cool,
And court the flower that *cheapens* his array.
Emerson, The Rhodora.

cheapener (chēp'nėr), *n.* One who cheapens, in any sense.

cheaping†, *n.* [< ME. *chepinge*, < AS. *cȳping, ceápung*, trade, business, market-place, verbal n. of *cȳpan, ceápian*, trade: see *cheap, v.*] A market; a market-place.

He meyneteneth his men to morther myne hewen,
Forstalleth my feyres and fiȝteth in my *chepynge*.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 56.

Watt ȝif any welȝh comes wending alone,
Other cherl other child fro *chepinge* or feyre.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1882.

cheaply (chēp'li), *adv.* **1.** In a cheap manner; at a small price; at a low cost: as, "*cheaply* bought," *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

Thoughts that great hearts once broke for, we
Breathe *cheaply* in the common air. *Lowell*, Masaccio.

No fear lest praise should make us proud!
We know how *cheaply* that is won;
The idle homage of the crowd
Is proof of tasks as idly done.
O. W. Holmes, St. Anthony the Reformer.

2. At a low estimate of value; as of little value or importance; with depreciation or disesteem.

There have appeared already among Roman Catholics symptoms of a tendency to hold *cheaply* by Holy Scripture, as being comparatively unimportant to them, who have the authority of an infallible Church, forgetting that the authority of the Church depends upon Holy Scripture.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 94.

cheapness (chēp'nes), *n.* [< *cheap* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being cheap; lowness in price or value.

cheart†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cheer*¹.

cheason†, *n.* [ME. *chesoun*, by apheresis for *enchesoun*: see *encheson*.] Encheson; occasion.

We [the devils] schulen ordeyne bi oon assent
A privey councell al of tresoun,
And clayme Ihesu [Jesus] for oure rent:
For that he is kinde [nature] of man, it is good *chesoun*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

cheat¹ (chēt), *n.* [< ME. *chete*, a clipped form of *eschete*, an escheat: see *escheat, n.* In senses 2–6, the noun is from the verb *cheat*.] **1†.** An escheat; an unexpected acquisition; a windfall.

Thorw ȝowre lawe, as I leue I lese many *chetes*;
Mede ouer-maistrieth lawe and moche treuthe letteth.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 175.

And yet, the taking off these vessels was not the best and goodliest *cheat* of their victory; but this passed all, that with one light skirmish they became lords of all the sea along those coasts. *Holland.*

2. A fraud committed by deception; a trick; an imposition; an imposture.

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

The pretence of public good is a *cheat* that will ever pass. *Sir W. Temple.*

Nothing dies but the *cheats* of time.
Whittier, The Preacher.

In *law*, a fraud is punishable as a cheat only (1) when it deprives another of property (thus, fraudulently inducing a marriage is not termed a cheat); (2) when it is not such as to amount to a felony (for then it is more severely punishable); and (3) when it is effected by some practice or method, other than mere words, which affects or may affect numbers of persons or the public at large, such as the use of false weights.

3. A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices; a swindler.

No man will trust a known *cheat*. *South.*

4. A game at cards, in which the cards are played face downward, the player stating the value of the card he plays (which must always be one higher than that played by the previous player), and being subjected to a penalty if he is discovered stating it wrongly.—**5.** Anything which deceives or is intended to deceive; an illusion; specifically, a false shirt-front. See *dicky*.—**6.** The sweetbread. =**Syn. 2.** Deceit, deception, fraud, delusion, artifice, guile, finesse, stratagem.

cheat¹ (chēt), *v.* [< ME. *cheten*, confiscate, seize as an escheat, a clipped form of *escheten*, escheat: see *escheat, v.* and *n.*, and cf. *cheat*¹, *n.* The sense of 'defraud,' which does not occur until the latter part of the 16th century, arose from the unscrupulous actions of the *escheaters*, the officers appointed to look after escheats: see *escheator, cheater*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To confiscate; escheat.

Chetyn, confiscor, fisco. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 73.

2. To deceive and defraud; impose upon; trick: followed by *of* or *out of* before the thing of which one is defrauded.

A sorcerer that by his cunning hath *cheated* me
Of the island. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

To thee, dear schoolboy, whom my lay
Has *cheated of* thy hour of play,
Light task, and merry holiday!
Scott, Marmion, L'Envoi.

Another is *cheating* the sick *of* a few last gasps, as he sits
To pestle a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights.
Tennyson, Maud, i. 11.

3. To mislead; deceive.

Power to *cheat* the eye with blear illusion.
Milton, Comus, l. 155.

All around
Are dim uncertain shapes that *cheat* the sight.
Bryant, Journey of Life.

4. To elude or escape.

A fancy pregnant with resource and scheme
To *cheat* the sadness of a rainy day.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

We an easier way to *cheat* our pains have found.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

5†. To win or acquire by cheating: as, to *cheat* an estate from one. *Cowley.*—**6.** To effect or accomplish by cheating: as, to *cheat* one's way through the world; to *cheat* one into a misplaced sympathy.

Selfishness finds out a satisfactory reason why it may do what it wills — collects and distorts, exaggerates and suppresses, so as ultimately to *cheat* itself into the desired conclusion. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 179.

To cheat the gallows, to escape the punishment due to a capital crime; escape the gallows though deserving hanging.

The greatest thief that ever *cheated the gallows*. *Dickens.*

=**Syn. 2.** To cozen, gull, chouse, fool, outwit, circumvent, beguile, dupe, inveigle.

II. *intrans.* To act dishonestly; practise fraud or trickery: as, he *cheats* at cards.

cheat² (chēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] See second and third extracts under *cheat-bread*.

cheat³ (chēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thing: usually with a distinctive word: as, a cackling *cheat*, a fowl; *belly-cheat*, an apron. [Old slang.]

cheatable (chē'ta-bl), *a.* [< *cheat*¹, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being cheated; easily cheated.

cheatableness (chē'ta-bl-nes), *n.* [< *cheatable* + *-ness*.] Liability to be cheated.

Not faith but folly, an easy *cheatableness* of the heart.
Hammond, Works, IV. 554.

cheat-bread† (chēt'bred), *n.* [< ME. *chetbred*.] A kind of wheaten bread, ranking next to manchet.

Manchet and *chet bred* he shalle take,
The pantere assayes that hit be bake.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Pain rousset [F.], *cheat* or booted *bread*; household bread, made of wheat and rie mingled. *Cotgrave.*

There were two kinds of *cheat-bread*, the best of fine cheat, mentioned in Ord. and Reg., p. 301, and the coarse cheat, ravelled bread, ib. 307. The second sort was, as Harrison [p. 168] expressly tells us, "used in the halles of the nobilitie and gentrie onelie. . . ." "The second is the cheat or wheaton bread, so named bicause the colour therof resembleth the graie or yellowish wheat, being cleane and well dressed, and out of this is the coarsest of the bran taken." *Halliwell.*

cheatee (chē-tē′), *n.* [< *cheat*^{1} + *-ee*^{1}.] One who is cheated. [Rare.]

> Believe me, credit none; for in this city
> No dwellers are but cheaters and *cheatees*.
> *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, v. 1.

cheater (chē′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *chetour* (spelled *chetowre* — Prompt. Parv.), < OF. *eschetour*, *escheiteur*, an escheater: see *escheater*. In the 2d sense, < *cheat*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}, the two forms and senses being mingled: see *cheat*^{1}.] **1**†. An escheater.

> I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

2. One who cheats; a cheat.

> Disguised *cheaters*, prating mountebanks.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2.

> That old bald *cheater*, Time. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

cheatery (chē′tėr-i), *n.* [< *cheat*^{1} + *-ery*.] Fraud; imposition; deception. [Colloq.]

cheating (chē′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cheat*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** Disposed to cheat or associated with cheating; fraudulent; dishonest: applied to persons.

> To haggle like a *cheating* housewife.
> *Froude*, Hist. Eng., viii.

2. False; deceptive; made or fitted to defraud: applied to things.

> His *cheating* yardwand. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 13.

cheatingly (chē′ting-li), *adv.* In a cheating manner.

cheat-loaf† (chēt′lōf), *n.* A loaf of cheat-bread.

> Passing away the time with a *cheat loaf* and a bombard of broken beer. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

> *Chough.* Why is it called the *Cheat-loaf?*
> *Col.'s Fr.* This house was sometimes a baker's, sir, that served the court, where the bread is called cheat.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, A Fair Quarrel, iv. 1.

Chebacco-boat (shẹ-bak′ō-bōt), *n.* [So called from *Chebacco*, the name of a small river in Essex county, Massachusetts, where these boats were built.] A type of vessel formerly much employed in the Newfoundland fisheries. See *pinkie*.

chebbo (keb′bō), *n.* An old Venetian measure of length, equal to 4½ Venetian feet, or 61.6 English inches.

chebec, chebek (shē′bek), *n.* Same as *xebec*.

chechinquamin†, *n.* An early form of *chinkapin*. *Kersey*, 1708.

check^1 (chek), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *chek*, *chekke*, a check at chess, also as an exclamation, check!, any sudden stop, repulse, defeat, < OF. *eschec*, *eschek*, *eschac*, *echec*, *achec*, *echaic*, etc., F. *échec*, a check at chess, repulse, defeat, pl. *échecs*, chess, = Pr. *escac* = Sp. *jaque* = Pg. *xaque* = It. *scacco* (ML. *scacci*, pl., chess) = D. *schaak* = OHG. *schāh*, MHG. G. *schach* = Icel. *skāk* = Sw. *schack* = Dan. *schak*, < Pers. *shāh*, a king, the principal piece in the game of chess: see *shah*. The literal sense of *check!* is 'king!' implying that the king is in danger (see *chess*^{1}). In sense 8 *check* is rather an abbreviation of *checker*, a square on a chess-board, prop. the chess-board itself (see *checker*^{1}). The later senses are chiefly from the verb. In sense 13 *check* is in England also written *cheque*, in imitation of *exchequer*, with which it is remotely connected.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *chess*, an exposure of the king to a direct attack from an opposing piece, as a result either of a move made by this piece or of the removal of a piece that interposed. Warning of such an attack must be given to the player whose king is in danger by the word *check!* If the king cannot be protected, he is "checkmated." The king cannot be moved into a position in which he will be in check. See *chess*^{1}.

> The fair'st jewel that our hopes can deck,
> Is so to play our game t' avoid your *check*.
> *Middleton*, Prol. to Game at Chess.

2†. A hostile movement; an attack; hence, disaster.

> This is a chapel of meschaunce, that *chekke* hit by-tyde!
> Hit is the corsedest kyrk that euer I com inne.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2195.

> He watȝ mayster of his men & myȝty him seluen,
> The chef of his cheualrye his *chekkes* to make,
> He brek the bareres as bylyue, & the burȝ after.
> *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1238.

3. A reprimand; rebuke; censure; slight.

> So we are sensible of a *check*,
> But in a brow, that saucily controls
> Our actions. *Shirley* (*and Fletcher*?), Coronation.

> Let me implore your majesty not to give
> His highness any *check* for worthless me.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

4. The act or means of checking or restraining; a stop; hindrance; restraint; obstruction.

> They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their consciences much breaketh their spirit.
> *Sir J. Hayward.*

> I have no remorse, and little fear,
> Which are, I think, the *checks* of other men.
> *Shelley*, The Cenci, i. 1.

> No *check*, no stay, this streamlet fears:
> How merrily it goes. *Wordsworth.*

> Climate plays an important part in determining the average numbers of a species, and periodical seasons of extreme cold or drought seem to be the most effective of all *checks*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 75.

5. A means of detecting or exposing error; an obstruction to the effect or acceptance of anything erroneous: as, one author serves as a *check* upon another in seeking the truth; a *check* upon the accuracy of a computation or an experiment. —**6.** In *falconry*, the act of a hawk when she forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, magpies, or other birds that cross her in her flight: as, the hawk made a *check*, or flew at or on *check*. Hence —**7.** Base game, such as rooks, small birds, etc.—**8.** A pattern of squares of alternating colors. Properly a check should have no divisions between the squares more than a thin boundary line; that is, it should resemble the ordinary chess-board. See *plaid*. Hence —**9.** A fabric having such a pattern.—**10.** A mark put against names or items on going over a list, to indicate that they have been verified, compared, or otherwise examined.—**11.** Any counter-register used as a security, as the correspondent cipher of a bank-note, a corresponding indenture, etc.; a counterfoil.—**12.** A token, usually in the form of a written or printed slip of paper or a stamped piece of metal, given as a means of identification, as to a railroad-passenger to identify his baggage, or (by a conductor) as a substitute for his ticket, or to a person leaving a theater with the intention of returning, as a means of showing his right to admission on his return and of identifying his seat. Checks for baggage are generally of brass and in duplicate, one being attached to the piece of baggage checked and the other given to the owner.

13. A written order for money drawn on a bank or private banker or bank-cashier, payable to a person named, or to his order, or to bearer. In legal effect it is a bill of exchange. [In England commonly spelled *cheque*.]—**14.** A roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants and in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants. Also called *check-roll*, *checker-roll*.—**15.** Same as *check-rein*. —**16.** A pad on the back part of a pianoforte-key, which catches the head of the hammer as it falls and prevents it from rebounding.—**17.** In *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation of the strata. See *fault*.—**18.** An alphabetic sound produced with complete stoppage of the current of breath; a mute.—**Certified check.** See *certify*.—**Clerk of the check.** (*a*) In the household of the British sovereign, an officer who has the control of the yeomen of the guard and all the ushers belonging to the royal family, the care of the watch, etc. (*b*) In the British royal dockyards, an officer who keeps a register of all the men employed in the public service at the port where he is stationed.—**Crossed check,** in Great Britain, a bank-check having the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof (usually "& Co.") written between two parallel lines across its face. In this form it is *crossed generally*, and can be used only by paying it into some bank. When the name of a bank is inserted before the words "& Co.," the check is *crossed specially*, and can be used only by paying it into that bank, drawing against it by ordinary check if need be. Sometimes the words "not negotiable" are added. The object of this proceeding is to facilitate the tracing of checks if lost when sent by mail.—**Crossed Checks Act,** an English statute of 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 81), which introduced "non-negotiable" checks, that is to say, instruments which are freely negotiable, but to which a bona-fide holder for value does not acquire a new and independent title, but can have only such title as his transferror had. A thief or finder can have no title, and therefore cannot convey one. *Byles on Bills*, 7th ed., 26.—**Recoil-check,** any device used to check the recoil of a piece of ordnance, such as hydraulic, pneumatic, or rubber buffers, friction-plates, friction-clamps, spiral or other springs, check-ropes, etc.—**To certify a check.** See *certify*.—**To take check**†, to take offense. [Rare.]

> Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects
> *Take check*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt?
> *Dryden.*

II. *a.* Ornamented with a checkered pattern; checkered: as, a *check* shirt.

check^1 (chek), *v.* [< ME. *chekken*, offer check (at chess: in other senses mod.); cf. OF. *eschequier*, *eschecquier*, play chess, check, checkmate, later also *eschequer*, mark with checks; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *chess*, to place (one's adversary's king) in danger by a direct attack from any piece. See *check*^{1}, *n.*, 1. The word is sometimes used of similar attacks upon other important pieces, as the queen.

2. To stop suddenly or forcibly; curb; restrain.

> Gently he raised her — and the while
> *Checked* with a glance the circle's smile.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 27.

> The spoiler came, yet paused, as though
> So meek a victim *checked* his arm.
> *Barham*, On the Death of a Daughter.

> Said the good nuns would *check* her gadding tongue.
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) To ease off (a little of a rope which is too tightly strained). (*b*) To stop or regulate the motion of, as a cable when it is running out too violently.—**4.** To restrain by rebuke; chide or reprove.

> Richard — with his eye brimful of tears,
> Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland —
> Did speak these words. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

> Some men in the Fair, that were more observing and less prejudiced than the rest, began to *check* and blame the baser sort, for their continual abuses done by them to the Men. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 156.

5. To mark in checks or small squares.—**6.** To compare with a counterfoil or something similar, with a view to ascertain authenticity or accuracy; control by a counter-register; test the accuracy of by comparison with vouchers or a duplicate: as, to *check* an account.—**7.** To note with a mark as having been examined, or for some other purpose; mark off from a list after examination or verification: as, to *check* the items of a bill; to *check* the names on a voting-list.—**8.** To attach a check to, for the purpose of identification: as, to *check* baggage.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a stop; stop; pause: generally with *at*.

> And she, that dar'd all dangers to possess him,
> Will *check at* nothing to revenge the loss
> Of what she held so dear.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 2.

> The miller perceived his wheel to *check* on the sudden, which made him look out, and so he found the child sitting up to the waist in the shallow water beneath the mill.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 326.

2†. To clash or interfere.

> They do best, who if they cannot but admit love, yet . . . sever it wholly from their serious affairs and actions of life; for if it *check* once with business, it troubleth men's fortunes. *Bacon*, Of Love.

3†. To exercise a check.

> I'll avoid his presence,
> It *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden.*

4. In *falconry*, to forsake the prey and follow small birds, as a hawk: with *at*.

> Flatterers are kites
> That *check at* sparrows.
> *Chapman*, Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

> Like the haggard, *check at* every feather
> That comes before his eye. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

5. To split, crack, or seam in seasoning or drying, or by becoming too dry, as timber, painted or varnished surfaces, and the like.

check^2 (chek), *n.* Same as *cheek*, 2 (*l*).

check^3 (chek), *n.* Same as *chack*^{2}. [Scotch.]

check-book (chek′bůk), *n.* A book containing blank checks on a bank or banker, or on the cashier of a business establishment. The check-forms are so printed that opposite each one there is a stub of paper which is left in the book when the check is detached, and on which it is usual to enter the date and amount of the check and the name of the payee, for the purpose of keeping an account of the transaction.

check-bridge (chek′brij), *n.* See *bridge*^{1}.

check-chain (chek′chān), *n.* A chain connecting the body of a car to its truck, and designed to keep the latter from swinging transversely to the track if the wheels leave the rails.

check-clerk (chek′klėrk), *n.* A clerk whose business it is to check the accounts of others, their time of attendance at work, etc.

check-cord (chek′kôrd), *n.* **1.** A long cord attached to the collar of a hunting-dog to bring him to a sudden stop at the word of command from the trainer.—**2.** In a carriage or other vehicle, a cord to be pulled as a signal; a check-string.

checked (chekt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *check*^{1}, *v.*, for *checker*^{1}. Cf. *check*^{1}, *n.*, 8.] Checkered or variegated. *Spenser.*

> Bring rich carnations, flower-de-luces, lilies,
> The *checqued* and purple-ringed daffodillies.
> *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

check-end (chek′end), *n.* An ornamental device often printed on the end of a bank-check, draft, or money-order, intended to make counterfeiting difficult and its detection easy. The check is sometimes irregularly torn or cut through the check-end, and will accordingly fit exactly the part left, while the counterfeit will not.

checker^1 (chek′ėr), *n.* [Also written in England *chequer*, a recent and imperfect "restoration" of the F. form; < ME. *cheker*, *chekker*, *chekkere*, a chess-board, the exchequer, shortened from *escheker*, the exchequer, < AF. *escheker*, *eschekier*, OF. *eschequier*, *eschekier*, *eschiquier*, *eschakier*, a chess-board, hence the checkered cloth on which accounts were calculated, a court of revenue, exchequer, F. *échiquier* = Pr. *escaquier* = It. *scacchiere*, < ML. *scacarium*, *scaccarium*, a chess-board, a court of revenue, exchequer, < *scacci*, chess: see *check*^{1}, *n.*, and cf. *exchequer*, a doublet of *checker*.] **1†.** A checker-board; a chess-board. See *checker-board.*

> A *cheker* he fond bi a cheire. *Sir Tristrem*, l. 29.

> Than Guynebans hym-self made with his owne handes a *Chekier* of golde and Ivory half parted.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 362.

2†. The game of chess.

> Mony gaumes were begonnen the grete for to solas.
> The *chekker* was choisly there chosen the first,
> The draghtes, the dyse.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 162.

3. *pl.* A game played with twenty-four pieces or men on a board divided into sixty-four checks or squares. Each of the two players is provided with twelve pieces, which are placed on alternate squares on the first three rows on one of two opposite sides of the board. The men are moved forward diagonally to the right or left one square at a time, or over an opposing piece if there is an empty space beyond it on the same diagonal; in the latter case the man thus "jumped" is "taken"—that is, removed from the board. Two or more pieces can be taken at once if similarly exposed, with one intervening empty square between each pair into which the adversary can "jump." The object of each player is to capture all his opponent's men, or to hem them in so that they cannot move. When a player succeeds in moving a piece to the further end of the board (the crown-head or king-row), that piece is crowned or becomes a "king," and has the power to move or capture diagonally backward or forward. In *Polish checkers* there are one hundred squares on the board, and forty counters; the men can move in taking either backward or forward, and kings can move the whole length of the board on the diagonals when no pieces intervene. Also called *draughts.*

4. A piece or man in the game of checkers.—**5†.** A treasury; a court or bureau of revenue; an exchequer (which see).

> Somme seruen the kynge and hus seluer tellen,
> In the *chekkere* and the chauncelrie chalengynge hus dettes,
> Of wardes and of wardemotes, waynes and straynes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), i. 91.

> Tribute that the swoln floods render,
> Into her *chequer.*
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals.

6†. A check-roll or list.

> It ys ordeyned at this present yeld, how be it euery citezein of the old *cheker* pay at this tyme but vij. d., and euery citezein of the newe *cheker* but xiij. d., etc.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 406.

> Item, that the citezeins of the old *cheker* & of the newe, ther payment at this yelde be no precedent, etc.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

7. One of the squares of a checkered pattern; the pattern itself.

> Now in a plentious Orchard planted rare
> With vn-graft trees, in *checker*, round, and square.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

8. One of a number of spots giving to a surface a checkered appearance.

> The late afternoon light was gilding the monstrous jars and suspending golden *checkers* among the golden-fruited leaves. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 191.

9. *pl.* In *arch.*, stones in the facings of walls which have all their joints continued in straight lines without interruption or breaking of joints, thus presenting the appearance of checker-work.—**10†.** An inn the sign-board of which was marked with checkers, probably to announce that draughts and backgammon were played within. Several houses marked with signs of this kind have been exhumed in Pompeii. [Commonly in the plural.]

> Story! God bless you, I have none to tell, sir,
> Only last night a-drinking at the *Chequers*,
> This poor old hat and breeches, as you see, were
> Torn in a scuffle.
> *Canning*, Knife-Grinder.

Anallagmatic checker. See *anallagmatic.*—**Checker-type,** printing-type made to illustrate the game of checkers.

checker^1 (chek'ėr), *v. t.* [Also written *chequer*; < *checker*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** To mark or decorate with squares of alternate color, like a checker-board; mark with different colors.

> The gray-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
> *Checkering* the eastern clouds with streaks of light.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3.

2. Figuratively, to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events; diversify; impart variety to; give a character of both good and evil or happiness and unhappiness to.

> Our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 237.

> Happy the man who sees a God employ'd
> In all the good and ill that *checker* life!
> *Cowper*, The Task, ii.

checker^2 (chek'ėr), *n.* [< *check*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who checks, in any sense of the word.

checkerberry (chek'ėr-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *checkerberries* (-iz). [Also *chequerberry*, *chickaberry*; < *checker* (origin uncertain; cf. *checker-tree*) + *berry*^{1}.] **1.** A small creeping plant, the *Mitchella repens*, growing in North America.—**2.** The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens.*

> Our American plant Gaultheria is called in some sections Wintergreen, in others *Chequerberry.*
> *T. Hill*, True Order of Studies, p. 81.

checker-board (chek'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A board divided into sixty-four small squares, thirty-two of one color and thirty-two of another, and arranged so that no two of the same color are side by side, on which checkers and chess are played. Also called *draught-board*, *chess-board.*

checkered (chek'ėrd), *p. a.* [< *checker*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Marked with squares or checkers, like a checker-board; exhibiting squares of different colors; hence, broken into different colors or into lights and shadows.

> When the merry bells ring round,
> And the jocund rebecks sound
> To many a youth, and many a maid,
> Dancing in the *chequer'd* shade.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 96.

2. Figuratively, variegated with different qualities, scenes, or events; crossed with good and bad fortune.

> A *checkered* day of sunshine and of showers,
> Fading to twilight and dark night at last.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 42.

> The struggles of his curiously *checkered* early life . . . furnish the materials of a biography possessing all the interest of a romance. *Everett*, Orations, II. 2.

checker-roll (chek'ėr-rōl), *n.* [Also *check-roll.*] Same as *check*^{1}, 14.

checker-tree, chequer-tree (chek'ėr-trē), *n.* [Said to be < *checker* (< *cheke*, old form of *choke*), equiv. to *choker*, + *tree*: so called from the extreme austerity of the immature fruit.] A name in some parts of England of the service-tree, *Pyrus Sorbus.*

checkerwise (chek'ėr-wīz), *adv.* [< *checker*^{1} + *-wise.*] In the form of checkers; of checkered pattern. Also spelled *chequerwise.*

> I observed the bars both of iron and brass they make *chequerwise* to put before their windows, were of very good workmanship. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 39.

checkerwork (chek'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Any pattern of which the general effect is that of alternating squares of different colors. The word *plaid* is generally limited to textile fabrics and what may be considered imitations of them, as in color-printing on paper; but *checkerwork* is somewhat more general. Thus, a pattern of metal chains crossing one another at equal intervals would be called *checkerwork* or *checkered pattern.* Also used figuratively. Also spelled *chequerwork.*

> Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars.
> 1 Ki. vii. 17.

> How strange a *chequer-work* of Providence is the life of man! *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe.

> A *chequer-work* of beam and shade.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxii.

check-hook (chek'hůk), *n.* **1.** A device for arresting too rapid motion in any form of hoisting apparatus.—**2.** In a harness, a hook on the saddle for holding the end of the check-rein.

checking (chek'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *check*^{1}, *v. t.*, 5.] Lines engraved on certain portions of a gun-stock, enabling one to grasp it more surely.

check-key (chek'kē), *n.* A latch-key. [Great Britain.]

checklatoun†, *n.* Same as *ciclaton.*

checkle (chek'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *checkled*, ppr. *checkling.* [Var. of *chackle*, or *cackle.* Cf. *chuckle.*] To cackle; talk noisily; scold. [Prov. Eng.]

checkless (chek'les), *a.* [< *check*^{1} + *-less.*] Incapable of being checked or restrained.

> The hollow murmur of the *checkless* winds
> Shall groan again.
> *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, iv. 5.

check-line (chek'līn), *n.* Same as *check-rein.*

checkling (chek'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *checkle*, *v.*] Cackling; noisy talking.

check-list (chek'list), *n.* **1.** An alphabetical or systematic list of names of persons or things, intended for purposes of reference, registration, comparison, or verification: as, a *check-list* of birds; the Smithsonian *check-list* of shells. Specifically—**2.** In *U. S. politics*, a list of all the qualified voters in a town, ward, or voting precinct, on which, in order to prevent frauds at elections, primary meetings, or caucuses, the names of voters may be checked or marked as they vote. Also called *hand-list.*

> The use of the *check-list* as a protection against fraud was voted, but was almost ignored; although twelve hundred votes were cast, only a hundred and twenty names were checked. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 107.

check-lock (chek'lok), *n.* A lock of which the bolts do not themselves fasten the door, but hold the bolts which do secure it.

checkmate (chek'māt), *n.* [< ME. *chekmate*, *chekmat*, < OF. *eskiec et mat*, *echec et mat*, later *eschequemat*, F. *échec et mat* = Pr. *escac mat* = Sp. *jaque y mate* = Pg. *xaque e mate* (the conjunction *et* = *y* = *e*, and, being intrusive) = It. *scaccomatto* = D. *schaakmat* = G. *schachmatt* = Dan. *schakmat* = Sw. *schackmatt*, < Pers. *shāh-māt*, checkmate, lit. the king is dead, < *shāh*, king, + *māt*, he is dead: see *check*^{1}, *n.*, and *mate*^{2}.] **1.** In *chess*, originally, an exclamatory sentence, literally, 'the king is dead': said of the opponent's king when he is in check, and cannot be released from it; hence, the position of being unable to escape from a check. Since it is a principle of the game that the king cannot be captured, this brings the game to a close, with the defeat of that player whose king is checkmated. See *chess*^{1}.

> Shal noon housebonde seyn to me "*chek mat.*"
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 754.

> Therwith Fortune seyde *chek* here,
> And *mate* in the myd point of the chekkere.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 658.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, defeat; overthrow.

> Love they him called that gave me *checkmate*,
> But better mought they have behote him Hate.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., December.

checkmate (chek'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *checkmated*, ppr. *checkmating.* [< ME. *chekmaten*; < *checkmate*, *n.*] **1.** In *chess*, to put in check (an opponent's king), so that he cannot be released. See *checkmate*, *n.*, 1.—**2.** Figuratively, to defeat; thwart; frustrate; baffle.

> 'Tis not your active wit or language,
> Nor your grave politic wisdoms, lords, shall dare
> To *check-mate* and control my just commands.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

check-nut (chek'nut), *n.* In *mach.*, a nut used as a stop for adjusting the length of a screw, or to prevent the turning of the main nut when once properly adjusted.

check-rail (chek'rāl), *n.* In railroads, a contrivance at the crossing from one line of rails to another, or at a siding, for allowing trains to run on to or move into the other line or siding.

check-rein (chek'rān), *n.* **1.** A short rein joining the bit of one of a span of horses to the driving-rein of the other.—**2.** A short rein fastened to the saddle of a harness to keep the horse's head up. See cut under *harness.*

Also called *check* and *check-line.*

check-roll (chek'rōl), *n.* Same as *check*^{1}, 14.

> Ile take a survey of the *checkroll* of my servants.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

check-rope (chek'rōp), *n.* In *gun.*, a strong rope employed to diminish the recoil of a gun by increasing the frictional resistances. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

check-rower (chek'rō″ėr), *n.* An attachment fitted to a corn-planter to cause the seed to drop at regular intervals.

check-stop (chek'stop), *n.* A device used in deep-sea dredging to prevent the breakage of the dredge-line in case the dredge fouls on the bottom.

check-strap (chek'strap), *n.* **1.** In a harness, a strap passing between the fore legs of the horse and connecting the collar with the belly-band, designed to prevent the collar from riding up when the horse backs. See cut under *harness.*—**2.** In an omnibus or other vehicle, a strap to be pulled as a signal for stopping.

check-string (chek'string), *n.* A string in a coach or public conveyance by pulling which an occupant may call the attention of the driver.

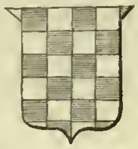
check-taker (chek'tā″kėr), *n.* An official at a theater, concert-hall, etc., who receives the checks or tickets given by the money-taker.

check-valve (chek'valv), *n.* A valve placed in a receiving- or supply-pipe to prevent the backward flow of a liquid. Thus, the check-valve of a steam-boiler prevents the pressure of the steam from forcing the water out of the boiler.

> To prevent all the water and steam in the boiler from escaping in case of accident to either the feed-pipe or pump, another valve, . . . called a *check-valve*, is placed between the feed-pipe and the boiler.
> *Forney*, Locomotive, p. 117.

Alarm check-valve. See *alarm.*

checky (chek'i), *a.* [Also written *chequy*, *chequey*, formerly *checkie*; < OF. *escheque*, pp. of *eschequer*, check: see *check*^{1}, *v.*] In *her.*, divided by transverse lines vertically and horizontally into equal parts or squares, alternately of different tinctures, like a chess-board. On ordinaries a checky field should consist of at least three ranges of square pieces.



Checky argent and azure.

Cheddar cheese. See *cheese*^{1}.

chee, *n.* See *chih*.

cheecha (chē'chä̤), *n.* [Native name.] A gecko-lizard of Ceylon, *Hemidactylus frenatus*.

cheechee (chē'chi), *n.* 1. In India, a nickname for the half-castes or Eurasians, probably in allusion to their mincing pronunciation.—2. The mincing speech of the half-castes.

cheef†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chief*.

cheek (chēk), *n.* [< ME. *cheke*, *cheoke*, *choke*, < AS. *ceáce*, also *ceóce*, ONorth. *ceica*, Mercian *cēke* = OFries. *kēke* = MLG. *kake*, *keke*, LG. *koek*, *kek*, cheek, = MD. *kāke*, D. *kaak*, cheek, jaw, = Sw. *käk*, jaw. Origin uncertain; in one view derived from AS. *ceówan*, etc., chew (see *chew*, and cf. *chavel*, jaw, *chaft*, *chap*^{2} = *chop*^{3}, jaw, and ult. *jowl*, from the same source), but the mode of formation is not clear.] 1. Either of the two sides of the face below the eyes.

> Human *cheeks*,
> Channels for tears.
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, ii. 31.

2. Something regarded as resembling the human cheek in form or position; one of two pieces, as of an instrument, apparatus, framework, etc., which form corresponding sides or which are double and alike. Specifically—(*a*) In *founding*, one of the side-parts of a flask consisting of more than two parts. (*b*) In *mining*, one of the walls of a vein. [North. Eng.] (*c*) One of the sides of an embrasure. (*d*) One of the jaws of a vise. (*e*) One of the expanded sides of the eye of a hammer, designed to give a better hold to the handle. A hammer so made is said to be *in cheek*. (*f*) One of the side-pieces of a gun-carriage, on which the trunnions immediately rest. See cut under *gun-carriage*. (*g*) One of the shears or bed-bars of a lathe, on which the puppets rest. (*h*) One of the side-pieces of a window-frame. (*i*) One of the projections on the side of a mast, on which the trestle-trees rest. (*j*) The solid part of a timber on the side of a mortise. (*k*) One of the branches of a bridle-bit. (*l*) In the *manège*, that portion of the bit outside of the horse's mouth. Also called *cheek*. (*m*) One of the sides of a pillow-block, which hold the boxing. (*n*) One of the standards or supports, arranged in pairs, of the copperplate printing-press and many similar machines. (*o*) The handle of a balance or pair of scales. *E. Phillips*, 1706. (*p*) One of two or more projecting, buttress-like pieces of a wall.

> The gatehouse presents two lateral *cheeks* of wall projecting on either side of the bridge and thus forming a covered way. *G. T. Clark*, Military Architecture, II. 52.

(*q*) The miter-sill of a lock-gate. (*r*) *Naut.*, one of the pieces of a block which form the sides of the shell.

3†. A cheek-bone; a jaw-bone.

> A thousand men he slow eek with his hond,
> And had no wepen but an asses *cheek*.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 48.

4. In *entom.*, the gena, or that part of an insect's head which lies between the eye and the mouth-cavity. This region sometimes becomes very prominent, as in certain of the *Diptera*.—5. The edible portion of the large sea-clam, *Mactra solidissima*. [Cape Cod.]—6. Cool confidence; brazen-faced impudence; an impudent or self-confident manner: as, he has plenty of *cheek*. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

> "You don't know how willing she may be to overlook everything that is past."
> "If she were, I am not fit to go near her. I couldn't have the *cheek* to try." *W. Black*, Princess of Thule.

7. Share; portion; allowance. [Eng., colloq. or vulgar.]

> I remember the time when I have drunk to my own *cheek* above two quarts between dinner and breakfast.
> *Trollope*.

Cheek by jowl, with cheeks close together; exceedingly intimate.

> We are your honest neighbours, the cobbler, smith, and botcher, that have so often sat snoring *cheek by joll* with your signiory in rug at midnight.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

> Sit thee down, and have no shame,
> *Cheek by jowl*, and knee by knee:
> What care I for any name?
> What for order or degree?
> *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin.

Cheeks and ears†, a head-dress worn in England in the seventeenth century.

cheek (chēk), *v. t.* [< *cheek*, *n.*] 1†. To bring up to the cheek.

> His pike *cheek'd*, to guard the tun
> He must not taste. *Cotton*, Epistles.

2. To face; confront in a bold or impudent manner; assail with impudent or insulting language. [Slang.]

> What does he come here *cheeking* us for? *Dickens*.

[Sometimes with an indefinite *it* for the object.

> They . . . persuaded me to go and beg with them, but I couldn't *cheek it*. *Mayhew*.

> Just you *cheek it* out and say it was a bet.
> *The Century*, XXVIII. 549.]

cheek-band (chēk'band), *n.* 1. Part of a head-dress passing under the chin and covering the cheeks. The head-dress of women in the thirteenth century in Europe consisted of a broad band or folded kerchief passing from the top of the head to the chin, and covering both cheeks, over which was worn the veil, and sometimes a round cap. Also called *chin-band*.
2. Same as *cheek-strap*.

cheek-blade (chēk'blād), *n.* The cheek-bone. [Scotch.]

cheek-block (chēk'blok), *n.* A pulley attached to the side of an object which itself forms one cheek of the pulley-block, the other being formed by the strap or piece which secures the block.

> *Cheek-blocks* are half shells which bolt against a mast or spar. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 13.

cheek-bone (chēk'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *chekebon*, *chekbone*, etc., < AS. *ceácbān* (= D. *kaakbeen*), < *ceáce*, cheek, + *bān*, bone.] 1. The malar bone, forming the prominence below the outer angle of the eye. Persons, or races, in whom this bone is specially prominent are said to have "high cheek-bones." It also becomes prominent in emaciated or hollow-cheeked persons, from the absorption of the fat of the soft parts of the cheek. See cuts under *orbit* and *skull*.
2. The superior maxillary or upper jaw-bone, forming most of the bony basis of the upper jaw.

cheek-lap†, *n.* [ME.] A jaw.

> A cokedril, . . . a beest of foure feete, hauynge the nether *chekelap* vnmeuable, and meuynge the ouere.
> *Wyclif*, Lev. xi. 29 (Oxf.).

> A founden cheekboon, that is, the *cheeklap* of an ass.
> *Wyclif*, Judges xv. 15 (Oxf.).

cheek-piece (chēk'pēs), *n.* 1. A part of anything forming a cheek, or a piece intended to pass over or cover a cheek. Specifically—2. In *armor*, that part of a defensive head-covering which defends the cheeks. (*a*) The fixed wing, forming one piece with the skull-piece, or firmly riveted to it, separated by the eye-opening from the nasal, such as are common in representations of Greek warriors and in medieval helmets before 1250. (*b*) A movable plate, such as was attached to the Roman legionary helmet by a hinge, or a strap covered with scales of metal, serving as a chin-strap while also protecting the cheek. In modern cavalry helmets the chin-strap answers this purpose.

cheek-pouch (chēk'pouch), *n.* A special dilatation of the skin or of the skin and mucous membrane of the cheek, forming a pouch or bag outside the teeth, in many animals, as monkeys, squirrels, and various other rodents. An *external cheek-pouch* is a reduplication of the skin of the cheeks, entirely outside the mouth, lined with fur, forming a bag, as in the rodents of the family *Geomyidæ* (which see). In the case of ordinary cheek-pouches, the entrance is in the cavity of the mouth; but the opening of external cheek-pouches is entirely outside the mouth.

cheek-strap (chēk'strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap of a bridle or head-stall passing down the side of a horse's head. Also called *cheek-band*.

cheek-tooth (chēk'töth), *n.* A molar tooth or grinder. [Rare.]

> He hath the *cheek-teeth* of a great lion. Joel i. 6.

cheeky (chē'ki), *a.* [< *cheek*, *n.*, 6, + -*y*^{1}.] Impudent; brazen-faced; presumptuous; self-confident: as, he is a *cheeky* little fellow. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

> "You will find, Sir," said Lee, "that these men in this here hut are a rougher lot than you think for; very like they'll be *cheeky*." *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvi.

cheela^1, **chela**^{2} (chē'lä̤), *n.* [< Hind. *chelā*, a pupil, a disciple, a slave brought up in the house.] A pupil.

cheela^2 (chē'lä̤), *n.* [E. Ind.] The name of a spotted Indian eagle, *Spilornis cheela*.

cheelaship (chē'lä̤-ship), *n.* [< *cheela*^{1} + -*ship*.] The state, quality, or condition of a cheela. Also *chelaship*.

cheep (chēp), *v.* [Cf. *chip*^{2}, *chipper*^{3}, *chipping-bird*; also *cheet* and *peep*, all ult. imitative of a thin crisp sound.] I. *intrans.* To peep, as a chick; chirp; squeak; creak; make a sound resembling "cheep."

> The maxim of the Douglases, that it was "better to hear the lark sing than the mouse *cheep*," hence, was adopted by every border chief. *Scott*.

> In a minute we were ahead of the brig with our tow-rope taut, and our oars *cheeping* bravely as they ground against the thole-pins.
> *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, xvi.

II. *trans.* To utter in a chirping or peeping tone; pipe; chirp.

> O Swallow, Swallow, if I could follow, and light
> Upon her lattice, I would pipe and trill,
> And *cheep* and twitter twenty million loves.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

> They [birds] *cheep* a good-morning to one another in soft, cheerful voices. *The Century*, XXVI. 487.

cheep (chēp), *n.* [< *cheep*, *v.*] A squeak, as of a mouse; a chirp; hence, a creak.

> Come, screw the pegs in tunefu' *cheep*. *Burns*.

cheeper (chē'pėr), *n.* One who or that which cheeps, as a young chick; specifically, among sportsmen, the young of the grouse and some other game-birds.

cheer^1 (chēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chear*; < ME. *chere*, the face, look, demeanor, also, occasionally (*glad* or *fair* being understood), friendly reception or entertainment, < OF. *chere*, *chiere*, F. *chère* (> It. *cera*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cara*, the face, look, < ML. *cara*, the face, < Gr. *κάρα*, the head, = Skt. *çiras*, the head, akin to L. *cerebrum*, the brain. See *cerebrum*.] 1†. The face; countenance.

> In the swoot of thi *chere*, or face [*cheer*, Purv.] thou shalt ete thi brede. *Wyclif*, Gen. iii. 19 (Oxf.).

> But he that king with eyen wrothe,
> His *chere* awaiward for me caste.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 46.

2†. Look; demeanor.

> And he lowted his lege with a low *chere*,
> And grauntid to go with a goode wille.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1778.

> Ech rackle dede and ech unbrideled *chere*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 429.

3. Expression of countenance, as noting the state of feeling. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Be symple of *chiere*, cast nat thyn ye [eye] aside,
> Agenst the post lete nat thy bak abyde.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

> Our dole more deadly looks than dying;
> Balms, and gums, and heavy *cheers*,
> Sacred vials fill'd with tears,
> And clamours through the wild air flying!
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 5.

> A moment changed that ladye's *cheer*,
> Gush'd to her eye the unbidden tear.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 22.

4. State or temper of the mind as indicated by expression or demeanor; state of feeling or spirits.

> Son, be of good *cheer*: thy sins be forgiven thee.
> Mat. ix. 2.

> He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*
> Enlighten'd, and their languished hope revived.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 496.

5. A state of gladness or joy; gaiety; animation.

> I have not that alacrity of spirit,
> Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

> Naked I go and void of *cheer*. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

6. That which makes cheerful or promotes good spirits; entertainment; provisions for a feast; viands; fare.

> We return'd to London, having been treated with all sorts of *cheers* and noble freedom by that most religious and vertuous lady. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1685.

> The Tonquineers in general are very free to their Visitants, treating them with the best *cheer* they are able to procure. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 83.

7. A shout of joy, encouragement, applause, or acclamation.

> Welcome her, thundering *cheer* of the street!
> *Tennyson*, Welcome to Alexandra.

> Loud was the *cheer* which, full and clear, swept round the silent bay. *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

8. Fortune; luck; also, report; tidings.

> What *cheer?* *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1.

> Shipmet, what *cheer?* *Dickens*, Dombey and Son.

To do or **make** (one) **cheer**†, to entertain (one) in a friendly manner.

> Thy honourable queene *doth* him *cheere*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2451.

To make good cheer†, to make entertainment; be festive; be cheerful.

> And array the to *make gode chere*, and to yeve grete yeftes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 60.

cheer^1 (chēr), *v.* [< ME. *cheren*, < *chere*, cheer: see the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To dispel despondency, sorrow, or apathy from; cause to rejoice; gladden; make cheerful: often with *up*.

> *Cheer* thy heart, and be not thou dismayed.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

> I'll minister all cordials now to you,
> Because I'll *cheer* you *up*, sir.
> *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, ii. 1.

> Sing, little bird! thy note shall *cheer*
> The sadness of the dying year.
> *O. W. Holmes*, An Old-Year Song.

2†. To cure; recover.

> Achilles thurgh chaunse was *cherit* of his wond.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10416.

3. To incite; encourage.

> Here's the heart that triumphs in their death,
> And *cheers* these hands that slew thy sire and brother,
> To execute the like upon thyself.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

> He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled.
> *Dryden*, Theodore and Honora, l. 123.

4. To salute with shouts of joy or cheers; applaud: as, to *cheer* a public speaker. =**Syn. 1.** To inspirit, comfort, console, solace, enliven, animate, exhilarate.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To be in any state or temper of mind; fare.

How *cheer'st* thou, Jessica? *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

2. To grow cheerful; cast off gloom or despondency; become glad or joyous: often with *up*.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers up*. *Philips.*

Come Annie, come, *cheer up* before I go.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. To utter a cheer or shout of acclamation or joy.

And even the ranks of Tuscany
Could scarce forbear to *cheer*.
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 60.

4. To fare; prosper.

If thou *chear* well to thy supper,
Of mine thou takes no care.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 190).

cheer^{2}†, *a.* and *n.* [ME. *cheere, chere*, < OF. *cher, chier*, F. *cher* = Pr. *car* = Sp. Pg. It. *caro*, < L. *carus*, dear, loved, loving, precious, costly: see *caress, cherish*, and *charity*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Dear; loved.

Archilagon, the choise knight, was *chere* to his fader,
The noble Duke Nestor, that noyet full sore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10564.

A lond more *cheere* to thee of alle.
Wyclif, Wisdom, xii. 7 (Oxf.).

2. Worthy; fit.

The *chere* men of lond.
Robert of Gloucester (ed. Hearne), p. 166.

He chese hym a *chere* man, the charge for to beire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1772.

II. *n.* A dear one; a friend.

Then Achilles to that *chere* [Telephus, his companion] choisly can say.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5286.

cheer^{3}, *n.* English dialectal and former literary form of *chair*. *Shak.*, Hamlet (folio ed., 1623).

cheer^{4} (chēr), *n.* [Native name.] A name of Wallich's pheasant, *Phasianus wallichi*.

The *cheer* . . . is a native of the western Himmaleha to the borders of Nepal. . . . The *cheer* is a local species, dwelling at from 4000 to 8000 feet of elevation and haunting grassy hills covered with oak and pine.
Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 221.

cheerer (chēr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who gives cheer or utters cheers; one who or that which gladdens.

Thou *cheerer* of our days.
Wotton, Hymn on the Birth of Prince Charles.

2. A glass of spirit and warm water. [Prov. Eng.]

cheerful (chēr'fůl), *a.* [< *cheer*, *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] **1.** Of good cheer; having good spirits; gay; lively: said of persons.

You do look, my son, in a mov'd sort,
As if you were dismay'd: be *cheerful*, sir.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

True piety is *cheerful* as the day,
Will weep indeed and heave a pitying groan
For others' woes, but smiles upon her own.
Cowper, Truth, l. 177.

2. Cordially willing; genial in action; hearty; ungrudging.

God loveth a *cheerful* giver. 2 Cor. ix. 7.

A *cheerful*-giving hand, as I think, madam,
Requires a heart as *cheerful*.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, i. 1.

3. Characterized by or expressive of good spirits; associated with agreeable feelings; lively; animated: as, *cheerful* songs.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance.
Prov. xv. 13.

If what you sent me last be the product of your melancholy, what may I not expect from your more *cheerful* hours? *Gray*, Letters, I. 8.

A man he seems of *cheerful* yesterdays
And confident to-morrows.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

4. Promoting or causing cheerfulness; gladdening; animating; genial: as, the *cheerful* sun; a *cheerful* fire.

In the afternoon to St. Lawrence's church, a new and *cheerful* pile. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 28, 1682.

He now hears with pain
New oysters cry'd, nor sighs for *cheerful* ale.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

=**Syn.** Lightsome, gleeful, blithe, airy, sprightly, jocund, jolly, buoyant. See *cheery*.

cheerfully (chēr'fůl-i), *adv.* In a cheerful manner. (*a*) With pleasure, animation, or good spirits. (*b*) With alacrity or willingness; readily.

The Corporal did not approve of the orders, but most *cheerfully* obeyed them. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 20.

cheerfulness (chēr'fůl-nes), *n.* [< *cheerful* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being cheerful. (*a*) A state of moderate joy or gaiety.

Health is the condition of wisdom, and the sign is *cheerfulness* — an open and noble temper. *Emerson*, Success.

(*b*) Alacrity; readiness; geniality.

He that sheweth mercy, with *cheerfulness*. Rom. xii. 8.

=**Syn.** *Mirth, Cheerfulness*, etc. See *mirth*.

cheerily (chēr'i-li), *adv.* In a cheery manner; with cheerfulness; with good spirits; heartily: as, to set to work *cheerily*.

Come, *cheerily*, boys, about our business.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer.

cheeriness (chēr'i-nes), *n.* [< *cheery* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being cheery; cheerfulness; gaiety and good humor: as, his *cheeriness* was constant.

He [Bryant] fills the mind with the breezy *cheeriness* of springtime. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 203.

cheering (chēr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cheer*^{1}, *v.*] Imparting joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating: as, *cheering* news.

The sacred sun . . . diffused his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

cheeringly (chēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a cheering manner.

cheerishness† (chēr'ish-nes), *n.* [< **cheerish* (not used; < *cheer*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}) + *-ness*.] Cheerfulness. [Rare.]

There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with *cheerishness*. *Milton*, Divorce.

cheerless (chēr'les), *a.* [< *cheer*^{1} + *-less*.] Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of anything to enliven or animate the spirits.

All's *cheerless*, dark, and deadly. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

cheerlessly (chēr'les-li), *adv.* In a cheerless manner; dolefully.

The loneliness of the situation, the night, the uncertainty cloaking the object of his coming, all affected him *cheerlessly*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 409.

cheerlessness (chēr'les-nes), *n.* [< *cheerless* + *-ness*.] The state of being cheerless.

cheerly^{1}† (chēr'li), *a.* [< *cheer*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.

Hurdles to weave, and *cheerly* shelters raise.
Dyer, The Fleece, i.

Their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter. *Ray*, Wisdom of God.

cheerly^{1} (chēr'li), *adv.* [< *cheerly*^{1}, *a.*] Cheerily; cheerfully; heartily; briskly.

Lusty, young, and *cheerly* drawing breath.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

cheerly^{2}†, *adv.* [< ME. *cherli, chereliche, cherlich*; < *cheer*^{2} + *-ly*^{2}.] **1.** Lovingly; tenderly.

The cherl ful *cherli* that child tok in his armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 62.

And Achilles the choise kyng *cherly* he prayit,
To let the lorde haue his lyffe for lewté of hym,
That woundit was wickedly to the wale dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5265.

2. Worthily; fitly.

Cherelich [var. *cherlich*] as a cheueteyn his chambre to holden. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 582.

cheerup^{1} (chēr'up), *v. t.* [For *cheer up*; suggested by *chirrup*, which in turn is sometimes changed to *cheerup*: see *cheerup*^{2} and *chirp*^{1}.] To make cheerful; enliven. [Rare.]

To drink a *cheeruping* cup.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

cheerup^{2}† (chēr'up), *v. i.* [A variation of *chirrup*, ult. of *chirp*^{1}, q. v. Cf. *cheerup*^{1}.] To chirrup; chirp.

cheery (chēr'i), *a.* [< *cheer*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Showing cheerfulness or good spirits; blithe; gay; sprightly; jocund: as, a *cheery* tone of voice; always *cheery* and in good humor.

They were set in their places, and were a little *cheery* after their journey. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 315.

And though you be weary,
We'll make your heart *cheery*
And welcome our Charlie
And his loyal train.
Jacobite Song, Come o'er the Stream, Charlie.

On what I've seen or pondered, sad or *cheery*.
Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 11.

2. Having power to make gay; promoting cheerfulness; enlivening.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 9.

The house had that pleasant aspect of life which is like the *cheery* expression of comfortable activity in the human countenance. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

One [painting] is constrained, sad, depressing, autumnal; the other free, *cheery*, summer-like.
T. Hill, True Order of Studies, p. 136.

=**Syn.** *Cheerful, Cheery.* When *cheerful* means producing cheer, it is only by what seems distinct metonymy, as in such phrases as 'the *cheerful* beams of the sun,' 'a *cheerful* fire.' *Cheery* is coming into increasing use, representing cheerfulness in its more active forms or manifestations, and especially that cheerfulness which is contagious.

What then so *cheerful* as the holly-tree?
Southey, The Holly-Tree.

It was like a north-west wind in summer to get your *cheery* little letter of interest and memory.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 431.

chees†. Preterit of *chese*^{1}, the common Middle English form of *choose*.

And *chees* hire of his owen auctoritie. *Chaucer.*

cheese^{1} (chēz), *n.* [< ME. *chese*, < AS. *cēse, cӯse*, also *cӯsa* = OS. *kāsi, kiesi* = OFries. *tzise* = D. *kaas* = MLG. *kēse*, LG. *kese* = OHG. *chāsi*, MHG. *kæse*, G. *käse* = Sp. *queso* = Pg. *queijo* = It. *cacio* (also prob. = Ir. *cais* = Gael. *caise* = W. *caws*), cheese, < L. *caseus*, ML. *casius*, cheese. See *casein*, etc. The Scand. word is different: Icel. *ostr* = Sw. Dan. *ost*, cheese.] **1.** The curd or casein of milk, coagulated by rennet or some acid, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop, or mold. All the acids separate the cheese from the whey; neutral salts, and likewise all earthy and metallic salts, produce the same effect; but rennet, which is made by macerating in water a piece of the last stomach of a calf, salted and dried for this purpose, is most efficient. The flowers of the *Galium verum*, or yellow lady's-bedstraw, and the juice of the fig-tree very readily coagulate milk. There are many kinds of cheese, which differ from one another according to the quality of the milk employed and the mode of preparation. *Soft cheeses*, such as cream-cheese, Bath and Yorkshire cheese, will not keep long. *Hard cheeses*, as Cheshire, Gloucester, Cheddar, Parmesan, and Dutch, can be kept a long time. There is also an intermediate class, as Gruyère, Stilton, etc. Cheese is composed of from 30 to 50 per cent. of water, 20 to 35 per cent. of casein, 18 to 30 per cent. of fat, and 4 to 6 per cent. of mineral matter.

2. A mass of pomace or ground apples pressed together in a cider-press.—**3.** The inflated appearance of a gown or petticoat resulting from whirling round and making a low courtesy, supposed to resemble a large cheese; hence, a low courtesy.

What more reasonable thing could she do than amuse herself with making *cheeses?* that is, whirling round . . . until the petticoat is inflated like a balloon and then sinking into a curtsey. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, vi.

It was such a deep ceremonial curtsey as you never see at present. She and her sister both made these *cheeses* in compliment to the new-comer, and with much stately agility. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxii.

4. *pl.* Same as *cheese-cake*, 3.—**Banbury cheese,** a cheese formerly made at Banbury, England, and supposed to be dry, with a thick rind.

You *Banbury cheese!* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

Brickbat cheese, a cheese made chiefly in Wiltshire, England, of new milk and cream, and sold in square pieces. —**Brie cheese,** a soft, salted, white cream-cheese made in the region about the city of Meaux, in the district of Brie, France.—**Camembert cheese,** a rich sweet cream-cheese of a yellowish color, made in the region about the village of Camembert in Normandy.—**Chalk for cheese.** See *chalk*.—**Cheddar cheese,** a rich fine-flavored cheese made at Cheddar in Somersetshire, England.—**Cottage cheese,** a preparation of pressed curds, made without rennet, and served with salt or sugar and cream. Also called *Dutch cheese, pot-cheese*, and *smear-case* (Dutch *smeer-kaas*). [U. S.]—**Cream-cheese.** (*a*) A cheese of soft, buttery consistency, such as the Brie and Neufchâtel cheeses. (*b*) Same as *cottage cheese*.—**Dunlop cheese,** a cheese made in Ayrshire, Scotland.—**Dutch cheese.** (*a*) A small, hard cheese, made in globular molds from skimmed milk. The outside is colored red with a preparation of madder. (*b*) Same as *cottage cheese*.—**Gloucestershire cheese,** a rich mild variety of cheese, of two qualities, *single* and *double*, the former containing half and the latter all the cream of the milk.—**Groaning cheese**†, a cheese forming part of the blithemeat or entertainment provided at the birth and christening of a child.

It is customary at Oxford to cut what we in the North call the *Groaning Cheese* in the Middle when the Child is born, and so, by degrees, form with it a large Kind of Ring, through which the Child is passed on the Christening Day. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 403.

Gruyère cheese, a kind of cheese made in the Jura region of both Switzerland and France, and also among the Vosges mountains: so called from Gruyère, canton of Fribourg, Switzerland. The curd is pressed in large and comparatively shallow cylindrical molds, and while in the mold is heavily salted during a month or more. The cheese is intermediate between the hard and the soft cheeses, is of a pale-yellowish color, and is traversed by abundant air-bubbles and passages.—**Limburger cheese,** a cheese made at Herve, near Limburg in Belgium, and imitated in the United States. It is eaten in a state of putrefaction.—**Lincolnshire cheese,** a small soft cheese made of new milk and cream.—**Neufchâtel cheese,** cream thickened by heat and then pressed in a small mold, made at Neufchâtel-en-Bray in Normandy. It is esteemed a great delicacy.—**Parmesan cheese,** a hard, dry, grainy, and high-flavored Italian cheese colored with saffron. A considerable degree of heat is used in its manufacture.—**Pineapple cheese,** a hard yellow cheese molded into somewhat the form of a pineapple.—**Pont l'Evêque cheese,** an esteemed soft cream-cheese of much the character of Neufchâtel cheese, made about Pont l'Evêque in Normandy. —**Pot-cheese.** Same as *cottage cheese*.—**Roquefort cheese,** a French cheese made at Roquefort in Guienne, from the milk of ewes. When sufficiently dried and compacted the cheeses are placed in a recess of a deep cavern in the limestone rock at Roquefort, in which the temperature is always about 40° F. While in the cave the cheeses are salted, and the mold which forms upon them is scraped off from time to time, passing successively in color, in the course of about 40 days, from white through blue to a reddish tint, when the cheese is ready for use.—**Sage** or **green cheese,** cheese colored by means of sage or other leaves. In Scotland lovage-seeds are also added.—**Slip-coat cheese,** a rich variety of cheese made from milk warm from the cow; it resembles white butter. *Simmonds.*—**Stilton cheese**, a solid, rich, white English cheese, originally made at Stilton in Huntingdonshire, but now made chiefly in Leicestershire.

cheese^2 (chēz), *n.* [Appar., through Anglo-Ind. or, less prob., Gipsy use, < Hind. (< Pers.) *chīz*, a thing, anything.] The thing; the correct or proper thing; the finished or perfect thing: always with the definite article. [Slang.]

> Some years ago the mashers of the day indulged in a slang expression by speaking of what pleased them as "being quite *the cheese.*" A friend who had just returned from India after forty years' absence from England used this phrase to me, prefacing his remarks by the words "as we should say in India," and was not a little astonished to learn that the Hindustani word *chīz*, thing, had taken root for a season in England.
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 446.

cheesebowl (chēz'bōl), *n.* [< ME. *chescbollc, chesbollc*, poppy, appar. < *chesc*, cheese, + *bollc*, bowl, as if named from the likeness of the capsule in shape to a round cheese; but the formation is uncertain.] The poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, etc. Also *chasbow*.

> The violet her fainting head declin'd
> Beneath a sleeping *chasbow.* *Drummond*, 1791.

cheese-cake (chēz'kāk), *n.* [< ME. *chese-cake* (cf. D. *kaaskoek*), < *chese*, cheese, + *cake*^{1}.] 1. A cake filled with a jelly made of soft curds, sugar, butter, eggs, etc.—2. A small cake made in various ways and with a variety of ingredients: as, lemon *cheese-cake*, orange *cheese-cake*, apple *cheese-cake*, etc.

> As soon as the tarts and *cheesecakes* made their appearance, he quitted his seat and stood aloof.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

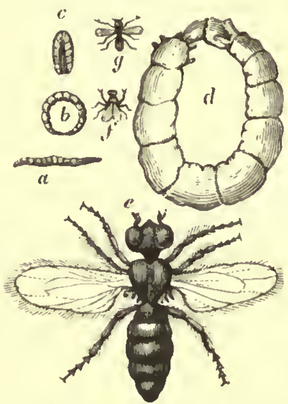
3. *pl.* A name with children for the immature fruit of the common mallow, *Malva rotundifolia* and *M. sylvestris*, on account of its shape. Also *cheeses*.

cheese-cement (chēz'sẹ-ment″), *n.* A kind of glue, probably casein and an alkaline carbonate, used for mending broken glass and crockery, joining wood that is exposed to the wet, etc.

cheese-cloth (chēz'klôth), *n.* A coarse cotton fabric of an open texture, used in cheese-making for wrapping the cheese. It is also used for other purposes, as for a ground for embroidery, etc., and, when made with a finer texture, for women's gowns.

cheese-fat (chēz'fat), *n.* Same as *cheese-vat*. *Scott.*

cheese-fly (chēz'flī), *n.* A small black dipterous insect bred in cheese, the *Piophila casei*, of the family *Muscidæ*, to which the house-fly, blow-fly, etc., belong. It has a very extensible ovipositor, which it can sink to a great depth in the cracks of cheese, where it lays its eggs. The maggot, well known as the *cheese-hopper*, is furnished with two horny claw-shaped mandibles, which it uses both for digging into the cheese and for moving itself, having no feet. It has two pairs of spiracles, one pair near the head and the other near the tail, so that when one is obstructed the other can be used. In leaping it first brings itself into the form of a circle, and then by a jerk projects itself from twenty to thirty times its own length.



Cheese-fly and Cheese-hopper (*Piophila casei*).

a, maggot, extended; *b*, *c*, same, in leaping positions; *d*, *e*, hopper and fly, magnified; *g*, *f*, fly, natural size, with wings expanded and folded.

cheese-hoop (chēz'höp), *n.* A wooden cylinder in which curds are pressed to drive out the whey.

cheese-hopper (chēz'hop″ėr), *n.* The maggot of the cheese-fly. Also called *cheese-maggot*.

cheese-knife (chēz'nīf), *n.* 1. A wooden spatula used to break down the curd in the process of cheeso-making.—2. A curved knife or scoop used to cut cheese at the table.

cheeselip, cheeselep (chēz'lip, -lep), *n.* [Also *cheeslip, cheslip*; < ME. *cheslepe, cheslippe*, < AS. *cȳslybb, cȳslyb* (= OD. *kaeslibbe*, D. *kaasleb* = OHG. *chesiluppa*, MHG. *kæseluppe*, G. *käseluppe, käsluppe, käselipp*), rennet, < *cȳse*, cheese, + *lybb*, a drug, poison, = OHG. *luppa*, deadly juice, = Icel. *lyf*, medicine, = Goth. *lubja*, poison. Cf. Dan. *ostelöbe*, rennet, < *ost*, cheese, + *löbe*, rennet.] 1†. Rennet.—2. A bag in which rennet for cheese is kept.—3†. The hog-louse. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cheese-maggot (chēz'mag″ọt), *n.* Same as *cheese-hopper*.

cheese-maker (chēz'mā″kėr), *n.* The *Withania coagulans*, a solanaceous shrub of Afghanistan and northern India, the fruit of which has the property of coagulating milk, and is employed instead of rennet, the latter being objectionable to the natives on religious grounds.

cheese-mite (chēz'mīt), *n.* A mite of the family *Acaridæ* and subfamily *Tyroglyphinæ*, *Tyroglyphus* (formerly *Acarus*) *siro*. It occurs not only in cheese, but in flour, when it is known as the *flour-mite*, and in milk, when it is called the *milk-mite*.

cheese-mold (chēz'mōld), *n.* A mold or form in which cheese is pressed.

cheesemonger (chēz'mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese.

cheese-pale (chēz'pāl), *n.* A sharp instrument of a semicircular concave form, like a small scoop, for piercing cheese to sample it. Also called *cheese-scoop* and *cheese-taster*.

cheese-paring (chēz'pãr″ing), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A paring of the rind of cheese.—2. Hence, figuratively, a mean or parsimonious disposition or practice.

II. *a.* Meanly economical; parsimonious: as, *cheese-paring* economy.

cheese-press (chēz'pres), *n.* A press for expelling the whey from curds in cheese-making. The curds are placed in a cheese-hoop and this is put in the press. In one form of press a vacuum is created below the cheese-hoop, and the pressure of the atmosphere drives the whey out. In more common forms, screws, toggle-joints, and other devices are used to obtain pressure.

cheese-rennet (chēz'ren″et), *n.* [< *cheese* + *rennet*. Cf. AS. *cȳs-gerunn*, rennet.] A name given to the yellow lady's-bedstraw, *Galium verum*, used for coagulating milk. See *cheese*^{1}, I. Also called *cheese-running*.

cheese-room (chēz'röm), *n.* [< *cheese* + *-room* in *mushroom*.] The common name in some parts of England of the horse-mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis*.

cheese-running (chēz'run″ing), *n.* Same as *cheese-rennet*.

cheese-scoop (chēz'sköp), *n.* Same as *cheese-pale*.

cheese-taster (chēz'tās″tėr), *n.* Same as *cheese-pale*.

cheese-toaster (chēz'tōs″tėr), *n.* 1. A fork, broach, or other contrivance for toasting cheese before a fire. Hence—2. A sword. [Slang.]

> With a good oaken sapling he dusted his doublet, for all his golden *chease-toaster*.
> *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, i. 126.

> I'll drive my *cheese-toaster* through his body.
> *Thackeray*, Virginians, x.

cheese-turner (chēz'tėr″nėr), *n.* A shelf upon which cheeses are placed while ripening, and so arranged that by turning it they can be inverted.

cheese-vat (chēz'vat), *n.* [Also written *cheese-fat*, and formerly, by corruption, *chesford*; < ME. *chesefat*, < AS. *cȳsefæt* (= OS. *kiesefat* (*-vat*) = D. *kaasvat* = MLG. *kesevat*, LG. *kēsfat*, *kēscfat* = G. *käsefasz*), < *cȳse*, cheese, + *fæt*, fat, vat: see *fat*^{2} and *vat*.] The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing.

cheesiness (chē'zi-nes), *n.* [< *cheesy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being cheesy, or resembling cheese in consistence, taste, or odor.

cheesy (chē'zi), *a.* [< *cheese*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Having the consistence, taste, odor, etc., of cheese; resembling cheese in any respect; caseous.—**Cheesy degeneration** or **transformation**, caseous degeneration (which see, under *caseous*).

cheet (chēt), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *cheep*.] To chatter or chirrup.

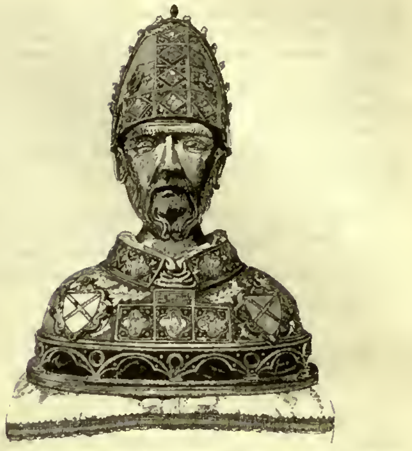
cheeta, cheetah, *n.* See *chetah*.

cheetal (chē'tal), *n.* [Hind. *chītal*.] The common spotted deer of India, *Cervus axis*.

chef (shef), *n.* [ME. *chef*, var. of *chief*, < OF. *chef*, mod. F. *chef*, head: see *chief*.] 1†. An obsolete form of *chief*.—2. [Mod.] A head or chief; specifically, a head cook, etc.—3. A reliquary in the shape of a human head with or without the shoulders, either standing alone or placed upon a substructure or base, formerly made to receive the whole or a portion of the head of a saint or martyr. Chefs were commonly made of metal, as copper, fashioned by the repoussé process, gilded, chased, and otherwise ornamented; but they were sometimes carved in wood and covered with thin plates of silver or gold. See cut in next column.—**Chef d'attaque**, the leader of an orchestra (first violin) or of a chorus.—**Chef d'orchestre.** (*a*) The leader of an orchestra. (*b*) The director or conductor of an orchestra.

chef-d'œuvre (she-dė'vr), *n.*; pl. *chefs-d'œuvre* (she-dė'vr). [F., a trial-piece, a masterpiece: *chef*, head; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *œuvre*, < OF. *oevre*, *ovre*, < L. *opera*, work: see *chief*, *ure*^{1}, and *manœuver*, *manure*.] A masterpiece; a superlatively fine work in art, literature, etc.

> The contest of Ajax and Ulysses, for the arms of Achilles, in one of the latter Books of the Metamorphoses, is a *chef-d'œuvre* of rhetoric, considering its metrical form.
> *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.



Silver Chef in the cathedral of Florence, containing part of the skull of Saint Zenobius. By Andrea di Ardito, 1330.

chefe†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *chief*.

chefford (chef'ọrd), *n.* A dry measure formerly used at Archangel, equal to about two United States bushels.

cheft (cheft), *n.* Same as *chaft*.

chego (cheg'ō), *n.* A unit of weight for pearls in Goa. It seems to be from an eighth to a quarter of a carat.

chegoe (cheg'ō), *n.* Same as *chigoe*.

cheh, *n.* See *chih*.

Cheilanthes (kī-lan'thēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χεῖλος*, a lip, + *ἄνθος*, a flower; in allusion to the form of the indusium.] A genus of ferns having roundish sori at or near the ends of the veins, each sorus being covered by an indusium formed from the reflexed margin of the frond. The genus includes more than fifty species, widely distributed in tropical and temperate zones, the greater number growing in the warmer parts of North and South America.

cheilo-. See *chilo-*.

cheir (kīr), *n.* A shortened form of *Cheiranthus*. The wild cheir is the wallflower, *C. Cheiri*.

Cheiranthus (kī-ran'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, a hand, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cruciferæ*, consisting of pubescent herbs or small shrubs with large yellow or purple sweet-scented flowers. The wallflower, *C. Cheiri*, is the best-known species.

cheiro-. See *chiro-*.

chek†, *n.* An obsolete form of *check*^{1}.

cheke^1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cheek*.

cheke^2†, *v.* An obsolete form of *choke*^{1}.

chekeful†, *a.* An obsolete form of *choke-full*.

chekelatoun†, *n.* See *ciclaton*.

chekelew†, *a.* See *chokelew*.

cheke-mate†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *checkmate*.

cheken (chek'en), *n.* The Chilian name of a myrtaceous shrub, *Eugenia Cheken*, the bark of which is astringent and is sometimes used as a remedy in catarrh.

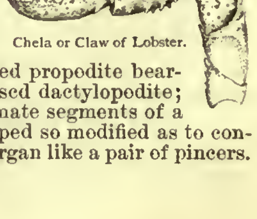
cheker†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *checker*^{1}.

cheki (che-kē'), *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish unit of weight, probably derived from the Roman pound. Careful determinations at different dates have given the following values in grains troy: 1767, 4,933; 1797, 4,942; 1801, 4,963; 1821, 4,950. It now weighs from 4,942 to 4,943 grains troy, or about 320½ grams.

chekie†, *a.* An obsolete form of *checky*.

chekmak (chek'mak), *n.* A Turkish fabric of mixed silk and cotton, with golden threads interwoven.

chela^1 (kē'lä̤), *n.*; pl. *chelæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *χηλή*, a claw, hoof.] 1. The pair of pincers or nippers, or the so-called claw, which terminates some of the limbs of most *Crustacea*, as crabs and lobsters, formed by an enlarged propodite bearing a movably apposed dactylopodite; the last and penultimate segments of a chelate limb or cheliped so modified as to constitute a prehensile organ like a pair of pincers. [Rare.]



Chela or Claw of Lobster.

A three-jointed appendage, the second joint of which is prolonged in such a manner as to form with the third a pincer or *chela*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 229.

2. The similar nipper- or pincer-like claw terminating the chelicera of an arachnidan, as a scorpion. In these two senses also *chele*.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of cyprinoid fishes.

chela^2, *n.* See *cheela*^{1}.

chelandre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandra*.

chelaship, *n.* See *cheelaship*.

chelate (kē′lāt), *a.* [< NL. *chelatus*, < *chela*, q. v.] Having a chela; terminated by a chela or forceps-joint.

By being *chelate*, that is, by having the posterior distal angle of the propodite produced so as to equal the dactylopodite in length, and thus constitute a sort of opposable finger for it. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 270.

Chelate joint or **appendage**, in *entom.*, one which can be turned back on the supporting part, as the ungues or claws of certain insects.

chelaundre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandra*.

cheld†, *v. i.* [ME. *chelden*, < AS. **cealdian*, also in comp. *ācealdian*, become cold, < *ceald*, cold: see *cold*, *a.* and *v.*] To become cold; chill.

> Rymenhild him gan bihelde,
> Hire heorte bigan to *chelde*.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1148.

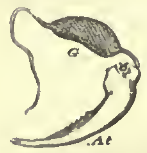
chele^1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chill*^{1}.

chele^2 (kē′lē), *n.* Same as *chela*^{1}, 1 and 2.

chelerythria (kel-e-rith′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., as *chelerythr-in* + *-ia*^{1}.] Chelerythrin.

chelerythrin, chelerythrine (kel-e-rith′rin), *n.* [< *Chel*(*idonium*) + Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{17}NO_4$) found in the plants *Chelidonium majus*, *Glaucium luteum*, and *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, and thought to be identical with sanguinarin.

chelicera (kẹ̄-lis′ẹ-rạ̈), *n.*; pl. *cheliceræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. χηλή, a claw, + κέρας, a horn.] 1. One of the anterior pair of appendages of a scorpion; a short, three-jointed organ ending in a prehensile claw. See cut under *scorpion*.—2. The corresponding organ in a spider, which terminates in a sharp joint folding down on the preceding one like the blade of a pocket-knife on the handle, and having at its extremity the opening of a poison-gland. This gland is not found in the cheliceræ of the scorpions. These organs are supposed by some naturalists to be the homologues of the antennæ of insects, but others believe that they correspond to the mandibles.



Terminal joint, *At*, of a Chelicera of a Spider (*Mygale*), with poison-gland, *G*.

In the Arachnida these antennæ are converted into mouth organs; in the Scorpions and Spiders they are known as *cheliceræ*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 244.

Also in English form *chelicere*.

cheliceral (kẹ̄-lis′ẹ-rạl), *a.* [< *chelicera* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a chelicera, or prehensile claw.

The two palpi are developed from the pedipalpal portion of the proboscis; two horny hooks from the *cheliceral* portion; and, finally, the hinder pair of thoracic limbs is added. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 331.

chelicere (kel′i-sēr), *n.* Same as *chelicera*.

chelichnite (ke-lik′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. χέλυς, a tortoise, + ἴχνος, track, + *-ite*^{2}.] The fossilized impression of a chelonian.

Chelididæ, *n. pl.* See *Chelydidæ*.

chelidon (kel′i-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χελιδών, a swallow, also (in allusion to the forking of the swallow's tail) the frog in the hollow of a horse's foot, a hollow above the bend of the elbow, etc.; = L. *hirundo*(*n-*), a swallow.] 1. In *anat.*, the hollow at the bend of the elbow.—2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of swallows, the type of which is the common European house-swallow, *Chelidon urbica*. *Boie*, 1822.

chelidonia (kel-i-dō′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Chelidonium*.] Same as *chelidonin*.

chelidonic (kel-i-don′ik), *a.* [< *Chelidon-ium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to plants of the genus *Chelidonium* or celandine; existing in or derived from celandine.—**Chelidonic acid**, $C_7H_4O_6$, an acid obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*. It crystallizes in silky needles.

chelidonin, chelidonine (kel-i-dō′nin), *n.* [< *Chelidon-ium* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_3$) obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*. Also *chelidonia*.

chelidoninic (kel″i-dọ̄-nin′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *chelidonin* + *-ic*.] Derived from plants of the genus *Chelidonium*.—**Chelidoninic acid**, an acid found in *Chelidonium majus*, crystallizing in white rhomboidal prisms.

Chelidonium (kel-i-dō′ni-um), *n.* [NL.: see *celandine*.] A papaveraceous genus of plants, of only two species, of Europe and Asia. *C. majus* is the common celandine. See *celandine*.

chelidonize (kel′i-dọn-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chelidonized*, ppr. *chelidonizing*. [< Gr. χελιδονίζειν, sing the "swallow-song" (χελιδόνισμα), < χελιδών, a swallow: see *chelidon*.] To sing the "swallow-song"; go from house to house singing and soliciting gifts: a custom among boys in ancient Greece about the time when the swallows returned. [Rare.]

Chelidonomorphæ (kel-i-dō-nọ̄-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χελιδών, a swallow, + μορφή, form.] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, the swallows, considered as a superfamily group of one family, *Hirundinidæ*: synonymous with *Longipennes* of the same author.

Chelidoptera (kel-i-dop′tẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. χελιδών, a swallow, + πτερόν, a wing.] A notable genus of American fissirostral barbets or puff-birds, of the family *Bucconidæ*, similar to *Monasa* (which see), but with a short square tail, comparatively longer wings, and smaller, slenderer bill. There are two species, *C. tenebrosa* and *C. brasiliensis*, known as the smaller and the larger swallow-wing.

Smaller Swallow-wing (*Chelidoptera tenebrosa*).

chelidoxanthin, chelidoxanthine (kel″i-dok-san′thin), *n.* [< *Chelid*(*onium*) + Gr. ὀξ-ύς, sharp, + ἄνθος, flower, + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] A neutral bitter principle, crystallizing in small yellow needles, obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*.

Chelidridæ (ke-lid′ri-dē), *n. pl.* An improper spelling of *Chelydridæ*.

chelifer (kel′i-fėr), *n.* [NL. *chelifer*, < *chela*^{1}, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] 1. One of the *Cheliferidea*; a false scorpion.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of pseudoscorpions, typical of the family *Cheliferidæ*, including book-scorpions with two eyes, as *C. cancroides*, a small species often found in musty old books.

Cheliferidæ (kel-i-fer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelifer*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of pseudoscorpions, or false scorpions, of the order *Cheliferidea* or *Pseudoscorpiones*, typified by the genus *Chelifer*. They are minute harmless forms resembling a scorpion in front, but with a body flat and rounded behind and destitute of a tail. They live in moist dark places, and feed chiefly on mites and wood-lice.

Cheliferidea (kel″i-fẹ-rid′ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelifer*, 2, + *-idea*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, containing the false scorpions or pseudoscorpions, having the abdomen segmented, indistinctly separated from the cephalothorax, and without the appendage with its poisonous sting which characterizes the true scorpions. The maxillary palpi or pedipalps are longer than the thoracic limbs, and end in a chela or pincer-like prehensile claw. There are two families, the *Obisiidæ* with four eyes, and the *Cheliferidæ* with two eyes. The order includes the book-scorpions. Generally called *Pseudoscorpiones*.

Like the Spiders the *Cheliferidea* are provided with silk-glands, and unlike the Scorpions, which they externally resemble, they have neither a postabdomen nor poison-glands. They breathe by tracheæ. These Arachnids are of small size, and are found chiefly in caverns and damp places in temperate countries. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 95.

cheliferous (kẹ̄-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [As *chelifer* + *-ous*.] Having chelæ: said of the chelate limbs of crustaceans, and of animals which have chelæ.—**Cheliferous abdomen**, one furnished at the apex with strong and thick forceps, somewhat resembling the great claw of a scorpion.—**Cheliferous slaters**, the cursorial isopod crustaceans of the genus *Tanais*.

cheliform (kē′li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *chela*^{1}, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a chela, cheliped, or chelicera; like the great claw of a lobster or crab; pincer-like.

chelingue (che-lingg′), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *masoola-boat*.

cheliped (kē′li-ped), *n.* [< NL. *chela*^{1}, q. v., + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the large specialized chelate limbs of a crustacean, as the great claw of a lobster, modified to form a prehensile rather than a natatorial organ. See *chela*^{1}.

chelis^1 (kē′lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χηλή, a claw: see *cheloid*^{2}.] Same as *cheloid*^{2}.

chelis^2, *n.* An erroneous form of *kelis*.

Chelodina (kel-ọ̄-dī′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χέλυς, a tortoise, + δεινός, terrible, mighty, large.] A genus of turtles, related to *Chelys*, typical of the group *Chelodines* (which see). *C. longicollis* is an example.

chelodine (kel′ọ̄-din), *n.* [< *Chelodina*.] A turtle or river-tortoise of Australia, of the genus *Chelodina*. The long-necked chelodine, *C. longicollis*, has a long, flexible, non-retractile neck, and a flat, narrow, pointed head. It is an active species, traversing rapidly the rivers and pools in which it lives.

Chelodines (kel-ọ̄-dī′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Chelodina*. Cf. *chelodine*.] In *zoöl.*, a name given by Huxley to a subdivision of *Emydea*, in which the pelvis is fixed to the carapace and plastron, the neck bends sidewise, and the head cannot be completely withdrawn beneath the carapace. Same as *Pleurodira*.

cheloid^1 (kel′oid), *a.* [< Gr. χέλυς, a tortoise, + εἶδος, form. But cf. *chelydoid*.] Same as *chelydoid*.

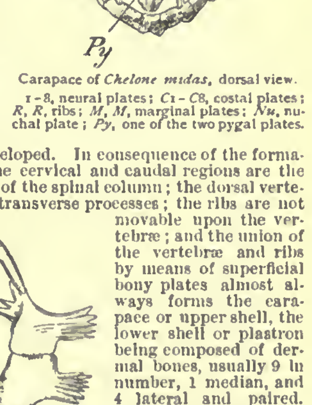
cheloid^2 (kē′loid), *n.* [< Gr. χηλή, a claw, hoof, + εἶδος, form; according to some, < χέλυς, a tortoise; cf. *cheloid*^{1}. Also written *keloid*, for *celoid*, by confusion with *kelis*, < Gr. κήλη, a tumor: see *kelis*.] A raised fibrous tumor (fibroma) of the skin, with spurred contours, apt to return in its site if cut out, but not dangerous. Also called *Alibert's cheloid*, *Alibert's cheloma*, *chelis*, and formerly sometimes *cancroid*.—**Addison's cheloid**, a misnomer for *Addison's kelis*. See **kelis**.

cheloma (kẹ̄-lō′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *chelomata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. χηλή, a claw, + *-oma*. See *cheloid*^{2}.] Same as *cheloid*^{2}.

Chelone (ke-lō′nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χελώνη, a tortoise.] 1. A genus of turtles; the green turtles, such as *Chelone midas*, and the hawk's-bill or tortoise-shell turtle, *Chelone imbricata*. Also written *Chelonia*. See cut under *Chelonidæ*.—2. In *bot.*, a small genus of scrophulariaceous perennial plants, in which the corolla is inflated, arched, and nearly closed, so as to resemble the head of a tortoise, whence the name: related to *Pentstemon*. The species are natives of the United States, and the most common one, *C. glabra*, is occasionally cultivated and popularly known as *snake-head* or *turtle-head*.

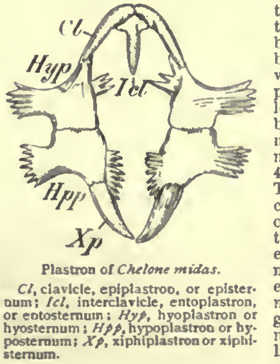
Chelonea (ke-lō′nẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822).] Same as *Chelonia*, 1.

Chelonia (ke-lō′ni-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χελώνη, a tortoise. Cf. *Chelys*.] 1. The *Testudinata* or shield-reptiles; the turtles and tortoises; an order of *Reptilia*, in which the body is inclosed in a shell consisting of a carapace and a plastron, from between which the head, tail, and four limbs protrude. These animals have the bones of the skull united to such a degree that the quadrates and pterygoids form part of the same mass as the rest; there are no teeth, the jaws being incased in horn and forming a beak; the eyes are provided with eyelids; and a sacrum is developed. In consequence of the formation of the shell, the cervical and caudal regions are the only movable parts of the spinal column; the dorsal vertebræ are devoid of transverse processes; the ribs are not movable upon the vertebræ; and the union of the vertebræ and ribs by means of superficial bony plates almost always forms the carapace or upper shell, the lower shell or plastron being composed of dermal bones, usually 9 in number, 1 median, and 4 lateral and paired. Tortoise-shell is the peculiar epidermal or exoskeletal integument of the bony case. The lungs extend into the abdominal cavity with the other viscera. The *Chelonia* are generally sluggish, cold-blooded animals, very tenacious of life, and able to pass



Carapace of *Chelone midas*, dorsal view.

1–8, neural plates; *C1*–*C8*, costal plates; *R*, *R*, ribs; *M*, *M*, marginal plates; *Nu*, nuchal plate; *Py*, one of the two pygal plates.



Plastron of *Chelone midas*.

Cl, clavicle, epiplastron, or episternum; *Icl*, interclavicle, entoplastron, or entosternum; *Hyp*, hyoplastron or hyosternum; *Hpp*, hypoplastron or hyposternum; *Xp*, xiphiplastron or xiphisternum.

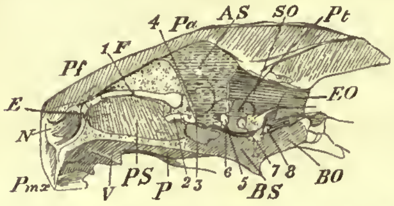
long periods without food. Some, however, are quite active. They are oviparous. Most of the species are carnivorous and predatory, but the true land-tortoises are mainly herbivorous. There are over 200 species, among them a few gigantic ones, as the tortoises of the Galapagos and Mascarene islands: one of the fossil species is said to have been about 20 feet long. The living genera are very numerous. The *Chelonia* are variously subdivided. They were formerly generally distributed among four families, the club-footed land-tortoises, the related fresh-water tortoises, the soft tortoises, and the sea-turtles. Huxley called these four groups *Testudinea*, *Emydea*, *Trionychoidea*, and *Euereta*. These groups have, however, been long discarded, and the species are now segregated among many families which have been variously combined. Most of the species of the southern hemisphere belong to a peculiar old-fashioned group, the pleurodirous, while those of the northern are cryptodirous. Also *Chelonides*, *Chelonii*.
2. [Used as a singular.] Same as *Chelone*, 1.

chelonian (ke-lō′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chelonia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Chelonia;* testudinate.

II. *n.* One of the *Chelonia* or *Testudinata;* a turtle or tortoise.

chelonid, cheloniid (kel′ọ̄-nid, ke-lō′ni-id), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Chelonidæ*.

Chelonidæ, Cheloniidæ (ke-lon′i-dē, kel-ọ̄-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelone*, *Chelonia*, 2, + *-idæ.*] A family of marine *Chelonia*, having the fore limbs longer than the hind, and converted into paddles or flippers for swimming by the union and webbing of the digits; the sea-turtles, or turtles proper. Its type is the genus *Chelone* or *Chelonia*, containing the green turtle (*C. midas*) and the hawk's-bill turtle (*C. imbricata*). Another leading form is the loggerhead, *Caouana* (or *Thalassochelys*) *caretta*. Formerly the *Dermatochelys* (or *Sphargis*) *coriacea* was referred by some to the family, but it has long been universally isolated as the representative of a very distinct family (*Dermatochelyidæ* or *Sphargididæ*), and even suborder (*Athecæ*). The green turtle and the loggerhead are known to hybridize, the progeny being known to the fishermen as the bastard turtle, and having the scientific name of *Colpochelys kempi*. The group is the same as *Euereta* (which see). See *turtle*.



Longitudinal Section of Skull of Turtle (*Chelone midas*), showing outline of brain in situ, with 1–8, first eight cranial nerves, and the following bones: *BO*, basioccipital; *EO*, exoccipital; *SO*, supraoccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *PS*, presphenoid; *AS*, alisphenoid; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Pa*, enormously expansive parietal; *F*, frontal; *Pf*, prefrontal; *E*, ethmoid; *N*, nasal; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *V*, vomer; *P*, palatine.

Chelonides (ke-lon′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < *Chelone*.] Same as *Chelonia*, 1.

Chelonii (ke-lō′ni-ī), *n. pl.* 1. Same as *Chelonia*, 1.—2. A suborder of *Testudinata*, comprising all the land and fresh-water forms. *Oppel; Agassiz.*

Cheloniidæ, *n. pl.* See *Chelonidæ*.

chelonite (kel′ọ̄-nīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χελώνη, a tortoise, + *-ite*².] A name of certain fossil sea-urchins of the family *Cidaridæ*.

Chelonobatrachia (ke-lō″nọ̄-ba-trā′ki-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χελώνη, tortoise, + βάτραχος, a frog.] Same as *Anura*².

chelonography (kel-ọ̄-nog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. χελώνη, a tortoise, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A treatise on turtles; a description of chelonians.

chelonologist (kel-ọ̄-nol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *chelonology* + *-ist.*] One versed in the study of the chelonians.

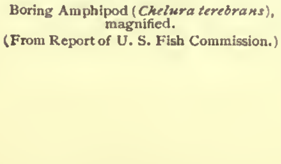
chelonology (kel-ọ̄-nol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. χελώνη, a tortoise, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of zoölogy which relates to the chelonians or tortoises.

Chelonura (kel-ọ̄-nū′rä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χελώνη, tortoise, + οὐρά, tail.] Same as *Chelydra*.

Chelophora (kẹ̄-lof′ọ̄-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χηλή, a hoof, claw, talon, + -φόρος, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] A series of deciduate mammals with a zonary placenta, consisting of the orders *Proboscidea* and *Hyracoidea*. The word is scarcely used, except to distinguish these two orders collectively from the *Carnivora*, all three forming the *Zonoplacentalia*.

Chelsea porcelain. See *porcelain*.

Chelura (kẹ̄-lū′rä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χηλή, claw, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of amphipod crustaceans, typical of the family *Cheluridæ* or wood-shrimps. *C. terebrans* gnaws into submerged wood, and is one of the most destructive crustaceans, owing to its immense numbers, though it is of diminutive size, being only about a third of an inch long.



Boring Amphipod (*Chelura terebrans*), magnified.
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

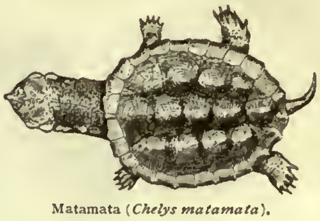
Cheluridæ (kē-lū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelura* + *-idæ.*] A family of amphipods, represented by the genus *Chelura*, having several of the abdominal segments united, and much modified abdominal limbs; the wood-shrimps. They bore tunnels beneath the surface of submerged wood, and are nearly as destructive to timber as the ship-worm.

chely† (kē′li), *n.* An obsolete form of *chela*¹, 1 and 2.

> It happeneth often, I confesse, that a lobster hath the *chely* or great claw of one side longer then the other, but this is not properly their leg, but a part of apprehension.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

Chelydæ (kel′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chelydidæ*.

Chelydidæ (ke-lid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (properly *Chelyidæ*), < *Chelys* + *-idæ.*] A family of pleurodirous *Chelonia*, typified by the genus *Chelys*. The head is not completely retractile, and is much depressed; it has very large temporal muscles, and is covered with soft skin, which on the beak takes the form of broad, fleshy lips. The matamata, *Chelys matamata*, is the representative of the family. Also *Chelididæ*, *Chelyidæ*, *Chelyoidæ*.



Matamata (*Chelys matamata*).

chelydoid (kel′i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [Properly *chelyoid*, < *Chelys* + *-oid*. Cf. *cheloid*¹.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chelydidæ*. Also *chelyoid*, *cheloid*.

II. *n.* A tortoise of the family *Chelydidæ*.

> It may be seen from this list that no *Chelydoid* passes northward beyond the Isthmus of Panama.
> *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 471.

Chelydra (kel′i-drä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χέλυδρος, an amphibious serpent, also a kind of tortoise.] The typical genus of the family *Chelydridæ*. *C. serpentina* is the common snapper or snapping-turtle of America. Also *Chelonura*. See cut under *alligator-terrapin*.

Chelydradæ (ke-lid′ra̤-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelydra* + *-adæ.*] A group of cryptodirous tortoises in Gray's system, including the *Chelydridæ* and the *Cinosternidæ* of other authors.

Chelydridæ (ke-lid′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelydra* + *-idæ.*] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Chelydra*, having a long tail, large non-retractile head, and a long neck. It embraces the two largest fresh-water chelonians of the United States, the snapping-turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) and the alligator-turtle (*Macrochelys lacertina*). Also spelled, improperly, *Chelidridæ*.

Chelydrinæ (kel-i-drī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelydra* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of tortoises, typified by the genus *Chelydra:* same as the family *Chelydridæ*.

chelydroid (kel′i-droid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chelydra* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chelydridæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Chelydridæ*.

chelydron (kel′i-dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χέλυδρος: see *Chelydra*.] A turtle of the genus *Chelydra* or some related genus; an alligator-tortoise.

Chelyetes (ke-lī′e-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χέλυς, a tortoise, + (?) ἔτης, a kinsman, neighbor.] The typical genus of mites of the family *Chelyetidæ*.

Chelyetidæ (kel-i-et′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelyetes* + *-idæ.*] A family of mites, with the skeleton composed of sclerites embedded in a soft skin, stigmata near the rostrum, and legs of five joints, the first pair being tactile organs. They are remarkable for the enormously developed palpi and sharp rostrum, well suited for plunging into the body of their victims, upon whose juices they subsist. The family contains predatory species, such as *Chelyetes parasitivorax*, *C. heteropalpus*, etc., which it has been shown are strictly parasitic, although with a form of parasitism not contemplated in Van Beneden's classification, namely, a parasitism beneficial to the host, as the guest lives upon other parasites which are injurious to the host. *Michael.*

Chelyidæ (ke-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chelydidæ*.

chelynge†, *n.* An old form of *keeling*.

chelyoid (kel′i-oid), *n.* The proper form of *chelydoid*.

Chelyoidæ (kel-i-oi′dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chelydidæ*.

chelys (kel′is), *n.* [< Gr. χέλυς, a tortoise, a lyre, the constellation Lyra. Cf. *Chelone*.] 1. The ancient Greek lyre: so called because first made of tortoise-shell.—2. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a lute or viol.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of tortoises, the type of the family *Chelydidæ*, containing only one species, *C. matamata* or *C. fimbriata*. See *matamata*, and cut under *Chelydidæ*.

cheme (kē′mē), *n.* [LL. *cheme*, ML. *chema*, a measure for liquids, L. *chema* (Pliny), a gaping mussel, < Gr. χήμη, a yawning, a shell, a cockle, a measure, < √ *χα in χάσκειν, χαίνειν, gape: see *chasm*, *chaos*.] A Roman weight, equal to about 35 grains troy.

chemic (kem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also recently *chemick*, early mod. E. *chimic*, *chimick*, *chymic*, *chymick;* after F. *chimique* = Sp. *químico* = Pg. It. *chimico*, < ML. *chemicus, *chimicus, < *chimia*, chemistry: see *chemy*, *alchemy*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to chemistry (or, formerly, to alchemy): same as *chemical*, but now used chiefly in poetry.

> Analysis is carried into everything. Even Deity is subjected to *chemic* tests. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 169.

> The wicked broth
> Confused the *chemic* labour of the blood.
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2†. Imitative; adulterated; not the genuine thing. See *alchemy*, 3.

> World, thou'rt a traitor; thou hast stamp'd thy base
> And *chymic* metal with great Cæsar's face.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 5.

II. *n.* 1†. A chemist or an alchemist.

> *Chimicho* [It.], a *chimicke* or an alchimist. *Florio.*

2. In *bleaching*, a dilute solution of chlorid of lime.

> Chloride of lime is generally termed *chemick* in the dye-house. . . . There is the danger of rotting the cloth when very strong *chemick* is employed.
> *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 49.

Blue chemic. Same as *chemic blue* (which see, under *blue*, *n.*).

chemic (kem′ik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chemicked*, ppr. *chemicking*. [< *chemic*, *n.*, 2.] In *bleaching*, to steep, as cotton goods, in a dilute solution of chlorid of lime in stone vats, the liquor being pumped up and strained through the goods until the action is complete.

chemical (kem′i-ka̤l), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier *chymical;* < *chemic* + *-al*. See *chemistry*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to chemistry: as, a *chemical* experiment.—2. Pertaining to the phenomena with which chemistry deals and to the laws by which they are regulated; accordant with the laws of chemistry.

> Not only do worms aid indirectly in the *chemical* disintegration of rocks, but there is good reason to believe that they likewise act in a direct and mechanical manner on the smaller particles. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 246.

Also *chemic*.

Chemical acetification. See *acetification*.—**Chemical action.** See *action*.—**Chemical affinity, elective affinity,** names formerly used for chemical force, and implying a property inherent in atoms of selecting other atoms with which to unite, or of preferring one combination to another.—**Chemical analysis,** the resolution of complex bodies into their elements. It is either qualitative or quantitative. Qualitative analysis consists in the determination of the component parts merely as respects their nature, and without regard to their relative proportions. Quantitative analysis consists in the determination of the relative proportions of the components.—**Chemical black, bronze.** See *black*, *bronze*.—**Chemical change,** as distinguished from *physical change*, a change which destroys the identity of the substance affected. A physical change is manifested without loss of identity by the substance. Thus, a mass of copper may be reduced to fine particles, drawn into wire, melted and cast into ingots or charged with electricity, without losing its identity as copper. But if copper is put into nitric acid, it dissolves and is converted into another substance, copper nitrate. The copper, in consequence, has lost its identity, and has undergone a chemical change.—**Chemical combination,** the intimate union by chemical force of two or more elements or compounds to form a new compound differing in properties from either of its constituent bodies. It differs from *mechanical mixture* in that each element of a chemical combination has a certain fixed and invariable combining proportion, whereas a mixture of substances can be made with varying amounts of its ingredients. In a mechanical mixture the particles of each of its ingredients can usually be identified and separated by mechanical means; in a chemical combination the constituents are so blended that they cannot be identified. Thus, if chlorin and hydrogen gas are mixed in any desired proportion, the chlorin in the mixture will be evident by its characteristic color and odor. But if this mechanical mixture is exposed to strong light, a chemical combination takes place rapidly between the two gases, with evolution of heat. They combine, however, only in exactly equal volumes, and if an excess of either is present it remains uncombined. In the new compound, hydrochloric acid, chlorin cannot be detected by either color or smell, nor be isolated except by chemical means.—**Chemical decomposition,** the separation by chemical force of the component parts of bodies from one another, or the resolution of bodies into their elements.—**Chemical equation,** a symbolic expression used to represent a chemical reaction. The reagents, or bodies which enter into the reaction, form the left-hand member of the equation, and the resultants of the reaction form the right-hand member. Thus, the fact that calcium chlorid and sodium carbonate when brought together in solution react on each other, forming calcium carbonate and sodium chlorid, is expressed by the following equation:

$$CaCl_2 + Na_2CO_3 = CaCO_3 + 2NaCl.$$

This is a true equation in the algebraic sense, because the value of the two members is the same. Since matter is indestructible, nothing is lost in the reaction, and the weights of calcium chlorid and sodium carbonate which reacted must be precisely the same as the combined weights of the resultant calcium carbonate and sodium chlorid.—**Chemical equivalent, extinguisher, ferment, fire-engine,** etc. See the nouns.—**Chemical force,** the force which binds together the atoms in a molecule, and causes chemical changes when dissimilar molecules are brought within the sphere of its action under proper conditions.—**Chemical formula,** a symbolic expression used to represent the composition of a substance. In the formulas now generally adopted by chemists each elementary substance is indicated by the first letter or letters of its name, called its chemical symbol; and to express the compounds of the elements, their symbols are arranged together, each denoting a single atom, and small numbers are written after a symbol and a little below (sometimes, and formerly always, above) the line, indicating how many atoms of the element exist in the compound. Thus, H means 1 atom of hydrogen; H_2O means 2 atoms of hydrogen united with 1 of oxygen, forming the compound water; KHO means 1 atom of potassium (kalium), 1 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen, forming the compound potassium hydrate; and so on. If a number is placed at the beginning of the formula, it multiplies the entire formula like an algebraic coefficient; thus, $2H_2O$ means 2 parts or 2 molecules of water. So, too, a small number placed after a parenthesis multiplies the portion included; thus, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ denotes 3 atoms of calcium combined with 2 equivalents of the radical PO_4, forming tricalcium phosphate or bone phosphate. Chemical formulas are of two kinds, *empirical* and *rational*. An empirical formula expresses simply the relative number of atoms of the elements present; a rational formula expresses not only the relative number of atoms, but also some conception of the mode of union of the atoms, the groups of radicals contained in the substance, the class to which it belongs, etc. Thus, the empirical formula of acetic acid is $C_2H_4O_2$. Its rational formula ($CH_3CO.OH$) indicates that it may be regarded as made up of the radicals methyl (CH_3), carbonyl (CO), and hydroxyl (OH), and so suggests to the chemist many of its properties and reactions. See *graphic formula*, under *graphic*.—**Chemical harmonicon, hygrometer.** See the nouns.—**Chemical kinetics,** the science which treats of the phenomena of bodies or systems of bodies when chemically active.—**Chemical match.** See *match*.—**Chemical paper,** paper used or suitable for use in the operations of chemistry, as litmus paper, etc.—**Chemical rays of the spectrum.** See *spectrum*.—**Chemical statics,** the science which treats of the phenomena exhibited by chemical bodies or systems of bodies in equilibrium.

II. *n.* A substance produced by a chemical process; a chemical agent prepared for scientific or economic use: as, the manufacture of *chemicals*.

chemicaled (kem′i-kal̤d), *a.* [< *chemical*, *n.*, + *-ed*^{2}.] Treated or impregnated with chemicals. [Rare.]

> Washing compounds and soap recommended to be used in cold water . . . are highly *chemicaled*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 3.

chemically (kem′i-kal̤-i), *adv.* In a chemical manner; according to chemical principles; in a chemical sense; by a chemical process or operation: as, a *chemically* active substance; a surface *chemically* clean.

chemick, *a.* and *n.* See *chemic*.

chemico-algebraic (kem″i-kō-al-jẹ̄-brā′ik), *a.* Relating at once to the modern theory of chemistry (valency, bonds, etc.) and to the algebraical theory of invariants and other concomitants.

chemico-electric (kem″i-kō-ẹ̄-lek′trik), *a.* Depending on electric activity produced by chemical means.

chemicogalvanic (kem″i-kō-gal-van′ik), *a.* Same as *chemico-electric*.

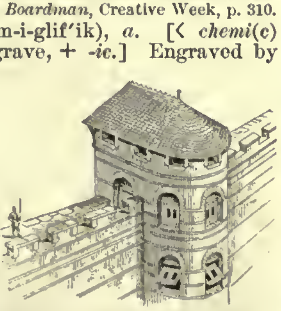
chemicograph (kem′i-kọ̄-gráf), *n.* [< NL. *chemicus*, chemic, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] A diagram representing the constitution of a chemical substance by means of bonds connecting symbols of the atoms. See *bond*^{1}, 11.

chemicotechnical (kem″i-kō-tek′ni-kal̤), *a.* Related to or depending on technical applications of chemical science: as, the *chemicotechnical* industries.

chemics (kem′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *chemic*: see *-ics*. Cf. Sp. *quimica* = Pg. It. *chimica* (< NL. **chimica*), chemics, chemistry, prop. fem. of the adj.: see *chemic*, *a.* and *n.*] Chemistry; chemical phenomena. [Rare.]

> The laws of Gravitation, Statics, Acoustics, *Chemics*, etc., etc., . . . these are all reducible to numerical language.
> *Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 310.

chemiglyphic (kem-i-glif′ik), *a.* [< *chemi*(*c*) + Gr. γλύφειν, engrave, + *-ic*.] Engraved by chemical action.



Chemin-de-ronde, Visigothic wall, Carcassonne, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

chemin-de-ronde (F. pron. shė-maṅ′ dė-rônd′), *n.* [F.: *chemin*, road, way; *de*, of; *rond*, round.] In *medieval milit. arch.*, a continuous footway upon the top of the ramparts, protected by the battlements, and affording means of communication between towers and bastions. In the earlier castles the system of defense adopted involved almost complete separation of each tower or post from the others, and the *chemin-de-ronde* was intercepted by each of these; this caused the loss of many fortresses, a sudden attack often shutting up the defenders in their isolated posts. The castles of the fourteenth century were free from this defect, the *chemin-de-ronde* becoming spacious and uninterrupted, so that the garrison could be massed readily at any point.

chemise (shẹ-mēz′), *n.* [< F. *chemise*, < LL. *camisia*, ML. *camisa*, a shirt, a thin dress: see *camis*, which is the elder form, with the more general sense.] **1.** A shift or undergarment worn by women; a smock.—**2.** A short, loose-fitting gown worn by women in the early part of the nineteenth century.—**3.** In *fort.*: (*a*) A wall built parallel to and outside of the main wall of a fortress, or concentric with and surrounding a tower, intended to prevent the approach of sappers to the foot of the main defense. A postern in the latter provides for the access of defenders to the chemise and of their retreat in case it is stormed. (*b*) The space between the chemise-wall and the main work which it protects, sometimes covered with a penthouse roof.—**4.** A sleeve or an envelop of sheet-iron placed on a mandrel to receive the coils of steel ribbon used in making shot-gun barrels. In the Belgian barrels this sleeve remains to hold the coils in place upon the withdrawal of the mandrel.
5†. Any covering or envelop, especially one of flexible material, as the parchment bag in which seals of wax were inclosed.—**Fire-chemise†,** a piece of linen cloth steeped in a composition of petroleum, camphor, and other combustible matters, formerly used at sea to fire an enemy's vessel.—**Rectal chemise,** an instrument for tamponing the rectum. It consists of a large catheter, the end of which is passed through the middle of one or more pieces of cloth, and fastened. It is then introduced into the rectum, and the space between the catheter and its envelop is packed with pledgets of cotton.

chemisette (shem-i-zet′), *n.* [F., dim. of *chemise*.] **1.** A garment for covering the neck, made of some light fabric, as lace, muslin, or cambric, and worn under a waist, especially under one cut low at the throat.—**2.** In *medieval fort.*, a chemise covering a very small part of the main wall.

chemism (kem′izm), *n.* [< *chem*(*ical*) + *-ism*.] Chemical power, influence, or effects.

> The animal organism transfers solar heat and the *chemism* of the food (protoplasm) to correlated amounts of heat, motion, electricity, light (phosphorescence), and nerve-force.
> *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 190.

chemist (kem′ist), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *chymist* (= F. *chimiste* = Sp. *quimista*, etc.); short for *alchemist*, *alchymist*: see *alchemist*, and cf. *chemic*, *n.*] **1†.** An alchemist.

> The starving *chemist* in his golden views
> Supremely blest.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 269.

2. A person versed in chemistry; one whose business is to make chemical examinations or investigations, or who is engaged in the operations of applied chemistry.—**3.** Loosely, one who deals in drugs and medicines.—**Chemist and druggist,** in Great Britain, one who is registered as such under the act of July 31st, 1868, relating to the sale of poisons. Chemists and druggists are eligible as members of the Pharmaceutical Society, but are not entitled to a place on the register as pharmaceutical chemists.—**Pharmaceutical chemist,** a person acquainted with the chemistry of drugs; one engaged in the practice of chemistry in its relation to pharmacy; in Great Britain, a person who, after passing an examination in Latin, botany, materia medica, and pharmaceutical and general chemistry, with other cognate subjects, is registered as such by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

chemistical† (ke-mis′ti-kal̤), *a.* [< *chemist* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to chemistry. *Burton.*

chemistry (kem′is-tri), *n.* [Also recently *chymistry*, by apheresis for earlier *alchemistry*, *alchymistry*; now regarded as < *chemist* + *-ry*: see *chemist*, *alchemy*, and *alchemistry*. Other names for the science are *chemics* and *chemy*: see these words.] The science of the composition of material things and the changes which they undergo in consequence of changes in their ultimate composition. It regards all substances as made up of atoms (see *atom*) which are indivisible and have certain unchanging properties. An elementary substance consists of groups of chemically united atoms of the same kind; a compound substance, of groups of chemically united atoms of two or more different kinds. All compound substances, and most elementary ones, consist of definite groups of chemically united atoms which are called *molecules*. Each molecule has exactly the same chemical composition and properties as the whole mass of the substance, and is the smallest mass into which the substance can be divided without losing its identity. The laws, causes, and effects of changes in the kind, and the number and arrangement, of atoms within the molecule are the subject-matter of the science. See *chemical*.—**Agricultural chemistry.** See *agricultural*.—**Analytical chemistry.** See *analytical*.—**Applied chemistry.** Same as *practical chemistry*.—**Medical chemistry,** that department of chemistry which has direct and intimate relations to the medical art, including physiological and pharmaceutical chemistry.—**Metallurgic chemistry.** See *metallurgic*.—**Organic chemistry,** formerly defined as the chemistry of those substances which are the products of vital force, which are produced by organized beings, but cannot be artificially prepared; but since many of them have been prepared in the laboratory from inorganic materials, the term has lost its original meaning, and is now applied to the chemistry of all the carbon compounds.—**Physiological chemistry,** the chemistry of the tissues and functions of animals and plants.—**Practical chemistry,** the application of chemical laws to the arts; the preparation of chemical compounds, their analysis, and their use in arts and manufactures. Also called *applied chemistry*.—**Theoretical chemistry,** the study of the general laws governing chemical action, and of their bearing on the theories of matter.—**Thermal chemistry,** or **thermo-chemistry,** treats of the phenomena and laws of the development and disappearance of heat induced by chemical reactions.

chemitype (kem′i-tīp), *n.* [< *chemi*(*cal*) + *type*.] A process for obtaining casts in relief from engravings. A polished zinc plate is covered with an etching-ground, on which the design is etched with a point and bitten in with dilute aqua fortis. The etching-ground is then removed, and every particle of the acid well cleaned off. The plate is covered with filings of a fusible metal, and heated until the metal has melted and filled the engraving. When cold it is scraped away to the level of the zinc plate in such a manner that none of it remains except what has entered the engraved lines. The plate is next submitted to the action of a weak solution of muriatic acid; and, as the one of these metals is negative and the other positive, the zinc alone is eaten away by the acid, so that the fusible metal which has entered the hollows of the engraving is left in relief, and may be printed from in a press. Chemitype is particularly adapted for the production of maps.

chemitypy (kem′i-tī-pi), *n.* Same as *chemitype*.

chemolysis (ke-mol′i-sis), *n.* [< *chem*(*ic*) + Gr. λύσις, solution, < λύειν, solve.] The analysis or separation of a compound into its constituent parts by chemical means; chemical analysis.

chemolytic (kem-ọ̄-lit′ik), *a.* [As *chemolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to chemolysis, or chemical analysis.

chemosis (kẹ̄-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χήμη, a yawning, gaping (see *cheme*), + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, infiltration, usually inflammatory, of the conjunctiva and of the cellular tissue connecting it with the eyeball, in which the conjunctiva rises up to a considerable height around the cornea. Also *chymosis*.

chemosmosis (kem-os-mō′sis), *n.* [< *chem*(*ic*) + *osmosis*.] Chemical action transmitted through an intervening membrane, as parchment, paper, etc.

chemosmotic (kem-os-mot′ik), *a.* [As *chemosmosis* (*-mot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to chemosmosis.

chemy (kem′i), *n.* [= F. *chimie* = Sp. *quimia* = G. *chemie*, etc., chemistry, < ML. *chimia*, alchemy, the same, without the prefix (orig. art.), as *alchimia*, alchemy: see *alchemy*. Cf. *chemics* and *chemistry*.] Chemistry. *Dr. G. Cheyne.* [Rare.]

Chen (ken), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), < Gr. χήν = L. *anser* = E. *goose*, q. v.] A genus of *Anserinæ*; the snow-geese. The lamellæ of the bill are conspicuous by reason of the divergence of the edges of the mandibles, and the plumage is generally white, with black tips on the wings. *C. hyperboreus* inhabits northerly regions of both hemispheres.

Snow-goose (*Chen hyperboreus*).

chena (chē′nä), *n.* [Hind.] A fresh-water fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*, *Ophiocephalus striatus*, found especially in swamps and grassy tanks in India. It attains a length of 3 feet or more.

chenar-tree, *n.* See *chinar-tree*.

chendi (chen′di), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a drink made of the fermented juice of the date-palm. *Simmonds.*

chene†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chine*^{1}.

chenevixite (shen′e-vik-sīt), *n.* [After the British chemist and mineralogist Richard *Chenevix* (1774–1830).] An arseniate of copper and iron, occurring massive, of a dark-green color.

cheng (shung), *n.* Same as *sang*^{2}.

chenille (she-nēl′), *n.* [F., lit. a caterpillar (= Pr. *canilha*), prob. < L. *canicula*, a little dog, dim. of *canis* (> F. *chien*), a dog. Cf. *caterpillar.*] **1.** A soft, velvety cord of silk or worsted, used in embroidery and for fringes and other ornamental parts of women's dresses, etc.—**2.** A name for *Dasya elegans*, one of the red marine algæ, order *Florideæ.* See *Dasya.*

A beautiful species [*Dasya elegans*], known to lady collectors by the name of *chenille*, at once recognized by its long, cylindrical, branching fronds, densely fringed with fine lake-colored filaments. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 177.

Chenille carpet. See *carpet.*—**Chenille cloth,** a fabric made with a fringed silken thread used as the weft in combination with wool or cotton. A fur-like surface is thus produced, whence the name.—**Chenille embroidery,** a kind of embroidery in which chenille is used like thread or braid, either laid upon the surface, as in couching, or drawn through the material with the needle: in the latter case a canvas with large meshes, or perforated cardboard, is commonly used. The chenille used for the purpose is finer than the ordinary kinds.—**Chenille lace,** a kind of lace made in France in the eighteenth century, with a ground of silk net and the pattern outlined with fine chenille.—**Chenille-needle,** a needle with a very large eye and a sharp point, used for making chenille embroidery.—**Chenille rolio,** a twisted silk chenille stiffened by wire, used as an edging for glass shades and for different ornaments. It is also made into a soft cylindrical cord used in rich fringes.

chenomorph (kē′nọ̄-môrf), *n.* One of the *Chenomorphæ.*

Chenomorphæ (kē-nọ̄-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. *χήν*, = E. *goose*, + *μορφή*, form.] The duck tribe considered as a prime division of desmognathous carinate birds having the same technical characters as, and being conterminous with, the family *Anatidæ.*

chenomorphic (kē-nọ̄-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Chenomorphæ* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chenomorphæ;* anserine or anatine; lamellirostral.

chenopod (kē′nọ̄-pod), *n.* A plant of the order *Chenopodiaceæ.*

Chenopodiaceæ (kē-nọ̄-pō-di-ā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chenopodium* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of apetalous exogens, containing about 60 genera and 400 species of more or less succulent herbs or shrubs, for the most part peculiar to maritime or saline localities and to dry desert regions. It is extensively represented in the alkaline regions of central Asia and western America, and includes most of the so-called greasewoods of America. It furnishes the beet and mangel-wurzel, the spinach, and the garden-orach. Some of the succulent species contain large quantities of alkaline salts; some possess aromatic and medicinal qualities; and some are cosmopolitan weeds. The principal genera are *Chenopodium*, *Atriplex*, *Suæda*, and *Salsola.*

chenopodiaceous (kē-nọ̄-pō-di-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order *Chenopodiaceæ.*

Chenopodidæ (kē-nọ̄-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chenopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Chenopus:* synonymous with *Aporrhaidæ.*

Chenopodium (kē-nọ̄-pō′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χήν*, = E. *goose*, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of plants of the natural order *Chenopodiaceæ.* It is widely distributed in temperate regions, and includes various common weeds, known as *goosefoot*, *pigweed*, *good-King-Henry*, etc., frequently eaten as greens when young. Some aromatic species are used in medicine, as the Jerusalem oak (*C. Botrys*) and wormseed (*C. ambrosioides*), and the strawberry-blite (*C. capitatum*) is sometimes cultivated on account of its scarlet fruit. *C. Quinoa* is extensively cultivated in parts of South America for its seeds, which are an article of food. The genus is now made to include the species which have commonly been referred to *Blitum*, having densely clustered flowers with a calyx which becomes fleshy and colored in fruit.

Chenopsis (kẹ̄-nop′sis), *n.* [NL. (J. Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *χήν*, = E. *goose*, + *ὄψις*, aspect, appearance.] A genus of swans, belonging to the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Cygninæ*. *C. atratus* is the well-known black swan of Australia. Also written *Chenopis.* See *swan.*

Chenopus (kẹ̄-nō′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χήν*, = E. *goose*, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of *Chenopodidæ:* same as *Aporrhais.*

Chenorhamphus (kē-nọ̄-ram′fus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *χαίνειν*, gape, + *ῥάμφος*, beak, bill.] Same as *Anastomus*, 1.

Chenot process. See *process.*

cheoh, *n.* See *chih.*

chep¹†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cheap.*

chep² (chep), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *chape.*] The part of a plow on which the share is placed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chepe†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *cheap.*

chepinge†, *n.* Same as *cheaping.*

chepster (chep′stėr), *n.* [E. dial., < *cheep*, Sc. *cheip*, *chepe*, chirp, peep, as a bird, + *-ster.*] A local British name of the starling, *Sturnus vulgaris. Montagu.*

cheque, *n.* See *check*¹, 13.

chequer (chek′ėr), *n.* and *v.* A more recent spelling (in England) of *checker*¹.

chequerberry, *n.* See *checkerberry.*

chequer-tree, *n.* See *checker-tree.*

chequey, *a.* See *checky.*

chequin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sequin.*

chequy, *a.* See *checky.*

cherassi (che-ras′i), *n.* A kind of gold medal struck in Persia for distribution on the occasion of a coronation, and often used as a coin. The value varies from $1 to $7.

cherch†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *church.*

chercher†, *n.* See *kercher*, *kerchief. Wright.*

chere†. A Middle English form of *cheer*¹ and *cheer*².

chereliche†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *cheerly*².

cherice†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *cherish.*

cherif, *n.* A French spelling of *sherif.*

cherimoyer (cher-i-moi′ėr), *n.* [Also *chirimoya;* F. *cherimolier*, a corruption of *cherimoles*, the name of the fruit in Peru.] The fruit of *Anona Cherimolia*, a native of Peru. It is a heart-shaped fruit, with a scaly exterior and numerous seeds buried in a pulp. It is as much esteemed in the western parts of South America as the custard-apple, to which it bears a strong resemblance, is in the West Indies.

cherisaunce†, *n.* [ME., < *cherisen*, *cherischen*, cherish: see *cherish* and *-ance.*] **1.** Cherishment; comfort.—**2.** The wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, to which the name of *heart's-ease* was originally given.

cherish (cher′ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *cherischen*, *cherisen*, *chericen*, < OF. *cheris-*, stem of certain forms of *cherir*, F. *chérir* (*chériss-*), hold dear, cherish, < *cher*, < L. *carus*, dear: see *cheer*², *charity*, and *caress.*] **1.** To hold as dear; treat with tenderness and affection; foster; nurture; support and encourage; shelter fondly; nurse; caress.

We were gentle among you, even as a nurse *cherisheth* her children. 1 Thes. ii. 7.

No man ever yet hated his own flesh; but nourisheth and *cherisheth* it, even as the Lord the Church. Eph. v. 29.

And undre that tytle alle Kynges and Lordes *cherisschen* hem the more with ȝiftes and alle thing.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 238.

You that do abet him in this kind,
Cherish rebellion, and are rebels all.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

For what doth *cherish* weeds, but gentle air?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

2. To indulge and encourage in the mind; harbor; cling to: as, to *cherish* forgiveness; to *cherish* revenge.

His valour . . .
Hath taught us how to *cherish* such high deeds,
Even in the bosom of our adversaries.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 5.

To *cherish* virtue and humanity. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3†. To give physical comfort or pleasure to; invigorate; strengthen; warm; hence, to provide for; entertain hospitably.

Wherefore his servants said unto him, Let there be sought for my lord the king a young virgin: and let her stand before the king, and let her *cherish* him, and let her lie in thy bosom, that my lord the king may get heat.
1 Ki. i. 2.

They burn sweet gums and spices or perfumes, and pleasant smells, and sprinkle about sweet ointments and waters, yea, they leave nothing undone that maketh for the *cherishing* of the company.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

=**Syn.** *Foster, Cherish, Harbor.* "To *foster* is to sustain and nourish with care and effort. To *cherish* is to hold and treat as dear. To *harbor* is to provide with shelter and protection, so as to give opportunity for working to something that might be and often ought to be excluded." *Angus*, Handbook of the Eng. Tongue, p. 378.

cherisher (cher′ish-ėr), *n.* One who cherishes; a supporter; an encourager; an entertainer.

He that comforts my wife is the *cherisher* of my flesh and blood. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

He [Pepys] was universally belov'd, . . . a very greate *cherisher* of learned men of whom he had the conversation.
Evelyn, Diary, May 26, 1703.

cherishingly (cher′ish-ing-li), *adv.* In an affectionate or cherishing manner.

cherishment (cher′ish-ment), *n.* [< *cherish* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of giving physical comfort or pleasure.

Those parts neere (and perhaps vnder) the Pole are habitable, the continuance of the Sunnes presence in their Summer heating and warming with liuely *cherishment* all Creatures. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 741.

2. Encouragement; support. [Rare.]

One onelie lives, her ages ornament,
And myrrour of her Makers majestie,
That with rich bountie, and deare *cherishment*,
Supports the praise of noble Poësie.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

cherisly†, *adv.* [ME., < *cherisen*, cherish, + *-ly*, -ly²; equiv. to *cheerly*², q. v.] Dearly.

Raymound full *cherisly* was hold also.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5338.

cherk†, *v. i.* See *chirk*¹.

cherl†, **cherlish**†. Middle English forms of *churl*, *churlish.*

chermany (chėr′mạ̈-ni), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In the southern United States, a variety of the game of base-ball. *The Century.*

chermes (kėr′mēz), *n.* [NL.: see *kermes.*] **1**†. An old spelling of *kermes.*—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of bark-lice, of the family *Aphididæ*, species of which, as *C. abietis* and *C. laricis*, affect firs and larches.

Chermes affords an example of heterogamy in that two different oviparous generations follow one another: a slender and winged summer generation, and an apterous generation which is found in autumn and spring and lives through the winter.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 543.

Twig bearing four gall-like females of *Chermes galliformis*, natural size.

Chermesinæ (kėr-me-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chermes*, 2, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of bark-lice, of the family *Aphididæ*, typified by the genus *Chermes*, having only two discoidal veins on the fore wings, and the antennæ usually 5-jointed, but exceptionally 3-jointed. It consists of minute forms usually black or yellow, including the vine-pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix.*

chermesine (kėr′me-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chermesinæ.*

cherna (chėr′nạ̈), *n.* [Sp.] A name adopted from the Portuguese and Spanish for various species of serranoid fishes. (*a*) *Polyprion cernium*, generally called *stone-bass* or *wreck-fish.* Also *cherne.* (*b*) *Epinephelus morio*, better known as the *red grouper.*

cherne (chėr′ne), *n.* [Same as *cherna.*] A local (Madeira) name of the stone-bass. See *cherna*, (*a*).

Chernes (kėr′nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χερνής*, a day-laborer, as adj. poor, needy.] A genus of two-eyed book-scorpions, of the family *Cheliferidæ*, or giving name to a family *Chernetidæ.*

chernetid (kėr′ne-tid), *n.* A false scorpion of the family *Chernetidæ.*

Chernetidæ (kėr-net′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chernes* (*Chernet-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of false scorpions, of the order *Pseudoscorpiones* or *Cheliferidea.* It is restricted to the book-scorpions with two eyes, in which case it is synonymous with *Cheliferidæ*, or contains the four-eyed forms also, and is then coextensive with the order.

chernette (chėr-net′), *n.* [Dim. of *cherne.*] A young cherne.

chernozem (chėr′nō-zem), *n.* [Also written *tchernozem;* repr. Russ. *chernozemŭ*, < *chernuiĭ*, black, + *zemlya*, earth, land.] The local name of a black earth of extraordinary fertility, covering at least 100,000,000 acres, from the Carpathian to the Ural mountains, to the depth of from 4 to 20 feet, and yielding an almost unlimited succession of similar crops without preparation. It consists chiefly of silica with a little alumina, lime, and oxid of iron, and about 7 per cent. of vegetable mold, of which 2.45 is nitrogen gas. The nitrogen and other organic matter are no doubt the cause of its fertility.

cheroot (she-röt′), *n.* [Also spelled *sheroot;* = Pg. *charuto*, a cigar, tobacco-leaves, < Hind. *churūt*, a cigar; prob. orig. a native name in the Philippine islands.] A kind of cigar not pointed at either end, and thicker at one end than at the other. Cheroots were first made at Manila in the Philippine islands.

The valleys of Luzon . . . send us more *cheroots* than spices. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 179.

ché-root (shā′röt), *n.* Same as *shaya-root.*

cherry¹ (cher′i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chery*, *cherie*, < ME. *chery*, *chere*, in comp. *cheri-*, *chiri-* (pl. *cherys*, *cheries*, *chiries*), a new singular developed from the supposed pl. **cheris*, **chiris*, < AS. *ciris*, *cyrs* (in *ciris-beám*, *cyrs-treów*, cherry-tree) = D. *kers*, *kerse* = MLG. *kerse*, *kars*, *kas*(*-bere*) = OHG. *chirsa*, MHG. *kirse*, *kerse*, *kersche*, G. *kirsche* = Dan. *kirse*(*-bær*) = Sw. *kers*(*-bär*) = F. *cerise* = Pr. *serisia*, *cereira* = Cat. *cirera* = Sp. *cereza* = Pg. *cereja* = It. *ciriegia*, *ciliegia* = Wall. *ciriashŭ*, a cherry (cf. F. *cerisier* = Pr. *serier* = Cat. *cirer*, *cirerer* = Sp. *cerezo* = Pg. *cerejeira* = It. *ciriegio*, *ciliegio* = Wall. *cireshu*, a cherry-tree), < ML. *cerasea*, *cerasia*, < MGr. *κερασέα*, *κερασια*, the cherry-tree, < L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree, *cerasus*, *cerasum*, a cherry (= Ar. *keraz* = Turk. *kirāz*), < Gr. *κερασός*, a cherry-tree, *κεράσιον*, a cherry, cherry-tree, < *κέρας*, a horn, prob. with reference to the horny pit (cf. *cornel*). Traditionally, the name is referred to *Cerasus*, L. *Cerasūs*, Gr. Κερασοῦς, an ancient town in Pontus, where the cherry-tree was native.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *cherries* (-iz). **1.** The fruit of species of *Cerasus* (which is commonly regarded as a subgenus of *Prunus*), consisting of a globose pulpy drupe inclosing a one-seeded smooth stone; also, a tree producing this fruit. The cultivated varieties of the garden-cherry probably all belong to two species, *Prunus Cerasus* and *P. avium*, both doubtless natives of Europe. It is related by Pliny that this fruit or a cultivated variety of it was brought from Cerasus in Pontus to Italy after the defeat of Mithridates by Lucullus, about 70 B. C. It was introduced into England by the Romans about 120 years afterward. There are many kinds, as the red-, black-, and white-hearts, the Mayduke, bigaroon, morello, Kentish, etc. The wild or crab cherry, mazard or gean of Great Britain, is a wild state of the *Prunus avium*, which is also found in various other parts of Europe. From the fruit of its different varieties several highly esteemed cordials are prepared, as the maraschino of Italy, the ratafia of France, the kirschwasser of Germany, etc. To this group of cherries, distinguished by having their flowers and fruits in clusters, belong also the mahaleb cherry (*P. Mahaleb*) of Europe, with very fragrant flowers, and the ground-cherry (*P. Chamæcerasus*), as well as the wild red cherry (*P. Pennsylvanica*) and the dwarf cherry (*P. pumila*) of North America. A second section of the genus has the flowers in racemes, and the fruit smaller and less palatable. To this belong the bird-cherry (*P. Padus*) of Europe, and the wild black cherry, also called the rum- or cabinet-cherry (*P. serotina*), and the choke-cherry (*P. Virginiana*) of America. Still a third section consists of evergreen trees, with the flowers in racemes and the fruit inedible, including the bastard cherry, bay-cherry, or laurel-cherry (*P. Lauro-Cerasus*) of Europe, and the Carolina laurel-cherry (*P. Caroliniana*) of the southern United States.

2. A name given to many different kinds of fruit which bear some resemblance to the common cherry. See phrases below.—**3.** (*a*) The wood of the cherry-tree. That of the wild black cherry, *Prunus serotina*, of the United States is a light, hard, strong wood of a reddish color, largely used and highly esteemed for cabinet-work, interior finishing, etc. (*b*) In Australia, the fine-grained wood of *Eugenia myrtifolia*, and especially the very hard, compact, and durable wood of *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, used in ship-building and other strong work.—**4.** A cutter or countersink used in making bullet-molds.—**Barbados, cowhage, or West Indian cherry,** the fruit of species of *Malpighia* and *Bunchosia*.—**Bastard cherry,** of Jamaica, the *Ehretia tinifolia*.—**Besch- or brush-cherry,** of Australia, the *Trochocarpa laurina*.—**Broad-leafed cherry,** of Jamaica, *Cordia macrophylla*.—**Clammy cherry,** *Cordia Collococca*.—**Cornelian cherry,** the fruit of *Cornus mas*, the cornel-tree. It is a small, acid, cherry-like, edible berry.—**Dog-cherry,** the fruit of a species of dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.—**Dwarf cherry,** the fruit of *Lonicera*, or honeysuckle.—**Hottentot cherry,** the fruit of *Cassine Maurocenia*, a South African plant related to the American yaupon, *Ilex Cassine*. It is a trispermous berry of a dark-purple color.—**Jamaica cherry,** *Ficus pedunculata*.—**Jerusalem cherry,** an ornamental plant, *Solanum Pseudo-capsicum*, and its fruit. Also called *winter-cherry*.—**Winter-cherry.** (*a*) The fruit of *Physalis Alkekengi*. See *alkekengi*. (*b*) Same as *Jerusalem cherry*.—**Zulu cherry,** of South Africa, *Dombeya Burgessiæ*.

II. *a.* **1.** Like a red cherry in color; red; ruddy; blooming: as, a *cherry* lip; *cherry* cheeks.

> Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
> A *cherry* lip, a bonny eye, a passing pleasing tongue.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.

2. Made of cherry-wood: as, a *cherry* table.

cherry^1 (cher′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cherried*, ppr. *cherrying*. [< *cherry*^{1}, *n.*] To impart a cherry color to; redden.

> Close in her Closet, with her best Complexions,
> Shee mends her Faces wrinkle-full defections,
> Her Cheek shee *cherries*, and her Ey shee cheers,
> And fains her (fond) a Wench of fifteen yeers.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Decay.

cherry^2† (cher′i), *v. t.* [As if directly < OF. *cherir*: see *cherish*.] A modification of *cherish*.

> Sweet Goddesses all three, which me in mirth do *cherry*!
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. x. 22.

cherry-bird (cher′i-bėrd), *n.* **1.** A book-name of the European oriole or pirol, *Oriolus galbula*.—**2.** The Carolina waxwing, or cedar-bird, *Ampelis cedrorum*. See *Ampelis* and *waxwing*.

cherry-blight (cher′i-blīt), *n.* An ascomycetous fungus, *Podosphæra Oxyacanthæ*, of the family *Erysipheæ*. The white mycelium grows over the surface of the leaf, and the perithecia produced upon it have radiating appendages branched at the tips. Each perithecium contains one ascus, in which several spores are formed.

cherry-bounce (cher′i-bouns′), *n.* A popular cordial, consisting of burned brandy in which cherries have been steeped with sugar. Also called *cherry-cordial*.

> Yea, of *cherry-bounce* quantum suff. and old Oporto a couple of magnums: that's my physic.
> *Morton*, Secrets worth Knowing, ii. 1.

cherry-brandy (cher′i-bran′di), *n.* **1.** Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.—**2.** A cordial made of spirit flavored with syrup of cherries.

cherry-coal (cher′i-kōl), *n.* A variety of bituminous coal which is moderately lustrous, has a somewhat conchoidal fracture, and readily breaks up into cuboidal fragments. It is intermediate in character between coking coal and splint coal, retaining its shape until thoroughly consumed, and not coking.

cherry-cob (cher′i-kob), *n.* A cherry-stone. [Prov. Eng.]

cherry-coffee (cher′i-kof″ẹ̄), *n.* The coffee-berry as it comes from the tree, before the pulp has been removed or the seeds have been dried.

cherry-colored (cher′i-kul″ọ̈rd), *a.* Of a reddish color resembling that of the common red cherry; cerise.

> She wore one of her own round-ear'd caps, and over it a little straw-hat, lined with *cherry-colour'd* silk, and tied with a *cherry-colour'd* ribbon. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews.

cherry-cordial (cher′i-kor′dịal), *n.* Same as *cherry-bounce*.

cherry-gum (cher′i-gum), *n.* Cerasin.

cherry-laurel (cher′i-lâ″rel), *n.* The English name of *Cerasus Lauro-Cerasus*, natural order *Rosaceæ*, a native of Asia Minor. It is commonly called *laurel*, but must not be confounded with the sweet-bay or other true species of *Laurus*. The leaves yield by distillation hydrocyanic acid and an oil resembling that obtained from bitter almonds. The distilled water from the leaves is used in medicine in the same way as diluted hydrocyanic or prussic acid.

cherry-pepper (cher′i-pep″ėr), *n.* A species of *Capsicum*, *C. cerasiforme*, of the West Indies, whose fruit is small and cherry-shaped.

cherry-pie (cher′i-pī′), *n.* **1.** A pie made of cherries.—**2.** A popular name for the common heliotrope.

> "Did you ever smell *cherry-pie* so sweet before?" Heliotrope was a passion with old Andros Bartrund.
> *Annie Edwardes*, A Girton Girl.

cherry-pit (cher′i-pit), *n.* **1.** The stone or pit of a cherry.—**2.** A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a small hole.

> 'Tis not for gravity to play at *cherry-pit* with Satan.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

> In the Eldorado, where urchins play at *cherry-pit* with diamonds. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. i.

cherry-rum (cher′i-rum′), *n.* Rum in which wild cherries have been steeped.

cherry-stick (cher′i-stik), *n.* A tobacco-pipe tube, used with the Turkish chibouk, made of a young stem of the mahaleb cherry, bored and with the reddish-brown bark retained. Sometimes these stems are five feet long, and as straight and smooth as if turned.

cherry-stone (cher′i-stōn), *n.* The stone-like seed of a cherry.

cherry-tree (cher′i-trē), *n.* [< ME. *cherytre*, *cheritre*, *chiritre*, < AS. **ciris-treów*, *cyrs-treów* (cf. *ciris-beám*), cherry-tree, < *ciris*, *cyrs*, cherry, + *treów*, tree.] A tree producing cherries. See *cherry*^{1}.

> I preved have encrece of *Chiritree*.
> The yerdes [rods] that my vyne I sette unto
> Anoon hath growen up an huge tree.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 194.

cherry-wine (cher′i-wīn′), *n.* A fermented liquor made from cherry-juice with the addition of sugar and sometimes of flavoring ingredients.

cherset†, *n.* See *churchesset*.

chersian (kėr′si-ạn), *n.* [< *Chersus* + *-ian*.] A land-tortoise of the family *Chersidæ*. Also *chersite*.

chersid (kėr′sid), *n.* Same as *chersian*.

Chersidæ (kėr′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chersus* + *-idæ*.] The land-tortoises as a family of *Chelonia*: synonymous with *Testudinidæ*.

chersite (kėr′sīt), *n.* [NL., as *Chersus* + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *chersian*.

Chersobatæ (kėr-sob′ạ-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χέρσος, dry land, + -βάτης, < βαίνειν (√ *βα-), go.] Another name of the *Anabantidæ*.

chersonese (kėr′sọ-nēs or -nēz), *n.* [< L. *chersonesus*, < Gr. χερσόνησος, < χέρσος, land, dry land (as adj., dry), + νῆσος, an island.] A peninsula; a tract of land of any extent which is nearly surrounded by water, but is united to a larger tract by an isthmus. The ancient Thracian Chersonese was the peninsula of Gallipoli in European Turkey, between the Hellespont and the Ægean sea; the Tauric Chersonese, the Crimea; the Cimbric Chersonese, the peninsula of Jutland in Denmark; and the Golden Chersonese, in India, probably the peninsula of Malacca. These are the most prominent instances of the ancient use of the word in names; but it was applied to many smaller bodies of land. Formerly also written *chersoness*.

> The sea so circles there that it becomes a *chersoness*.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 35.

> And, on the other side, Hayle's vaster mouth doth make
> A *chersonese* thereof. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 83.

Chersus (kėr′sus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. χέρσος, adj., dry, χέρσος, n., dry land, > χερσαῖος, of dry land, living or found thereon, χελώνη χερσαία, a land-tortoise.] The typical genus of the family *Chersidæ*.

Chersydrus (kėr-sid′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χέρσυδρος, an amphibious serpent, < χέρσος, dry land, + ὕδρος, a water-snake, < ὕδωρ, water.] A genus of aquatic wart-snakes, family *Acrochordidæ*, having the hinder part of the body compressed, with a fold of skin beneath the abdomen and the tail. *C. granulatus* is an East Indian species, resembling in habits the very venomous water-snakes, *Hydrophidæ*, though it is perfectly harmless.

chert (chėrt), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. (Kentish) *chart*, common rough ground overrun with shrubs; *charty*, *churty*, = *cherty*, rough or rocky; Sw. dial. *kart*, a pebble. Prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *ceart*, a pebble, *carrach*, rocky, Gael. *carr*, a shelf of rock, W. *careg*, a stone: see *car*^{3}, *cairn*, and *crag*^{1}.] A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, also called *hornstone*, *petrosilex*, or *rock-flint*. It is less hard than quartz crystal, has usually a conchoidal or slightly splintery fracture, is commonly gray-brown or black in color, and is often somewhat translucent. It frequently occurs in layers or concretionary nodules, especially in limestone rocks. The name is also applied to any impure flinty rock, including the jaspers.

cherty (chėr′ti), *a.* [< *chert* + *-y*^{1}.] Like chert; full of chert; flinty.

cherub (cher′ub), *n.*; pl. *cherubim*, *cherubs* (-ö-bim, -ubz). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *cherub* (in Rom. in dim. form: see *cherubin*^{1}), < LL. *cherub*, pl. *cherubim*, < Heb. *k'rūbh*, pl. *k'rūbhīm*, a cherub: supposed to be of foreign origin; connected by some with Assyrian *kirubu*, a name of the steer-god, the winged guardian at the entrance of Assyrian palaces. The pl. *cherubim* occurs earlier in the accom. form *cherubin*. A double E. pl. *cherubims* occurs in the Bible and elsewhere.] **1.** One of an order of angels variously represented at different times, but generally as winged spirits with a human countenance (often simply as winged heads), and distinguished by their knowledge from the seraphs, whose distinctive quality is love. In the celestial hierarchy cherubs are represented as next in order to seraphs. The first mention of cherubs is in Gen. iii. 24, where their figure is not described, but their office was, with a flaming sword, to keep or guard the way of the tree of life. Figures of a pair of cherubs were placed on the mercy-seat of the ark, and a pair of colossal size overshadowed it in Solomon's temple with the canopy of their contiguously extended wings. They are called "the cherubims of glory" (Heb. ix. 5), as on them the glory, when visible, rested. They were anointed with the holy oil, like the ark itself and the other sacred furniture. Their wings were stretched upward, and their faces turned "toward each other, and toward the mercy-seat." The cherubs seen in Ezekiel's vision had each four heads or faces, the hands of a man, and wings. The four faces were the face of a cherub, that of a man, that of a lion, and that of an eagle. They had the bodily form of a man. (Ezek. x.) The hieroglyphical and emblematical figures embroidered on the veils of the tabernacle were called "cherubims of cunning work" (Ex. xxvi. 1).

> And he stegh [ascended] over *cherubin*.
> *O. E. Psalter*, Ps. xviii. 10.

> But first and chiefest with thee bring
> Him that yon soars on golden wing,
> Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
> The *Cherub* Contemplation.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 54.

> On the entablature of the walls were seen the *cherubim* with outstretched wings, the symbol of the power and immediate presence of Jehovah.
> *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 54.

2. A beautiful child: so called because in painting and sculpture cherubs are generally represented as beautiful winged children. [In this sense the plural is always *cherubs*.]

cherubic (che-rö′bik), *a.* [< *cherub* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cherubs; angelic: as, *cherubic* host; *cherubic* watch; *cherubic* songs. *Milton*.—**Cherubic hymn,** a hymn beginning with the words "We who mystically represent the Cherubim," and concluding with a triple "Alleluiah," sung at the great entrance in the liturgy of Constantinople, and in other liturgies as modified by that. It is said to have been introduced into the service at the command of Justinian about the middle of the sixth century. Sometimes used as a name of the Sanctus or Tersanctus, properly called the *seraphic hymn*.

cherubical (che-rö′bi-kạl), *a.* Same as *cherubic*.

> The *cherubical* angel. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 162.

cherubim, *n.* Plural of *cherub*.

cherubimic (cher-ö-bim′ik), *a.* [< *cherubim* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to cherubim.

cherubin^1† (cher′ö-bin), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cherubyn*, < OF. *cherubin*, F. *chérubin* = Sp. *querubin* = Pg. *cherubim* = It. *cherubino*, a cherub, dim. of LL. *cherub*: see *cherub*.] **I.** *n.* A cherub.

> A sompnour was ther with us in that place,
> That hadde a fyr-reed *cherubynes* face.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 624.

He, when wee least deserv'd, sent out a gentle gale, and message of peace from the wings of those his *Cherubins*, that fanne his Mercy-seat.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

> Whose face is paradise, but fenc'd from sin,
> For God in either eye hath plac'd a *cherubin*.
> *Dryden*, To the Duchess of Ormond.

II. *a.* Cherubic; angelic: as, "her *cherubin* look," *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

cherubin^2†, *n.* Obsolete plural of *cherub*.

cherup (cher'up), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cheruped* or *cherupped*, ppr. *cheruping* or *cherupping*. [A form of *chirrup* for *chirp*^{1}. Cf. *cheerup*^{2}.] **I.** *intrans.* To chirp or chirrup: as, "*cherupping* birds," *Drayton*.

II. *trans.* To excite or urge on by chirruping. [Rare.]

> He *cherups* brisk his ear-erecting steed.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 9.

cherup (cher'up), *n.* [< *cherup*, *v.*] A chirp or chirrup. [Colloq.]

chervice (chėr'vis), *n.* A fine kind of tallow imported into Turkey from the ports of the Black Sea for use in cookery.

chervil (chėr'vil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chervel*, < ME. *chervelle*, < AS. *cerfille* = D. *kervel* = MLG. *kervelde* = OHG. *chervola*, *-ella*, *-illa*, MHG. *kervele*, *kervel*, G. *kerbel* = Icel. *kerfill* = Sw. *kyrfvel* = Dan. *kjörvel* = OF. *cherfuel*, F. *cerfeuil* = Sp. *cerafolio* = Pg. *cerefolio* = It. *cerfoglio*, < L. *cærefolium*, ML. also *cerefolium*, *cerifolium*, prop., as in NL., *chærophyllum*, < Gr. *χαιρέφυλλον*, chervil, < *χαίρειν*, rejoice, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf: with reference to the pleasant odor of the leaves.] **1.** A garden pot-herb, *Anthriscus Cerefolium*, of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*. The bur or hemlock chervil is *A. vulgaris*; the wild or cow chervil, *A. sylvestris*. Both are natives of Europe.—**2.** A name of several other plants of different genera.—**Needle chervil**, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*, a corn-field weed like chervil, but with slender-beaked fruit.—**Rough chervil**, *Chærophyllum temulum.*—**Sweet chervil**, or *sweet cicely*, *Myrrhis odorata*, an aromatic and stimulant umbellifer formerly used as a pot-herb.

chesable†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chasuble*.

chesbolle^1†, *n.* Same as *cheesebowl*.

chesbolle^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chibol*, *cibol*. See *cibol*.

chese^1†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *choose*.

chese^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cheese*^{1}.

Cheshire cat. See *cat*^{1}.

chesible†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chasuble*.

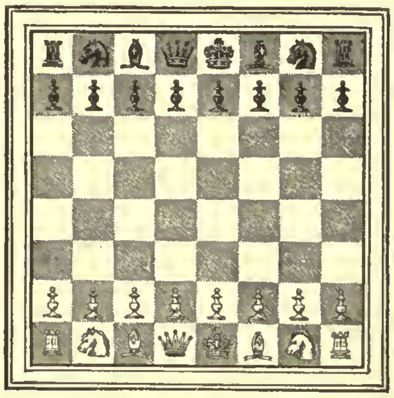
chesil, *n.* See *chisel*^{1}.

cheslip (ches'lip), *n.* Same as *cheeselip*.

chesnut, *n.* See *chestnut*.

cheson†, **chesoun**†, *n.* See *cheason*, *encheson*.

chess^1 (ches), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chesse*, *chests*, < ME. *ches*, *chesse*, < OF. *esches*, *eschas*, *eskies*, nom. sing. of *eschec*, *eschac*, check; F. pl. *échecs*, chess, = It. *scacchi* (ML. *scacci*), pl., = D. *schaak* = G. *schach* = Dan. *schak* = Sw. *schack* = Icel. *skāk*, chess, ult. < Pers. *shāh*, king: see *check*^{1}, *n.*, and *shah*.] A very ancient game played by two persons or parties with thirty-two pieces on a checkered board divided into sixty-four squares. The squares are alternately light and dark, and in beginning a game the board must be so placed that the square at the right-hand corner is a light one. The vertical rows of squares are called *files*, those which run from right to left, *ranks* or *lines*, and those (of the same color) which run obliquely, *diagonals*. Each party has sixteen pieces, differently colored to distinguish those of one side from those of the other, viz., a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks or castles, placed on the squares of the end line of the board, and eight pawns placed on the next line in front. The king and queen are placed on the two middle squares, the queen on her own color (light or dark), and by the side of each are placed a bishop, a knight, and a rook, in this order. The pieces move according to certain laws over unoccupied squares, the knight alone being free from this latter restriction (see below). The king moves one square in any direction (except into check); the queen in any direction and to any distance along the rows of squares, and also along the diagonals; the rooks or castles in any direction along the files or ranks of squares; the bishops (of which there is one on each color) in any direction along the diagonals of the color on which they are originally placed; the knights one square on one row and then two squares on the row at right angles to it (or two squares and then one) in any direction, without reference to interposing pieces; and the pawns one square ahead on the files. A piece is taken by removing it from the board and placing the capturing piece in its place. In taking, each piece makes some one of its ordinary moves, except the pawn, which takes by moving one square forward on a diagonal; the knight alone can take by jumping over an intervening piece. The object of the game is to capture the king of the opposing party; and this is effected by an attack so planned that it is impossible, either by moving the opposing king or by interposing another piece, to prevent him from being taken on the next move—that is, by placing the opposing king in a check from which he cannot escape. (See *check*^{1}, *checkmate*, and *stalemate*.) The squares of the board are commonly numbered along the files, forward from either party, from the principal pieces placed upon them at the beginning of a game: as, the queen's rook's square (abbreviated Q. R. sq.), queen's rook's second square (Q. R. 2), etc.



Chess-board, with pieces in position.

> Four and twenty ladies fair
> Were playing at the *chess*.
> *The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 117).

Chess has been known to the Chinese for many centuries under a form not very unlike our own game. The board has 64 squares, is played with 16 men on each side, the two at the corners having equal power, and the next two (called horses) having a move equivalent to that of our knight. The chief differences are that the Chinese adversaries are separated by a river, over which some pieces cannot pass, while the "King" is confined to a square of nine moves only; and that the pieces are placed upon the intersections of the lines forming the board, instead of on the squares. *Giles*, Glossary of Reference, p. 38.

The origin of the game of *chess* is lost in obscurity, a fact which has rather invited than repelled learned speculations on the subject. The invention of the pastime has been variously ascribed to the Greeks, Romans, Babylonians, Scythians, Egyptians, Jews, Persians, Chinese, Hindus, Arabians, Araucanians, Castilians, Irish, and Welsh.
Encyc. Brit., V. 596.

Chess-type, printing-type made to illustrate the game of chess.

chess^2 (ches), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *cheat*^{2}.] The common name in the United States of several species of *Bromus*, especially *B. secalinus*, which bears some resemblance to oats, and is frequently more or less abundant as a weed in wheat-fields. Also called *cheat*.

chess^3 (ches), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *chessex*, and see *chess-tree*. Appar. a corruption of *chestnut*; cf. Sp. *castañuelas*, chess-trees, < *castaña*, chestnut.] One of the planks forming the roadway of a military bridge. The chesses lie upon the balks, which are longitudinal timbers resting upon the bateaux or pontoons.

The *chesses* or planks which form the roadway should be made of a shorter length for a bridge which is designed for light traffic than for one which is designed for heavy traffic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 458.

chess^4†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *chase*^{1}.

> Perchance that they may tak the *chess*,
> Ere they come to the stonnes.
> *Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 222).

chess^5†, *n.* Obsolete form of *jess*.

chess-apple† (ches'ap″l), *n.* An old name for the service-berry, the fruit of *Pyrus Aria*.

chess-board (ches'bōrd), *n.* The board used in the game of chess; a checker-board.

> Cards are dealt, and *chess-boards* brought
> To ease the pain of coward thought.
> *Prior*, Alma, iii.

Chess-board canvas, a thick cotton canvas used as a foundation for embroidery, and divided into squares, like a chess-board, in alternating patterns.

chessel (ches'el), *n.* [A corruption of *cheslip*, *cheeselip*.] A mold or vat in which cheese is formed.

chesses (ches'ez), *n. pl.* [See *chess*^{2}.] A species of peony, *Pæonia officinalis*, naturalized in England.

chessex (ches'eks), *n.* Same as *chess*^{3}.

chessman (ches'man), *n.*; pl. *chessmen* (-men). [< *chess*^{1} + *man*.] One of the pieces used in the game of chess.

chessner† (ches'nėr), *n.* [< *chess*^{1} + *-n-* + *-er*^{1}. Cf. *citiner*.] A chess-player.

> Yonder's my game, which, like a politic *chessner*,
> I must not seem to see. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iv.

chessom† (ches'um), *n.* [A variant of ME. *chesel*: see *chesil*, *chisel*^{1}.] A kind of sandy and clayey earth. *Halliwell.*

The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

chess-player (ches'plā″ėr), *n.* One who plays chess; one skilled in the game of chess.

chess-rook (ches'růk), *n.* In *her.*, a representation of the rook or castle in the game of chess, used as a bearing. It is a modern bearing, and is drawn in various fantastic ways.

chess-tree (ches'trē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a beam of wood formerly bolted to the side of a ship abaft the fore-chains, to which the main-tack was hauled down.

Chessy copper. See *copper*.

chessylite (ches'i-līt), *n.* [< *Chessy-les-Mines*, a town near Lyons in France, where the mineral occurs, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Same as *Chessy copper* (which see, under *copper*).

chest^1 (chest), *n.* [Also dial. and early mod. E. *chist*; < ME. *chest*, *chist*, *cheste*, *chiste*, assibilated forms of *kist* (North. E. and Sc. *kist*), a box, coffin, ark, < AS. *cist*, *cyst*, *cest*, a box, coffin, = OFries. *kiste* = D. *kist*, *kast* = OHG. *kista*, MHG. G. *kiste* = Dan. *kiste* = Sw. Icel. *kista*, < L. *cista*, < Gr. *κίστη*, a box, chest. Hence also (from L.) *cist*^{1}, *cist*^{2}.] **1.** A box, properly one of considerable size, made of wood, iron, or other material, with a hinged lid, used as a depository for treasure, papers of record, clothing, or other articles.

Ye sd *chest* to be locked with three seuerall lockes at the least, wch shal be kept by three of the said ffeoffees.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

Specifically—**2.** In *com.*, a box-shaped case in which certain kinds of goods, as tea, indigo, opium, etc., are packed for transit. Hence—**3.** The quantity such a case contains; a customary but uncertain measure of capacity for a few commodities: as, a *chest* of isinglass is 3½ hundredweight; a *chest* of cochineal is 1½ hundredweight.—**4**†. A coffin.

> He is now deed and nayled in his *chest*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 29.

When Darius in hope of treasure opened the sepulchre of Semiramis, he found a *chist* which being opened, a venomous pestilence issued. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 66.

5. The trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax (which see).—**Bridal chest**†, an ornamental box or coffer made to contain the robes and laces of a bride, either brought with her as a part of her outfit or presented by the bridegroom. See *cassone*.—**Chest of drawers.** See *drawer*.—**Chest of viols**, a set of instruments of the viol kind, comprising two trebles, two tenors, and two basses, which formed the nucleus of an orchestra in the seventeenth century. Also called a *consort of viols*.—**Middle chest**, in *artillery*, the front chest on the body of an artillery caisson, so called from its position between the rear chest on the body and the chest on the limber.—**Seaman's chest**, the wooden box usually forming all the luggage of a sailor in the merchant service. It is fitted with one or more tills, and is usually long and very narrow, the back sloping or battering a little, so that the cover is narrower than the bottom, in order that the chest may fit against the ship's side in the forecastle.

chest^1 (chest), *v. t.* [< *chest*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** To deposit in a chest; hoard. [Rare.]—**2**†. To place in a coffin.

We *chested* our late commander.
E. Terry, Voyage to East Indies (1655), p. 41.

chest^2†, *n.* [ME., also *cheast*, < AS. *ceást*, also (without the formative *-t*) *ceás* = OFries. *kāsc*, strife, contention.] Debate; quarrel; strife; enmity.

> Holy wryt telleth
> What *cheste*, and meschaunce to the children of Israel,
> Ful on hem that free were thorwe two false preestes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), i. 105.

The sinne of contumelie or strif and *cheste*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

chest-bellows (chest'bel″ōz), *n.* A piston-bellows.

chested (ches'ted), *a.* [< *chest*^{1}, *n.*, + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a chest (of a specified kind): used chiefly in composition: as, broad-*chested*, narrow-*chested*.

chesteine†, *n.* See *chesten*.

chesten†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *chesten*, *chesteine*, *chesteyne*, *cheston*, *chestan*, *chasten*, *chastein*, *chestein*, *chasteyn*, etc., also unassibilated *kesteyn*, *casteyn*, *castany* (after L.); (*a*) partly < AS. *cisten-beám*, *cyst-beám*, also *cystel*, = OHG. *chestinna*, *kestinna*, MHG. *kestene*, *kesten*, G. dial. *keste*, MHG. also *kastānie*, *kastāne*, G. *kastanie* = D. *kastanje* = Dan. Sw. *kastanje*, a chestnut; and (*b*) partly < OF. *chastaine*, *chastaigne*, *castaigne*, F. *châtaigne* = Pr. *castanha*, *castagna* = Cat. *castanya* = Sp. *castaña* = Pg. *castanha* = It. *castagna*, chestnut; < L. *castanea*, ML. also *castania*, *castenia*, a chestnut, the chestnut-tree, < Gr. *καστανέα*, a chestnut, usually in pl. *κάστανα*, *καστάνια*, *καστάνεια*, chestnuts (*κάστανος*, a chestnut-tree), also prop. *κάρυα* Καστάνεια, or *κάρυα* Κασταναῖα or Κασταναϊκά, nuts of Castana, < Κάστανα, Κασταναία, a city in Pontus where chestnut-trees abounded. Hence *chesten-nut*, contr. *chestnut*, q. v.] **1.** A chestnut.—**2.** The chestnut-tree.

> *Chasten* wol uppe of plauntes that alone
> Upgrowe, or of his seedes multiplie.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

And there ben grete Forestes of *Chesteynes*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 307.

chesten-nut†, *n.* See *chestnut.*

chester (ches′tėr), *n.* [As a suffix in place-names, *-chester, -cester, -caster*, disguised *-ter*; < ME. *chestre*, a town, a city, as suffix *-chestre, -cestre, -castre*, < AS. *ceaster*, a town or city, chiefly in place-names, either in comp. or preceded by the independent gen. of the distinctive name (see def.). This is one of the few words recognized as inherited from the Roman invaders of Britain (see *street*): < L. *castra*, a camp, a military station, hence in AS. a town: see *castrum, castle.*] Originally, a town; now, the proper name of several towns and cities in England and the United States, the most ancient being *Chester* [ME. *Chestre*, AS. *Ceaster*], the capital of Cheshire [*Chester-shire*, AS. *Ceaster-scīr*], on the river Dee, in England. The term more frequently occurs as a suffix (*-chester, -cester, -caster, -ter*) in place-names: as, *Colchester* [ME. *Col-chestre*, AS. *Colne-ceaster*], on the river Colne; *Cirencester* [ME. *Cirecestre, Circestre*, AS. *Cirenceaster*], the station of Ciren (*Corinium*); *Exeter* [ME. *Excestre*, etc., AS. *Exanceaster, Exacester*], on the river Exe [AS. *Exa*]; *Doncaster*, on the river Don, etc.

chesterfield (ches′tėr-fēld), *n.* A kind of top-coat, named after the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield.

Chesterfieldian (ches′tėr-fēl″di-an), *a.* [< *Chesterfield* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Characteristic of the Earl of Chesterfield (1694–1773), an English courtier and politician distinguished for the elegance of his manners, and as the author of a series of letters addressed to his son containing maxims of conduct, together with many suggestions as to manners.

Few young people, it has been truthfully said, can lay themselves out to please after the *Chesterfieldian* method, without making themselves offensive or ridiculous to persons of any discernment.
W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 157.

chesterlite (ches′tėr-līt), *n.* [< *Chester* (see def.) + *-lite.*] A variety of potash feldspar, occurring in small white crystals implanted on dolomite, from Chester county, Pennsylvania.

chesteyn†, *n.* See *chesten.*

chest-founder (chest′foun″dėr), *n.* Chest-foundering.

chest-foundered (chest′foun″dėrd), *a.* Suffering from chest-foundering: said of a horse.

chest-foundering (chest′foun″dėr-ing), *n.* A rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest and fore legs in horses, impeding both respiration and the motion of the limbs.

chest-lock (chest′lok), *n.* A mortise-lock inserted vertically into the body of a box or chest. The plate which is set into the under side of the lid has a staple or staples, into which the bolt enters by a horizontal movement. *E. H. Knight.*

chest-measure (chest′mezh″ụ̈r), *n.* The greatest girth of the chest.

chest-measurer (chest′mezh″ụ̈r-ėr), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the mobility of the chest by its expansion and contraction; a form of stethometer.

chestnut (ches′nut), *n.* and *a.* [Contr. of earlier *chesten-nut* (prop. applied to the nut, the tree being also called in ME. *chesten-tree*, or simply *chesten*), < *chesten*, q. v., + *nut.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The fruit of trees of the genus *Castanea*. See 2. The chestnuts of commerce known as *Spanish* or *sweet chestnuts* are obtained from Spain and Italy, and are larger though less sweet than the American variety.
2. The tree *Castanea vesca*, natural order *Cupuliferæ*, a native of western Asia, southern Europe, and the United States east of the Mississippi. It is a stately tree, attaining a height of from 80 to 100 feet, bearing staminate flowers in long slender aments, and nuts inclosed two or three together in a globose prickly envelop called the bur. The wood is light, soft, coarse-grained, and brittle; it is largely used in cabinet-making, and for railway-ties, fencing, etc. The young wood is more elastic, and is used for hoops and similar purposes.
3. A name given to certain trees or plants of other genera, and to their fruit. See below.—**4.** The color of a chestnut; a reddish-brown color.

Ros. His hair is of a good colour.
Cel. An excellent colour; your *chestnut* was ever the only colour.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4.

5. In *farriery*, the bur or horny wart-like excrescence on the inner side of a horse's leg.—**6.** [In allusion to a stale or worm-eaten chestnut.] (*a*) An old joke; a trite jest; a stale pun or anecdote; a "Joe Miller." (*b*) A worn-out phrase or catchword; a phrase or expression serious in form and intent, but which has ceased, through futile repetition, to command interest or respect. [U. S. newspaper slang.]—**Cape chestnut**, the *Calodendron capense*, a large ornamental rutaceous tree of southern Africa.—**Earth-chestnut**, the earthnut.—**Horse-chestnut**, the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*. See *Æsculus.*—**Moreton Bay chestnut**, of Queensland, the seed of the *Castanospermum australe*, which somewhat resembles the chestnut in flavor.—**Tahiti chestnut**, the fruit of *Inocarpus edulis*, a leguminous tree of the islands of the Pacific.—**Wild chestnut**, of Cape Colony, the seed of *Brabejum stellatum*, which is eaten and used as a substitute for coffee. (See also *water-chestnut.*)
II. *a.* Of the color of a chestnut; of a reddish-brown color; castaneous.

His *chestnut* curls clustered over his open brow.
Disraeli, Coningsby, i. 1.

Also spelled *chesnut.*

Chestnut-brown. See *brown.*

Flowering Branch and Nut of Chestnut (*Castanea vesca*).

chestnut-bur (ches′nut-bėr), *n.* The bur or prickly envelop of a chestnut.

chestnut-coal (ches′nut-kōl), *n.* A size of anthracite coal small enough to pass through a square mesh of an inch to an inch and an eighth in size, but too large to pass through a mesh of five eighths or one half of an inch. It is known in the trade as *No.* 5 *coal.*

cheston^1†, *n.* See *chesten.*

cheston^2† (ches′tọn), *n.* [Perhaps a use of *chesten, cheston*, etc., a chestnut-tree; from some resemblance.] A kind of plum.

chest-register (chest′rej″is-tėr), *n.* The lower portion of the compass of both male and female voices, which most easily arouses sympathetic vibration in the cavity of the chest or thorax.

chest-rope (chest′rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, an extra painter or boat-rope, by which a boat is made fast astern of a ship.

chest-saw (chest′sâ), *n.* A kind of hand-saw without a back. *E. H. Knight.*

chest-tone (chest′tōn), *n.* Same as *chest-voice.*

chest-trap†, *n.* A kind of box or trap used to take polecats, fitches, and the like vermin. *Kersey*, 1708.

chest-voice (chest′vois), *n.* A tone of the voice which arouses sympathetic vibration in the chest or thorax. Also called *chest-tone*. See *head-voice.*

chesuble†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chasuble.*

chet (chet), *n.* [Assibilated var. of *kit*^{1}. Cf. *chat*^{3}, a cat.] A kitten. [Prov. Eng.]

chetah, cheeta, cheetah (chē′tä), *n.* [< Hind. *chīta*, the hunting-leopard; cf. *chital, chitta*, Skt. *chitra*, spotted, variegated, < Skt. √ *chit*, look at, perceive. Cf. *chintz*^{1}, from the same ult. source.] The native name of the guepard or hunting-leopard of India, *Felis jubata*, now *Gueparda jubata* or *Cynælurus jubatus*, a large spotted cat, somewhat like a dog in shape, with long legs, non-retractile claws, and the upper sectorial tooth without an internal lobe. It is the type of the subfamily *Guepardinæ*. It is called *jubata* (maned or crested) from the short mane-like crest of hairs passing from the back of the head to the shoulders. When used for hunting, it is hooded and transported on a car. When a herd of deer or other game is seen, its keeper turns its head in the proper direction and removes the hood; the chetah slips from the car, and, approaching its prey in a stealthy manner, springs on it at one bound.

Chetah (*Gueparda jubata*).

chettik (chet′ik), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of Java, the *Strychnos tieuté*, and the poison obtained from it, called *upas tieuté*, which is the principal ingredient of arrow-poison.

Chettusia (ke-tū′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1839); also written *Chetusia, Chœtusia, Chætusia*, the last appar. based on Gr. χαιτη, long, flowing hair, a mane: see *chæta.*] A genus of plovers, of the subfamily *Charadriinæ*; the spur-winged plovers. The wing is armed with a horny tubercle or spine, sometimes rudimentary; the base of the bill in most species is wattled; and the toes are four in number. There are about 15 species, all inhabitants of the old world, and chiefly of warm countries. Those with the spines and wattles best developed constitute the section *Lobivanellus*. The type of the genus is *C. gregaria*.

Spur-winged Plover (*Chettusia gregaria*).

chetverik (chet-ve-rik′), *n.* [Russ. *chetverikŭ*, < *chetvero*: see *chetvert.*] A Russian dry measure, equal to 8 garnetses, or 4 chetvertkas, or ⅛ chetvert, and fixed by a ukase of 1835 at the volume of 64 Russian pounds of water at 62° F., or 1601.22 cubic inches, equal to about 3 United States pecks. It was previously about 25.8 liters. The old measures of Novgorod, Pscov, etc., were at least half as large again. Also written *chetwerik, tschetwerik* [G.], *czetwericka.*

chetvert (chet′vėrt), *n.* [< Russ. *chetvertŭ*, prop. a quarter, a fourth part, < *chetvero* = L. *quatuor* = E. *four.*] A Russian dry measure, equal to 8 chetveriks. Also written *tzetuer, tschetwert* [G.].

chetvertak (chet′vėr-tak), *n.* [Russ. *chetvertakŭ*, < *chetvertuiĭ*, fourth, quarter, < *chetvero*: see *chetvert.*] A Russian silver coin, worth 24 copecks, or about 19 cents. Also written *tschetwertak* [G.], *tchetverka.*

chetvertka (chet-vėrt′kä), *n.* [Russ. *chetvertka*, < *chetvertuiĭ*, fourth: see *chetvertak.*] A Russian dry measure, equal to ¼ chetverik. Also written *tschetwertka* [G.], etc.

chevachie†, *n.* [ME., also *chivachie, chivache, chevache*, < OF. *chevauchee, -chie, chivalchee*, < *chevaucher*, ride on horseback, < *cheval*, a horse. See *cavalcade*, which is a doublet.] An expedition on horseback or with cavalry; in a wider sense, any military expedition. *Chaucer.*

Ye knowe well that we heue loste in this *chyuachie* that we have made vpon the kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 173.

chevage†, *n.* Same as *chiefage.*

cheval (shė-val′), *n.*; pl. *chevaux* (-vō′). [Now as mere F., in early mod. E. *chival*, < F. *cheval*, < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*^{2}, *capel*^{1}. In the sense of support or frame, cf. *easel* and *clothes-horse*. Hence *chevalier*, and ult. *chivalry*, etc.] **1.** A horse.—**2.** In composition, a support or frame: as, a *cheval*-glass.—**À cheval** (*milit.*), astraddle; on both sides simultaneously; in such a manner as to command any intermediate space. Troops are arranged *à cheval* when they command two roads, as the British army at Waterloo, which, being posted at their junction, commanded the road between Charleroi and Brussels and that to Mons.

The Western Powers will assuredly never permit Russia to place herself *à cheval* between the Ottoman Empire and Persia.
London Times.

cheval-de-frise (shė-val′dė-frēz′), *n.* **1.** Same as *chevaux-de-frise.*—**2.** A kind of trimming in a pattern of radiating and crossing straight lines.

chevalement (shė-val′moṅ), *n.* [F., < *chevaler*, prop, bear up, < *cheval*, a horse, prop: see *cheval.*] In *arch.*, a prop, usually consisting of a shaft of timber with a head formed of one or more pieces placed transversely to distribute the pressure. It is used to support temporarily portions of an edifice of which the lower parts are being rebuilt or are undergoing repairs or modifications of such character as to affect their stability.

chevalet (shev′a-lā), *n.* [F., dim. of *cheval*, a horse, prop: see *cheval.*] The bridge of a violin, pianoforte, or other stringed instrument.

cheval-glass (shė-val′glȧs), *n.* A looking-glass mounted so as to swing in a frame, which may move on wheels or rollers, and large enough to reflect the whole figure.

> Mr. Scaley . . . walking up to one of the *cheval-glasses*, gave it a hard poke in the centre with his stick.
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxi.

chevalier (shev-a-lēr′), *n.* [< ME. *chivaler*, *chevalere*, < OF. *chevalier*, mod. F. *chevalier*, a horseman, knight, cavalier: see *cavalier*, which is a doublet.] 1. A horseman; a knight; a cavalier; a gallant soldier.

> Knyghtis, I comaunde, who to duie drawes,
> Thas churles as *cheueleres* ye chastise and chase,
> And drede ȝe no doute. *York Plays*, p. 125.

> Mount, *chevaliers!* to arms! *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

> The French *chevaliers*, after they had broken their lances, came to handy blows. *Time's Storehouse.*

2. The lowest title of rank in the old French nobility.

> It was rumoured that a young gentleman of French extraction, the *Chevalier* de Magny, equerry to the reigning duke, . . . was the intended of the rich Countess Ida.
> *Thackeray*, Barry Lyndon, xi.

3. A member or knight of an honorable order, especially one who holds the lowest rank in such an order when there are more ranks than one: as, a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honor. The word in this sense is not used as a title of address. Compare *cavalier*.—4. In *her.*, an armed knight, usually mounted. If mounted, the blazon should state the fact.—5†. In *ornith.*, an old and disused name of the greenshank, redshank, and other birds of the genus *Totanus*. Also called *gambet* and *horseman*.—**Chevalier d'industrie** (F., knight of industry), a man who lives by his wits; a swindler; a sharper.

chevalry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chivalry*.

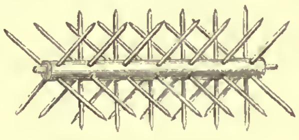
cheval-screen (shė-val′skrēn), *n.* A screen mounted in a frame, having a broad base for its support, and therein differing from a folding screen. See *screen*.

chevaster (shė-vas′tėr), *n.* Same as *chevestre*.

chevauchement (she-vōsh′ment), *n.* [F., < *chevaucher*, ride on horseback, < *cheval*, a horse: see *chevachie*, *cheval*.] In *surg.*, the riding of one bone over another after fracture, giving rise to shortening of the limb.

chevaux, *n.* Plural of *cheval*.

chevaux-de-frise (shė-vō′dė-frēz′), *n. pl.* [F., lit. Friesland horses: *chevaux*, pl. of *cheval*, horse; *de*, of; *Frise*, Friesland: said to have been first employed at a siege of Groningen, in ancient Friesland, against the enemy's cavalry.] Pieces of timber traversed with spikes of iron, or of wood pointed with iron, 5 or 6 feet long, used to defend a passage, stop a breach, form an obstacle to the advance of cavalry, etc. A similar contrivance is placed on the top of a wall to prevent persons from climbing over it. Also *cheval-de-frise*. See *caltrop*.


Chevaux-de-frise.

> These staircases received light from sundry windows placed at some distance above the floor, and looking into a gravelled area bounded by a high brick wall, with iron *chevaux-de-frise* at the top. *Dickens.*

> The impassable mud below bristled with *chevaux de frise* of the dwarf palmetto.
> *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 180.

cheve†, *v.* See *chieve*¹.

chevelé (shev-e-lā′), *a.* [F., < L. *capillatus*, hairy: see *chevelure*.] In *her.*, streaming with rays: said of a comet or blazing-star.

chevelure (shev′e-lūr), *n.* [F., head of hair, < OF. *cheveleure* = It. *capellatura*, < L. *capillatura*, hair, esp. false hair, < *capillatus*, hairy, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] 1. A head of hair. —2. A periwig; a peruke.—3. In *astron.*, the coma or nebulous part of a comet or other nebulous body.

cheven (chev′ẹn), *n.* [Formerly also *chevin*; also *chevenden*, *chavender*, q. v.; < OF. *chevesne*, *cheviniau*, F. *chevin*, *chevanne*, a chub, prob. < *chef*, head: see *chief*.] An old name of the chub. Also *chiven*, *chiving*.

> Go to the same hole in which I caught my Chub, where, in most hot days, you will find a dozen or twenty *Chevens* floating near the top of the water.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 68.

chevenden (chev′en-den), *n.* [See *cheven*, *chavender*.] A local English name of the chub.

cheventein†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *chieftain*.

chever†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *chiver*, now *shiver*, tremble. See *shiver*².

> Achilles at tho choise men *cheuert* for anger.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9370.

cheverel†, cheveril† (chev′ėr-el, -il), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *chevrel*, F. *chevreau*, a kid, dim. of *chevre*, F. *chèvre*, < L. *capra*, a goat: see *caper*¹, *capriole*, and cf. *chevron*.] I. *n.* 1. A kid.

> He hath a conscience like a *cheverel's* skin. *Ray.*

2. Kid leather, used especially for gloves in the middle ages and later.

> Here's a wit of *cheverel*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

3. Any flexible leather similar to kid.

II. *a.* 1. Made of kid leather.

> A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward!
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

2. Figuratively, pliable; yielding.

> Your soft *cheveril* conscience. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

> No tough hides limiting our *cheveril* minds.
> *Chapman and Shirley*, Chabot, Admiral of France, i.

cheverilize† (chev′ėr-il-īz), *v. t.* [< *cheveril* + *-ize*.] To make as pliable as kid leather.

> I appeal to your own, though never so much *cheverilized*, consciences, my good calumniators.
> *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 23.

cheveron, *n.* See *chevron*.

cheveronny (shev-ẹ-ron′i), *a.* [Accom. of *chevroné*, < F. *chevronné*, < *chevron*: see *chevron*.] In *her.*, divided into several equal parts by lines having the direction of the chevron: said of an escutcheon. Also written *chevronny*.

chevesaile†, chevesal†, *n.* [ME. *chevesaile*, < OF. *chevesaille*, *cheveçaille*, neck-band, < *chevece*, the neck, = Sp. *cabeza* = Pg. *cabeça*, the head: see *cabeça*.] An ornamental collar, either a necklace or more probably the collar of a gown or upper garment, which when opened exposed the bosom. It is described as richly adorned. *Rom. of the Rose.*

chevestre, chevêtre (she-ves′tėr, shė-vā′tr), *n.* [< OF. *chevestre*, F. *chevêtre*, a bandage, < L. *capistrum*: see *capistrum*.] In *surg.*, a bandage for the head, used in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw. Also written *chevaster*.

chevet (she-vā′), *n.* [F., apse, head of a bed, dim. of *chef*, head: see *chief*.] 1. The eastern extremity or the termination of the apse, both exterior and interior, of a church, with the chapels, aisles, etc., if present, immediately connected with it.

> The *chevet* . . . is an apse, always enclosed by an open screen of columns on the ground-floor, and opening into an aisle, which again always opens into three or more apsidal chapels. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 475.

2. A small block or coin sometimes used for giving the proper elevation to a mortar in firing.

chevetain†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chieftain*.

chevêtre, *n.* See *chevestre*.

chevey, *v.* and *n.* See *chevy*.

chevice†, *v. t.* See *chevise*.

chevil†, *n.* Same as *cavel*¹, 3. *Kersey*, 1708.

cheville (she-vēl′), *n.* [< F. *cheville* = Pr. *cavilla* = Sp. *cabilla* = Pg. *cavilha*, a peg, pin, bolt, = It. *caviglia* (also *caviglio*), a peg, pin, < L. *clavicula*, a small key, bar, bolt, > E. *clavicle*, q. v.] The peg to which a string of a violin, guitar, or other stringed instrument is attached.

chevin†, *n.* See *cheven*.

Cheviot (chev′i-ọt), *n.* I. A sheep of a breed so called from the Cheviot Hills, between England and Scotland. Cheviots are noted for their large carcass and valuable wool, qualities which, combined with a hardiness second only to that of the black-faced breed, make them the most valuable race of mountain sheep in Great Britain. The fleece weighs from 3 to 4 pounds, and the carcass of ewes varies from 12 to 16 pounds per quarter, that of wethers from 16 to 20 pounds.

2. [*l. c.*] A loosely woven woolen cloth made from the wool of the Cheviot sheep.

chevisance†, *n.* [ME. *chevisance*, *-aunce*, etc., < OF. *chevisance*, *chevissance*, < *chevir*, come to an end, perform, prevail, < *chef*, head, extremity, end: see *chieve*¹, *achieve*, and *chief*.] 1. Accomplishment; achievement; result; outcome.

> Whan Henry herd telle this of that gode *chewysance*.
> *Langtoft's Chron.* (ed. Hearne), p. 105.

2. Means.

> Aimesdede shal make a *chevisaunce*
> T' exclude by grace the rigour of vengeaunce.
> *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 77.

3. A bargain; negotiation for a loan; a loan.

> And tellith hir that chaffar is so deere
> That needes most he make a *chevisaunce*.
> *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 328.

> Eschaunges and *cheuesances* with suche chaffare I dele,
> And lene folke that lese wol a lyppe at euery noble.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 249.

4. Profit; gain.

> Right as a thefe maketh his *chevesance*,
> And robbeth mennes goodes about
> In wode and felde. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 332.

5. In *law*: (*a*) A making of contracts; agreement. (*b*) An unlawful agreement or contract. (*c*) An agreement or a composition, as an end or order set down between a creditor and his debtor.

chevise†, chevish†, *v. t.* [Also written *chevice*; ME. *chevisen*, *chevesen*, *chevyschen*, *chevesshen*, < OF. *cheviss-*, stem of certain parts of *chevir*, accomplish, obtain, etc.: see *chieve*¹, and cf. *chevisance*.] 1. To get; provide.

> *Chevysen* [var. *chevyschen*, *chevesshen*] or purveyn, provideo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 74.

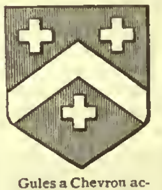
> Thof tho haue *cheuesed* thee a chylde, . . .
> For it is geten of a god, thy gilt is the lasse.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 966.

2. To care for; help.

> Your honour and your emperise,
> Negh ded for drede, ne can her not *chevise*.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 289.

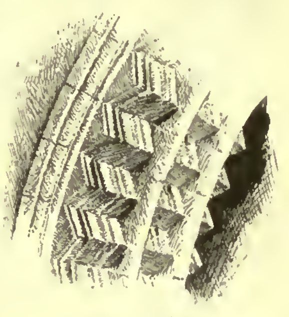
chevrette (shev-ret′), *n.* [F., doe, roe, trivet, shrimp, dim. of *chèvre*, a goat: see *cheverel*.] A machine used for raising guns or mortars upon their carriages.

chevron, cheveron (shev′rọn, -ẹ-rọn), *n.* [< F. *chevron*, OF. *chevron* = Pr. *cabrion* = Sp. *cabrio*, a rafter, a chevron, < ML. *capro(n-)*, a rafter, < L. *caper*, *capra*, a goat; rafters being appar. so named because they are reared on end like butting goats; cf. *capreoli*, props, stays, lit. goats: see *capriole*, *caper*¹.] 1. In *her.*, one of the honorable ordinaries. It is supposed to represent two rafters, as of a roof, leaning against each other at the top; but it may more properly be described as the lower half of a saltier completed to a point at the top. The two arms of the chevron rest upon the sinister and dexter bases of the field, and are joined in the center. It occupies one fifth of the surface of the field.


Gules a Chevron accompanied by three crosses argent.

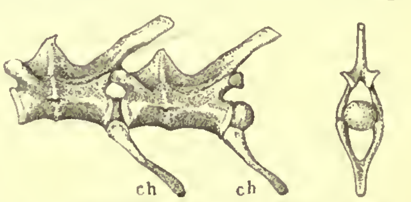
2. A variety of fret ornament common in Norman and other Romanesque architecture. When systematically repeated it forms a *chevron-molding*. Also called *zigzag*, *chevron-work*, and *dancette*.

3. *Milit.*, a badge consisting of stripes meeting at an angle, worn on the coat-sleeves of non-commissioned officers, above the elbow. The number of stripes indicates the rank of the bearer: as, for a sergeant-major, three bars and an arc; for a quartermaster-sergeant, three bars and a tie of three bars; for a sergeant, three bars; for a corporal, two bars.


Chevron-molding.
Galilee, Cathedral of Durham, England.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a chevron-bone (which see).—**Chevron couched**, in *her.*, a chevron lying sidewise, its two ends being turned to one side of the field.—**Chevron in chief**, in *her.*, a chevron out of its usual place, and set very high in the field.

chevron-bone (shev′rọn-bōn), *n.* One of a pair of bones which form a subvertebral V-shaped arch beneath the spinal column of many animals, especially in the caudal region. This arch is regarded by some as a hemal arch, by others as homologous with an intercentrum (which see). The series of such bones forms a canal in which blood-vessels may run.



Two Chevron-bones in profile (*ch*, *ch*), and one showing front view.

chevroné (shev-ro-nā′), *a.* [< F. *chevronné*, < *chevron*: see *cheveronny* and *chevron*.] In *her.*, charged with several chevronels, separated one from another by the field.

chevroned (shev′rọnd), *a.* [< *chevron* + *-ed*².] 1. Decorated or covered with chevrons, or with chevron-like ornamentations; marked with zigzag lines or stripes.

> Watchet cloth of silver *cheveroned* all over with lace.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

2. In *her.*, same as *chevroné*.

chevronel (shev'rọ-nel), *n.* [Dim. of *chevron.*] In *her.*, a bearing like the chevron, but of only half its width; a half-chevron. See *chevronny.*

chevron-molding (shev'rọn-mōl″ding), *n.* See *chevron*, 2.

chevronny (shev-ron'i), *a.* Same as *chevronny.*

chevronways (shev'rọn-wāz), *adv.* Same as *chevronwise.*

chevronwise (shev'rọn-wīz), *adv.* [< *chevron* + *-wise.*] In *her.*, divided by lines having the direction of a chevron.

chevron-work (shev'rọn-wėrk), *n.* In *arch.*, see *chevron*, 2.

chevrotain (shev'rọ-tān), *n.* [Also formerly *chevrotin*; < F. *chevrotain*, < OF. *chevrot*, dim. of *chevre*, < L. *capra*, a goat: see *caper*1.] A name of the napu and other species of hornless pygmy deer of the genus *Tragulus*, resembling the musk-deer and often confused with it, but belonging to a different family, *Tragulidæ*.

chevrotin† (shev'rọ-tin), *n.* Same as *chevrotain.*

> The *chevrotin*, or little guinea deer, which is the least of all cloven-footed quadrupeds, and perhaps the most beautiful. *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, II. 56.

chevy, chivy (chev'i, chiv'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chevied, chivied*, ppr. *chevying, chivying.* [Also written *chevey, chivey, chivvy*; origin obscure. See first extract.] To chase about or hunt from place to place; throw or pitch about; worry. [Slang.]

> *Chivvy* is a common English word, meaning to goad, drive, vex, hunt, or throw as it were here and there. It is purely Gypsy. Chiv in Romany means anything sharp-pointed, as a dagger or goad, or knife. The old Gypsy word chiv, among its numerous meanings, has exactly that of casting, throwing, pitching, and driving. *C. G. Leland.*

> One poor fellow was *chevied* about among the casks in the storm for about ten minutes. *London Times.*

> A gleaming green body that might have passed for a huge wedge of emerald, and that I reckoned to be a dolphin, which kept pace with us to the windward in the wake of a timid, lovely prey it was *chiveying.* *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xlvi.

chevy, chivy (chev'i, chiv'i), *n.* [< *chevy, chivy, v.*] A halloo; a shout; a cheer. [Slang.]

chevyn†, *n.* See *cheven.*

chew (chö), *v.* [Early mod. E. and mod. colloq. and dial. also *chaw*; < ME. *chewen, cheowen*, < AS. *ceówan* (pret. *ceáw*, pl. *cuwon*, pp. *cowen*) = D. *kaauwen* = MLG. *keuwen* = OHG. *chiuwan*, MHG. *kiuwen*, G. *kauen*, prob. (with change of *c* to *t*, cf. *crane* = Icel. *trani*, etc.) = Icel. *tyggja* = Sw. *tugga* = Dan. *tygge*, chew, = Russ. *zhevati* = OBulg. *zivati*, chew. Cf. *chavel, chawl, chowl, jowl.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bite and grind with the teeth; masticate, as food, preparatory to swallowing and digestion.

> And while the flesh was yet between their teeth, ere it was *chewed*, the wrath of the Lord was kindled against the people. Num. xi. 33.

2. Figuratively, to ruminate on in the thoughts; meditate on.

> Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested. *Bacon*, Studies.

To chew the cud, to ruminate; figuratively, to meditate.

> These shall ye not eat of them that *chew the cud*, or of them that divide the hoof: as the camel, because he *cheweth the cud*, but divideth not the hoof. Lev. xi. 4.

=**Syn.** 1. *Bite, Gnaw*, etc. See *eat.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To perform the act of biting and grinding with the teeth; champ; ruminate. Specifically — 2. To press or grind tobacco between the teeth for the sake of its flavor or stimulating effects. [Colloq.] — 3. Figuratively, to meditate; reflect.

> Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

> Let 'em rest there,
> And *chew* upon their miseries.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 3.

> Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 228.

chew (chö), *n.* [< *chew, v.*] That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at one time; especially, a quid of tobacco.

chewagh (chē-wä') *n.* [Chinook.] The Dolly Varden trout, *Salvelinus malma*: so called in British Columbia.

chewer (chö'er), *n.* One who chews; specifically, one in the habit of chewing tobacco.

chewet1† (chö'et), *n.* [Perhaps formed from *chew.*] A kind of pie made from chopped substances.

> *Chewettes* were small pies of chopped-up livers of pigs, hens, and capons, fried in grease, mixed with hard eggs and ginger, and then fried or baked. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), note, p. 287.

> Bottles of wine, *chewets*, and currant-custards. *Middleton*, The Witch, ii. 1.

chewet2† (chö'et), *n.* [< F. *chouette*, an owl, a daw, dim. of OF. *choue, choe*, an owl, prob. < MHG. *chouch* = E. *chough*: see *chough* and *coe.*] An impertinent chatterer.

> Peace, *chewet*, peace. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

chewing-ball (chö'ing-bâl), *n.* A medicinal ball or bolus administered to a horse to promote or restore its appetite.

chewing-gum (chö'ing-gum), *n.* See *gum*2.

chewink (chẹ-wink'), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's note.] A name of the towhee bunting, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, a fringilline bird of the United States. Also called *ground-robin* and *marsh-robin.* [Local, U. S.]

> During the first week of the month [May] I heard the whippoorwill, the brown thrasher, the veery, the wood-pewee, the *chewink*, and other birds. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 340.

chew-stick (chö'stik), *n.* A twig of *Gouania Domingensis*, used in the West Indies for cleaning the teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice. More commonly *chawstick.*

cheyote (Sp. pron. chā-yō'tā), *n.* [Cuban and Mex.] The name in Cuba of the fruit of the *Sechium edule*, a cucurbitaceous plant. It is much used as a vegetable. Also *choco, chocho.*

cheyotilla (Sp. pron. chā-yō-tēl'yä), *n.* [Mex., dim. of *cheyote.*] A cucurbitaceous plant of Mexico, *Hanburia Mexicana*, bearing a four-seeded spiny fruit of the size of an orange, which at maturity bursts suddenly and throws the seeds to a considerable distance.

chia (chē'ạ̈), *n.* [Sp. *chia*, the lime-leafed sage, *Salvia tiliæfolia.*] The name among the Indians of Mexico and Arizona of several species of *Salvia*, especially *S. Columbariæ*, the seeds of which are used for making a pleasant mucilaginous drink, and also as food.

Chian (kī'ạn), *a.* [< L. *Chīus* (Gr. Χῖος), pertaining to *Chĭos, Chīos, Chīus*, Gr. Χίος, Chios, now *Scio.*] Pertaining to Chios, an island in the Ægean sea, now belonging to Turkey.

> That blind bard, who on the *Chian* strand . . .
> Beheld the Iliad and the Odyssey
> Rise to the swelling of the voiceful sea.
> *Coleridge*, Fancy in Nubibus.

Chian earth, a dense compact kind of earth from Chios, used anciently in medicine as an astringent and as a cosmetic.— **Chian** or **Cyprus turpentine**, turpentine procured from the *Pistacia Terebinthus.* It is of the consistence of honey, clear, and yellowish-white.

Chianti (kẹ-an'ti), *n.* [It.] Properly, a red wine of Tuscany, grown in the region between Siena and Arezzo; as used in Great Britain and the United States, any dry red wine of Tuscany, or any Italian wine of different color which has a similar flavor.

chiaous†, *n.* See *chouse.*

chiaroscurist (kiä″ros-kö'rist), *n.* and *a.* [< *chiaroscuro* + *-ist.*] I. *n.* An artist who draws in chiaroscuro.

> The most perfect discipline is that of the colourists; for they see and draw everything, while the *chiaroscurists* must leave much indeterminate in mystery or invisible in gloom. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 159.

II. *a.* Executed in chiaroscuro, or by a chiaroscurist.

> Here is one of the sprays of oak. . . . Beside it, I put a *chiaroscurist* drawing, . . . Dürer's, from nature, of the common wild wall-cabbage. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 160.

chiaroscuro, chiaro-oscuro (kiä″ros-kö'rō, kiä″rō-os-kö'rō), *n.* and *a.* [It. (= F. *clair-obscur*, > E. *clair-obscure*), lit. clear-obscure: *chiaro*, < L. *clarus*, clear; *oscuro*, < L. *obscurus*, obscure: see *clear, a.*, and *obscure.*] I. *n.* 1. Light and shade; specifically, the general distribution of light and shade in a picture, whether painted, drawn, or engraved — that is, the combined effect of all its lights, shadows, and reflections. Strictly speaking, however, every object on which light strikes has its own chiaroscuro.

> According to the common acceptation of the term in the language of Art, *chiaro-oscuro* means not only the mutable effects produced by light and shade, but also the permanent differences in brightness and darkness. *Fairholt*, Dict. of Art.

> [Vase-painters] abstained, as a rule, in their designs from all combinations and groupings which could not be expressed without more *chiaroscuro* than was compatible with their simple monochrome outlines. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 386.

2. A drawing in black and white.— 3. A method of printing engravings from several blocks representing lighter and darker shades, used especially in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; also, an engraving so printed.

> Between 1722 and 1724, Kirkall published by subscription twelve *chiaroscuros* engraved by himself, chiefly after designs by old Italian masters. In these *chiaroscuros* the outlines and the darker parts of the figures are printed from copper-plates, and the sepia-coloured tints are afterward impressed from wood blocks. *Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. 451.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to light and shade in painting, drawing, or engraving.

> The Greek or *Chiaroscuro* school . . . is directed primarily to the attainment of the power of representing form by pure contrast of light and shade. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 159.

Also *clair-obscure, clare-obscure.*

chiasm (kī'azm), *n.* [< NL. *chiasma*, < Gr. χίασμα, two lines crossed, < χιάζειν, marked with two lines crossed as in the letter X, χ, < χῖ, the letter X, χ, *chi*, represented by L. *ch*, in form by L. X, *x.* Cf. *decussate.*] In *anat.*, a decussation or intersection; specifically, the decussation of the optic nerves which occurs in nearly all vertebrates. See second cut under *brain.*

> The optic *chiasm* doubtless is a sign of some kind of sympathetic relation between the two eyes; but whether this necessarily reaches the degree which produces corresponding points is uncertain. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 262.

chiasma (kī-az'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *chiasmata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL.] Same as *chiasm.*

Chiasmodon, Chiasmodus (kī-as'mọ-don, -dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χίασμα, two lines placed crosswise (see *chiasm*), + ὀδών (Ionic), ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fishes, constituting the family *Chiasmodontidæ*, noted for voracity and for the enormous distensibility of their stomach and integuments, which permits them to swallow fishes larger than themselves. *C. niger*, the black swallower, is the only known species.

Black Swallower (*Chiasmodon niger*).

chiasmodontid (kī-as-mọ-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chiasmodontidæ.*

Chiasmodontidæ (kī-as-mọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiasmodon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by *Chiasmodon*, its only genus. They have an elongated subcylindric or slightly tapering form; subconic head; deeply cleft mouth reaching beyond the eyes, with numerous long, sharp, and in part movable teeth; naked skin; two dorsal fins; anal fin like the second dorsal; and thoracic ventral fins. Only one species is known, *Chiasmodon niger*, a deep-sea fish of wide distribution in the Atlantic ocean. See *black swallower*, under *swallower.*

Chiasmodus, *n.* See *Chiasmodon.*

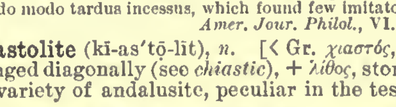
chiasmus (kī-as'mus), *n.* [< Gr. χιασμός, < χιάζειν, mark with two cross-lines: see *chiasm.*] In *rhet.*, the arrangement of repeated, parallel, or contrasted words or phrases in two pairs, the second of which reverses the order of the first: as, do not *live* to *eat*, but *eat* to *live*; or as in the following quotation:

> The *children* ought not to lay up for the *parents*, but the *parents* for the *children.* 2 Cor. xii. 14.

chiastic (kī-as'tik), *a.* [< Gr. χιαστός, arranged diagonally (verbal adj. of χιάζειν: see *chiasm, chiasmus*), + *-ic.*] In *rhet.*, of the nature of chiasmus.

> Noticeable in Sallust is the *chiastic* arrangement citus modo modo tardus incessus, which found few imitators. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 503.

chiastolite (kī-as'tọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. χιαστός, arranged diagonally (see *chiastic*), + λίθος, stone.] A variety of andalusite, peculiar in the tesselated appearance which it presents when cut transversely and polished. The dark portions are due to symmetrically arranged impurities in the crystal. Also called *macle.*



Sections of a Crystal of Chiastolite.

Chiastoneura (kī-as-tọ-nū'rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χιαστός, arranged diagonally (see *chiastic*), + νεῦρον, nerve.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, including the two series of the *Zeugobranchia* and the *Anisobranchia.* The former are represented by such genera as *Fissurella* and *Haliotis*, the latter by *Patella, Trochus, Littorina*, etc.

chiastoneural (kī-as-tọ-nū'rạl), *a.* [< *Chiastoneura* + *-al.*] Same as *chiastoneurous.*

chiastoneurous (kī-as-tọ-nū'rus), *a.* [< *Chiastoneura* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chiastoneura.*

chiastre (ki-as'tėr), *n.* [F. form, < Gr. χιαστός, arranged diagonally: see *chiastic.*] In *surg.*, a bandage shaped like a cross or the Greek letter X, used for stopping hemorrhage from the temporal artery.

chiaus†, *n.* See *chouse.*

chibal†, **chibbal**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cibol.*

chibe (chīb), *n.* [Cf. *chive*^{2}, *cive*, with related *chibol, cibol.*] A variant of *chive*^{2}.

chibia (chib'i-ä̤), *n.* [The native E. Ind. name.] 1. An East Indian drongo-shrike of the family *Dicruridæ:* called *Corvus hottentottus* by Linnæus.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of drongo-shrikes. *Hodgson*, 1837.

chibol†, **chibbol**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cibol.*

chibouk, chibouque, chibuk (chi-bök'), *n.* [< Turk. *chibuq*, > Pers. *chibuq*, a pipe.] A Turkish pipe having a stiff stem 4 or 5 feet long, usually wound with silk or other thread, which is sometimes wet to cool the smoke by evaporation. The mouthpiece is usually of amber, but sometimes of glass; the bowl usually of baked clay, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top, like the flower of the morning-glory. It is customary in smoking to rest the bowl upon a small tray of wood or brass.

> The long *chibouques* dissolving cloud supply,
> While dance the Almas to wild minstrelsy.
> *Byron*, Corsair, ii. 2.

> Once a Wahhabi stood in front of us, and by pointing with his finger and other insulting gestures, showed his hatred to the *chibouque*, in which I was peaceably indulging. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 349.

chic (shēk), *a.* and *n.* [F., a slang word, usually explained from G. *geschick*, aptness, skill, address, *geschickt*, apt, clever, < *schicken*, adapt (one's self), bring about, caus. of *ge-schehen*, happen; otherwise referred to OF. *chic*, small: see *chicane.*] **I.** *a.* Stylish; effective in style.

II. *n.* **1.** In the *fine arts*, the faculty of producing effective works with rapidity and ease; cleverness and skill combined with great facility.

> To use *chic*, in artistic parlance, is to produce effects by means of the imagination and by means of analogy—as, for instance, to create from one model's face a dozen of different ages, or by a few skillful strokes to transform the cloth garment on the model into a fur one on the paper or canvas, or to make a straw hat over into a beaver. *The Century*, XXV. 575.

2. Parisian elegance and fashionableness combined with originality: said of fashion in dress. —**3.** Adroitness; cunning; knowingness.
[Slang in all uses.]

chica^1 (chē'kä̤), *n.* Same as *chico.*

chica^2 (chē'kä̤), *n.* [OSp.; cf. Sp. *chico*, fem. *chica*, little.] An old Spanish dance, said to have been introduced by the Moors, and to be the source of the fandango, the chaconne, the cachucha, the bolero, etc.

chicalote (Sp. pron. chē-kä-lō'tā), *n.* [Mex.] A Mexican name given in southern California to a species of thorn-poppy, *Argemone platyceras.*

chicane (shi-kān'), *n.* [< F. *chicane*, trickery, sharp practice, caviling, wrangling, < *chicaner*, use trickery, cavil, quibble, wrangle, pettifog, prob. < OF. *chic*, small, little (*de chic à chic*, from little to little); as a noun, a little piece, finesse, subtlety; = Cat. *chic* = Sp. *chico*, small, little. Cf. *chich*^{2}. According to some, *chicane* meant the game of mall, then a dispute in that or other games, and then sharp practice in lawsuits; < ML. **zicanum*, < MGr. *τζυκάνιον*, < Pers. *chaugān*, a club or bat used in polo: see def. 2.] **1.** The art of gaining an advantage by the use of evasive stratagems or petty or unfair tricks and artifices; trickery; sophistry; chicanery.

> He strove to lengthen the campaign,
> And save his forces by *chicane.* *Prior.*

> His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane.* *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

> You, a born coward, try a coward's arms,
> Trick and *chicane.*
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 184.

2. A game similar to pall-mall, played on foot, in Languedoc and elsewhere, with a long-handled mallet and a ball of hard wood. It is played in an open field, like polo.

chicane (shi-kān'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chicaned*, ppr. *chicaning.* [< F. *chicaner*, use trickery: see *chicane, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use chicane; employ shifts, tricks, or artifices. [Rare.]

> Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and *chicane* about the motives. *Chesterfield.*

II. *trans.* To treat with chicane; deceive; cheat; bamboozle.

> The "strong hand" of the Bonapartist government did its utmost to *chicane* those whose ideas were not acceptable in high places. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 53.

chicaner (shi-kā'nėr), *n.* [< *chicane, v.*, + *-er*^{1}, after F. *chicaneur.*] One who employs chicane or chicanery; a sophistical or tricky opponent or disputant.

> This is the way to distinguish . . . a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason. *Locke.*

chicanery (shi-kā'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *chicaneries* (-iz). [< F. *chicanerie*, < *chicaner*, use trickery: see *chicane, v.*] Chicane; mean or petty artifices; trickery; sophistry.

> Manors got by rapine and *chicanery.*
> *Lamb*, Popular Fallacies, ii.

> Men who, by legal *chicanery*, cheat others out of their property. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 249.

=**Syn.** Quibbling, stratagem, duplicity.

chicaric (chik'a̤-rik), *n.* [Imitative.] A name of the bird *Strepsilas interpres*, or turnstone.

> The names *Chicaric* and Chickling have reference to their rasping notes. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 164.

chiccory, *n.* See *chicory.*

chich^1 (chich), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cich;* < ME. *chiche*, < OF. *chiche*, F. *chiche* (*pois chiche*), chick-pea, = It. *cece* = Pr. *cezer* = Sp. Pg. *chicharo* = OHG. *chihhira*, MHG. G. *kicher* (cf. D. *sisererwt*, Pg. *cizirão*), < L. *cicer*, the chich, chick-pea.] A dwarf pea: same as *chick-pea.*

> Her either *chiche* is sowen in this moone,
> Ther aier is moist, and lande is ronke and stepe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

> *Chiches* and the other pulses.
> *B. Googe*, Husbandrie, fol. 18 b.

> Him that buys *chiches* blanched.
> *B. Jonson*, Horace's Art of Poetry.

chich^2†, *a.* and *n.* [ME. *chiche*, also *chinche*, *chince*, < OF. *chiche* (masc. prop. *chic*), F. *chiche*, niggardly, miserable, mean, lit. 'small' (see *chicane*), = Sp. *chico*, small. Cf. It. *cica*, nothing, < L. *ciccus*, a trifle, a thing of no value.] **I.** *a.* Niggardly; sparing. *Chaucer.*

II. *n.* A miser; a niggard.

> For ther is vch mon payed in-liche,
> Whether lyttel other much he hys rewarde,
> For the gentyl cheuentayn is no *chyche.*
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 604.

chich^3†, *v.* [ME. *chichen*, assibilated form of *chicken*, chick, a var. of *chuck:* see *chick*^{2}, *chuck*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* To chuck; cluck, as a hen.

II. *trans.* To call by clucking, as a hen her young.

> She [the hen] clocketh hem, but when she fynt a corne,
> She *chicheth* hem and loith it hem before.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

chicha (chē'chä̤), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** Same as *chico.* —**2.** The mucilaginous seeds of *Sterculia Chica*, a South American tree. See *Sterculia.*

chicheree (chich'e̤-rē), *n.* [Imitative.] A name of the gray kingbird or petchary flycatcher, *Tyrannus dominicensis*, a clamatorial passerine bird of the family *Tyrannidæ.* See *petchary.*

> Nearly akin to the King-bird is the Petchary or *Chicheree*, . . . one of the most characteristic and conspicuous birds of the West Indies. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 81.

chichling (chich'ling), *n.* [< *chich*^{1} + *-ling;* now commonly *chickling.*] Same as *chickling*^{2}.

chichling-vetch (chich'ling-vech), *n.* Same as *chickling*^{2}.

chick^1 (chik), *n.* [< ME. **chikke*, *chike*, short for *chiken:* see *chicken*^{1}, of which *chick* is now regarded as a dim. form.] A chicken; particularly, the young of the domestic hen, and of some other birds, as partridges. At exhibitions of poultry, a specimen less than one year old, whether cockerel or pullet, is termed a *chick.* When over one year old, the chick becomes a *fowl.* See *chicken*^{1}.

> While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily practiseth it. *Sir M. Hale.*

chick^2† (chik), *v. i.* [ME. *chikken*, also assibilated *chichen* (see *chich*^{3}), a variation of *chuck:* see *chuck*^{1}. Prob. mentally associated with *chick*^{1}, which is ult. from the same imitative root.] To peep; cheep; make the characteristic cry of a young chick.

> *Chykkyn* [var. *chycke*], as hennys byrdys [var. *henne birdes*], pipio, pululo.
> *Chykkynge* [var. *chickyng*] or wyppynge [var. *ȝippyng, yeppinge*] of yonge byrdys, pupulatus, pupulacio.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 74.

chick^3 (chik), *v. i.* [< ME. *chikken* (*chykkyn*, Prompt. Parv.), sprout, prob. a variant of **chinken*, related to *chinen*, chine, chink, crack: see *chine*^{1}, *chink*^{1}. Appar. not connected with *chick*^{1}, but cf. L. *pullulare*, sprout, < *pullulus*, a chick, a sprout, dim. of *pullus*, a young fowl (see *pullet*). The resemblance to *chit*^{1}, *v.*, sprout, would thus be accidental; but there may have been some association of thought between the two words.] **1.** To sprout, as seed in the ground; vegetate.

> *Chykkyn*, as corne, or spyryn, or sp[r]owtyn, pulilo [pululo]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 74.

2. To crack. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

chick^3 (chik), *n.* [< *chick*^{3}, *v.* Cf. *chink*^{1}, *n.*] A crack; a flaw. [Prov. Eng.]

chick^4 (chik), *n.* [Also *check;* Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *chiq.*] In India, a screen or curtain made of thin slips of bamboo with very narrow openings between them, allowing the admission of air and light, while excluding the view from the outside: it is hung in doorways and windows, both in houses and tents, and is the original of a kind of blind or shade now common in Europe and America.

> Glass is dear, and scarcely purchasable; . . . therefore their Windows are usually folding doors, screened with *cheeks*, or latises.
> *Fryer*, A New Account of East India and Persia.

chick^5 (chik), *n.* [E. Ind.] A name for the thick juice of the poppy, three pounds of which will make about one pound of opium.

chick^6 (chik), *n.* An abbreviated form of *chickeen.*

chickaberry (chik'a-ber″i), *n.* A corruption of *checkerberry.* [U. S.]

chickabiddy (chik'a-bid″i), *n.*; pl. *chickabiddies* (-iz). [< *chick*^{1} + *-a-* + *biddy.*] A young chicken: also used as a pet name for children. Also *chuckabiddy.* [Colloq.]

chickadee (chik'a̤-dē), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's usual call-note.] The popular name of the American black-capped titmouse, *Parus atricapillus*, and related species. The chickadees are small birds from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, leaden-gray above and whitish below. They have a black cap and black throat.

Chickadee, or Blackcap (*Parus atricapillus*).

chickaree (chik'a̤-rē), *n.* [Imitative of the squirrel's cry.] A popular name of the American red squirrel, *Sciurus hudsonius*, which inhabits British America and the northerly parts of the United States. It is a small species, about 7 inches long, with a tail of about the same length; the ears are tufted, the back is reddish, and the sides have a black stripe. The name is also extended to some subspecies of the same section of the genus *Sciurus.*

Chickaree, or Red Squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonius*).

Chickasaw plum. See *plum.*

chickchack (chik'chak), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *gecko.*] A gecko lizard, *Ptyodactylus gecko. Collingwood.*

chickeen (chik'ēn), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a sum of four rupees. Often shortened to *chick. Yule and Burnell.*

chicken^1 (chik'en), *n.* [< ME. *chiken*, *chekin* (also shortened *chike*, > mod. *chick:* see *chick*^{1}), < AS. *cicen* for **cycen* (= D. *kuiken*, *kieken* = LG. *küken* = G. dial. *küchen;* cf. equiv. G. *küchlein* and E. *chickling*^{1}), neut., a chicken, in form dim. of *coc*, *cocc*, a cock, but in sense more general: see *cock*^{1}. Cf. ME. *chikken*, peep, cheep, as young chickens: see *chick*^{2}.] **1.** The young of the domestic hen: in this sense now less exact than *chick.*—**2.** A domestic or barn-yard fowl, especially one less than a year old.—**3.** The young of some birds other than the domestic hen.—4. A common name of (*a*) the pinnated grouse or prairie-hen (prairie-chicken), *Cupidonia cupido* (see cut under *Cupidonia*), and of (*b*) the sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus.* [Local, U. S.]—5. A person of tender years; a child: sometimes used as a term of endearment, or with a negative (*no chicken*), in satirical implication of mature years.

> Why, now you are my *chicken* and my dear.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Noble Gentleman, iv. 4.
>
> Stella is *no chicken.* *Swift*, Stella's Birthday, 1720.

6. A name applied with a qualifying adjective to various fishes, as in the north of Ireland to the *Atherina presbyter*, called the *Portaferry chicken.*—7. A kind of turtle whose shell is used in commerce.—**Blue Hen's Chicken**, a slang name for a resident of the State of Delaware, said to have arisen from the members of a Delaware regiment distinguished in the revolution being so called on account of the famous game-cocks raised by their colonel (Caldwell) from a breed of blue hens.—**Chicken cholera.** See *cholera*, 3.—**Chicken hazard.** See *hazard.*—**Mother Carey's chicken**, a name given by sailors to the stormy petrel and other small oceanic species of petrel.—**Pharaoh's chicken.** See *Egyptian vulture*, under *vulture.*—**To count one's chickens before they are hatched**, to anticipate too confidently the obtaining or doing of something that one may never receive or be able to do. [Colloq.]

chicken^2, **chickun** (chik'en, -un), *n.* [< Hind. *chikan*, < Pers. *chakin*, embroidery. Cf. *chikandozi.*] Embroidery, especially embroidery upon muslin. [Anglo-Indian.]—**Chicken walla**, an itinerant dealer in embroidered handkerchiefs and the like. *Yule and Burnell.* [India.]

chicken-bird (chik'en-bėrd), *n.* [Prob. for **chickingbird*, < *chicking*, ppr. of *chick*^{2} (cf. *chicaric* and *chickling*^{1}), + *bird*^{1}.] A name of the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.* [New Eng.]

chicken-breasted (chik'en-bres″ted), *a.* Having that form of chest in which the costal cartilages are carried inward and the sternum is thrown forward, so that the thorax resembles somewhat that of a carinate bird. In pathology it is characteristic of rickets.

chicken-feeder (chik'en-fē″dėr), *n.* Same as *épinette.*

chicken-halibut (chik'en-hol″i-but), *n.* A small halibut, weighing from 10 to 20 pounds.

chicken-hawk (chik'en-hâk), *n.* Same as *hen-hawk.*

chicken-heart (chik'en-härt), *n.* A coward.

> These flaxen-haired men are such pulers, and such piddlers, and such *chicken-hearts.*
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

chicken-hearted (chik'en-här″ted), *a.* Having no more courage than a chicken; timid; cowardly.

> He was himself so *chicken-hearted* a man.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 295.

chicken-pox (chik'en-poks), *n.* A mild contagious eruptive disease, generally appearing in children; varicella.

chicken's-meat (chik'enz-mēt), *n.* [Prop. *chickens' meat*; < ME. *chiknemete*, *chicnemete*, later also *chekynmete*, *chekynmette*, < AS. *cicena mete*, lit. 'chickens' food': *cicena*, gen. pl. of *cicen*, chicken; *mete*, food: see *chicken*^{1} and *meat.*] 1. Chickweed.—2. The endive.—3. Dross corn. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

chicken-snake (chik'en-snāk), *n.* A popular name of certain American snakes, as *Coluber quadrivittatus* and *Ophibolus eximius.* *Baird and Girard*, 1853.

chicken-tortoise (chik'en-tôr″tis), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Clemmyidæ*, *Chrysemys reticulata*, with dark-brown head and neck marked by narrow yellow lines, and a dusky yellow throat traversed by three yellow streaks. A streak from each nostril extends along the sides of the neck. The shell is generally about 9 or 10 inches long. They are found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially in North Carolina.

chickenweed, *n.* See *chickweed*, 1.

chickera, *n.* See *chikara*^{2}.

chickerberry (chik'ėr-ber″i), *n.* Same as *checkerberry.*

chicket† (chik'et), *n.* [Perhaps an error for *clicket.*] A fastening.

> The green shutters and *chickets* are offensive. *Ford.*

chick-house (chik'hous), *n.* [< *chick*^{4} + *house.*] In India, a light structure of chicks, or slips of bamboo, used for the protection of plants unable to bear full exposure to the heat and dry winds.

chickling^1 (chik'ling), *n.* [< *chick*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}; = Icel. *kyklingr*, *kjūklingr* = Sw. *kyckling*, dial. *kökling*, *kjukkling* = Dan. *kylling*; cf. G. *küchlein*: see *chicken*^{1}.] 1. A small chick or chicken.—2. [Cf. *chicaric.*] A name of the bird *Strepsilas interpres*, or turnstone.

chickling^2 (chik'ling), *n.* [An accom. of *chichling*, in imitation of *chickling*^{1}, *chick*^{1}. Cf. *chick-pea.*] A vetch or pea, *Lathyrus sativus*, extensively cultivated in the south of Europe for its seed, which is eaten like the chick-pea, and is said to be of superior quality. Also called *chichling*, *chickling-vetch*, *chichling-vetch.*

chickore (chi-kōr'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chakor.*] The hill-partridge of India, *Caccabis chukar.* It is found all over the Himalayas from Cashmere to Nepâl, not extending to Sikkhim, and prefers rocky hill to scrub jungle. The hen lays from 10 to 15 eggs. *Fatlon.* Also *chuckore.*

> At a little distance beyond the bridge we heard a covey of *chickore*, or hill-partridge, in full conversation down the valley. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 163.

chick-pea (chik'pē), *n.* [For *chich-pea* (see *chich*^{1}); accom. to *chick*^{1}. Cf. *chickweed.*] The popular name of the plant *Cicer arietinum.* It grows wild around the shores of the Mediterranean and in many parts of the East, producing a short puffy pod, containing one or generally two small netted seeds with two swellings on one side. It is much used in olios in Spain, is an important article in French cookery, and has been cultivated from a very early period in the warmer regions of the old world. When roasted it is the common parched pulse of the East. The plant contains much acid oxalate of potash, and is covered with glandular acid hairs. Also called *chich.*

Chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*).

chickstone (chik'stōn), *n.* [For **checkstone* or **chackstone*, transposition of *stonechack*, *stanechack*: see *chack*^{3}, *stonechack*, and *stonechat.*] A name for the bird *Saxicola* or *Pratincola rubicola*, or stonechat. *Montagu.* [Eng.]

chickun, *n.* See *chicken*^{2}.

chickweed (chik'wēd), *n.* [< *chick*^{1} + *weed*^{1}. In Scotland it is often called *chickenwort* or *chuckenwort.* Cf. *chicken's-meat.*] 1. The popular name of *Stellaria media*, a common weed in cultivated and waste grounds, flowering throughout the year. It has a procumbent more or less hairy stem, with ovate pointed leaves, and many small white flowers. It is much used for feeding cage-birds, which are very fond of both leaves and seeds. Also called *chickenweed.*

2. A name of several plants of other genera.—**Forked chickweed**, the *Anychia dichotoma.*—**Indian chickweed**, the carpetweed, *Mollugo verticillata.*—**Jagged chickweed**, *Holosteum umbellatum.*—**Mouse-ear chickweed**, the popular name of various species of *Cerastium.*—**Red chickweed**, the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis.*—**Silver chickweed**, the *Paronychia argyrocoma*: so called from its silvery stipules.—**Wintergreen chickweed**, the common name of *Trientalis Europæa.* (See also *water-chickweed.*)

chickwit†, *n.* Same as *chigwit.*

chicle-gum (chik'l-gum), *n.* An elastic gum obtained from the naseberry, *Achras Sapota*, a sapotaceous tree of tropical America. It is used as a masticatory.

chico (chē'kō), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. An orange-red coloring matter obtained by the Indians from the leaves of the *Bignonia Chica*, which grows on the banks of the Meta and the Orinoco, and is employed by them, like arnotto, to dye their bodies. It is also used in the United States to produce red and orange shades on cotton and wool, the process followed being similar to that for arnotto. *Calvert*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 291.

2. A fermented liquor or beer derived from Indian corn, mashed in hot water, used by the natives of Chili.

Also *chica*, *chicha.*

chicoriaceous (chik-ọ-ri-ā'shius), *a.* [< *chicor(y)* + *-aceous*, after *cichoriaceous.*] Same as *cichoriaceous.*

chicory (chik'ọ-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cichory* and *cykory*, and, by corruption, *succory* (see *succory*), which is still used; = D. *chicorei* = G. *cichorie* = Dan. *cikorie*, < F. *chicorée*, *cichorée* = Sp. *achicoria* = Pg. *chicorea* = It. *cicorea*, < L. *cichorium*, *cichorea*, < Gr. κιχόριον, also κιχόρη, better κίχορα, κιχόρεια, pl., chicory.] The popular name of *Cichorium Intybus*, a composite plant common in waste places, found throughout Europe and Asia as far as India, and naturalized in the United States. It has a fleshy tapering root, a stem from 1 to 3 feet high, with spreading branches and lobed and coarsely toothed leaves. The flowers are bright-blue. The roots are extensively employed as a substitute for coffee, or to mix with coffee, being roasted and ground for this purpose. Chicory is also cultivated as feed for cattle, and the blanched leaves are sometimes used as a salad. Also spelled *chiccory.*

Chicory (*Cichorium Intybus*).

chide (chīd), *v.*; pret. *chid* (formerly *chode*), pp. *chidden*, *chid*, ppr. *chiding.* [< ME. *chiden* (weak verb, pret. *chidde*, pp. *chid*, *chidde*, the much later pret. *chode* and pp. *chidden* being due to the analogy of verbs like *ride*, *rode*, *ridden*, cf. *hide*^{1}, also a weak verb), < AS. *cīdan* (weak verb, pret. *cīdde*, pp. *cīded*, *cīdd*), chide, blame (with dat.), intr. quarrel; connections unknown.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To reprove; rebuke; reprimand; find fault with; blame; scold: as, to *chide* one for his faults; to *chide* one for his delay.

> Almost *chide* God for making you that countenance you are. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.
>
> But Kirk was only *chid* for it; and it was said that he had a particular order for some military executions, so that he could only be *chid* for the manner of it.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1655.

2. To find fault about; blame; reproach: applied to things: as, to *chide* one's own folly.

> 'Tis not because the ring they ride,
> And Lindesay at the ring rides well,
> But that my sire the wine will *chide*,
> If 'tis not fill'd by Rosabelle.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

3. To strike by way of punishment or admonition.

> Caressed or *chidden* by the slender hand.
> *Tennyson*, Sonnets, vii.

4. To drive or impel by chiding.

> How churlishly I *chid* Lucetta hence!
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2.
>
> With loud screams
> *Chiding* his mate back to her nest.
> *M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

5. Figuratively, to fret; chafe.

> Clipped in with the sea
> That *chides* the banks of England.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

=**Syn.** To blame, censure, reproach, upbraid, reprimand.

II. *intrans.* 1. To scold; find fault; contend in words of anger; wrangle; grumble; clamor.

> I lyken the to a sowe, for thou arte ever *chyding* at mete. *Palsgrave*, p. 611.
>
> And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban.
> Gen. xxxi. 36.
>
> Incredible number of partridges, like to those of Scio, here run on the rocks, and flie *chiding* about the vineyards. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 22.

2. Figuratively, to make a clamorous or murmuring noise.

> Yet my duty,
> As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood,
> Should the approach of this wild river break,
> And stand unshaken yours. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

3. To bay, as hounds in full cry.

chide (chīd), *n.* [Cf. ME. *chide*, < AS. *gecīd*, contention, < *cīdan*, chide, contend: see *chide*, *v.*] 1. A reproof; a rebuke. *Bunyan.*—2. A murmuring, complaining, or brawling sound. [Rare.]

> Nor bleating mountains, nor the *chide* of streams,
> And hum of bees. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1267.

chider (chī'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *chidere*, *chyder*; < *chide* + *-er*^{1}.] One who chides, scolds, clamors, or rebukes.

> Men most enquere . . .
> Wher sche be wys, or sobre, or dronkelewe, . . .
> A *chyder* [var. *chidester*, Tyrwhitt], or a wastour of thy
> good. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 291.
>
> Whether any be brawlers, slanderers, *chiders*, scolders, and sowers of discord between one and another.
> *Abp. Cranmer*, Articles of Visitation.

chideress†, *n.* [ME. *chideresse*; < *chider* + *-ess.*] A woman who chides; a scold.

> An angry wight, a *chideresse.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 150.

chidester†, *n.* [ME., < *chide* + *-ster;* a var. of *chider*, where see first extract.] A female scold. *Chaucer.*

chiding (chī'ding), *n.* [< ME. *chiding*, < AS. *cīdung*, verbal n. of *cīdan*, chide: see *chide, v.*] 1. The act of reproving, rebuking, berating, or scolding; utterance of reproof or reproach.

> And churlish *chiding* of the winter's wind.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1.

> You see us friends now,
> Heartily friends, and no more *chiding*, gentlemen.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

2. A murmuring or brawling noise.

> The *chidings* of the headlong brook.
> *Mallet*, A Fragment.

3. In *hunting*, the sound made by hounds in full cry; baying.

> They bay'd the bear
> With hounds of Sparta: never did I hear
> Such gallant *chiding*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

chidingly (chī'ding-li), *adv.* In a scolding or wrangling manner.

chief (chēf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cheef, chefe, chef*, rarely *chief*, head, head man, = Sp. *jefe* = Pg. *chefe*, < OF. *chef, chief*, F. *chef* = Sp. Pg. *cabo* = It. *capo*, < L. *caput*, head: see *caput, capital*, and cf. *cape*^{2}, a doublet of *chief.*] **I.** *n.* 1†. A head; the head or upper part of anything.

> In the *cheffe* of the choise halle, chosen for the kyng,
> Was a grounde vp graid with gresis [steps] of Marbill.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1663.

> Where bene the nosegayes that she dight for thee?
> The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chiefe?*
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., November.

2. The person highest in authority; the head or head man. Specifically—(*a*) A military commander; the person who leads an army.

> And David said, Whosoever smiteth the Jebusites first shall be *chief* and captain. 1 Chron. xi. 6.

> Such *chiefs*, as each an army seemed alone. *Dryden.*

(*b*) A principal, leader, or director in general; especially, the hereditary or the chosen head of a clan or tribe: used as a title particularly for the heads of Scottish Highland clans, and for the controlling or governing heads of uncivilized or semi-civilized tribes.

> Hail to the *chief* who in triumph advances!
> *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 19.

> In Tonga it is supposed that only the *chiefs* have souls.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 99.

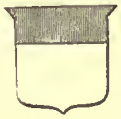
(*c*) The principal officer of a bureau or division of the civil service, or of an editorial staff, newspaper office, mercantile establishment, or other organized body.

3. The principal or most important part or portion; the bulk or larger part of one thing or of many.

> The people took of the spoil, sheep and oxen, the *chief* of the things which should have been utterly destroyed.
> 1 Sam. xv. 21.

> The *chief* of my conversation.
> *Hervey*, Meditations, I. 120.

4. In *her.*, the head or upper part of the escutcheon, from side to side, cut off horizontally by a straight line, and containing properly a third part of the dimensions of the escutcheon. It is one of the honorable ordinaries, and is commonly considered as divided into dexter, sinister, and middle, the charges upon it being thus blazoned.



Argent a Chief Gules.

5†. The prime; the most important part.

> In the *chief* of his youth, he was taken from school into the court, and there passed all his time in much trouble and business. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, i.

In chief [ME. *in chief, in chef*, < OF. *en chef*, < L. (ML.) *in capite*]. (*a*) At the head; in the principal or highest position or office: as, the commander-*in-chief*. (*b*) In *her.*, charged upon the upper part of the shield: a term generally used when the chief itself is not indicated. (*c*) Directly: said of land tenure: as, to hold land *in chief* (to hold it directly from the sovereign by honorable personal services). (*d*) In direct or original procedure: as, an examination *in chief*. See *examination.*—**Little chief hare.** See *Lagomys* and *pika.*—**Per chief**, in *her.*, divided by the horizontal line which separates the chief from the rest of the field. Thus, an escutcheon may be blazoned as *per chief argent* and *gules;* but this form is rare, it being usual to say *gules a chief argent.*=**Syn.** 2. *Chief, Chieftain, Commander, Leader, Head. Chief*, literally the head, is applied to one who occupies the highest rank in military or civil matters: as, an Indian *chief;* a military *chief;* the *chief* of a department in the civil service; a party *chief. Chieftain* is now mostly poetic, and is sometimes used in prose where the leadership is peculiarly suggestive of the past: as, a Highland *chieftain.* A *commander* is one who issues commands to a body or organization of a military or naval character, or has authority over it: as, the *commander* of the army in the East; the *commander* of the Asiatic squadron. A *leader* is the head of a party or faction, or one who conducts some special undertaking, perhaps actually going at the head: as, the *leader* of the House of Commons; the *leader* of the Conservative or Republican party; the *leader* of the storming party or forlorn hope; a *leader* of fashion. *Head* is applied to the chief of a tribe or family or profession: as, the *head* of the house of Cavendish; the *head* of the church; the *head* of the bar.

> The Governor, together with the Arab *chiefs* and about twenty of their men, came up to my room.
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

> The pibroch sounds, the bands advance,
> The broad-swords gleam, the banners dance,
> Obedient to the *Chieftain's* glance.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 8.

> Bid our *commanders* lead their charges off
> A little from this ground. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 2.

> Let a people's voice . . .
> Attest their great *commander's* claim.
> *Tennyson*, Duke of Wellington, vi.

> Each [member of Clan Chattan] as he was led to the gallows . . . was offered a pardon if he would reveal the hiding-place of his *Chief*, but . . . no sort of punishment could induce them to be guilty of treachery to their *leader*.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., v.

> There arises first a temporary and then a permanent military *head*, who passes insensibly into a political *head*.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 250.

II. *a.* 1. Highest in office, authority, rank, or estimation; placed above the rest; principal: as, a *chief* priest; the *chief* butler. [*Chief* is not now regarded as admitting of degrees of comparison, but formerly the superlative *chiefest* was often used.]

> Our kyng which we hild moste *chefe* vs among
> Litell hath fro hym deffended our wrong.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4421.

> Doeg, an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdmen.
> 1 Sam. xxi. 7.

> Among the *chief* rulers also many believed on him.
> John xii. 42.

> Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Hence—2. Principal or most eminent, in any quality or action; such that others (things, persons, particulars of any kind) are by comparison inferior or subordinate; most important; leading; main; most conspicuous.

> He was he (you say verray certainly),
> That euer ther was moste *chef* of goodnesse.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5302.

> The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this trespass. Ezra ix. 2.

> From this *chief* cause these idle praises spring,
> That themes so easy few forbear to sing.
> *Crabbe*, The Village.

3. Intimate; near; close. [In this sense obsolete except in Scotland, where it is still used: as, they are very *chief* wi' ane anither.]

> He [Rab] came limping up, and laid his great jaws in her lap: from that moment they were *chief*, as she said, James finding him mansuete and civil when he returned.
> *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and his Friends.

Chief baron. See *baron*, 2.—**Chief burgess.** See *burgess*, 4.—**Chief cone.** See *cone.*—**Chief constructor, engineer, justice, magistrate**, etc. See the nouns.—**Chief tangent.** See *tangent.*—**Chief tenant**, or *tenant in capite.* See *in capite.*=**Syn. 2.** First, paramount, supreme, cardinal, capital, prime, vital, especial, essential, great, grand.

chief (chēf), *adv.* [< *chief, a.*] Chiefly. *Thomson.* [Rare.]

chiefage† (chē'fāj), *n.* [Also written *chevage*, < OF. *chevage*, < *chef*, head: see *chief* and *-age.*] A tribute by the head; a poll-tax.

chiefdom (chēf'dum), *n.* [< *chief* + *-dom.*] Sovereignty. [Rare.]

> Zephyrus, . . . being in love with her [Chloris], . . . gave her for a dowrie the *chiefedom* and soveraigntye of all flowres and greene herbs.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April, Gloss.

chiefery† (chē'fe-ri), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ery.*] A body of chiefs; chiefs taken collectively. *Holland.*

chiefess (chē'fes), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ess.*] A female chief. *Carver.* [Rare.]

> Upon the mat sat, or reclined, several *chiefesses.*
> *C. W. Stoddard*, South-Sea Idyls, p. 289.

chief-justiceship (chēf'jus'tis-ship), *n.* The office or incumbency of a chief justice.

chiefless (chēf'les), *a.* [< *chief* + *-less.*] Without a chief or leader.

> *Chiefless* armies. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 617.

chieflet (chēf'let), *n.* [< *chief* + dim. *-let.*] A petty chief. [Rare.]

chiefly (chēf'li), *a.* [< *chief, n.*, + *-ly*^{1}.] Of or pertaining to a chief; proper to a chief.

> The habitual existence of chieftainship, and the establishment of *chiefly* authority by war.
> *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 76.

> Inside the house are priceless treasures, rare Maori weapons of jade, long heirlooms in *chiefly* families.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 419.

chiefly (chēf'li), *adv.* [< *chief, a.*, + *-ly*^{2}.] 1. Principally; above all; in the first place; eminently.

> And *chiefly* thou, O Spirit, that dost prefer
> Before all temples the upright heart and pure.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 17.

2. For the most part; mostly: as, his estates were *chiefly* situated in Scotland.

> The vices of the administration must be *chiefly* ascribed to the weakness of the king and to the levity and violence of the favorite. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

> The causes of this change lie *chiefly* (the Venetians would be apt to tell you wholly) in the implacable anger, the inconsolable discontent, with which the people regard their present political condition. *Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

=**Syn.** Mainly, especially, eminently, primarily.

chief-rent (chēf'rent), *n.* Same as *quit-rent.*

chiefrie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chiefry.*

chiefry (chēf'ri), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ry*, formerly *-rie.*] 1. A rent or duty paid to the lord paramount.

> My purpose is to rate the rents of all those landes of her Majestie in such sorte, unto those Englishmen which shall take them, as they may be well able to live thereupon, to yeeld her Majestie reasonable *cheverye.*
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. The landed property of a chief or lord; a demain.

> When . . . the eldest son had once taken the place of his uncle as the heir to the humbler chieftaincies, he doubtless also obtained that portion of land attached to the Signory or *Chiefry* which went without partition to the Tanaist. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 204.

chiefship (chēf'ship), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ship.*] The office or rank of chief.

> In many tribes the *chiefship* was prudently made hereditary through the female line. *The Century*, XXVI. 106.

chieftain (chēf'tā̤n), *n.* [< ME. *chefetain, cheftain, chevetein, cheventein*, etc., < OF. *chevetaine*, < ML. *capitanus*, whence also ult. E. *captain*, which is thus a doublet of *chieftain:* see *captain.*] A captain, leader, or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan.

> A *chieftain*, to the Highlands bound,
> Cries, "Boatman, do not tarry."
> *Campbell*, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

> It [the tribe] is of sufficient size and importance to constitute a political unit, and possibly at its apex is one of the numerous *chieftains* whom the Irish records call Kings. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 92.

=**Syn.** *Commander, Leader*, etc. See *chief.*

chieftaincy (chēf'tā̤n-si), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-cy.*] The rank, dignity, or office of a chieftain.

> The laird of Raarsa has sometimes disputed the *chieftaincy* of the clan with Macleod of Skie.
> *Johnson*, Letter to Mrs. Thrale.

chieftainess (chēf'tā̤n-es), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-ess.*] A female chieftain. [Rare.]

chieftainry† (chēf'tā̤n-ri), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-ry.*] Chieftainship.

chieftainship (chēf'tā̤n-ship), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-ship.*] The office or rank of a chieftain; chiefship.

> The tribal *chieftainship* and the religious organization of the Druids were both of them inherited from antiquity. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 218.

chiefty† (chēf'ti), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ty*, equiv. to *-ship.*] Headship; authority.

> A Bishop is a minister of God, unto whom with permanent continuance there is given . . . a power of *chiefty* in government over Presbyters as well as Laymen, a power to be by way of jurisdiction a Pastor even to Pastors themselves. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 2.

chiel (chēl), *n.* [Sc., also *chield*, = E. *child*, which was also formerly applied to a young man: see *child*, 8, *childe.*] A young man; a fellow: used in either a good or a bad sense. [Scotch.]

> Buirdly *chiels* an' clever hizzies. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

chievance†, *n.* [< ME. *chevaunce*, gain, < OF. *chevance*, F. *chevance* (> It. *civanza, civanzo;* ML. *chevancia*), gain, < *chevir*, attain: see *chieve*^{1}. Cf. *chevisance.*] An unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted as discount.

> Against unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury. *Bacon.*

chieve^1†, *v.* [< ME. *cheven*, < OF. *chevir*, come to an end, make an end, bring to an end, compound, < *chef*, head, extremity, end: see *chief*, and cf. *achieve, chevise, chevish, chevisance*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To come to an end.

> Yvel mote he *cheve!*
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 214.

2. To come to a head; grow; prosper; succeed; speed; thrive.

> "Allas," said syr Arthure, "so lange have I lyffede,
> Hade I wytene of this, wele had me *chefede.*"
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 869.

> Sette hem southwarde sonner wol thai preve,
> Septentrion wol make hem latter *cheve.*
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

3. To hasten.

> Hee graythed [prepared] hym a greate oste grym to beholde,
> And *cheued* forthe, with the childe what chaunse so betide. *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 78.

Foul chieve him†, foul fall him; ill betide him; may he have foul fortune, or ill speed.

II. *trans.* To bring to an end; accomplish; achieve; do.

> I shall plainly do your commaundement,
> What-someuer cost it for to *cheue*
> Sin it pleassith yow me it commaunde to hent.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 597.

chieve2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chive*2.

chiff-chaff (chif′chȧf), *n.* [Also called *chip-chop*, and with humorous variation *choice-and-cheap;* imitative of its note.] A common European bird of the subfamily *Sylviinæ* or warblers, the *Sylvia hippolais* (Latham), *S. rufa* (Bechstein), now *Phylloscopus rufus:* a near relative of the willow-warbler and wood-warbler, which it much resembles.

Chiff-chaff (*Phylloscopus rufus*).

> The little *chif-chaff* was chif-chaffing in the pine woods.
> *The Century*, [XXVII. 779.

chiff-chaff (chif′chȧf), *v. i.* [See *chiff-chaff, n.*] To utter the notes of the chiff-chaff. [Rare.]

chiffon (shif′ọn; F. pron. shē-fôṅ′), *n.* [F., a rag or scrap, a bit of old stuff, < *chiffe*, a rag, flimsy stuff.] A bit of feminine finery; something used by women purely for adornment.

> The love of *chiffons* ingrained in the female mind is amply satisfied on every opportunity by elaborate descriptions of the toilettes of Court beauties, singers, and dancers. *The Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 583.

> Dinah wanted no *chiffons*, . . . possessing more millinery already than she knew what to do with.
> *Annie Edwardes*, A Girton Girl, xlii.

chiffonnier (shi-fon′iā), *n.* [< F. *chiffonier*, a rag-picker, a kind of cabinet, < *chiffon*, a rag, scrap: see *chiffon.*] 1. Properly, a small cabinet with drawers; in general, any ornamental piece of furniture used for containing ornaments and curiosities. It differs from an étagère in being closed, having drawers or doors instead of open shelves.

2. A case of drawers resembling a bureau, but higher in proportion to its width and less often provided with a mirror.—3. A rag-picker: in this sense used by English writers merely as a French word, with a feminine *chiffonnière*.

chiffon-work (shif′ọn-wėrk), *n.* A variety of patchwork in which very small pieces of silk, etc., are used. A solid material forms the foundation, and the scraps of silk, velvet, etc., are sewed upon the surface in various patterns.

chiffre (shē′fr), *n.* [F., a figure, cipher: see *cipher.*] In *music*, a figure used to denote the harmony, as in figured bass.

chig (chig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chigged*, ppr. *chigging*. [A var. of *chew*. The guttural occurs in some of the cognate forms: see *chew, v.*] 1. To chew.—2. To ruminate upon. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

chig (chig), *n.* [< *chig, v.*] A chew; a quid. [Prov. Eng.]

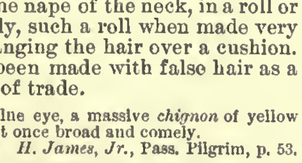
chigga, chiggre (chig′ạ̈, -ėr), *n.* See *chigoe.*

chignon (F. pron. shē′nyôṅ), *n.* [F., a chignon, prop. the nape of the neck, < OF. *chaïgnon* (> also F. *chaînon*, a link), < *chaïne*, F. *chaîne*, a chain: see *chain.*] A woman's hair gathered behind the head, or at the nape of the neck, in a roll or mass; specifically, such a roll when made very large, as by arranging the hair over a cushion. Chignons have been made with false hair as a separate article of trade.

> She had a small blue eye, a massive *chignon* of yellow hair, and a mouth at once broad and comely.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 53.

Chignon-fungus, a microscopic organism of doubtful nature, sometimes found upon false hair. *Amer. Nat.*, I. 379.

chigoe (chig′ō), *n.* [Also written *chigo, chegoe, chigga, chiggre, jigger*, etc.; = F. *chique;* of West Indian or S. Amer. origin.] A very curious insect of the order *Aphaniptera*, or fleas, and family *Pulicidæ, Pulex* or *Sarcopsylla penetrans*, closely resembling the common flea, but of more minute size, found in the West Indies and South America. The female burrows beneath the skin of the foot, and soon acquires the size of a pea, its abdomen becoming distended with eggs. If these eggs remain to be hatched beneath the skin, great irritation and even troublesome sores result. The insect must be extracted entire, and with great care, as soon as its presence is indicated by a slight itching or tingling.



Chigoe (*Sarcopsylla penetrans*).

1, Anterior part of female before development of eggs (magnified); *a, a*, rudimentary wings; 2, male (natural size); 3, female, full of eggs (natural size), as taken from a human toe; 4, male (magnified).

chigre (chig′ėr), *n.* Same as *chigoe.*

chigwit† (chig′wit), *n.* [Prob. corrupted from Amer. Ind. *squeteague.*] An obsolete name of the squeteague or weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis. Harriott*, 1590. Also *chickwit.*

chih (chē), *n.* [Chinese *ch'ih.*] A Chinese measure of length, equal to 10 Chinese tsun or inches, and to 14.1 English inches. Also written *chee, cheh*, and *chik*, the last representing the Cantonese pronunciation of the word.

chi-heen, *n.* See *chih-hien.*

chih-fu, chih-foo (chē′fö′), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'he who knows the *fū* or department,' < *chih*, know, + *fū*, prefecture, department.] In China, the official in charge of a prefecture or department; a prefect, having general supervision of all the civil business of the hiens comprising his prefecture. See *fu.*

chih-hien, chi-heen (chē′hyen′), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'he who knows the district,' < *chih*, know, + *hien*, an administrative district.] In China, an official in charge of a hien or administrative district: in consular and diplomatic documents commonly styled *district magistrate.* He is responsible for the peace and order of his district, and has summary jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. All transfers of land must be stamped with his seal. Also written *chih-hsien.*

chikandozi (chik-an-dō′zi), *n.* [Hind. *chikandozī*, embroidery, < *chikandoz*, an embroiderer, < Pers. *chakindūz*, an embroiderer, < *chakin* (> Hind. *chikan*, embroidery: see *chicken*2) + *dūkhtan*, sew.] In India, hand-embroidery in muslin. *Whitworth.*

chikara1 (chi-kä′rạ̈), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of a small four-horned goat-like antelope of Bengal, *Antilope chikara* of Hardwicke, or *Tetraceros quadricornis.* Also called *chousingha.*

chikara2, **chickera** (chik′ạ-rạ̈, -ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [Hind. *chikārā.*] A Hindu musical instrument of the violin class, having four or five horsehair strings.

chikary, *n.* See *shikaree.*

chike†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chick*1.

chikie, *n.* A name given in Alaska to the glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus. H. W. Elliott.*

chiksa (chik′sạ̈), *n.* [Hind. *chiksā.*] The East Indian name of a fragrant powder composed of sandal-wood, benzoin, and other ingredients; a kind of sachet-powder.

chil†, *n.* Same as *child*, 8.

chilam (chē′lạm), *n.* [Hind. *chilam.*] Same as *chillum.*

chilbladder (chil′blad″ėr), *n.* A chilblain. [Prov. Eng.]

chilblain (chil′blān), *n.* [< *chill*1 + *blain.*] A blain or sore produced by cold; an erythematous condition of the hands or feet, accompanied with inflammation, pain, and sometimes ulceration; erythema; pernio.

> My feet are full of *chilblains* with travelling.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

chilblain (chil′blān), *v. t.* [< *chilblain, n.*] To afflict with chilblains; produce chilblains in: as, my feet were *chilblained.*

child (chīld), *n.*; pl. *children* (chil′dren), formerly (and still dialectally) *childer* (-dėr). [= Sc. *chield, chiel*, q. v.; < ME. *child, childe* (the latter form being prop. dat.), pl. *childre, childere, childer*, also extended with second pl. suffix *-en, children, childeren*, and even with a third pl. suffix *-e, childrene, childerne*, < AS. *cild*, pl. *cild*, also *cildru* and *cildra*, a child; prob. a modification of **cind* = OS. OFries. MD. D. *kind* = MLG. *kint, kind*, LG. *kind* = OHG. MHG. *chind*, G. *kind*, a child, akin to Icel. *kundr*, son, and Goth. *-kunds* = AS. *-cund*, an adj. suffix meaning lit. 'born (of)'; all orig. from pp. of √ **kun, *kan*, seen in E. *ken*2, *kin*1, *kind, king*, etc.: see *ken*2, *kin*1, *kind, can*1, *genus, genesis*, etc. The modification of Teut. *kind* to AS. *cild* may have been due to the influence of Goth. *kilthei*, the womb; cf. *inkiltho*, with child.] 1. A male or female descendant in the first degree; the immediate progeny of human parents; a son or daughter: used in direct reference to the parentage of the person spoken of, without regard to sex.

> And Jephthah came to Mizpeh unto his house, and, behold, his daughter came out to meet him with timbrels and with dances; and she was his only *child.* Judges xi. 34.

> Charles II. of Spain was sinking rapidly to the grave, leaving no *child* to inherit his vast dominions, and there were three rival claimants for the succession.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. A descendant more remote than the first degree; a descendant, however remote: as, the *children* of Israel.—3. *pl.* The inhabitants of a country: as, "the *children* of Seir," 2 Chron. xxv. 11.—4. Specifically, a very young person; one not old enough to dispense with maternal aid and care. See *childhood.*

> When I was a *child*, I spake as a *child*, I understood as a *child*, I thought as a *child:* but when I became a man, I put away childish things. 1 Cor. xiii. 11.

5. Figuratively, a childish man or woman; one who resembles a child in lack of knowledge, experience, or judgment.—6. In general, anything regarded as the offspring or product of something which is specified; product; result: as, disease is the *child* of intemperance; *children* of darkness.

> Be a *child* o' the time. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

> I talk of dreams,
> Which are the *children* of an idle brain.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4.

> Our annals are full of splendid instances of the success attending such personal effort to further the progress of the struggling *child* of poverty and even of shame.
> *The Century*, XXX. 277.

7. A girl. [Prov. Eng.]

> A barne, a very pretty barne! A boy or a *child*, I wonder?
> *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

8. [Now spelled archaically *childe*, as sometimes in ME. This particular use of *child* occurs in late ME. ballads; the best-known modern instance of it is in Byron's "Childe Harold." Cf. a similar use of Sp. Pg. *infante.*] In old and poetical usage, a noble youth; a youth, especially one of high birth, before he was advanced to the honor of knighthood; a squire: also applied to a knight.

> The noble *childe*, preventing his desire,
> Under his club with wary boldnesse went.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 15.

> *Childe* Rowland to the dark tower came.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

9. A person in general.

> And he was moche and semly, and ther-to the beste shapen *chielde* to have sought thourgh eny reame.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 264.

> A mery *child* he [the parish clerk] was, so God me save.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 139.

> A *chiel's* amang ye takin' notes.
> *Burns*, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

Child-bishop. See *boy-bishop*, under *boy*1.—**Children of Light**, a name assumed by the early Quakers, from John xii. 36, etc. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*—**Child's play**, a trivial matter of any kind; anything easily accomplished or surmounted.

> No *child's play* was it — nor is it!
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. vi. 7.

Natural child. (*a*) One who is actually the child of the supposed parent, whether born in wedlock or not: distinguished from the spurious offspring of adultery, which, though it may be reputed to be, is not the child of the other spouse. (*b*) More especially, an illegitimate child; one who is actually the child but not the lawful issue of the suggested parent.—**Parish child**, a child brought up at the expense of a parish; a pauper child.—**To get with child**, to render pregnant.—**To go with child**, to be pregnant.—**With child**, in a state of pregnancy. = **Syn.** *pl.* Offspring, issue, progeny.

child† (chīld), *v.* [< ME. *childen* (tr. and intr.), < AS. **cildian* (inferred from *cildung*, its verbal noun, E. *childing*), < *cild*, child. Cf. OHG. *chindōn*, MHG. *kinden*, G. *kinden, kindeln* (= D. *kinderen*), bear a child (< *kind*, a child), remotely allied to E. *kindle*2, < *kind*, nature.] I. *intrans.* To produce children; bring forth offspring.

> They were two harlots and dwelled together in one house, and it chanced within two daies they *childed* both.
> *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

II. *trans.* To bring forth as a child.

> That yere *childed* she the secunde sonne truly.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1193.

> A little mayde, the which ye *chylded.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xii. 17.

childage† (chīl′dạ̄j), *n.* [< *child* + *-age* (or less prob. *age?*). Cf. *nonage.*] Childhood; infancy.

> For in your very *chyldage* there appeared in you a certaine strange and marvellous towardness.
> *J. Udall*, On John, Pref.

child-bearing (chīld′bãr″ing), *n.* [< ME. *child-bering;* < *child* + *bearing*, verbal n. of *bear*1.] The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition.

> The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred till she is past *childbearing.* *Addison.*

child-bearing (chīld′bãr″ing), *a.* [< *child* + *bearing*, ppr. of *bear*1.] Bearing or producing children.

childbed (chīld′bed), *n.* [< ME. *childbed;* < *child* + *bed*1. Cf. OHG. *chintpetti*, G. *kindbett.*] Literally, the bed in which a woman gives birth to a child; hence, the act of bringing forth a child or the state of being in labor; parturition: as, "women in *child-bed*," *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

> Queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower. *Bacon.*

childbirth (chīld'bėrth), *n.* [< *child* + *birth*¹.] The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor: as, "pains of *child-birth*," *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

child-crowing (chīld'krō″ing), *n.* In *pathol.*, a nervous affection resulting in spasm of the muscles closing the glottis; laryngismus stridulus.

childe, *n.* See *child*, 8.

childed† (chīl'ded), *a.* [< *child*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] Provided with or having a child or children.

> How light and portable my pain seems now,
> When that, which makes me bend, makes the king bow;
> He *childed*, as I father'd! *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6.

childer (chil'dėr), *n. pl.* The older plural of *child*. [Now only dialectal.]

> Thay ere lyke vn-to the *childir* that rynnes aftire buttyrflyes. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Childermas (chil'dėr-mas), *n.* [< ME. **childermesse*, < AS. *cilda mæsse* (*-dæg*): *cilda*, also *cildra*, gen. pl. of *cild*, child; *mæsse*, mass: see *child* and *mass*².] The popular name of Holy Innocents' day, a feast-day observed in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches on the 28th of December in commemoration of the slaughter of the children in and near Bethlehem by order of Herod soon after the birth of Christ, as narrated in Mat. ii. 16–18. Also *Childermas day*.

> So according to them [monks], it is very unlucky to begin any Work upon *Childermass*. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 211.

child-great† (chīld'grāt), *a.* Pregnant. *Sylvester.*

childhood (chīld'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *childhod*, *-hode*, *-hade*, *-hede*, < AS. *cildhād* (cf. OHG. *chindheit*, G. *kindheit* = D. *kindschheid*), < *cild*, child, + *hād*, state: see *child* and *-hood*.] The state of being a child, or the time during which a person is termed a child; the time from birth to puberty; in a more restricted sense, the state or time from infancy to boyhood or girlhood; the period during which constant maternal care continues to be needed.

> A very clere fontayne, . . . where oʳ blessyd Lady was wonte many tymes to wasshe yᵉ clothes of our blessyd Sauyour in his *childehode*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 34.

> The *childhood* shows the man,
> As morning shows the day. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 220.

childing (chīl'ding), *n.* [< ME. *childinge*, < AS. *cildung*, verbal n. of **cildian*, ME. *childen*, E. *child*: see *child*, *v.*] Child-bearing.

> Thilke ymage
> Which the goddesse of *childing* is,
> And cleped was by name Ysis.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 69.

childing (chīl'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *child*, *v.*] 1. Bearing children; with child; pregnant.

> Many a *childing* mother then,
> And new-born baby died.
> *Southey*, Battle of Blenheim.

2. Figuratively, productive; fruitful: as, "the *childing* autumn," *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2. [Rare and archaic in both uses.]—**Childing cudweed.** See *cudweed*.

childish (chīl'dish), *a.* [< ME. *childisch*, < AS. *cildisc* (cf. OS. *kindisc* = MD. *kintsch*, D. *kindsch* = MLG. *kindesch*, LG. *kindsk*, *kindsch* = OHG. *chindisc*, MHG. *kindisch*, *kindesch*, G. *kindisch*), childish, < *cild*, child, + *-isc*: see *child* and *-ish*¹.] 1. Of or belonging to a child or to childhood: as, "sweet *childish* days," *Wordsworth*, To a Butterfly.

> "What is Charite?" quod I tho, "a *childissh* thinge," he seide. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 145.

2. Like or characteristic of a child or what is peculiar to childhood; especially, in disparaging use, trifling, puerile, silly, weak, etc.: as, *childish* amusements; *childish* fear.

> A *childish* waste of philosophic pains. *Cowper.*

=**Syn.** *Childlike, Infantile*, etc. See *childlike*.

childishly (chīl'dish-li), *adv.* In a childish manner; like a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.

childish-minded (chīl'dish-mīn″ded), *a.* Of a childlike disposition; artless; simple.

childish-mindedness (chīl'dish-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state of being childish-minded; extreme simplicity. *Bacon.*

childishness (chīl'dish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being childish; puerility; simplicity; weakness of intellect: most frequently used in a disparaging sense.

> Speak thou, boy:
> Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more
> Than can our reasons. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

child-killing (chīld'kil″ing), *n.* Infanticide.

child-learnt (chīld'lėrnt), *a.* Learned when a child. [Rare.]

> By silly superstition's *child-learnt* fears. *J. Baillie.*

childless (chīld'les), *a.* [< ME. *childles*; < *child* + *-less*. Cf. *childrenless*.] Destitute of children or offspring.

> *Childless* thou art, *childless* remain.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 989.

> The *childless* mother went to seek her child.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

childlessness (chīld'les-nes), *n.* [< *childless* + *-ness*.] The state of being without children.

childlike (chīld'līk), *a.* [< *child* + *like*, *a.* Cf. *childly*.] Resembling a child or that which is proper to childhood; becoming to or characteristic of a child; hence, submissive, dutiful, trustful, artless, inexperienced, etc.

> *Childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker.*

> There is something pathetic in the patient content with which Italians work, partly because the ways of the people are so *childlike* and simple in many things. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

=**Syn.** *Childlike, Childish, Infantile, Infantine.* *Childlike* and *childish* express that which is characteristic of a child, the former applying to that which is worthy of approbation, or at least does not merit disapproval, and the latter usually to that which is not: as, a *childlike* freedom from guile; a *childish* petulance. To express that which belongs to the period of childhood, without qualifying it as good or bad, *child* or *childhood* is often used in composition: as, *child*-toil, *childhood*-days. *Infantile* and *infantine* are applied to the first stages of childhood; no clear distinction between them has yet been established. See *youthful*.

> Let any one ask himself what would be his thought if, in a state of *child-like* ignorance, he were to pass some spot and to hear repeated a shout which he uttered. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 58.

> It is, therefore, true, as has been said, that antiquity is the real infancy of man; it is then that he is immature, ignorant, wayward, *childish*. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 52.

> We cannot, it is true, follow with entire comprehension all the steps of evolution of the *infantile* and childish powers. *W. D. Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., ii.

> The peculiar simplicity [of the old Tuscan language] gives even to the most forcible reasoning and the most brilliant wit an *infantine* air. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

childlikeness (chīld'līk-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being childlike; simplicity; artlessness.

> It sets forth *childlikeness* itself as one of the things with which none of us can dispense. *The American*, VII. 164.

childly (chīld'li), *a.* [< ME. *childly*, *childli*, < AS. *cildlīc* (cf. MLG. *kindlīch* = OHG. *chintlīh*, G. *kindlich* = D. *kinderlijk*), < *cild*, child, + *-līc*: see *child* and *-ly*¹.] Like a child; childlike; acquired or learned when a child. [Rare.]

> A *childly* way with children, and a laugh
> Ringing like proven golden coinage true.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

> There be who love not Nature, souls forlorn, . . .
> Not such the little child, nor such the youth
> Who has not done his *childly* nature wrong.
> *R. H. Stoddard*, Carmen Naturæ Triumphale.

childness† (chīld'nes), *n.* [< *child* + *-ness*, irreg. suffixed to a noun.] Childish humor or playfulness; sportive gayety of a child.

> He, . . . with his varying *childness*, cures in me
> Thoughts that would thick my blood.
> *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

children, *n.* Plural of *child*.

childrenite (chil'dren-īt), *n.* [Named after J. G. *Children*, an English mineralogist (1777–1852).] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and iron, with a little manganese, occurring in small brown implanted crystals at Tavistock in Devonshire, and at a few other localities. Eosphorite (which see) is a related mineral.

childrenless†, *a.* [ME. *childrenles*; < *children* + *-less*.] Childless.

childship† (chīld'ship), *n.* [< *child* + *-ship*.] The condition of being a child; the relationship implied in the word *child*.

child-wife (chīld'wīf), *n.* 1. A very young wife.—2†. A woman who has borne children.

> But the law selfe doth openly discharge and deliver this holy *childwife* from the band of the law, whan it sayeth in the third boke of Moses, entitled Leviticus: If a woman have conceived and borne a manchilde, &c. *Paraphrase of Erasmus* (1548).

childwit†, *n.* [< *child* + *wite*¹.] A fine or penalty imposed upon a bondwoman unlawfully with child.

chile (chil'e), *n.* [Sp.] See *chilli*.

chilenite (chil'e-nīt), *n.* [< Sp. *Chileño*, Chilian, + *-ite*².] A silver-white massive mineral from Copiapó in Chili, consisting of silver and bismuth.

chili (chil'i), *n.* See *chilli*.

chiliad (kil'i-ad), *n.* [< L. *chilias* (*chiliad-*), < Gr. χιλιάς (χιλιαδ-), a thousand in the aggregate, < χίλιοι, dial. χέλλιοι, χείλιοι, χήλιοι, pl., a thousand, perhaps = Skt. *sahásra*, a thousand. See *kilo-*.] 1. A thousand; the numbers from one multiple of a thousand to the next.

> The logarithms of so many *chiliads* of absolute numbers. *Brande and Cox.*

Specifically—2. The period of a thousand years.

> We make cycles and periods of years; as, decads, centuries, *chiliads*. *Holder*, Time.

> The Arabian race planted their colonies with the Mosaic worship in Palestine and the Mysteries in Phœnicia, and after *chiliads* of years commissioned the destroyers to go over those lands like locusts to consume and eradicate the product of their own planting.
> *A. Wilder*, Knight's Anc. Art and Myth., 1876, p. xxvii.

chiliaëdron, chiliahedron (kil″i-a̤-ē'dro̤n, -hē'dro̤n), *n.* [A more correct form would be **chiliedron*; < Gr. χίλιοι, a thousand, + ἕδρα, a seat, base, < ἕζ-εσθαι = E. *sit*.] In *geom.*, a solid having a thousand sides. [Rare.]

> If a man speaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct. *Locke.*

chiliagon (kil'i-a̤-gon), *n.* [< Gr. χιλιάγωνος, with a thousand angles, < χίλιοι, a thousand, + γωνία, an angle.] A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides.

chiliahedron, *n.* See *chiliaëdron*.

Chilian (chil'i-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chili* + *-an*. Cf. Sp. *Chileño*, Chilian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Chili or to its inhabitants: as, a *Chilian* manufacture.—**Chilian pine.** See *pine*.—**Chilian snail**, *Chilina puelcha*. See *Chilina*, *Chilinidæ*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Chili, a South American republic lying between the Pacific ocean and the watershed of the Andes, and west of the Argentine Republic.

chiliarch (kil'i-ärk), *n.* [< L. *chiliarches*, *-archus*, < Gr. χιλιάρχης, -αρχος, < χίλιοι, a thousand, + ἄρχειν, rule, ἀρχός, a leader.] The military commander or chief of a thousand men; specifically, an ancient Greek military officer of varying rank; in the modern Greek army, a colonel.

chiliarchy (kil'i-är-ki), *n.*; pl. *chiliarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. χιλιαρχία, < χιλίαρχος, a chiliarch: see *chiliarch*.] A body consisting of a thousand men.

> The *chiliarchies* . . . or regiments . . . of the Lamb.
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 195.

chiliasm (kil'i-azm), *n.* [< Gr. χιλιασμός, the doctrine of the millennium, < χιλιάζειν, be a thousand years old, < χίλιοι, a thousand.] The doctrine, suggested by the 20th chapter of Revelation, of a visible and corporeal government of Christ and the saints on earth in the last days, continuing for a thousand years, preceded by a first resurrection of the righteous only, and succeeded by a final struggle between good and evil, a second resurrection, and the last judgment. See *millenarianism*.

chiliast (kil'i-ast), *n.* [< Gr. χιλιασταί, pl., < χιλιάζειν, be a thousand years old: see *chiliasm*.] A believer in the chiliasm; a millenarian.

chiliastic (kil-i-as'tik), *a.* [< *chiliast* + *-ic*.] Relating to the chiliasm or millennium; millenarian.

chilifactive, *a.* See *chylifactive*.

Chilina (ki-lī'nä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1828), < *Chili* (see *Chilian*) + *-ina*¹.] A genus of pond-snails, referred to the family *Limnæidæ*, or made typical of a family *Chilinidæ* (which see).

chilindre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cylinder*.

chilinid (kil'i-nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Chilinidæ*.

Chilinidæ (ki-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilina* + *-idæ*.] A family of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, with wide flattened tentacles, eyes sessile on the hinder surfaces of the tentacles, no jaw, peculiar lingual teeth (the median small, cuspidate, the marginal pectiniform or palmate, with an external superior prolongation), and a spiral shell with rapidly increasing whorls and a plicated columella. The species are peculiar to the fresh waters of South America.

Chilian Snail (*Chilina puelcha*).

chill¹ (chil), *n.* and *a.* [< (1) ME. *chil*, *chile* (rare), < AS. *ciele*, *cele*, *cyle*, n., cold, coldness, orig. **cali*, < *calan* (= Icel. *kala*), be cold, whence also *cōl*, E. *cool*, and *ceald*, E. *cold*, q. v.; mixed with (2) ME. *chēle*, < AS. *cēle*, n., cold, coldness (= OHG. *chuoli*, MHG. *küle*, G. *kühle*, coolness, = Dan.

kölc, coolness, = Sw. *kyla*, a chill; Icel. *kylr*, a gust of cold air, may go with either form), < *cōl*, adj., cool, < *calan*, be cold: see *cool* and *cold*. The D. *kil*, a., MD. *kilde*, n., chill, belong to *cold*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sudden or intense sensation of cold; especially, such a sensation accompanied with shivering or shaking, as a result of exposure to the cold or as the precursor or accompaniment of certain fevers; a cold fit; rigor.

> A sort of *chill* about his præcordia and head.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theology.
>
> A *chill* affects different men in an indefinite manner, according to their state of body or constitution, causing coughs or colds, rheumatism, or inflammations of various organs. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 24.

2. A degree of cold; that condition of the atmosphere or of any object which produces the sensation of cold; coldness such as that caused by the proximity of ice; chilliness: as, there is a *chill* in the air.—**3.** Figuratively, a feeling as of coldness produced by anything that discourages, annoys, or offends; a depressing influence; a check to warmth of feeling, as to sympathy or enthusiasm.

> The early *chill* of poverty never left my bones. *Sheil.*

4. A metal mold in which certain kinds of iron-castings, as car-wheels, are made. The surfaces in contact with the mold are hardened by sudden chilling.—**5.** In *painting*, dullness or dimness in a picture.—**Chills and fever**, fever and ague; intermittent fever: sometimes simply *chills*. [Local, U. S.]

II. *a.* [An adj. use of the noun, not found in ME.; the old adjectives are *cool* and *cold*.] **1.** Cold; tending to cause shivering: as, the *chill* air of night. See *chilly*¹, 2.

> Noisome winds, and blasting vapours *chill*.
> *Milton*, Arcades, l. 49.

2. Experiencing cold; shivering with cold.

> The many will be too *chill* and tender, and they'll be for the flowery way, that leads to the broad gate and the great fire. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.
>
> My *chill* veins freeze with despair. *Rowe.*

3. Figuratively—(*a*) Depressing; dispiriting; discouraging.

> *Chill* penury repressed their noble rage,
> And froze the genial current of the soul.
> *Gray*, Elegy.

(*b*) Distant; formal; not warm, hearty, or affectionate: as, a *chill* reception. See *chilly*¹, 4. (*c*) Insensible in death. [Rare.]

> He is *chill* to praise or blame.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

chill¹ (chil), *v.* [< ME. *chillen*, be cold, become cold, < AS. **cylian* or **cyllan*, only in twice-occurring comp. pp. pl. *for-cillede*, chilled (= Sw. *kyla* = Dan. *köle*, make cold, chill), < *cyle*, n., chill, cold: see *chill*¹, *n.*] **I.**† *intrans.* **1.** To be cold; shiver with cold. [Rare.]—**2.** To become cold rapidly or suddenly.

> He that ruffleth in his sables . . . is more ready to *chill* for cold than the poor labouring man.
> *Homily Against Excess of Apparel.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To affect with cold; make chilly; strike or blast with severe cold.

> Age has not yet
> So shrunk my sinews, or so *chill'd* my veins,
> But conscious virtue in my breast remains. *Dryden.*
>
> The hearth, except when winter *chilled* the day,
> With aspen boughs, and flowers, and fennel gay.
> *Goldsmith*, Deserted Village.
>
> She spoke in a low voice that *chilled* his blood,
> So worn and far away it seemed.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 300.

2. Figuratively, to check in enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; discourage; dispirit; depress.

> Alas, poor boy!—the natural effect
> Of love by absence *chill'd* into respect.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium.
>
> *Chilling* his caresses
> By the coldness of her manners.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xx. 1.
>
> Ere visions have been *chilled* to truth,
> And hopes are washed away in tears.
> *O. W. Holmes*, From a Bachelor's Private Journal.

3. In *metal.*, to reduce suddenly in temperature, as a mass of molten iron, so as to harden it by causing a change of crystallization at or near the surface. See *casting*.—**4.** To remove the chill from, as liquor, by warming it. [Prov. Eng.]—**Chilled casting.** See *casting*.—**Chilled shot**, armor-piercing projectiles made by pouring molten iron into cast-iron molds. The head or point only is brought into contact with the cast-iron and thus chilled, the body of the shot being surrounded by sand.—**Chilled varnish**, in *painting*, the varnish of a picture on the surface of which the cloudiness or dimness called blooming appears.—**Chilled wheel**, a car-wheel the tread of which has been chilled in casting.

chill² (chil), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornish).] A lamp peculiar to Cornwall and the extreme west of England, consisting of an open saucer bent up on four sides so as to leave at the corners depressed spouts or gutters for holding wicks. Such lamps are made of earthenware or of metal, and are often fitted with a hanging support.

chiller (chil'ėr), *n.* One who or that which chills.

chill-hardening (chil'härd″ning), *n.* A mode of tempering steel cutting instruments by exposing them, when heated to redness, to a blast of cold air. *E. H. Knight.*

chilli, chilly³ (chil'i), *n.*; pl. *chillies* (-iz). [From the native Guiana name.] The pod or fruit of the *Capsicum annuum* or Guinea pepper, the *chilli colorado* of the Mexicans. Also spelled *chile, chili*.—**Chilli-coyote**, in California, the seeds of species of bigroot, *Megarrhiza*.

chilliness (chil'i-nes), *n.* [< *chilly* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being chilly. (*a*) A sensation of shivering; a painful or disagreeable feeling of coldness.

> A *chilliness* or shivering affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*

(*b*) A degree of cold that causes shivering: as, the *chilliness* of the wind. (*c*) Lack of cordiality; coldness; intentional reserve or distance: as, the *chilliness* of his welcome.

chillingly (chil'ing-li), *adv.* In a chilling manner; coldly.

chilli-pepper (chil'i-pep″ėr), *n.* In California, the pepper-tree, *Schinus Molle*.

chillish (chil'ish), *a.* [< *chill*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Somewhat chilly; chilly.

chillness (chil'nes), *n.* [< *chill*¹, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being chill or chilled. (*a*) The feeling of sudden coolness or coldness; chilliness.

> If you come out of the sun suddenly into the shade, there followeth a *chillness* or shivering in all the body. *Bacon.*

(*b*) An unpleasant degree of coldness: as, the *chillness* of the air.

Also spelled *chilness*.

chillo (chil'ō), *n.* [< Sp. *chillos*, pl. of *chilla*, a cotton fabric, adj. *chillon*, showy, tawdry (of colors).] A colored cotton fabric manufactured in England for the African trade.

chillum (chil'um), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chilam*.] The part of a prepared hookah which contains the tobacco and fire, used by itself by poor people who cannot afford the luxury of a hookah. *Fallon.* Also *chilam*.

chillumchee (chil'um-chē), *n.* [Hind. *chilamchī*, a metal wash-basin, < *chilam*: see *chillum*.] A brass or copper basin for washing the hands.

> A *chillumchee* of water, sans soap, was provided.
> *Mawson*, Command of Sir C. Napier.

chilly¹ (chil'i), *a.* [< *chill*¹, *n.*, + *-y*¹.] **1.** Experiencing the sensation of chilliness; chilled.

> I'm as *chilly* as a bottle of port in a hard frost.
> *Colman the Younger*, Poor Gentleman, iv. 1.

2. Producing the sensation of cold; chilling; especially, so cold as to produce the sensation of shivering.

> By vicinity to the *chilly* tops of the Alps.
> *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Cold; chill.

> A *chilly* sweat bedews
> My shuddering limbs. *J. Philips.*

4. Wanting zeal, animation, or heartiness; indifferent; cold; frigid: as, a *chilly* reception.

chilly² (chil'i), *adv.* [< *chill*¹, *a.*, + *-ly*².] In a chill or chilly manner; coldly; with coldness.

chilly³, *n.* See *chilli*.

chilo-. [NL. *chilo-*, < Gr. χεῖλος, lip.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'lip.' Sometimes written *cheilo-*.

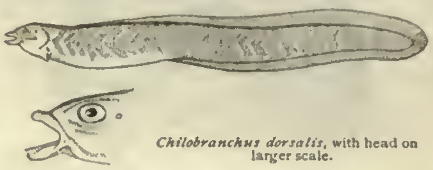
chiloangioscope (kī-lọ̄-an'ji-ọ̄-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. χεῖλος, lip, + ἀγγεῖον, vessel, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An apparatus designed by Dr. Hütter for observing microscopically the circulation of the blood in the human under lip.

chilobranchid (kī-lọ̄-brang'kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chilobranchidæ*.

Chilobranchidæ (kī-lọ̄-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of symbranchious fishes, exemplified by the genus *Chilobranchus*, and embracing those *Symbranchia* which have an eel-like form, a short abdomen, a long tail, and the anus advanced considerably in front of the middle of the abdomen. Two species are known as inhabitants of the Australasian seas.

Chilobranchina (kī″lọ̄-brang-kī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilobranchus* + *-ina*².] In Günther's system of classification, a subfamily of *Symbranchidæ*, having the vent in the anterior half of the length: same as the family *Chilobranchidæ*.

Chilobranchus (kī-lọ̄-brang'kus), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. Richardson, 1845, in the form *Cheilobranchus*), < Gr. χεῖλος, lip, + βράγχια, gills.] A genus of fishes whose branchial apertures are close together below, and are surrounded by a lip-like margin. In some systems they represent a family *Chilobranchidæ*.



Chilobranchus dorsalis, with head on larger scale.

chilodipterid (kī-lọ̄-dip'tẹ-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chilodipteridæ*.

Chilodipteridæ (kī″lō-dip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilodipterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of percoid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Chilodipterus*: synonymous with *Apogonidæ*.

Chilodipterus (kī-lọ̄-dip'tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802, in the form *Cheilodipterus*), < Gr. χεῖλος, lip, + δίπτερος, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] A genus of fishes, having two distinct dorsal fins and somewhat fleshy lips. They inhabit the Pacific and Indian oceans, and are typical of the family *Chilodipteridæ*.

Chilodon (kī'lọ̄-don), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1834), < χεῖλος, lip, + ὀδών, Ionic for ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Chlamydodontidæ*. *C. cucullulus* is a common form both of fresh and salt water, having a flattened subovate body laterally deflected in front, the ventral cilia disposed in parallel lines, and the pharynx encircled by rod-like teeth.

chilognath (kī'log-nath), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *chilognathous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Chilognatha*; a chilognathous myriapod; a milleped or thousand-legs.

Chilognatha (kī-log'nạ-thạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chilognathus*: see *chilognathous*.] An order of the class *Myriapoda*; the myriapods or millepeds proper, or thousand-legs. They have a cylindric or subcylindric segmented body with a hard crustaceous integument, and 2 pairs of legs to each segment or somite (excepting certain anterior ones); no foot-jaws; and a 4-lobed plate behind the mandibles, which are without palpi. The antennæ rarely have more than 7 joints. The genital openings are on the coxal joint of the second pair of legs. They are sluggish animals, living on decomposing animal and vegetable matters, and depositing their eggs in the ground. They have the appearance of hard round worms with numberless legs, and some can roll themselves up in a ball, circle, or spiral, like some of the wood-lice. There are several families, with numerous genera and species. *Diplopoda* is a synonymous term. The term is contrasted with *Chilopoda*. Also written *Cheilognatha*. See cut under *milleped*.

chilognathan (kī-log'nạ-thạn), *n.* [< *chilognath* + *-an*.] A chilognath or milleped.

chilognathiform (kī-log-nath'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Chilognatha* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling the *Chilognatha* in form. Chilognathiform larvæ are long and cylindrical, with a distinct head, and several pairs of prolegs in addition to the thoracic legs. This is the commonest type in the *Lepidoptera*, and is found also in the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*.

chilognathomorphous (kī-log-nath-ọ̄-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *Chilognatha* + Gr. μορφή, shape, + *-ous*.] Same as *chilognathiform*.

chilognathous (kī-log'nạ-thus), *a.* [< NL. *chilognathus*, < Gr. χεῖλος, lip, + γνάθος, jaw.] Of or pertaining to the *Chilognatha*; having the characters of a chilognath; milleped. Also *chilognath*.

chiloma (kī-lō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *chilomata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. χείλωμα, a lip, rim, < χειλοῦν, surround with a lip or rim, < χεῖλος, a lip.] In *zoöl.*, the upper lip or muzzle of a quadruped, when tumid and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril, as in the camel.

Chilomonadidæ (kī″lọ̄-mọ̄-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilomonas* (*-nad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of animalcules. They are free-swimming or temporarily adherent and illoricate, with the oral aperture conspicuously developed, giving to the anterior border a bilabiate or excavate appearance, and one of the two flagella convolute and adherent. They inhabit salt and fresh water.

Chilomonas (kī-lom'ọ̄-nas), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. χεῖλος, lip, + μονάς, a unit (monad), < μόνος, one.] The typical genus of the family *Chilomonadidæ*.

Chilonycteris (kī-lọ̄-nik'tẹ-ris), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), < Gr. χεῖλος, lip, + νυκτερίς, a bat: see *Nycteris*.] A genus of phyllostomine bats, of the subfamily *Lobostominæ*, containing several South American species with the nose simple and the chin appendaged. They differ from *Mormops* in the depression of the skull, the basicranial axis being nearly in line with the facial.

Head of *Chilonycteris subspinosa*, slightly enlarged.

chiloplasty (kī´lǫ-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. χεῖλος, a lip, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, the operation of supplying deficiencies of the lip by transplanting to it a sufficient quantity of the healthy surrounding surface.

chilopod (kī´lǫ-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *chilopodous.*

II. *n.* One of the *Chilopoda;* a centiped. Also *chilopodan.*

Chilopoda (kī-lop´ǫ-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chilopodus:* see *chilopodous*.] An order of the class *Myriapoda;* the centipeds, or hundred-legs. They are myriapods of elongated and usually flattened form, and submembranous or somewhat coriaceous integument, with only one pair of appendages to each somite of the many-jointed body. The two anterior pairs of legs are modified into foot-jaws or maxillipeds (whence the name); the long antennæ have 14 or more joints; each mandible has a palpiform appendage; and the second pair of foot-jaws are perforated for the passage of a poisonous secretion. The *Chilopoda* are for the most part very active, voracious, and predacious, and the bite of the larger species of centipeds is highly poisonous. There are three or four families, several genera, and numerous species. Also called *Syngnatha.* The term is contrasted with *Chilognatha.* See cuts under *centiped* and *basilar.*

chilopodan (kī-lop´ǭ-dan), *n.* [< *chilopod* + *-an*.] Same as *chilopod.*

chilopodiform (kī-lǫ-pod´i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Chilopoda* + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a centiped in shape; scolopendriform: specifically, in *entom.*, applied to certain butterfly-larvæ which are long and flattened, and have lateral appendages on their bodies resembling the legs of a centiped.

chilopodomorphous (kī-lǫ-pod-ǫ-môr´fus), *a.* [< NL. *Chilopoda* + Gr. μορφή, shape, + *-ous*.] Same as *chilopodiform.* *Kirby and Spence.* [Rare.]

chilopodous (kī-lop´ǭ-dus), *a.* [< NL. *chilopodus*, < Gr. χεῖλος, lip, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] Of or pertaining to the *Chilopoda;* having the characters of a chilopod; centiped. Also *chilopod.*

Chilostomata (kī-lǫ-stom´ạ-tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chilostomatus:* see *chilostomatous*.] A suborder or an order of infundibulate or gymnolæmatous marine *Polyzoa*, containing those which have the cell-opening or mouth provided with a movable lip or operculum (whence the name), and usually avicularia and vibracula: opposed to *Cyclostomata.* The families and genera are numerous. The group is sometimes divided into two, *Articulata* and *Inarticulata;* or into four, *Cellularina, Flustrina, Escharina*, and *Celleporina.*

chilostomatous (kī-lǫ-stom´ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *chilostomatus*, < Gr. χεῖλος, lip, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] Of or pertaining to the suborder *Chilostomata;* possessing the characteristics of the *Chilostomata;* having the mouth furnished with a movable lip. Also *chilostomous.*

Chilostomella (kī″lǫ-stǭ-mel´ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Reuss, 1861), < Gr. χεῖλος, lip, + στόμα, mouth, + (L.) dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Chilostomellidæ.*

Chilostomellidæ (kī″lǫ-stǭ-mel´i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilostomella* + *-idæ*.] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Chilostomella*, with the test calcareous, finely perforate, and polythalamous; segments which follow one another from the same end of the long axis, or alternately at the two ends, or in cycles of three, more or less embracing; and an aperture in the form of a curved slit at the end or margin of the final segment.

Chilostomellidea (kī-lǫ-stom-e-lid´ẹ-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilostomella* + *-idea*.] The *Chilostomellidæ* advanced to the rank of an order. *Brady.*

chilostomous (kī-los´tǭ-mus), *a.* Same as *chilostomatous.*

Chiltern Hundreds. See *hundred*, *n.*

chilver (chil´vėr), *n.* [< ME. **chilver*, < AS. **cilfor* (in comp. *cilfor-lamb*, a ewe-lamb) = OHG. *chilburra*, MHG. *kilbere*, a ewe-lamb, G. dial. (Swiss) *kilber*, a young ram: see *calf*^{1}.] **1.** A ewe-lamb; a ewe, properly one year old. —**2.** Ewe mutton. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Chimæra^1 (ki-mē´rä̤), *n.* [See *chimera*.] **1.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A less usual spelling of *chimera.* —**2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of fishes of strange aspect, representing the family *Chimæridæ. Linnæus*, 1766. (*b*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Poli*, 1791. (*c*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. (*d*) A genus of fossil organisms of uncertain character. *Hitchcock*, 1858.

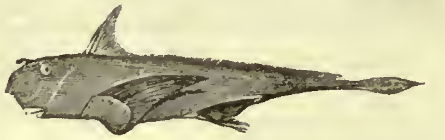
chimæra^2 (shi-mē´rä̤), *n.* Same as *chimere.*

chimærid, chimerid (ki-mē´rid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Chimæridæ;* chimæroid.

> A *chimærid* fish new to the western Atlantic.
> *Science*, IV. 466½.

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Chimæridæ.*

Chimæridæ (ki-mer´i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chimæra*^{1}, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of holocephalous fishes, represented by the genus *Chimæra.* The body is elongate; the pectoral fins are broad; there is an anterior dorsal fin above the pectorals; the mouth is inferior; the dental organs are confluent into two pairs of laminæ in the upper jaw and into one pair in the lower; and there are no spiracles. The males have a peculiar prehensile organ on the upper part of the snout.



Chimæra plumbea.

chimæroid, chimeroid (ki-mē´roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chimæra*^{1}, 2 (*a*), + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or like the *Chimæridæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the genus *Chimæra* or family *Chimæridæ.*

Chimaphila (kī-maf´i-lä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χεῖμα, winter, + φίλος, loving.] A genus of low, running perennial plants, of the natural order *Ericaceæ*, with shining leaves on a short stem, and a raceme of fragrant flowers. There are three species in North America and one in Japan; and the common pipsissewa or prince's-pine, *C. umbellata*, is also found in Europe. The leaves are used medicinally as a diuretic, tonic, and astringent, and are especially efficacious in dropsy and scrofula.

chimaphilin (kī-maf´i-lin), *n.* [< *Chimaphila* + *-in*^{2}.] A substance found in the leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata.* It appears in yellow acicular crystals, tasteless and odorless.

chimb^1†, *v.* An obsolete form of *chime*^{1}.

chimb^2, *n.* and *v.* See *chime*^{2}.

chimble^1 (chim´bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chimbled*, ppr. *chimbling.* [E. dial. also *chumble*, appar. for **chemple*, **chample*, freq. of *champ*^{1}, q. v.] To crumble into small fragments. *Mackay.*

chimble^2†, *v. t.* [ME., < Icel. *kimbla*, truss up; cf. *kimbill*, a bundle.] To cover.

> That other [lady] wyth a gorger watz gered ouer the swyre [neck],
> *Chymbled* ouer hir blake chyn with mylk-quyte vayles.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 958.

chimbley (chim´bli), *n.* A dialectal form of *chimney.*

chime^1 (chīm), *n.* [< ME. *chimbe, chymbe, chime, chim*, a cymbal, a bell, shortened (prob. through the accom. form *chimbe-belle, chymmebelle*, as if < *chimbe* + *belle*, bell) from **chimbel* (cf. OF. **chimbe, chinbe*, for **chimbale, cimbale*, and so ML. *cimba* for *cymbalum*), < AS. *cimbal, cimbala*, a cymbal, < L. *cymbalum*, a cymbal, in ML. (with a fem. form, *cymbala*) also a bell. The same L. word, through OF. *cimbale*, ME. *cimbale, cymbale*, is the source of mod. E. *cymbal:* see *cymbal*.] **1**†. A cymbal; probably also a bell.

> *Ch[y]mme* belle [var. *chyme*], cimbalum.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 75.

> As a *chymbe* [var. *chime, chim*] or brasen belle
> That nouther con vnderstand ny telle
> What tokeneth her owne soun.
> *Cursor Mundi*, l. 12193.

> His *chymbe* belle he doth rynge
> And doth dassche gret taborynge.
> *King Alisaunder*, l. 1852.

2. A set of bells (regularly five to twelve) tuned to a musical scale: called *chimes*, or *a chime of bells.* When the bells are stationary, and are struck by hammers instead of tongues, the set is more properly called a *carillon.* Carillons sometimes consist of from 40 to 50 bells, the smaller bells rising in chromatic succession, while the larger are generally limited to such fundamental basses as the tonic, dominant, and subdominant. Wires or bars are occasionally used instead of bells.

> We have heard the *chimes* at midnight, Master Shallow.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

> With their strange, unearthly changes, rang the melancholy *chimes.* *Longfellow*, Belfry of Bruges.

3. The harmonious sound of bells, or (rarely) of musical instruments.

> You're a fair viol, and your sense the strings; . . .
> But, being play'd upon before your time,
> Hell only danceth at so harsh a *chime.*
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1.

> Instruments that made melodious *chime.*
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 559.

4. An arrangement of bells and strikers in an organ, musical box, clock, etc.—**5.** Correspondence of sounds in general; rarely, proportion or harmonious relation: as, "*chimes* of verses," *Cowley.*

> Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,
> The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime.*
> *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph.

chime^1 (chīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chimed*, ppr. *chiming.* [Early mod. E. also *chimb*, < ME. *chimben, chimen*, sound as a bell, < *chimbe, chime*, a bell: see *chime*^{1}, *n.* Cf. Sw. *kimba*, ring (an alarm-bell), toll, = Dan. *kime*, ring, chime.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To ring as a bell; jingle; jangle.

> *Chymyn*, or chenkyn [chink] with bellys, tintillo.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 75.

> The sely tonge may well rynge and *chimbe.*
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 42.

2. To ring as bells in unison; sound in consonance, rhythm, or harmony; give out harmonious sounds; accord.

> The song of those who *chime* for ever,
> After the chiming of the eternal spheres. *Keats.*

3. To agree; suit; harmonize: absolutely or with *with.*

> Set her sad will no less to *chime with* his.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

> There is nothing eccentric, that will not fall into the general aim of the plan, and *chime with* it.
> *Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., p. 395.

To chime in with, to be in harmony with; share or take part in approvingly.

> He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed in with* the discourse.
> *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

> Everything *chimed in with* such a humor. *Irving.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to sound harmoniously, as a set of bells; strike with or move to measure.

> With lifted arms they order every blow,
> And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 252.

2. To utter harmoniously; recite with rhythmical flow.

> Let simple Wordsworth *chime* his childish verse.
> *Byron*, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

chime^2, **chimb**^{2} (chīm), *n.* [Also by alteration *chine;* < ME. *chymbe*, edge, brim, prob. < AS. **cime* or **cimbe*, in comp. *cim-stān* (*stān*, stone), the base of a column (an unauthenticated form in Somner), = MD. *kime, kimme, kieme*, D. *kim*, the chime of a cask, border, brim, horizon, = MLG. *kimme*, chime, brim, horizon, LG. *kimm*, > G. *kimme*, edge, border, *kimm*, horizon, = Sw. *kim*, chime of a cask, cf. Norw. *kime*, a strip; cf. AS. *cimbing*, a joining, = G. *kimmung*, edging, looming, mirage, = Dan. *kiming, kimming*, horizon.] **1.** The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves projecting beyond the head or bottom.

> And whan ye sette a pype on broche, do thus: set it foure fynger brede aboue ye nether *chyme* vpwardes aslaunte; and than shall ye lyes neuer a-ryse.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 266.

> She had a false deck, which was rough and oily, and cut up in every direction by the *chimes* of oil casks.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 244.

2. In *ship-building*, that part of the waterway or thick plank at the side left above the deck and hollowed out to form a watercourse.

chime^2, **chimb**^{2} (chīm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chimed, chimbed*, ppr. *chiming, chimbing.* [< *chime*^{2}, *chimb*^{2}, *n.*] *Naut.*, to make a chime or chimb in.

chime-barrel (chīm´bar″el), *n.* A revolving barrel or cylinder so fitted with pegs or knobs as to operate the levers by which a chime or carillon is played.

chime-bell†, *n.* See *chime*^{1}.

chimer (chī´mėr), *n.* One who chimes.

chimera^1, **chimæra**^{1} (ki-mē´rä̤), *n.* [As an E. word now usually *chimera*, formerly often *chimæra, chymæra;* = D. *chimera* = G. *chimäre* = Dan. *chimære* = Sw. *chimär* = F. *chimère* = Sp. *quimera* = Pg. *quimera, chimera* = It. *chimera*, a chimera, a vain fancy, < L. *Chimæra*, < Gr. Χίμαιρα, a fabled monster (see def. 1), supposed to have been orig. a personification of the snow or winter (the name being formally identical with χίμαιρα, a she-goat, fem. form of χίμαρος, a goat, lit. a winterling, i. e., a yearling), < *χῖμος, winter (cf. δύσχιμος, very wintry), = Skt. *hima*, winter; cf. χειμών, winter, χεῖμα, wintry weather, χιών, snow, L. *hiems*, winter, *bīmus* (contr. of **bihimus*), of two winters or years.

The sense 'yearling,' as applied to a goat or sheep, appears in G. dial. *einwinter*, a one-winter-old goat, and in E. *wether*, a ram, = L. *vitulus*, a calf, > E. *veal*: see *wether* and *veal*. Cf. Icel. *gymbr*, mod. *gimbr*, a yearling ewe-lamb, *gymbr-*, *gymbrar-lamb* (= Dan. *gimmer*, *gimmerlam* = Sw. *gimmer*), > E. dial. and Sc. *gimmer* or *gimmer-lamb*: see *gimmer*².] 1. [*cap.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a fire-breathing monster, the fore part of whose body, according to the Iliad, was that of a lion, the middle that of a goat, and the hinder that of a dragon, or which, according to Hesiod, had three heads, one of each of these animals: supposed by the ancients to represent a volcanic mountain of that name in Lycia, the top of which was said to be the resort of lions, the middle that of goats, and the foot that of serpents. The Chimera, a symbol of storms and other destructive natural forces, was overcome and slain by the solar hero Bellerophon.

Chimera.—Lycian terra-cotta, British Museum.

> Gorgons, and hydras, and *chimæras* dire.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 628.

Hence —2. In *ornamental art*, etc., a fantastic assemblage of animal forms so combined as to produce a single complete but unnatural design.

> He did not indeed produce correct representations of human nature; but he ceased to daub such monstrous *chimeras* as those which abound in his earlier pieces.
> *Macaulay*, Dryden.

3. An absurd or impossible creature of the imagination; a vain or idle fancy; a fantastic conceit.

> We forged a sevenfold story. Kind? what kind?
> *Chimeras*, crotchets, Christmas solecisms,
> Seven-headed monsters only made to kill
> Time by the fire in winter.
> *Tennyson*, Prol. to Princess.

> All contributed to stimulate the appetite for the incredible *chimeras* of chivalry. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 18.

> What a wonderful gauge of his own value as a scientific critic does he afford, by whom we are informed that phrenology is a great science, and psychology a *chimæra*.
> *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 155.

chimera² (shi-mē'rą̈), *n.* Same as *chimere*.

chimere (shi-mēr'), *n.* [One of the forms of *simar*, q. v.] The outer robe worn by a bishop, to which the lawn sleeves are usually attached. In the English Church the chimere, which until the accession of Elizabeth was of scarlet silk, is now of black satin. During episcopal convocations and when the sovereign attends Parliament, however, the color is scarlet. English prelates of the Roman Catholic Church wear chimeres of purple silk; cardinals, of scarlet. Also *chimera*, *chimæra*, *chimmar*.

> Fox has some well-known pleasantries on Hooper, when he preached before the King, feeling like a strange player in the scarlet *chimere* (which now is of black silk), the white rochet, and the barett, or "square mathematical cap, dividing the world into four parts," which he wore, "though his head was round."
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii., note.

chimeric (ki-mer'ik), *a.* [< *chimera* + *-ic*; = F. *chimérique* = Sp. *quimerico* = Pg. *chimerico* = It. *chimerico*.] Same as *chimerical*.

chimerical (ki-mer'i-kąl), *a.* [< *chimeric* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a chimera; wholly imaginary; unreal; fantastic.

> *Chimerical* fancies, fit for a shorn head.
> *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy.

> I cannot think that Persons of such a *Chymerical* Existence are proper Actors in an Epic Poem.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 273.

2. Incapable of realization; fantastically imaginative; preposterous: as, *chimerical* ideas, notions, projects, or fancies.

> Think not . . . that there is anything *chimerical* in such an attempt. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxiv.

> All wise statesmen have agreed to . . . reject as *chimerical* all notions of a public interest of the community distinct from the interest of the component parts.
> *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

3. Given to or entertaining chimeras or fantastic ideas or projects: as, a *chimerical* enthusiast; the work of a *chimerical* brain. =**Syn.** Wild, unfounded, vain, fantastic, delusive, visionary, utopian.

chimerically (ki-mer'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a chimerical manner; wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically.

chimerid, *a.* and *n.* See *chimærid*.

chimerize (ki-mē'rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chimerized*, ppr. *chimerizing*. [< *chimera* + *-ize.*] To entertain, raise, or create chimeras or wild fancies. [Rare.]

> Sophistical dreams and *chimerizing* ideas of shallow imaginative scholars. *Boccalini* (trans.), 1626, p. 226.

chimeroid, *a.* and *n.* See *chimæroid*.

chimic†, **chimical**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *chemic*, *chemical*, etc.

chiminage†, *n.* [OF., < *chemin*, F. *chemin*, a way, road.] In *old law*, a toll for passage through a forest.

chiming-machine (chī'ming-mą-shēn"), *n.* A machine consisting of a drum with projecting pins, which is turned by a crank, thus pulling the ropes of a chime of bells in such a way as to produce tunes mechanically.

chimist†, **chimistry**†. Obsolete forms of *chemist*, *chemistry*.

chimla (chim'lą̈), *n.* A Scotch form of *chimney*. —**Chimla-lug, chimla-neuk, chimla-cheek**, the chimney-side; the hearth.

> While frosty winds blaw in the drift,
> Ben to the *chimla-lug*.
> *Burns*, First Epistle to Davie.

chimlay, chimley, chimlie (chim'lą̄, -li), *n.* Dialectal forms of *chimney*.

chimmar (shi-mär'), *n.* Same as *chimere*.

chimming (chim'ing), *n.* In *mining*, same as *tossing*.

chimney (chim'ni), *n.*; pl. *chimneys*, formerly *chimnies* (-niz). [Cf. dial. *chimlay*, *chimley*, *chimlie*, *chimly*, *chimbly*, *chembly*, *chimbler*, etc.; < ME. *chimny*, *chymney*, *chimne*, *chymeney*, *chimenee*, *cheminey*, etc., a fireplace, furnace, < OF. *cheminee*, *chimenee*, F. *cheminée* = It. *camminata* = OHG. *cheminâta*, MHG. *kemenâte* (MHG. also *kamīn*, *kemīn*, G. *kamin* = Dan. *kamin* = Russ. *kaminŭ* = Pol. *komin*, < L. *caminus*), < ML. *caminata*, a fireplace, prop. (sc. *camera*) a room with a fireplace, < L. *caminus*, a hearth, furnace, stove, flue, < Gr. *κάμινος*, an oven, furnace.] 1†. A fireplace or hearth.

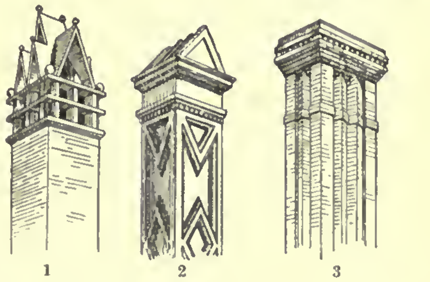
> Whan Gawein entred the halle, as ye harde, his moder lay in a chamber by a *chymney* wherynne was a grete fiere, and she was right pensif for her brother the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 182.

> The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a god is crept into every man's *chimney*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2†. A furnace; a forge. *Chaucer*.

> And his feet like to latoun [brass] as in a brenning *chymeney*. *Wyclif*, Rev. i. 15.

3. A vertical structure containing a passage or main flue by which the smoke of a fire or furnace escapes to the open air, or other vapors are carried off; in a steam-engine, the funnel. When several chimneys are carried up together, the mass is called a *stack of chimneys*, or a *chimney-stack*. The part of the chimney carried above the roof for discharging the smoke is the *chimney-shaft*, and the upper part of the shaft is the *chimney-top* or *-head*. Chimneys are commonly built of brick or stone. (The manner in which a chimney and fireplace are often connected, and the names of the different parts, are shown in the cut under *throat*.) The chimneys of some kinds of factories, as chemical works, are built to a great height, sometimes several hundred feet, and often as independent structures. They are designed not only to secure a very strong draft, but for the diffusion in the upper air of deleterious fumes, drawn into them through connecting flues.



Chimneys.

1. Fifteenth century, Strasburg. 2. Sixteenth century, Château de Chambord, France. 3. Modern, New York.

> Item, that no *chimneys* of tre [wood], ner thached houses, be suffred wᵗyn the cyte. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

4. Anything resembling a chimney. (*a*) A glass cylinder surrounding the flame of a lamp to promote combustion and keep the flame steady. (*b*) In *mining*, a rich portion of a vein, especially when it has considerable vertical extension. The ore in a vein is said to occur "in chimneys" when the rich portions are somewhat continuous and have a definite direction. If there are several such chimneys, they are expected to be, and occasionally are, roughly parallel with one another. A chimney of ore may be a *bonanza*, if large and rich enough; but the latter term carries no idea of expected regularity, while *chimney* does. (*c*) A lofty head-dress worn by women in the fourteenth century. See *hennin*. (*d*) A small tube that passes through the cap of certain stopped pipes in an organ.—**Draft of a chimney.** See *draft*.—**To hovel a chimney.** See *hovel*, *v. t.*

chimney-board (chim'ni-bōrd), *n.* Same as *fireboard*.

chimney-can (chim'ni-kan), *n.* Same as *chimney-pot*.

chimney-cap (chim'ni-kap), *n.* 1. An abacus or cornice forming a crowning termination for a chimney.—2. A rotary device, moved by the wind, which facilitates the escape of smoke from a chimney by turning the exit-aperture away from the wind; a cowl.

chimney-corner (chim'ni-kôr"nėr), *n.* The corner of a fireplace, or the space between the fire and the sides of the fireplace; hence, the fireside, or a place near the fire.

> That [rectitude] the zealot stigmatizes as a sterile *chimney-corner* philosophy. *Emerson*, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.

> If it was difficult to read the eleven commandments by the light of a pine-knot, it was not difficult to get the sweet spirit of them from the countenance of the serene mother knitting in the *chimney-corner*.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 13.

chimneyed (chim'nid), *a.* [< *chimney* + *-ed*².] Having a chimney or chimneys; furnished with chimneys.

> Where *chimney'd* roofs the steep ridge cope,
> There smoked an ancient town. *J. Baillie*.

chimney-head (chim'ni-hed), *n.* Same as *chimney-top*.

> Lo! as great Sol scatters his first fire-handful, tipping the hills and *chimney-heads* with gold, Herault is at great Nature's feet. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 4.

chimney-hook (chim'ni-hůk), *n.* A hook, hanging from the back-bar or crane, for holding pots and kettles over an open fire.

chimney-jack (chim'ni-jak), *n.* A movable cowl or wind-shelter placed on top of a chimney to assist the draft; a chimney-cap.

chimney-jamb (chim'ni-jam), *n.* One of the two vertical sides of a fireplace-opening.

chimney-money (chim'ni-mun"i), *n.* A crown duty formerly paid in England for each chimney in a house. Also called *hearth-money*.

> The business of buying off the *Chimney-money* is passed in the House: and so the King to be satisfied some other way, and the King supplied with the money raised by this purchasing off of the chimnies. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 476.

chimneypiece (chim'ni-pēs), *n.* The architectural facing or ornamental work over and around a fireplace, resting against the chimney; a mantel or mantelpiece.

> The chimney
> Is south the chamber; and the *chimney-piece*,
> Chaste Dian, bathing. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

chimney-pot (chim'ni-pot), *n.* A nearly cylindrical pipe of earthenware, brick, or sheet-metal placed on the top of a chimney to increase the draft and prevent smoking. Also called *chimney-can*.

> What tiles and *chimney-pots*
> About their heads are flying!
> *William Pitt*, The Sailor's Consolation.

Chimney-pot hat. See *hat*.

chimney-shaft (chim'ni-shȧft), *n.* That part of a chimney which is carried above the roof of the building of which it forms a part. See *chimney*, 3.

chimney-stack (chim'ni-stak), *n.* A group of chimneys carried up together.

chimney-stalk (chim'ni-stâk), *n.* A very tall chimney, such as is commonly connected with factories. See *chimney*, 3.

chimney-swallow (chim'ni-swol"ō), *n.* 1. The *Hirundo rustica*, one of the most common European species of swallow.—2. In the United States, a species of swift, *Chætura pelagica* or *pelasgica*. Also *chimney-swift*. See cut under *Chætura*.

chimney-sweep, chimney-sweeper (chim'ni-swēp, -swē"pėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the sweeping of chimneys, in order to rid them of the soot that adheres to their sides.

> Golden lads and girls all must,
> As *chimney-sweepers*, come to dust.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. An apparatus for cleaning chimneys.—3. The smut of wheat, *Ustilago carbo*. [Local, Eng.]

chimney-swift (chim'ni-swift), *n.* Same as *chimney-swallow*, 2. See *swift*, *n.*, and *Chætura*.

chimney-top (chim'ni-top), *n.* 1. The top of a chimney. Also called *chimney-head*.—2. An organ-pipe having a small open tube in the middle of the top plate, the effect of which is to sharpen the note. The same effect is sometimes produced in stopped wooden pipes by boring a little hole through the tompion.

chimney-valve (chim'ni-valv), *n.* A device for ventilating an apartment by means of the upward draft in the chimney.

chimney-work (chim'ni-wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, a system of working the thick beds of clay ironstone by first working out the bottom beds, and then the higher ones, the miners standing on the fallen debris. It is much like the bell-work of Derbyshire. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.]

Chimonanthus (kī-mọ̄-nan'thus), *n.* [NL. (in allusion to their time of flowering), < Gr. *χειμών*, winter (< *χεῖμα*, wintry weather; cf. *χιών*, snow, = L. *hiems*, winter), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of shrubs, natural order *Calycanthaceæ*, consisting of two species. *C. fragrans*, a native of Japan, and popularly called *Japan allspice* or *winter-flower*, was introduced into England in 1766, and is a great favorite because of its early sweet-scented flowers. It is generally trained against walls. The other species has but recently been discovered in China.

chimpanzee (chim-pan'zē or -pan-zē'), *n.* [Also written *chimpansee*, and formerly *chimpenza*; = F. Pg. *chimpanzé* = Sp. *chimpancé*; from the native Guinea name.] A large West African ape, *Troglodytes* (or *Anthropopithecus* or *Mimetes*) *niger*, belonging to the anthropoid or man-like monkeys, of the family *Simiidæ* and suborder *Anthropoidea*, with dark blackish-brown hair, flesh-colored hands and feet, arms reaching to the knee, and very large ears, and like the orang in having the hair on its forearm turned backward, but differing from it in having an additional dorsal vertebra and a thirteenth pair of ribs. In its organization and form it presents a close resemblance to man. The structure of its lower extremities enables it to walk erect better than most of the apes, although its habits are in reality arboreal, and when on the ground it usually goes on all-fours. It feeds on fruits and nuts, lives in small societies, and constructs a sort of nest among the branches of trees. The height of a full-grown male chimpanzee is about four feet. This animal is most nearly related to the gorilla.

Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes niger*).

chimpings (chim'pingz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.; cf. *chimble*1 and *champ*1.] Grits; rough-ground oatmeal. *Grose; Halliwell.*

chimy (shim'i), *n.* [E. dial., also *shimmy*, < F. *chemise*: see *chemise* and *camis*.] A smock; shift. [Prov. Eng.]

chin (chin), *n.* [< ME. *chin*, < AS. *cin*, **cinn* = OS. *kinni* = OFries. *kin*, *ken* = OD. *kinne*, D. *kin* = MLG. *kinne*, *kin*, LG. *kinn* = OHG. *chinni*, MHG. *kinne*, *kin*, G. *kinn*, the chin, also in comp. the cheek or jaw, = Icel. *kinn* = Sw. Dan. *kind* = Goth. *kinnus*, the cheek, = L. *gena* = Bret. *gen*, the cheek, = W. *gen*, the chin, = Gr. *γένυς*, the chin, the jaw, also the edge of an ax (> *γένειον*, the chin, jaw, cheek, also the beard), = Skt. *hanu*, the jaw.] 1. The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw in man, or a corresponding part in other animals.

> If you did wear a beard upon your *chin*,
> I'd shake it on this quarrel. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

2. In *zoöl.*, the mentum.—3. In *Rotifera*, a ciliated muscular part or process just below the mouth.—**To wag one's chin**, to talk; especially, to talk rapidly, tediously, or with little sense; jabber. [Colloq.]

chin (chin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chinned*, ppr. *chinning*. [< *chin*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To talk.

II. *trans.* To talk to, especially with assurance or impudence. [Slang in both uses.]

china (chī'nä̤), *n.* [Short for *chinaware*, where *china* is the European name (*China*) of the country (called by its own people *Chung Kwoh*, the Middle Kingdom or Country, or *Chung Hwa Kwoh*, the Central Flowery Country) used attributively. Cf. Sp. *china*, chinaware, China silk, china-root; Hind. Pers. *chīnī*, china.] The common name of porcelain and of porcelain-ware. See *porcelain*.—**Blue china**, specifically, Chinese porcelain decorated with blue laid on the paste before the glazing. Also called *Nankin porcelain* and *blue and white*. See *porcelain*.—**Clobbered china.** See *clobber*.

china-ale (chī'nä̤-āl), *n.* A drink composed of ale flavored with china-root and bruised coriander-seed, added before fermentation. An imitation of this was made by beer flavored after fermentation with spice, lemon-peel, and sugar. *Bickerdyke.*

China aster, bark, blue, etc. See the nouns.

china-clay (chī'nä̤-klā), *n.* Clay suited for the manufacture of chinaware or porcelain. See *kaolin*.

china-grass (chī'nä̤-gràs), *n.* The *Bœhmeria nivea*, which yields the rhea- or ramie-fiber. See *Bœhmeria* and *grass-cloth*.

Chinaman1 (chī'nä̤-mạn), *n.*; pl. *Chinamen* (-men). [< *China* + *man*.] A native of China, or a man of Chinese origin.

> The *Chinaman* can live and accumulate a surplus where a Caucasian would starve. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 522.

chinaman2† (chī'nä̤-mạn), *n.*; pl. *chinamen* (-men). [< *china*(*ware*) + *man*.] A manufacturer of china.

> For some time the manufactory was successful and employed 300 hands; but before long one of the partners died, and the survivor, "John Crowther, *chinaman*," was gazetted bankrupt in 1763, and the whole stock was sold off. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 641.

chinaman's-hat (chī'nä̤-manz-hat), *n.* A collectors' name for a shell of the family *Calyptræidæ*, *Calyptræa sinensis*.

chinampa (chi-nam'pä̤), *n.* [Mex.] The native name of the floating gardens once common on the Mexican lakes. They were carefully constructed rafts covered with earth, on which plants were cultivated.

> *Chinampas* or floating gardens of mud heaped on rafts of reeds and brush, which in later times were so remarkable a feature of Mexico. *E. B. Tylor*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 209.

chinar (chi-när'), *n.* Same as *chinar-tree*.

china-root (chī'nä̤-röt), *n.* 1. The root or rhizome of the *Smilax China*, a climbing shrubby plant, a native of eastern India, China, and Japan. It is closely allied to sarsaparilla, and was formerly much esteemed for the purposes for which the latter drug is now used. The tuberous roots of several species of smilax of the United States and tropical America have been used as a substitute, and are sometimes called *American* or *bastard china-root*. In Jamaica the name is given to *Vitis sicyoides*.
2. Galangal.

chinar-tree (chi-när'trē), *n.* [< Hind. *chinar* (< Pers. *chenār*), the plane-tree, + *tree*.] The Oriental plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis*. Also spelled *chenar-tree*.

> Like a *chenar-tree* grove, when winter throws
> O'er all its tufted heads his feathering snows.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Ded.

china-shell (chī'nä̤-shel), *n.* A collectors' name of the *Ovulum ovum*, given in allusion to the white porcelain-like surface of the shell. See *Ovulum*.

china-shop (chī'nä̤-shop), *n.* A shop in which china, crockery, glassware, etc., are sold.—**A bull in a china-shop**, a person who commits great destruction or does great harm through ignorance, carelessness, or blind rage: from a story of a runaway bull breaking into a china-shop and smashing its contents in his furious movements.

> Now they are all away, let us frisk at our ease, and have at everything, like *the bull in the china-shop*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xviii.

china-stone (chī'nä̤-stōn), *n.* 1. An old name for kaolin or porcelain-clay.—2. A stone found in Cornwall, and used for the making of porcelain. It is a partially decomposed granitic rock having still more quartz, mica, etc., than the kaolin of China.

china-token (chī'nä̤-tō″kn), *n.* A small piece of porcelain or fine earthenware upon which is inscribed the promise to pay a sum of money, or some similar memorandum: used in pottery- and porcelain-factories in the intercourse between the workmen and their employers. Those of the Worcester Porcelain Company are small flat disks with the letters W. P. C. on one side and the promise or agreement on the other. *Jewitt.*

china-tree (chī'nä̤-trē), *n.* The pride-of-India, *Melia Azedarach*, a native of India, widely cultivated in warm countries for shade.

> Shaded by *china-trees*, in the midst of luxuriant gardens,
> Stood the houses of planters, with negro-cabins and dove-cots. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 2.

Wild china-tree, the soapberry, *Sapindus marginatus*, a native of northern Mexico, the West Indies, and adjacent United States: so called from its resemblance to the cultivated china-tree.

chinaware (chī'nä̤-wãr), *n.* [< *China* + *ware*2. See *china*.] Porcelain-ware.

china-withe (chī'nä̤-with), *n.* In Jamaica, the plant *Smilax celastroides*.

chin-band (chin'band), *n.* Any portion of apparel passing under the chin, whether for protection or to hold the head-dress in place. Specifically—(*a*) Same as *cheek-band*, 1. (*b*) In *armor*, the strap or series of metal plates that holds the helmet on the head, passing under the chin. Also called *chin-piece*.

chincapin, *n.* See *chinkapin*.

chincery†, *n.* Same as *chinchery*.

chinch1†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chince*; < ME. *chinche*, *chynche*, var. of *chiche*, < OF. *chiche*, niggard, mean, miserly: see *chich*2.] **I.** *a.* Same as *chich*2.

II. *n.* Same as *chich*2.

chinch1†, *v. i.* [ME. *chinchen*; from the adj.] To be niggardly.

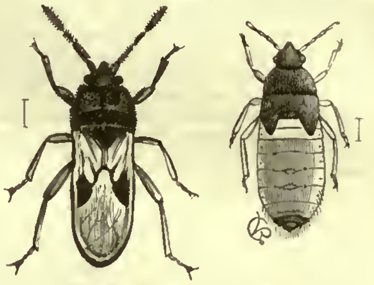
> *Chynchyn*, or sparyn mekylle, perparcus. *Prompt. Parv.*

chinch2 (chinch), *n.* [Also improp. *chintz*; < Sp. Pg. *chinche* = It. *cimice*, < L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), a bug: see *Cimex*.] 1. Same as *chinch-bug*, 1.—2. The common bedbug, *Cimex lectularius*.

chincha1 (chin'chä̤), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American rodent quadruped, *Lagidium cuvieri*. See *Lagidium*.

chincha2, *n.* See *chinche*2.

chinch-bug (chinch'bug), *n.* 1. The popular name of certain fetid American hemipterous insects of the genus *Blissus*, somewhat resembling the bedbug, very destructive to wheat, maize, etc., in the southern and western United States. Also *chinch*, *chink-bug*.—2. The bedbug.



Chinch-bug and Pupa (*Blissus leucopterus*).
(Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

chinche1†, *a.* See *chinch*1.

chinche2, **chincha**2 (chin'che, -chä̤), *n.* [NL. *chinche*, *chincha*, *chinga*, applied to the skunk; perhaps a native Amer. name, but cf. Sp. Pg. *chinche*, a bedbug: see *chinch*2.] A name of the common American skunk, *Mephitis mephitica*. Also *cinche*.

chincher†, *n.* [ME. *chynchyr*, *chynchare*; < *chinch*1, *v.*, + *-er*1.] A niggard.

chinchery†, *n.* [ME. *chincherie*, *chyncery*; < *chincher*, a niggard: see *chincher*, *chinch*1.] Niggardliness. *Chaucer.*

chinchilla (chin-chil'ä̤), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *chinchilha*; of S. Amer. origin.] 1. A small South American rodent quadruped of the genus *Chinchilla*, especially *C. lanigera*; a pika-squirrel.

Chinchilla lanigera.

The common chinchilla is 9 or 10 inches long, with large rounded ears, long hind legs, 5 toes on the fore feet, a long bushy tail, and beautifully fine pearly-gray pelage, in great repute in furriery.

2. Some related animal of the family *Chinchillidæ*: as, Cuvier's *chinchilla* (*Lagidium cuvieri*).—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Chinchillidæ*: synonymous with *Eriomys*.—4. The fur of these animals, which is used for tippets, muffs, linings to cloaks, pelisses, etc.—5. A thick heavy cloth for women's winter cloaks, with a long napped surface rolled into little tufts, in imitation of chinchilla fur.

chinchillid (chin-chil'id), *n.* A rodent mammal of the family *Chinchillidæ*.

Chinchillidæ (chin-chil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chinchilla*, 3, + *-idæ*.] A family of the hystricomorphic series of simplicident rodents, confined to South America, and related to the cavies. It contains the genera *Lagostomus*, *Lagidium*, and *Chinchilla*, or the viscachas and the chinchillas. See cuts under *chinchilla* and *viscacha*.

Chinchillina (chin-chi-lī'nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chinchilla*, 3, + *-ina*2.] A group of rodents corresponding to the family *Chinchillidæ*.

chinching-iron†, *n.* [Appar. assibilated form of **chinking-iron*: see *chinsing-iron*.] An iron used in calking chinks.

Also take good hede of your wynes euery nyght with a candell, bothe rede wyne and swete wyne, & loke they reboyle nor leke not, & wasshe yᵉ pype hedes euery nyght with colde water, & loke ye haue a *chynchynge yron*, addes, and lynen clothes, yf nede be.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 267.

Chinchona (chin-chō'nä), *n.* Same as *Cinchona.*

chin-cloth (chin'klôth), *n.* A sort of muffler worn by women in the time of Charles I.

chin-clout† (chin'klout), *n.* Same as *chin-cloth.*

There hangs the lower part of a gentlewoman's gown, with a mask and a *chinclout.*
Middleton, Mad World, iii. 3.

chin-cough† (chin'kôf), *n.* [For **chink-cough*, < *chink*⁴, = *kink*², + *cough.* See *kink*² and *kink-host.*] Same as *whooping-cough.*

It shall ne'er be said in our country
Thou diedst o' th' *chin-cough.* *Fletcher*, Bonduca.

She ran to the assistance of the good man, rubbed his forehead, and clapped him on the back, as is practised with children when they have the *chin-cough.*
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, ii. 1.

chine¹† (chīn), *v.* [< ME. *chinen*, *chynen* (pret. *chon*), < AS. **cīnan*, in comp. *tō-cīnan* (*tō-*, E. *to-*², apart), split, crack, chink, = OS. *kīnan* = MD. D. *kenen*, split, germinate, sprout, dawn, = OHG. *kīnan*, *chīnen*, MHG. *kīnen*, split, germinate, sprout, = Goth. *keinan*, germinate, sprout, in comp. *us-keinan*, sprout, grow; with present-formative *-n*, from the Teut. √ **ki*, in Goth. **kijan*, ppr. *kijans*, in comp. *us-kijan*, sprout, grow, whence also ult. OS. *kīmo* = OHG. *chīmo*, MHG. *kīme*, G. *keim*, a sprout, shoot, bud, germ (> G. *keimen*, sprout, germinate), and OHG. **chīdi*, **kīdi* (in comp. *frumi-kīdi*), MHG. *kīde*, G. dial. *keid* = OS. *kīth* = AS. *cīth*, E. *chit*, a sprout, shoot: see *chit*¹; perhaps ult. connected with the root of *kin*, *kind*, etc.: see *kin*¹, *kind*¹, *ken*².] **I.** *intrans.* To split open; crack; chink; chap.

Thet glea ne breketh ne *chineth* and the sunne schineth ther thurh. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 83.

Druiȝe drinkeles was his tonge
His lippes to clouen and *chyned.*
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 142.

Now brik is maade of white erthe, or rubrike,
Or cley, for that is made in somer heete
To sone is drie, an forto *chyne* is like.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

II. *trans.* To split; crack; burst; lay open.

And growen [read *gnowen*, gnaw] bothe gras and ston
Tho that deth her hert *chon.*
Rom. of Arthour and Merlin, l. 7763.

Chyne that samon. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

So deadly it imprest,
That quite it *chynd* his backe behind the sell.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 13.

chine¹ (chīn), *n.* [< ME. *chine*, *chyne*, *chene*, < AS. *cinu*, also *cine* (not **cīne*), = MD. *kene*, D. *keen*, a chink, rift, crack, D. also a germ; from the verb: see *chine*¹, *v.*] **1**†. A crack; chink; rift; cleft; crevice; fissure.

My culuer [dove] in the holis of the ston, in the *chyne* of a ston wal. *Wyclif*, Cant. ii. 14 (Oxf.).

There was somtyme in the myddel of Rome a greet *chene* in the erthe. *Trevisa*, I. 233.

In a *chine* of the Roch made he entry,
For gret doubte had of Gaffrayes niolens.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4343.

2. A ravine or large fissure in a cliff: a term especially common in the Isle of Wight and Hampshire, England: as, Black-gang *chine.*

chine² (chīn), *n.* [< ME. *chine*, *chyne*, < OF. *eschine*, F. *échine*, the spine, = Pr. *esquina*, *esquena* = Sp. *esquena* = It. *schiena*, the chine, backbone, < OHG. *skinā*, MHG. *schine*, the shinbone, a needle, a prickle, G. *schiene*, shin, shinbone, splint, = AS. *scina*, E. *shin*, q. v.] **1.** The backbone or spine: now commonly used only of an animal.

Arthur smote hym a-gein so sore that he perced the shelde and the haubreke that the shafte shewed thourgh the *chyne* be-hynde an arme lengthe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

These eighteene thankesgiuings are for the eighteene bones in the *chine* or backe-bone, which must in saying hereof be bended. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

They shew us the bone or rib of a wild boare said to have been kill'd by Sir Guy, but which I take to be the *chine* of a whale. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 3, 1654.

At this presents her with the tusky head
And *chine* with rising bristles roughly spread.
Dryden, Meleager and Atalanta, l. 217.

2. A piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking.

I do honour a *chine* of beef, I do reverence a loin of veal.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

I learned from him that he had killed eight fat hogs for this season, that he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongst his neighbours. *Addison*, Sir Roger in Town.

3. Figuratively, a ridge of land.

Northwards . . . is Jebel Ohod; a hill somewhat beyond Ohod; these are the last ribs of the vast primitive and granitic *chine* that, extending from Lebanon to near Aden, and from Aden again to Muscat, fringes the Arabian trapezium. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 231.

The *chine* of highland, whereon we stood, curved to the right and left of us. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 99.

Mourning of the chine. See *mourning.*—**To mose in the chine.** See *mose.*

chine² (chīn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chined*, ppr. *chining.* [< *chine*², *n.*] To cut through the backbone or into chine-pieces.

Chine or slit him [the chub] through the middle.
Walton, Complete Angler, p. 67.

chine³ (chīn), *n.* [A corruption of *chimb*² = *chime*², by confusion with *chine*¹ or *chine*².] **1.** An erroneous form for *chime* (of a cask).

The old and mouldy casks had rotted away at their *chines.* *The American*, VI. 206.

2. A part of a ship. See *chime*², 2.

chiné (shē-nā'), *a.* [F., prop. pp. of *chiner*, color, dye, orig. in Chinese fashion, < *Chine*, China.] Literally, colored in Chinese fashion: applied to fabrics in which the warp is dyed in different colors, so that a mottled effect is produced, or in which a double thread, formed of two smaller threads of different colors twisted together, is used to produce a similar mottled or speckled appearance. Figured chiné silks have a plain ground, but the flowers and bouquets forming the pattern have an indistinct and cloudy appearance, produced by the breaking of minute particles of color into one another.

chined (chīnd), *a.* [< *chine*² + *-ed*².] Backboned: used in composition: as, "steel-*chined* rascals," *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v. 1.

Chinee (chī-nē'), *n.* [< *Chinese*, adj. as noun, sing. and pl., and as pl. regarded as **Chinees*, as if from a sing. *Chinee.* So *aborigine* has been developed from the L. pl. *aborigines;* and *cherry*, *sherry*, etc., from singulars in *-s* taken for plurals.] A Chinaman. [Colloq.]

For ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen *Chinee* is peculiar.
Bret Harte, Plain Language from Truthful James.

chine-hoop (chīn'höp), *n.* The last hoop at the end of a cask.

Chinese (chī-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *China* + *-ese;* = F. *chinois* = Sp. *chino* = Pg. *chinez* = G. *chinesisch*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to China. —**Chinese Act.** See *act.*—**Chinese art,** the art of China; one of the chief branches of Oriental art. Chinese architecture makes extensive use of the bamboo; and its forms and methods of construction, even in brick and stone, are largely influenced by this material. The roofs are usually tiled, and have characteristically a hollow dip, as if copied from the form of a tent. When rectangular, the lower corners are sharply turned up. Roofs in several projecting tiers, one over the other, are usual in temples and towers. The tiling of the roofs is often glazed in various colors, and the walls are frequently incrusted with porcelain tiles, and sometimes with marble slabs. The porcelain tower or *ta* of Nanking, destroyed in 1853, was a building of this nature; it was 200 feet high, had 9 stories, and was surmounted by an iron spire or finial. The *pailow*, or carved memorial gateway, is another feature of Chinese architecture. A peculiarity of Chinese building is the practice of beginning with the roof, which is supported on posts, and the walls are then built beneath it. Chinese drawing and painting are often of great delicacy, but show no knowledge of perspective. In the decorative branches of art, much of the work of the Chinese is of high merit. Their small bronzes, and carvings in wood and ivory, are of great technical excellence, and as makers and decorators of porcelains they are unsurpassed. They are fond of the grotesque, and are very successful in decorative treatment of it, as, for instance, in their favorite carved and painted figures of dragons and kindred fantastic creations.—**Chinese blue, capstan, classics, cross-bow, duck, fire, glue, lantern, wax, white, yellow,** etc. See the nouns.

Chinese Art.—The Fuhkien Temple, Ningpo.

II. *n.* **1.** *sing.* and *pl.* (plural also formerly *Chineses*). A native or natives of China; specifically, a member or members of the principal indigenous race of China proper, as distinguished from other Mongoloids, such as the Manchus, the present ruling race in the Chinese empire.

The barren plains
Of Sericana, where *Chineses* drive
With sails and wind their cany waggons light.
Milton, P. L., iii. 439.

We have seen them [writers of fiction] apparelled in the caftan of a Persian, and the silken robe of a *Chinese*, and are prepared to suspect their real character under every disguise. *Scott*, Monastery, I. 36.

2. The language of China. It is a monosyllabic tongue, and on this ground is generally classed with the other languages of the same character in southeastern Asia, in Further India and the Himalayas, as constituting the monosyllabic family. It exists in many dialects, of which the so-called Mandarin is the leading and official one. It is composed of only about 500 words, as we should distinguish them in writing, all of them ending in a vowel-sound or in a nasal, although some of the dialects still retain final mutes, lost in Mandarin. This small body of words, however, is raised to 1,500 by differences of the tone of utterance, as rising, falling, even, abrupt, and so on. The language is without inflection, and even without distinction of parts of speech; but words are classed as "full" or "empty," according as they are used with their full meaning or as auxiliaries in forming phrases: like our *will* and *have* in "I *will* it," "they *have* it," on the one hand, and in "they *will have* seen it," on the other. Chinese records go back to about 2000 B. C., and the literature is immense and varied. The mode of writing is by signs that represent each a single word in one of its senses or in a certain set of senses. The signs are of ideographic or hieroglyphic origin; but the greater part of them at present are compound, and many contain a phonetic element along with an ideographic. They number in the dictionaries about 40,000; but only the smaller part of these are in current and familiar use. They are written in perpendicular columns, and the columns follow one another from right to left. The language and mode of writing have been carried to the neighboring nations that have received their culture from China, especially Japan, Corea, and Annam, and have been more or less borrowed or adopted by such nations.

chingle (ching'gl), *n.* [A dial. variant of *shingle*², q. v.] **1.** Gravel free from dirt; shingle (which see).—**2.** In *coal-mining*, a portion of the coal-seam stowed away in the goaves to help in supporting the roof of the mine. [Scotch.]

chingly (ching'gli), *a.* A variant of *shingly. Scott.*

Chinian†, *a.* [< *China* + *-ian.*] Same as *Chinese.*

Of Iewes I remember not the mention of them in any *Chinian* relation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 408.

chining† (chī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chine*¹, *v.*] A chine; a crack.

Ther as *chyning*, clifte or scathe is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

chin-jerk (chin'jėrk), *n.* The spasmodic contraction of the muscles which close the jaws when the lower jaw is suddenly and involuntarily depressed, as by a blow on something resting on the lower teeth. Also called *jaw-jerk.*

chink¹ (chingk), *n.* [An extension, with *-k*, of ME. *chine*, < AS. *cinu*, *cine*, a crack, chine, chink: see *chine*¹, *n.*] A crack; a cleft, rent, or fissure of greater length than breadth; a gap: as, the *chinks* of a wall.

Yet is this glimpse of this bright shining Sun comfortable throw this *chinke* and key-hole of our bodily prison.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 3.

Looked at in reference to this globe, an earthquake is no more than a *chink* that opens in a garden walk of a dry day in summer. *Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons.

chink¹ (chingk), *v.* [Not found in ME. except as in *chinse:* see *chink*¹, *n.*, and cf. *chinse.* Cf. *chine*¹, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To crack; split; gape.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to open or part and form a fissure; make chinks in.

The skin of that great body is chopped and *chinked* with drought. *Bp. Hall*, Seasonable Sermons, p. 15.

Here they rode singly in a green twilight *chinked* with golden lights. *The Century*, XXXI. 73.

2. To fill up chinks in: as, to *chink* a wall or a pavement.

The intervals between the beds being *chinked* with stones of the minutest thinness.
L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 157.

3. To put into a chink or chinks: as, to *chink* in mortar.

chink² (chingk), *v.* [< ME. **chinken*, *chenken*, an imitative word, a var. of *clinken*, E. *clink:* see *clink*, and cf. *jingle* (practically = **chinkle*, freq. of *chink*²), *tinkle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a fine sharp sound, as that produced by the collision of small pieces of metal.

Chymyn, or *chenken* wythe bellys [var. *clinke* bell], tintillo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 75.

Not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards. *Swift.*

II. *trans.* To cause to emit a sharp, clear metallic sound, as by shaking coins together.

> He *chinks* his purse and takes his seat of state.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 197.

chink² (chingk), *n.* [< *chink*², *v.*] **1.** A short, sharp, clear metallic sound.

> Half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate *chink*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> The *chink* of the dropt half-penny no more consoles their forlorn bereavement. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

2. Coin: so called from its metallic ring. [Vulgar.]

> The keeping of an inn:
> Where every jovial tinker, for his *chink*,
> May cry, Mine host! *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

chink³ (chingk), *n.* [Prop. imitative, like the equiv. *fink, finch, spink.* Cf. *chink*².] **1.** The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schœniculus.*

chink⁴† (chingk), *n.* [Assibilated form of *kink*², q. v. Cf. *chin-cough.*] A fit, as of coughing or laughing.

> Here my lord and lady took such a *chink* of laughing that it was some time before they could recover.
> *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, i. 35.

> His [the rector's] kind face was all agape with broad smiles, and the boys around him were in *chinks* of laughing. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ix.

chink⁵†, *n.* [A var., perhaps a misprint, of *chinch*².] An obsolete form of *chinch*².

> *Theod.* I thank you, hostess.
> Pray you, will you shew me in?
> *Hostess.* Yes, marry, will I, sir;
> And pray that not a flea or a *chink* vex you.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

chinka (ching'kä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A suspension-bridge with a single cable, often made of stout grass, used in the East Indies. From the cable a moving seat, shaped like an ox-yoke, is slung for the passenger.

chinkapin, chincapin (ching'ka-pin), *n.* [Also *chinquapin*, and formerly *chincomen, chechinquamen* (F. *chincapin, chinquapine*); of Amer. Ind. origin.] **1.** The dwarf chestnut of the United States, *Castanea pumila*, a shrub or tree, ranging from Pennsylvania to Texas, and bearing a nut similar to that of the chestnut, but smaller and solitary in the bur.

> They [the Virginians] have . . . many goodly groves of *Chincomen* trees, that have husks like a chestnut, and are good meat either raw or boiled.
> *S. Clarke*, Plantations of the English in America (1670), [p. 12.

2. On the Pacific coast of the United States, the *Castanopsis chrysophylla*, a tree or shrub of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains. This is more nearly allied to the oak than to the chestnut, though the small nut, which is not edible and does not mature till the second year, is inclosed in a similar spiny bur. See *water-chinkapin.*
3. The nut of *Castanea pumila.*

> Of their Chesnuts and *Chechinquamens* boyled 4 houres, they make broath and bread for their chiefe men.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works (ed. Arber), p. 58.

> *Chinkapins* have a taste something like a chestnut, and grow in a husk or bur, being of the same sort of substance, but not so big as an acorn. They grow upon large bushes, some about as high as the common apple trees in England, and either in the high or low, but always barren ground. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 14.

chink-bug (chingk'bug), *n.* A corrupt form of *chinch-bug.*

chinkers† (ching'kėrz), *n. pl.* [< *chink*² + *-er*¹ + *-s*¹. Cf. *chink*², *n.*, 2.] Coins; money. [Slang.]

> Are men like us to be entrapped and sold
> And see no money down, Sir Hurly-Burly? . . .
> So let us see your *chinkers.*
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 1.

chinking (ching'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chink*¹, *v.*] **1.** The process of filling the interstices between the logs of log houses preparatory to plastering them over with clay. The double process is known as *chinking and daubing.*—**2.** The material used for filling chinks.

> The interstices of the log wall were "chinked," the *chinking* being large chips and small slabs . . . and the daubing yellow clay. *Carlton*, The New Purchase, I. 61.

chinky (ching'ki), *a.* [< *chink*¹ + *-y*¹.] Full of chinks or fissures; gaping; opening in clefts or crevices.

> Plaister thou the *chinky* hives with clay.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 63.

chinned (chind), *a.* [< *chin* + *-ed*².] Having a chin of the kind specified: as, double-*chinned.*

> Like a faire yong prince,
> First downe *chinned.* *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiv. 307.

chinoidine (ki-noi'din), *n.* [< NL. *china*, var. of *quina* (see *quinine*), + *-oid* + *-ine*².] An amorphous dark-brown brittle substance, obtained in the manufacture of quinine by precipitating the brown mother-liquors with ammonia, and consisting chiefly of the remaining amorphous alkaloids. It is used as a substitute for quinine.

chinoline (kin'ō-lin), *n.* [< NL. *china*, quinine (see *quinine*), + *-ol* + *-ine*².] An artificial alkaloid, C_9H_7N, which is obtained by distilling quinine or cinchonine with potash, or synthetically from aniline and nitrobenzene by treatment with sulphuric acid and glycerin. It is a colorless liquid with a penetrating odor, is a powerful antiseptic, and has been used in medicine as an antiperiodic in intermittent fevers. Also spelled *quinoline.*

Chinook (chi-nůk'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] **1.** A jargon of Indian, French, and English used as a means of communication with the native tribes in British America, and now extensively employed, especially on the northwestern Pacific coast, not only between the whites and the Indians, but also between the Indians of tribes having different languages. It is similar in character to "Pidgin English," being made of native and foreign words grossly corrupted and often fancifully used. For example, the Chinook name for a male "Indian" is *siwash*, from the French *sauvage;* an Englishman is a *King George man;* a *Boston man* is a person from the United States; and clouds are *smock* (English *smoke*).

> All words in *Chinook* are very much aspirated, gutturalized, sputtered, and swallowed.
> *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle.

2. [*l. c.*] A name given in the extreme northwestern part of the United States to a warm, dry westerly or northerly wind which is felt at intervals, especially on the eastern slopes of the mountains. In the winter and early spring it causes a very rapid disappearance of the snow. It is similar to the foehn of Switzerland. See *foehn.*

> When we reached Spokan Falls we heard the line was breached in sixty or eighty places; a *chinook* or warm wind had produced a thaw, and the floods had washed out the line. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 116.

chin-piece (chin'pēs), *n.* Same as *chin-band*, (*b*).

chinquapin, *n.* See *chinkapin.*

chinquis (chin'kwis), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the peacock-pheasant of the East Indies, *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*, having two spurs on each tarsus, and beautiful ocelli on the feathers of the back and tail. See *Polyplectron.*

chin-scab (chin'skab), *n.* A disease in sheep, called by shepherds *dartars.*

chinse (chins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chinsed*, ppr. *chinsing.* [Appar. for **chinch*, < ME. **chinchen* (which appears in *chinching-iron* for *chinsing-iron*); an assibilated form of *chink*¹, *v.*, 2.] *Naut.*, to calk temporarily, as the seams of a ship, by forcing in the oakum with a chisel or the point of a knife.

> The ends and edges are *chinsed* or lightly caulked.
> *Thearle*, Naval Architecture, § 230.

chinsing-iron (chin'sing-ī″ėrn), *n.* [Earlier *chinching-iron*, ME. *chynchynge-yron;* < **chinching, chinsing*, verbal n. of **chinch, chinse*, + *iron.*] An edged tool or chisel used to chinse the seams of a vessel.

chin-strap (chin'strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap connecting the throat-strap and nose-band of a halter. *E. H. Knight.*

chint†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chintz*¹.

chintz¹, **chints** (chints), *n.* [Formerly also *chint*, < Hind. *chhīnt*, chintz, also *chhīt* = Beng. *chhit*, chintz, a spot (cerebral *t*), > D. *sits*, G. *zitz*, chintz; cf. Hind. *chitra*, spotted, also chintz, < Skt. *chitra*, spotted, variegated, bright, < √ *chit*, perceive, look at. Cf. *chetah.*] Cotton cloth printed with flowers or other patterns in different colors, and now generally glazed. Its production was formerly confined to the East Indies, but it is now largely manufactured in Europe, especially in Great Britain, where the glazed kind is also frequently called *furniture-print*, from its extensive use in covering furniture, etc.

> Let a charming *chintz* and Brussels lace
> Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 248.

Chintz braid, a cotton galloon printed with a small pattern in colors.—**Chintz style.** Same as *madder style* (which see, under *madder*).

chintz² (chints), *n.* A corruption of *chinch*².

chin-whelk, chin-welk (chin'hwelk, -welk), *n.* Same as *sycosis.*

Chiococca (kī-ọ-kok'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., prop. **Chionococca* (a translation of E. *snowberry*, q. v.), < Gr. χιών, snow (see *chimera*), + κόκκος, a berry; in allusion to the white color of the berries.] A genus of tropical plants, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, consisting of small, often climbing shrubs, natives of America, with funnel-shaped yellowish flowers. The fruit is a white berry with two seeds. The plants possess purgative and emetic properties, and the root of *C. racemosa*, known as *cahinca-root*, has been of repute as a diuretic.

chiolite (kī'ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. χιών, snow, + λίθος, stone.] A rare fluorid of aluminium and sodium, occurring in snow-white tetragonal crystals near Miask, in the government of Ufa, Russia.

Chion (kī'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χιών, snow: see *chimera, hiemal*, etc.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the group *Cerambyci*, characterized by the rounded cavities of the front coxæ, an acutely triangular scutellum, a lateral spine, but no dorsal callosities on the thorax, and elytra and thighs spinose at the tip. The single North American species constituting this genus, *C. cinctus* (Drury), is very variable in size and color, but is usually brownish-gray, and is covered with short whitish-gray hair, each wing-case having an oblique ocher-colored band. Sometimes the beetle is uniformly brownish-yellow. It is very abundant in the eastern parts of the United States, its larvæ tunneling in the solid wood of hickory-trees.
Practical Entomologist, I. 30.

Banded Hickory-borer (*Chion cinctus*), natural size.

Chionanthus (kī-ọ-nan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χιών, snow, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of low trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Oleaceæ*, natives of eastern North America and eastern Asia. The principal species is *C. Virginica*, the fringe-tree of the United States. See *fringe-tree.*

Chionididæ (kī-ọ-nid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chionis* (*Chionid-*) + *-idæ.*] A remarkable family of wading birds, related both to the plovers and to the gulls, in some respects near the oyster-catchers, and in some systems ranged with the lark-plovers, *Thinocoridæ*, in a superfamily *Chionoideæ;* the sheathbills. See *sheathbill.*

Chioninæ (kī-ọ-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chionis* + *-inæ.*] The only subfamily of the *Chionididæ.* *G. R. Gray*, 1841.

Chionis (kī-ō'nis), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1788), < Gr. χιών, snow.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Chionididæ.* *C. alba* inhabits the Falklands and some other antarctic islands, is snow-white in color, and as large as a small chicken. *C. minor* is a smaller and perfectly distinct species inhabiting Kerguelen island in the Indian ocean. The term is synonymous with *Vaginalis* and *Coleorhamphus.* See *sheathbill.*

Chionoideæ (kī-ọ-noi'dẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chionis* + *-oideæ.*] A superfamily of birds, in which the *Thinocoridæ* are included with the *Chionididæ.*

chionomorph (kī-on'ọ-môrf), *n.* One of the *Chionomorphæ;* a sheathbill.

Chionomorphæ (kī-ō-nọ-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues and Kidder, 1876), < *Chionis* + Gr. μορφή, form.] The sheathbills, or *Chionididæ*, as a superfamily of birds.

chionomorphic (kī-ō-nọ-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Chionomorphæ* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chionomorphæ.*

chip¹ (chip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chipped*, ppr. *chipping.* [< ME. *chippen, chyppen*, cut into small pieces (not in AS.) (= D. *kippen*, pick out, hatch, MD. strike, knock, cut (> G. *kippen*, clip money), = MLG. *kippen*, hatch out, = OSw. *kippa*, chop), derived with reg. vowel-change from *chop*¹; but the forms and senses are partly mixed with those of other verbs: see *chop*¹ and *chip*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut into small pieces or chips; diminish or disfigure by cutting away a little at a time or in small pieces; hack away. See *chipping.*

> *Chyppe* the breed at ones, for our gestes be come.
> Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 71.

> There are two doors, and to each a single *chipped* and battered marble step. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 3.

2. In *poker, faro*, and other games at cards, to bet; lay a wager: as, to *chip* five dollars (that is, to stake chips representing five dollars).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To break or fly off in small pieces, as the glazing in pottery.—**2.** In *poker*, to bet a chip: as, I *chip.*—**3**†. To carp; gibe; sneer.

> In wordys men weren never so wyce
> As now, to *chyppe* at wordys of reson.
> *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii.* 36, fol. 33. (*Halliwell.*)

To chip in, to put in chips, as into the pool in gambling; hence, to contribute; supply one's share or part: as, they all *chipped in* to buy it. [Slang.]

chip¹ (chip), *n.* [< ME. *chip, chippe, chyppe*, a chip (AS. *cyp, cypp*, a stock, post (L. *stipes*), occurring in glosses, is a different word, < L. *cippus:* see *cippus*); from the verb.] **1.** A small fragment of wood, stone, or other substance, separated from a body by a blow of an instrument, particularly a cutting instrument, as an ax, an adz, or a chisel.

> Full ofte he heweth up so highe,
> Tat *chippes* fallen in his eye.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 106.

2. Wood, coarse straw, palm-leaves, or similar material split into thin slips and made by weaving into hats and bonnets.

> The ladies wear jackets and petticoats of brown linen, and *chip* hats. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

3. Anything dried up and deprived of strength and character.

> He was . . . a *chip*, weak water-gruel, a tame rabbit.
> *Colman the Younger*, Poor Gentleman, iii. 1.

Specifically—4. The dried dung of the American bison; a buffalo-chip. [Colloq.]—5. *Naut.*, the quadrant-shaped piece of wood attached to the end of the log-line. See *log*.

> Had it not been for the sea from aft which sent the *chip* home, and threw her continually off her course, the log would have shown her to have been going somewhat faster.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 388.

6. One of the small disks or counters used in poker and some other games at cards, usually of ivory or bone, marked to represent various sums of money.—7. A carpenter: commonly in the plural. [Naut. slang.]—8. A small wedge-shaped piece of ivory used in rough-tuning a piano.—**A chip of the old block**, a familiar phrase applied to a child or an adult who, either in person or in disposition and character, resembles his father.

> "Yes, yes, Chuffey; Jonas is *a chip of the old block*. It's a very old block now, Chuffey," said the old man.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xviii.

chip^2 (chip), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chipped*, ppr. *chipping*. [Imitative; cf. *cheep*, and see *chip*^{2}, *n.*, *chip-bird*, *chipper*^{2}, *v.*, *chipmunk*, etc.] To utter a short, dry, crisp sound, as a bird or a bat; cheep; chirp.

chip^2 (chip), *n.* [< *chip*^{2}, *v.*] The cry of the bat.

chip-ax (chip'aks), *n.* A small ax used to chip a block or timber to nearly the shape to which it is to be dressed.

chip-bird (chip'bėrd), *n.* A popular name of the *Spizella socialis* or *domestica*, a small fringilline bird of North America, very common and familiar in most parts of the United States. It is about 6 inches long, has a reddish cap, streaked back, and plain grayish under parts; builds a neat hair-lined nest in bushes, and lays greenish eggs with dark spots. Also called *hair-bird*, *chipping-bird*, *chipping-sparrow*, and *chippy*.

chip-breaker (chip'brā"kėr), *n.* 1. A metal plate placed at the back of the bit of a carpenters' plane, to bend up the bit and prevent the splitting of the board. *E. H. Knight.*—2. In a matching-machine, a piece fastened to the side cutter-head frame, to break off the chips and thus prevent the edge of the board from splitting.

chip-chop^1 (chip'chop), *a.* [Reduplication of *chop*^{1}.] Broken; unmusical. [Rare.]

> The sweet Italian and the *chip-chop* Dutch.
> *John Taylor.*

chip-chop^2 (chip'chop), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's note; cf. *chip*^{2}, *cheep*, and *chiff-chaff*.] A name of the chiff-chaff. *Montagu.*

chipmonk, *n.* Same as *chipmunk*.

chipmunk, **chipmuck** (chip'mungk, -muk), *n.* [Also written *chipmuk*; said to be of Amer. Ind. origin, and appar. orig. imitative. Cf. *chip*^{2}, etc.] A name of the hackee or chipping-squirrel of the United States, *Tamias striatus*, and of other species of the genus *Tamias* (which see). The common chipmunk is a small striped species, about 6 inches long, with the tail 4 inches; it is reddish-brown in the upper parts, and has two white stripes and four black ones on the sides. It is abundant in eastern North America, and furnishes a connecting link between the arboreal squirrels proper and the ground-squirrels or spermophiles.

Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*).

chipper^1 (chip'ėr), *n.* [< *chip*^{1} + *-er*^{1}. Cf. *chopper*^{1}.] One who or that which chips or cuts.

> Ye must haue thre pantry knyues, one knyfe to square trenchour loues, an other to be a *chyppere*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 266.

chipper^2 (chip'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial., freq. of *chip*^{2}, q. v.] To chip; chirp; chirrup.

chipper^3 (chip'ėr), *a.* [Assibilated form of E. dial. *kipper*, lively, brisk: see *kipper*^{2}.] Active; cheerful; lively; brisk; pert. [Colloq., U. S.]

> He turned up at last all alive, and *chipper* as a skunk-blackbird.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 37.

chipping (chip'ing), *n.* [< ME. *chippinge*; verbal n. of *chip*^{1}.] 1. The act of cutting or knocking off in small pieces. It is an operation frequently resorted to with cast-iron when it is taken from the mold, in order to remove the dark rind or outside crust, which is harder than the rest and would destroy the file. The operation is performed with the chipping-chisel. 2. The flying or breaking off in small pieces of the edges of pottery and porcelain.—3. A chip; a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument or by a blow; a fragment.

> They dung their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

chipping-bird (chip'ing-bėrd), *n.* Same as *chip-bird*.

chipping-chisel (chip'ing-chiz"el), *n.* The chisel employed in the operation of chipping; a cold-chisel having a face somewhat convex, and an angle of about 80°. See *chipping*, 1.

chipping-machine (chip'ing-ma-shēn"), *n.* A planing-machine used for cutting dyewoods into chips. *E. H. Knight.*

chipping-piece (chip'ing-pēs), *n.* In *founding*: (*a*) An elevated cast or forged surface, affording surplus metal for reduction by the tools. (*b*) The projecting piece of iron cast on the face of a piece of iron framing, when intended to be rested against another piece.

chipping-sparrow (chip'ing-spar"ō), *n.* Same as *chip-bird*.

chipping-squirrel (chip'ing-skwur"el), *n.* Same as *chipmunk*.

chipping-up (chip'ing-up'), *n.* The process of rough-tuning a piano with a chip.

chippy^1 (chip'i), *a.* [< *chip*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Abounding in chips; produced by chips.

> Here my chilled veins are warmed by *chippy* fires.
> *Savage*, The Wanderer, l.

chippy^2 (chip'i), *n.*; pl. *chippies* (-iz). [< *chip*^{2} + dim. *-y*.] A familiar name of the chip-bird.

chir (chėr), *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Pinus longifolia*, a large pine-tree of the northwestern Himalayas. The wood is not durable; but the tree yields a larger amount of resin than any other of the Himalayan pines.

> The *chir*, or three-leaved Himalayan pine.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 155.

chir-. See *chiro-*.

chira (chē'rạ̈), *n.* Same as *chiru*.

Chiracanthus (kī-ra-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χείρ, the hand, + ἄκανθα, a thorn.] 1. A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone formation, covered with small brightly enameled scales, and having all its fins armed with defensive spines. It abounds at Gamrie, in Banffshire, Scotland, and other localities in Great Britain.—2. A genus of nematoid worms or threadworms, entirely covered with spines. *C. hispidum* is an example. Also *Cheiracanthus*.

chiragon (kī'rạ-gon), *n.* [< Gr. χείρ, the hand, + ἄγων, ppr. of ἄγειν, lead, drive: see *act*, *n.*] A writing-machine for the blind; a cecograph. *E. H. Knight.*

chiragra (kī-rag'rạ̈ or kī'rạ-grạ̈), *n.* [< L. *chiragra*, < Gr. χειράγρα, < χείρ, the hand, + ἄγρα, seizure. Cf. *podagra*.] Gout in the hand.

chiragric, **chiragrical** (kī-rag'rik, -ri-kạl), *a.* [< L. *chiragricus*, < Gr. *χειραγρικός, < χειράγρα, chiragra.] Pertaining to or having gout in the hand; of the nature of chiragra.

Chiranthodendreæ (kī-ran-thọ̄-den'drẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiranthodendron* (< Gr. χείρ, hand, + ἄνθος, flower, + δένδρον, tree) + *-eæ*.] An order of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, somewhat anomalous in its characters, and intermediate between the guttiferal and malval groups of orders. It includes two monotypic genera, *Fremontia*, of California, and *Chiranthodendron*, the hand-flower tree of Mexico.

chiravari (chir-a-var'i), *n.* See *charivari*.

chirche†, *n.* A Middle English form of *church*.

Chirella (kī-rel'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χείρ, the hand.] The typical genus of *Chirellidæ*. *Lendenfeld.*

Chirellidæ (kī-rel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirella* + *-idæ*.] A family of sponges, named by Lendenfeld from the genus *Chirella*: same as *Spirastrellidæ* of Ridley and Dendy.

chiretta (chi-ret'ạ̈), *n.* [Hind. *chirāetā*, *chiraita*, a species of gentian, and the bitter derived from it.] An East Indian bitter derived from the dried stems of *Ophelia Chirata*, a gentianaceous plant from the north of India. It is very similar in its properties to gentian, and is used medicinally for similar purposes, especially in India, where it is much valued. Several other species of *Ophelia* and allied genera are known in India by the same name and have the same virtues.

chirid (kī'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chiridæ*.

Chiridæ (kī'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Chirus*, to which different limits have been assigned by ichthyologists. In Gill's system it includes those *Cottoidea* which have the dorsal elongated, consisting of nearly equal acanthopterous and arthropterous portions, a long anal (about equal to the arthropterous dorsal), well-developed thoracic ventrals, compressed head, lateral eyes, branchial apertures extensive, but with the membranes more or less united, an antrorsiform compressed body, and a moderate number of vertebræ.

Chiridota (kī-ri-dō'tạ̈), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Chirodota*. *Wiegmann*, 1836.

chirie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cherry*^{1}.

chirimoya, *n.* Same as *cherimoyer*.

Chirinæ (ki-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chiridæ*, typified by the genus *Chirus*, with the anal spines obsolete or reduced to one, the head blunt forward, and the preopercle entire.

chirk^1† (chėrk), *v. i.* [< ME. *chirken* (in the second sense with a var. *chirpen*, > mod. E. *chirp*^{1}), appar. regarded as directly imitative (= G. dial. *zirken*, *schirken*, chirp), but in form a variant of *charken* (*cherken*, *chorken*, E. dial. *chark*), creak, < AS. *cearcian*, creak, crack, metathesis of *cracian*, > E. *crack*: see *chark*^{1}, *crack*, and cf. *chirp*^{1}, *chirm*, *chirr*.] 1†. To creak; shriek; groan.

> Al ful of *chirkyng* was that sory place.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 1146.

2. To make a noise, as a bird; chirp.

> And klate hire swete and *chirketh* [var. *chirteth*] as a sparwe.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 96.

Also spelled *cherk*.

chirk^2 (chėrk), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a var. of *chirp*; cf. *chirk*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *chirp*^{2}.] To be or become cheerful. [Colloq., New Eng.]—**To chirk up**, to cheer up.

chirk^2 (chėrk), *a.* Lively; cheerful; pert; in good spirits. [Colloq., New Eng.]

> She was just as *chirk* and chipper as a wren, a-wearin' her little sun-bunnet, and goin' a-huckleberryin'.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 34.

chirm (chėrm), *v.* [Also *charm* (see *charm*^{2}), formerly written *cherm*, *churm*, < ME. *chirmen*, < AS. *cirman*, *cyrman* (= MD. MLG. *kermen*, *karmen*), cry out, shout, make a loud noise; cf. *cirm*, *cyrm*, clamor, noise. See *charm*^{2}, and cf. *chirk*^{1}, *chirp*^{1}, and *chirr*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To chirp as a bird.

> The bird *chirms* as it is whistled to.
> *Wodroephe*, Fr. and Eng. Grammar (1623), p. 505.
>
> Now listening to the *chirming* of the birds.
> *W. W. Story*, He and She, p. 1.

2. To emit a mournful sound, as birds collected together before a storm.

II. *trans.* To utter as with a chirp.

chirm (chėrm), *n.* [Also *charm*, formerly written *cherm*, *churm*, < ME. *chirm*, *chyrm*, < AS. *cirm*, *cyrm*, clamor, noise: see the verb.] 1†. Clamor; confused noise.

> The *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches.
> *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 186.

2. Specifically, the mournful sound emitted before a storm by birds collected together.

chiro-, **cheiro-**. [L., NL., etc., *chiro-*, before a vowel *chir-*, NL. sometimes less prop. *cheiro-*, < Gr. χειρο-, before a vowel χειρ-, combining form of χείρ = OL. *hir*, the hand.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'hand,' 'the hand.'

Chirocentri (kī-rō-sen'trī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Chirocentrus*.] A group of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Chirocentridæ*.

chirocentrid (kī-rọ̄-sen'trid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chirocentridæ*.

Chirocentridæ (kī-rọ̄-sen'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirocentrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Chirocentrus*. The body is covered with thin deciduous scales; the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries mesially, and by the maxillaries laterally (both bones being firmly united by juxtaposition); the opercular apparatus is complete; the dorsal fin belongs to the caudal portion of the vertebral column; the intestine is short, the mucous membrane forming a spiral fold; and there are no pyloric appendages. Also *Chirocentri*.

Chirocentrodon (kī-rọ̄-sen'trọ̄-don), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fishes founded by Günther in 1868.

chirocentroid (kī-rọ̄-sen'troid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chirocentrus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chirocentridæ*.

II. *n.* A chirocentrid.

Chirocentroidei (kī-rō-sen-troi'dẹ̄-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1859), < *Chirocentrus* + *-oidei*.] In Bleeker's system, a family of the herring order, associated with two others in a tribe called *Pseudoclupeini*: same as *Chirocentridæ*.

Chirocentrus (kī-rọ̄-sen'trus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χείρ, hand, + κέντρον, spine, center.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chirocentridæ*. It is so named from a lanceolate process of the pectoral fin. *C. dorab*, the only species known, is a large herring-like fish occurring in the Indian ocean and eastward to Japanese waters.

Chirocephalus (kī-rọ̄-sef′a̤-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *Branchipus*.

Chirocolus (kī-rok′ọ̄-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *κόλος*, docked, curtal.] A genus of Brazilian lizards, having the hind feet 5-toed, and the fore feet 4-toed with a rudimentary thumb. *C. imbricatus* is an example. It is synonymous with *Heterodactylus*, and belongs to the family *Teïidæ*, though sometimes made type of a family *Chirocolidæ*.

Chirodota (kī-rod′ọ̄-tä̤), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829).] A genus of apneumonous or apodous holothurians, of the family *Synaptidæ*, having the skin studded with rows of small tubercles bearing calcareous wheel-shaped bodies. *C. violacea* is an example. Also *Chiridota*.

chirogale (kī′rọ̄-gāl), *n.* An animal of the genus *Chirogaleus*.

Chirogaleus (kī-rọ̄-gā′lẹ̄-us), *n.* [NL. (Commerson), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *γαλέη*, *γαλῆ*, a weasel, *γαλεός*, a kind of shark.] A genus of lemurs, including the small species known as dwarf makis or mouse-lemurs. *C. milii* is the brown mouse-lemur of Madagascar.

Brown Mouse-lemur (*Chirogaleus milii*).

Chirogidæ (kī-roj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirox* (*Chirog-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct marsupial animals, typified by the genus *Chirox*. They were of small size, and had in the upper jaw on each side about 3 quadrituberculate or trituberculate premolars and 2 molars with many tubercles in two or three imperfect longitudinal rows. Only one species has been described, from the latest Cretaceous or Puerco beds of New Mexico.

chirognomic (kī-rog-nom′ik), *a.* [< *chirognomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from chirognomy.

chirognomy (kī-rog′nọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *γνώμη*, understanding: see *gnome*.] A so-called art or science which professes to judge of mental character from the form and markings or lines of the hand; palmistry. = **Syn.** *Chirognomy, Chiromancy.* These are technically two departments of palmistry: the former is the pretended art or science of determining an individual's character from the hand, the latter the attempt to foretell from the appearance of the hand what is likely to befall one.

chirograph (kī′rọ̄-grȧf), *n.* [= F. *chirographe* = Sp. *quirógrafo* = Pg. *chirographo* = It. *chirografo*, < L. *chirographus* (*-um*, *-on*), < Gr. *χειρόγραφος*, m., also *χειρόγραφον*, neut., a handwriting, a deed or bond, prop. adj., written with the hand, < *χείρ*, hand, + *γράφειν*, write.] A deed which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment with a space between, in which was written a word or words, or the capital letters of the alphabet, through which the parchment was cut and one part given to each party, so that the correspondence of the two might be easily shown. This practice was retained in England for the forms of agreement called *fines of land* until such agreements were abolished, in 1833.

chirographer (kī-rog′ra̤-fėr), *n.* [< *chirography* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who exercises or professes the art or business of writing; a writer; a transcriber.

> Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographer's*, to be engrossed. *Bacon*, Office of Alienation.

2. One who tells fortunes by examining the hand. Also *chirographist*.—**Chirographer of fines**, in *old Eng. law*, an officer in the Common Pleas who engrossed fines of land. See *chirograph*.

chirographic, chirographical (kī-rọ̄-graf′ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *chirography* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to chirography.

chirographist (kī-rog′ra̤-fist), *n.* [< *chirography* + *-ist*.] Same as *chirographer*, 2.

> Let the *chirographists* behold his palm. *Arbuthnot*, Pope.

chirographosophic (kī-rọ̄-graf-ọ̄-sof′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *χειρόγραφον*, handwriting (see *chirograph*), + *σοφός*, wise, + *-ic*.] An expert in chirography; a judge of handwriting. *Kingsley.* [Rare.]

chirography (kī-rog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [= Sp. *quirografía* = Pg. *chirographia*, < Gr. as if **χειρογραφία*, < *χειρόγραφος*, handwriting, written with the hand: see *chirograph*.] 1. The art of writing; handwriting.—2. A particular or individual style of handwriting.—3. The art of telling fortunes by examining the hand.

chirogymnast (kī-rọ̄-jim′nast), *n.* [= F. *chirogymnaste*, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *γυμναστής*, a gymnast.] Any mechanical apparatus for strengthening the muscles of the hand for pianoforte- or organ-playing; especially, a set of rings attached by springs to a cross-bar.

chiroid (kī′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chirus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Chirus*; belonging to the family *Chiridæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Chirus* or family *Chiridæ*.

Chirolepis (kī-rol′e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1833), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, of the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone formation, with minute scales and greatly developed pectoral and ventral fins, generally referred to the family *Palæoniscidæ*. Also *Cheirolepis*.

chirologia (kī-rọ̄-lō′ji-ä̤), *n.* [NL.] Same as *chirology*.

chirological (kī-rọ̄-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* Pertaining to chirology.

chirologist (kī-rol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *chirology* + *-ist*.] One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.

chirology (kī-rol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [= F. *chirologie* = Sp. *quirología* = Pg. *chirologia*, < NL. *chirologia*, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art or practice of using the manual alphabet—that is, of communicating thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers, as by deaf-mutes. See *deaf-mute*. Also *chirologia*.

chiromachy† (kī-rom′a̤-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *χειρομαχία*, hand-labor (lit. hand-fighting), < *χειρομάχος*, fighting with the hand, < *χείρ*, hand, + *μάχη*, fight.] A hand-to-hand fight. *Gauden.* [Rare.]

chiromancer (kī′rọ̄-man-sėr), *n.* [< *chiromancy* + *-er*¹.] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting their hands. Also *chiromant*, *chiromantist*.

> The practical *cheiromancer* wields a power the subtlest and, be it added, the most dangerous of which the world has heard. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 528.

chiromancy (kī′rọ̄-man-si), *n.* [< F. *chiromancie* = Sp. *quiromancia* = Pg. *chiromancia* = It. *chiromanzia*, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *chiromant*.] Divination by the hand; the art or practice of attempting to foretell the future of a person by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand; palmistry practised with reference to the future; also, palmistry in general.

> The thumb, in *chiromancy*, we give Venus. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

> *Chiromancy* traces in the markings of the palm a line of fortune and a line of life, finds proof of melancholy in the intersections on the saturnine mount, presages sorrow and death from black spots in the finger-nails, and at last, having exhausted the powers of this childish symbolism, it completes its system by details of which the absurdity is no longer relieved by even an ideal sense. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 113.

=**Syn.** *Chiromancy, Chirognomy.* See *chirognomy*.

chiromant (kī′rọ̄-mant), *n.* [< Gr. *χειρόμαντις*, < *χείρ*, hand, + *μάντις*, divination.] Same as *chiromancer*.

chiromantic, chiromantical (kī-rọ̄-man′tik, -ti-ka̤l), *a.* [As *chiromant* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or practising chiromancy, or divination by the hand.

> With what equity *chiromantical* conjecturers decry these decussations in the lines and mounts of the hand! *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus.

chiromantist (kī′rọ̄-man-tist), *n.* [As *chiromant* + *-ist*.] Same as *chiromancer*.

Chiromeles (kī-rọ̄-mē′lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + L. *mēles*, a badger.] A remarkable genus of molossoid bats, containing one Indo-Malayan species, *C. torquatus*, of large size, having a nearly naked body, a large gular pouch secreting an offensive sebaceous substance, and singular cutaneous nursing-pouches containing the mammæ. The dental formula is 1 incisor, 1 canine, and 3 molars in each half jaw; and 1 premolar in each half upper and 2 premolars in each half under jaw.

Chiromyidæ (kī-rọ̄-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiromys* + *-idæ*.] A family of lemuroid quadrupeds or *Prosimiæ*, represented by the genus *Chiromys*: in current usage, but a synonym of *Daubentoniidæ* (which see). Also *Chiromydæ*, *Chiromydidæ*, *Cheiromyidæ*.

Chiromyini (kī″rọ̄-mi-ī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiromys* + *-ini*.] A group of lemuroid quadrupeds, corresponding to the family *Chiromyidæ*.

Chiromys (kī′rọ̄-mis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Chiromyidæ*, containing the aye-aye (which see). It is the current name of the genus, but is a synonym of the prior *Daubentonia*. Also *Cheiromys*.

Chironectes (kī-rọ̄-nek′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer, < *νήχειν*, swim.] 1. A genus of marsupial mammals, of the family *Didelphyidæ*, containing the yapok or water-opossum of South America, *C. variegatus* or *C. yapok*. *Illiger*, 1811.—2. A genus of pediculate fishes: same as *Antennarius*. *Cuvier*, 1817. Also *Cheironectes*.

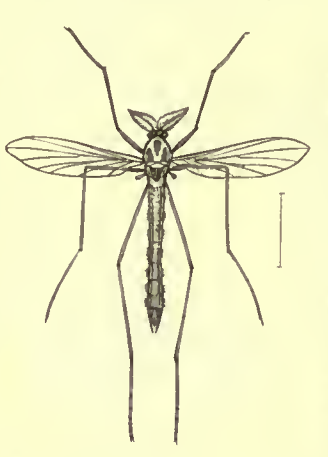
Chironectidæ (kī-rọ̄-nek′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chironectes*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of pediculate fishes, typified by the genus *Chironectes*: synonymous with *Antennariidæ*. *Swainson*, 1839.

chironomer (kī-ron′ọ̄-mėr), *n.* [< *chironomy* + *-er*¹.] A teacher of chironomy or gesticulation.

chironomic (kī-rọ̄-nom′ik), *a.* [< *chironomy* + *-ic*.] Relating to chironomy or the art of gesticulation.

Chironomidæ (kī-rọ̄-nom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chironomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Chironomus*. They resemble gnats, and the group is sometimes called *Culiciformes*. The larvæ live in water, moist earth, and rotten wood, and have four tracheal vesicles and a circlet of anal setæ. There are many genera and about 800 species. They have no ocelli; the antennæ are plumose, especially in the males; there is no transverse thoracic suture; and the costal vein ends near the tip of the wing. They greatly resemble mosquitoes, but as a rule do not bite. They may be observed in early spring in swarms often of immense extent.

Chironomus (kī-ron′ọ̄-mus), *n.* [NL. (Meigen), so called in allusion to the symmetrical manner in which these insects spread out their feet when they are at rest; < Gr. *χειρονόμος*, one who moves the hands in gesticulation: see *chironomy*.] An extensive genus of dipterous insects, formerly referred to the family *Tipulidæ*, or crane-flies, but now forming the type of the family *Chironomidæ*. The species frequent marshy places and resemble gnats. The blood-worm, used for bait, is the larva of *C. plumosus*. *C. oceanus* is a common New England species. Also *Cheironomus*.



Midge (*Chironomus plumosus*). (Vertical line shows natural size.)

chironomy (kī-ron′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [= F. *chironomie* = Sp. *quironomía* = Pg. *chironomia*, < L. *chironomia*, < Gr. *χειρονομία*, gesticulation, pantomime, < *χειρονόμος*, one who moves his hands in gesticulation, < *χείρ*, hand, + *νέμειν*, manage, use: see *nome*.] 1. The science which treats of the rules of pantomimic gesticulation or of significant gesture. Specifically—2. The art of indicating a melody to a choir by motions of the hands, instead of by printed or written notes. This method of conducting was common in the early Western Church.

chironym (kī′rọ̄-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name: see *onym*.] A manuscript-name of an animal or of a plant; an unpublished name. *Coues*, The Auk, I. 321. [Rare.]

chiroplase (kī′rọ̄-plāz), *n.* Same as *chiroplast*.

chiroplast (kī′rọ̄-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form. Cf. *χειρόπλαστος*, formed by hand.] An apparatus invented by J. B. Logier in London, about 1810, for training the hands of beginners in piano-forte-playing. It consisted of complex arrangements to sustain and guide the wrist and the fingers. A simplification of the machine, invented by Kalkbrenner in 1818, is still in occasional use.

chiropod (kī'rọ̄-pod), *n.* [< NL. **Chiropus*, pl. *Chiropoda*, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] One of the *Chiropoda;* a mammal with hands, or feet resembling hands.

Chiropoda (kī-rop'ọ̄-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **Chiropus:* see *chiropod.*] Hand-footed mammals: a name given by Ogilby to an artificial group of the *Mammalia* containing those whose limbs terminate in hands, or feet that may be used as hands. They are divided into *Bimana, Quadrumana*, and *Pedimana* or 'foot-handed' animals, such as some of the monkeys, the lemurs, and the opossums. [Not in use.]

chiropodist (kī-rop'ọ̄-dist), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ist.*] One who treats diseases or malformations of the hands or feet; especially, a surgeon for the feet, hands, and nails; a cutter or extractor of corns and callosities; a corn-doctor.

chiropodous (kī-rop'ọ̄-dus), *a.* [As *chiropod* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Chiropoda;* having feet like hands; hand-footed.

chiropody (kī-rop'ọ̄-di), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.* Cf. *chiropodist.*] The art of treating diseases, callosities, or excrescences of the hands and feet.

chiropompholyx (kī-rọ̄-pom'fọ̄-liks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πομφόλυξ*, a bubble (blister), < *πομφός*, a blister.] In *pathol.*, a skin-disease affecting the hands and sometimes the feet, characterized by itching and burning followed by the appearance of vesicles on the fingers and palms. It chiefly affects women, and has a strong tendency to recur.

chiropter (kī-rop'tėr), *n.* A mammal of the order *Chiroptera;* a bat.

Chiroptera (kī-rop'tẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blumenbach, 1799), neut. pl. of *chiropterus*, wing-handed: see *chiropterous.*] The bats; an order of ineducabilian placental mammals, having the fore limbs modified for true flight by the enormous development of the manus or hand, upon the elongated and divaricated metacarpal and phalangeal bones of which a wing-membrane is spread out and connected with the sides of the body and with the hind limbs. The forearm is also elongated, and consists of a long, slender, curved radius, with a rudimentary ulna ankylosed at its proximal end; the thumb is short and has a claw, which is wanting on the other digits of the wings; the hind limbs are peculiarly rotated outward so that the knee is directed backward, and connected together by an interfemoral membrane, which also incloses a part or the whole of the tail, and is supported in part by a peculiar tarsal process, the calcar (which is occasionally wanting). The order is also characterized by a discoid deciduate placenta. The teeth are heterodont and diphyodont, consisting of specialized incisors, canines, premolars, and molars, 38 or fewer in number; the body is furry; the wings are more or less naked; the penis pendent; the testes inguinal or abdominal; the mammæ thoracic; and the cerebral hemispheres smooth and small, leaving the cerebellum exposed. The *Chiroptera* are extremely modified *Insectivora* whose organization is adapted for flight; they are among the most volitant and aërial of all creatures, being scarcely able to move except on the wing. Most of the bats are insectivorous or carnivorous, but some are frugivorous. The order is divided into the *Megachiroptera* or *Frugivora*, and the *Microchiroptera* or *Animalivora.* The number of species is about 400, of which those of the microchiropteran family *Vespertilionidæ* constitute considerably more than one third (about 150); the macrochiropterans, frugivorous bats, or *Pteropodidæ*, are about 70 in number. The order is nearly cosmopolitan, being absent only from arctic and antarctic regions, but is most numerously represented in the tropical regions of both hemispheres; the fruit-eating bats are not found in America. See *bat*^{2}. Also *Cheiroptera.*

chiropteran (kī-rop'tẹ-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chiroptera.*

II. *n.* A chiropter; a bat.

chiropterous (kī-rop'tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chiropterus*, wing-handed, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather.* Cf. *Chiroptera.*] Wing-handed, as a bat; specifically, belonging to the *Chiroptera;* having the characters of a chiropter or bat.

> Dr. G. E. Dobson pointed out that many of the most characteristic species of the *chiropterous* fauna of Australia have their nearest allies not in the Oriental but in the Ethiopian region. *Science*, IV. 261.

chiropterygian (kī-rop-tẹ-rij'i-an), *a.* [< *chiropterygium* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of the chiropterygium.

chiropterygious (kī-rop-tẹ-rij'i-us), *a.* [< *chiropterygium* + *-ous.*] Same as *chiropterygian.*

chiropterygium (kī-rop-tẹ-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *chiropterygia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing (< *πτερόν* = E. *feather*), + NL. *-ium.*] The fore limb or anterior member of a vertebrate animal developed in a hand-like manner, or having the same morphological elements as a hand: contrasted with *ichthyopterygium.*

chirosophical (kī-rọ̄-sof'i-kal), *a.* [< *chirosophy* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to chirosophy; chirognomic or chiromantic.

chirosophist (kī-ros'ọ̄-fist), *n.* [< *chirosophy* + *-ist.* Cf. *sophist.*] One versed in chirosophy; a palmist; a chiromancer.

chirosophy (kī-ros'ọ̄-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χειρόσοφος*, skilled with the hands, < *χείρ*, hand, + *σοφός*, wise.] Knowledge of a person's character and probable future asserted to be derived from inspection of the hand; the so-called science of palmistry; chirognomy or chiromancy. Also spelled *cheirosophy.*

> The author seeks to divorce *cheirosophy* from all association with astrology and other studies of the kind, and to bring it to the test of truth. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 528.

Chirotes (kī-rō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron) (cf. Gr. *χειρωτός*, verbal adj. of *χειροῦν*, subdue), < Gr. *χείρ*, the hand.] The typical genus of the family *Chirotidæ.* *C. canaliculatus* is a species of subterranean habits, like the other amphisbænoids, about the thickness of the little finger, and 8 or 10 inches long. It is a native of Mexico. Also *Cheirotes.*

chiroteuthid (kī-rọ̄-tū'thid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Chiroteuthidæ.*

Chiroteuthidæ (kī-rọ̄-tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., for **Chiroteuthididæ*, < *Chiroteuthis* (*-thid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of teuthidoid decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Chiroteuthis.* They have free arms; lacrymal sinuses; a small siphon destitute of valve or dorsal bridle, and no nuchal or auditory crests; very elongated clavigerous arms, tipped with a spoon-shaped organ opening backward and with rows of singular small suckers; a swollen bulb on a long pedicel on the club; the buccal membrane 7-angled; and 6 buccal aquiferous openings.

Chiroteuthis (kī-rọ̄-tū'this), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *τευθίς*, a squid.] A genus of cephalopods, typical of the family *Chiroteuthidæ.*

chirotheca (kī-rọ̄-thē'kạ̈), *n.*; pl. *chirothecæ* (-sē). [ML., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *θήκη*, the case.] 1. The episcopal glove. See *glove.*—2. In *armor*, a gauntlet, either the early glove of chain-mail or the later elaborate one of wrought steel.

Chirotidæ (kī-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Chirotes* + *-idæ.*] A family of amphisbænoid lizards, characterized by the presence of a small pair of fore limbs. It is typified by the genus *Chirotes.*

chirotony (kī-rot'ọ̄-ni), *n.* [= F. *chirotonie*, < Gr. *χειροτονία*, an extending of the hands, < *χειρότονος*, stretching out the hands, < *χείρ*, hand, + *τείνειν*, stretch: see *tone, tension*, etc.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, voting by show of hands.—2. Imposition of hands in ordaining priests.

Chirox (kī'roks), *n.* [NL. (so called from the cross-shaped fissure of the crowns of the premolar teeth), < Gr. *χῖ*, the letter X (a cross), + *ῥώξ* (*ῥωγ-*), a cleft, fissure, < *ῥηγνύναι* (√ **ῥαγ*), break.] A genus of extinct mammals, typical of the family *Chirogidæ.* *E. D. Cope.*

chirp^1 (chėrp), *v.* [< ME. *chirpen, chyrpen* (= G. *zirpen, schirpen*), chirp, an imitative word, a variation of *chirken:* see *chirk*^{1}, and cf. *cheep, chip*^{2}, etc. Lengthened forms are *chirrup*^{1}, *cherup, cheerup*^{2}: see these words, and *chirr.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a short, sharp, cheery sound, as is done by small birds and various insects.

> A mocking-bird perching on a chimney-top . . . was carolling, whistling, mewing, *chirping*, screaming, and trilling with the ecstasy of a whole May in his throat. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 231.

2. To utter inarticulate sounds expressive of satisfaction or pleasure.

> How would he *chirp* and expand over a muffin! *Lamb*, South-Sea House.

II. *trans.* To sound or utter in a chirping manner. [Rare.]

> That she might sound
> Her Mother's counsels, in whose joyfull ear
> She *chirps* the favor Herod offer'd her.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 182.

> Whilst happier birds can spread their nimble wing
> From shrubs to cedars, and there *chirp* and sing,
> In choice of raptures, the harmonious story
> Of man's redemption and his Maker's glory.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 10.

chirp^1 (chėrp), *n.* [< *chirp*^{1}, *v.*] A short, sharp, cheerful note, as of certain birds and insects.

> I hear a *chirp* of birds. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxix.

chirp^2 (chėrp), *v. i.* [Cf. *chirp*^{1}, *v.*, *cheerup*^{1}, and *chirk*^{2}.] To cheer; enliven: known only in the present participle.

> The *chirping* and moderate bottle. *B. Jonson.*

> He takes his *chirping* pint, and cracks his jokes. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 358.

chirper (chėr'pėr), *n.* A bird or an insect that chirps; one who chirps or is cheerful.

> The *chirper* . . . begins his notes in the middle of March. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xvi.

chirpingly (chėr'ping-li), *adv.* In a chirping manner.

chirpy (chėr'pi), *a.* [< *chirp*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Inclined to chirp; full of chirping; hence, figuratively, lively; cheerful; talkative. [Colloq.]

> They were as steady as clocks and *chirpy* as crickets, indulging in many a jest whenever the attention of our friends behind was slackened. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 252.

chirr (chėr), *v. i.* [Also written *chirre, churre* (ME. not found, but cf. *chirk*^{1} and *chirp*^{1}), < AS. *ceorran*, murmur, complain, = OHG. *kerran, cherran, queran*, MHG. *kerren* (strong verb), cry, murmur, grumble (cf. MD. *karien, koeren, koerien*, D. *kirren*, coo, moan, = late MHG. G. *kirren* = Dan. *kurre*, coo; cf. also MHG. *gerren, gurren, garren*, G. *girren*, coo: deriv. forms showing imitative variation); prob. orig. (Teut.) **kersan* = L. *garrire* (for **garsire*), talk, chatter (see *garrulous*); cf. Gr. *γῆρυς*, speech, Skt. *gir*, the voice: see *call*^{1}. From the same root are *chirk*^{1}, *chirp*^{1}, etc.] 1. To murmur or coo as a pigeon.—2. To utter a tremulous, rattling sound; make a shrill jarring noise, such as that made by the cricket or cicada; chirp.

> The *chirring* grasshopper. *Herrick.*

> Not a cricket *chirr'd.* *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xcv.

chirrup^1 (chir'up), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chirruped* or *chirrupt*, ppr. *chirruping.* [A lengthened form of *chirp*^{1}. Cf. *cherup, cheerup*^{2}.] To chirp.

> The cricket *chirrups* in the hearth. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

> And whit, whit, whit, in the bush beside me *chirrupt* the nightingale. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother, st. 10.

chirrup^1 (chir'up), *n.* [< *chirrup*^{1}, *v.*] A chirp.

> The sparrow's *chirrup* on the roof. *Tennyson*, Mariana.

chirrup^2 (chir'up), *v. t.* [Same as *cheerup*^{1}, mixed with *chirrup*^{1} = *cheerup*^{2}.] To quicken, enliven, or animate, as by making a chirping sound; cherup: as, to *chirrup* one's horses.

chirrupy (chir'up-i), *a.* [< *chirrup*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Cheerful; lively; chirpy.

chirt† (chėrt), *v. t.* [Also written *chert;* cf. *jert, jerk.*] To squeeze; press out suddenly.

chirt† (chėrt), *n.* [< *chirt*, *v.*] 1. A squeeze.—2. A squirt, or a squeeze through the teeth.

> With *c* we spil the aspiration, turning it into an Italian *chirt;* as, charitie, cherrie. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

chiru (chir'ö), *n.* [Hind. (Tibetan) *chiru.*] A kind of antelope of western Tibet; a species of the genus *Pantholops.* Also *chira.*

chirurgeon (kī-rėr'jọ̈n), *n.* [This word, in early mod. E. also *chirurgion*, now made to conform, as to its first syllable, in spelling with the mod. F. *chirurgien*, and in spelling and pronunciation with mod. E. words (as *chirography*, etc.) having the same ult. Gr. element *chir-*, would be reg. **cirurgeon* (pron. si-rėr'jọ̈n), < ME. *cirurgien, cirurgian, sirurgien* (once miswritten *corurgien*), < OF. *cirurgien*, mod. F. (conforming with the L. spelling) *chirurgien* = Pr. *cirurgien* (after F.) = Sp. *cirujano* = Pg. *cirurgião*, < ML. as if **chirurgianus*, **cirurgianus* (with suffix *-anus:* see *-an, -eon*), equiv. to the common ML. *chirurgicus, cirurgicus* (> It. *cirugico, ciroico* (Florio, Veneroni), a surgeon, now only adj., *chirurgico:* see *chirurgic*), a chirurgeon, surgeon, prop. adj., < LL. *chirurgicus*, adj. (< Gr. *χειρουργικός*), surgical (see *chirurgic*), < L. *chirurgus*, ML. also *cirurgus*, a chirurgeon, surgeon, < Gr. *χειρουργός*, a chirurgeon, surgeon, an operating medical man, prop. adj., working or doing by hand, practising a handicraft, < *χείρ*, the hand, + *ἔργον*, work, **ἔργειν*, v., work, = E. *work*, q. v. The ME. *cirurgien, sirurgien*, was more common in the contracted form *surgien, surgen, surjon* (AF. *cyrogen, sirogen, surigien*, etc.), whence the usual mod. form *surgeon:* see *surgeon*, and cf. *chirurgery, surgery, chirurgical, surgical*, etc.] A surgeon. [Archaic.]

> The loss
> Of a tooth pulled out by his *chirurgion.*
> *Massinger*, Believe as you List, i. 2.

chirurgeonly (kī-rėr'jọ̈n-li), *adv.* [< *chirurgeon* + *-ly*^{2}.] In the manner of a chirurgeon or surgeon. *Shak.*

chirurgery (kī-rėr'jẹ-ri), *n.* [In mod. use a reversion (with the initial spelling and pronunciation as in *chirurgeon*) to the orig. form of *surgery*, namely ME. **cirurgerie* (found, however, only in the contracted form *surgerie*), <

OF. *cirurgerie*, a rare form (with the term. conformed to that of nouns in *-erie*, E. *-ery*, as in *popery*, etc.) of *cirurgie*, *sirurgie*, later and mod. F. *chirurgie* = Pr. *cirurgia* = Sp. *cirugia* = Pg. *cirurgia* = It. *cirugia*, now *chirurgia* = D. G. *chirurgie* = Dan. *kirurgi* = Sw. *chirurgi* (= mod. E. as if **chirurgy*), < LL. *chirurgia*, ML. also *cirurgia*, chirurgery, surgery, in L. a violent remedy, < Gr. *χειρουργία*, the art or practice of surgery, any handicraft, a working by hand, < *χειρουργός*, working by hand, as noun a chirurgeon, surgeon: see *chirurgeon*, and cf. *surgery* and *surgeonry*.] Surgery. [Archaic.]

> Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> The garden and beehive are all her physic and *chirurgery*. Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 82.

> The disease of the nation was organic, and not functional, and the rough *chirurgery* of war was its only remedy. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 83.

chirurgic (kī-rėr′jik), *a.* [= F. *chirurgique* = Sp. *quirúrgico* = Pg. *cirurgico* = It. *chirurgico* (formerly *cirugico*, *ciroico*, n.), < LL. *chirurgicus*, ML. also *cirurgicus*, surgical, < Gr. *χειρουργικός*, of or for surgery or handicraft, surgical, manual, < *χειρουργία*, surgery, handicraft: see *chirurgery* and *chirurgeon*, and cf. *surgical*.] 1†. Manual; relating to work done by the hand. *Bp. Wilkins.*—2. Surgical. [Archaic.]

chirurgical (kī-rėr′ji-kal), *a.* [< *chirurgic* + *-al*; = F. *chirurgical*. Cf. *surgical*.] Chirurgic; surgical: as, "*chirurgical* lore," *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, vi. [Archaic.]

Chirus (kī′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, the hand.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chiridæ*, or referred to the *Triglidæ*.

chisel^1, **chesil** (chiz′el, chez′il), *n.* [E. dial., also *chissel*, *chessil*; < ME. *chisel*, *chesel*, *chesil*, < AS. *ceosel*, *cysel*, *cisil* (= OD. *kesel*, *kijsel*, D. *kiezel* (in comp.) = OHG. *chisil*, MHG. *kisel*, G. *kiesel* = Dan. Sw. *kisel* (in comp.)), gravel; dim. of simpler form, MHG. *kis*, G. *kies* = Dan. *kis*, gravel; cf. D. *kei*, flint, gravel. See *chessom*.] 1. Gravel.

> As sond in the see dothe ebbe and flowe
> Hath *cheselys* many innumerable.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 56.

2. Bran; coarse flour; the coarser part of bran or flour: generally in the plural. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

chisel^2 (chiz′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chizel*; < ME. *chisel*, *chysel*, *chesel*, also *scheselle*, *sceselle*, < OF. *cisel*, F. *ciseau* = Sp. *cincel* = Pg. *sinzel* = It. *cesello*, a chisel; cf. ML. *cisellus*, forceps, *sciselum*, a chisel (as if connected with L. *scindere*, cut; so *scissors*, q. v.), prob. for **cæsellus*, a dim. form based on L. *cæsus*, in comp. *-cīsus*, pp. of *cædere*, cut. Cf. *scissors*.] A tool consisting of a blade, commonly flat, but sometimes concavoconvex, having a beveled or sloping cutting edge at one extremity and a handle at the other, designed to cut under the impulse of a blow from a mallet, or under pressure of the hand or in a lathe. In common use it is a paring, gouging, splitting, or cutting-out instrument, and in the lathe it performs many different kinds of turning, according to the shape of the cutting edge. Chisels are usually named from their shape or use, as *chasing-chisel*, *ice-chisel*, *dental chisel*, *pruning-chisel*, *turning-chisel*, etc.

> There is such a seeming softness in the limbs as if, not a *chisel* had hewn them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Boasting-chisel, a broad chisel used to dress roughly the surface of stone.—**Calking-chisel**, a chisel with a short bezel, used for closing seams between iron plates.—**Carving-chisel**, a chisel with an oblique edge, having a bezel on each side.—**Chisel in marteline**, a boasting-chisel with steel points, employed in working marble.—**Cold chisel.** See *cold-chisel*.—**Corner-chisel**, a chisel with two edges projecting rectangularly from a corner. It is used for cutting mortise-corners.—**Cross-cut chisel**, a chisel with a narrow cutting edge, used to make a groove in metal where it is to be broken.—**Dental chisel**, a chisel for excavating cavities in teeth or for cutting teeth to prepare them for filling.—**Diamond-point chisel**, a chisel having the corners ground off obliquely. *E. H. Knight.*—**Dog-leg chisel**, a chisel with a crooked shank, used to smooth the bottoms of grooves.—**Driving-chisel**, a chisel having a slope or bezel on each face.—**Entering-chisel.** Same as *spoon-chisel*.—**Mortise-lock chisel**, a chisel of a peculiar shape adapted for pulling out the wood in making the holes in door-styles to receive the locks.—**Round-nosed chisel**, in *marble-working*, a kind of file the serrated end of which is bent over; a riffler. It is used to sink and even the surface of marble.—**Spoon-chisel**, a bent chisel with a bezel on each side, used by sculptors. Also called *entering-chisel*.

chisel^2 (chiz′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chiseled* or *chiselled*, ppr. *chiseling* or *chiselling*. [< *chisel*^{2}, *n.*] 1. To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel: as, to *chisel* marble.

> One or two of them [the columns] are none the better for being new *chiselled* in modern times. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 252.

2. To make by cutting or engraving with a chisel: as, to *chisel* a statue from stone.—3. Figuratively, to cut close, as in a bargain; gouge; cheat: as, to *chisel* one out of his share. [Slang.]

> I don't suppose any one ever had lower motives than the Duchess when she *chiselled* me about Silverbridge. *A. Trollope*, The Prime Minister, xl.

chisel-draft (chiz′el-dråft), *n.* The dressed edge of a stone, which serves as a guide in cutting the rest.

chiseled, chiselled (chiz′eld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *chisel*, *v.*] Worked with a chisel, or as with a chisel; clear-cut; statuesque.

> The delicate and *chiseled* beauty of the student's features. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, iii. 17.

chiselmanship (chiz′el-man-ship), *n.* The work of a stone-cutter; carving. [Rare.]

> No climbing plant was permitted to defile this elaborate piece of *chiselmanship*. *Peacock*, Ralf Skirlaud (1870), i. 86.

chisel-point (chiz′el-point), *n.* A point shaped like a chisel: as, the *chisel-point* of a rose-nail.

chisel-shaped (chiz′el-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a chisel: in *entom.*, specifically applied to the mandibles when they are curved at the tip and truncate, with a cutting edge turned inward. Also called *scalpriform*.

chisel-tooth (chiz′el-töth), *n.* The scalpriform perennial incisor of a rodent: so called because the cutting edge is beveled sharp like a chisel.

Chisleu (kis′lū), *n.* [Heb. *Kisleu*.] The ninth month of the sacred year of the Jews, now the third, answering to parts of November and December. Also written *Cisleu* and *Kisleu*.

chisley (chiz′li), *a.* [< *chisel*^{1} + *-ey*^{1} = *-y*^{1}.] Having a sandy and clayey character; containing a large admixture of gravel and small pebbles: said of soils.

Chismobranchiata (kis-mō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* An erroneous form of *Schismobranchiata*.

chissel, *n.* See *chisel*^{1}.

chit^1 (chit), *n.* [< ME. **chit* or **chitte* (not found in the sense of 'shoot' or 'sprout'), < AS. *cīth* (= OS. *kīdh* = OHG. **chīdi*, **kīdi*, MHG. *kīde*, G. dial. *keid*), a shoot, sprout, sprig, germ, seed; from Teut. √ **kī*, sprout, germinate: see *chine*^{1}, and cf. *chit*^{2}.] 1. The germ or embryo of a seed. See cut under *wheat*.

> The *chit* or sprit at the root end. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

> At the other [end of the wheat-berry] is the *chit*, or germ, which contains the germinal principle. *The Century*, XXXII. 41.

2†. A pimple; a wart.

chit^1 (chit), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chitted*, ppr. *chitting*. [< *chit*^{1}, *n.* Cf. *chick*^{3}, *v.*] To sprout; shoot, as a seed or plant.

> I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after being thrown forth. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

chit^2 (chit), *n.* [< ME. *chitte*, a young animal, whelp, = LG. *kitte* = G. *kitze*, *kieze*, a kitten; appar. a dim. of *cat*^{1}: see *cat*^{1}, and cf. *kit*^{1}, *kitten*, *kitling*, and *chat*^{3}, and cf. L. *catulus*, a whelp, dim. of *catus*, a cat.] 1†. A young animal; a whelp.

> There hadde diches the yrchoun [urchin], and nurshede out litle *chittes* [L. *enutrivit catulos*]. *Wyclif*, Is. xxxiv. 15 (Oxf.).

Specifically—2†. A young cat; a kitten. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—3. A child or babe; a pert young person, especially a girl. [Colloq.]

> A squealing *chit*. *Tatler*, No. 89.

> My girl moved with so much grace and vivacity, that my wife could not avoid discovering the pride of her heart, by assuring me that, though the little *chit* did it so cleverly, all the steps were stolen from herself. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix.

chit^3†, *n.* [Also written *chitt*, appar. a var. of *chat*^{2}.] A kind of bird. *Archæologia*, XIII. 350.

chit^4 (chit), *n.* [Cf. *chit*^{1} and *chine*^{1}.] An instrument for cleaving laths.

chit^5†, *v.* A Middle English contraction of *chideth*. *Chaucer.*

chit^6, **chitty**^{3} (chit, chit′i), *n.* [Also *chitee* and *chittah*; < Hind. *chitthi*, abbrev. *chit*, Beng. *chitī*, etc., a note or letter, also Hind. *chitthā*, Beng. *chitā*, etc., a memorandum, rough note, or account.] In the East Indies, China, Japan, etc., a note or letter; a short writing of any kind, as a letter of recommendation, a note of indebtedness, an order, a pass, etc. The form *chitty* is not in use in China and Japan.

> I paid off all my other servants; . . . gave them all *chittys* or notes describing their virtues and services. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 46.

chitai (chē′tī′), *n.* [Chinese, < *chi*, govern, + *tai*, a title of respect given to officers.] A Chinese governor-general or viceroy. See *tsung-tuh*.

chital (chit′al), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *chittul*, < Hind. *chītal*, spotted, a spotted snake, *chītāl*, a spotted deer. Cf. *chitra*.] 1. A venomous water-snake or sea-serpent of the genus *Hydrophis*, of the East Indian seas.—2. The Indian spotted deer, *Axis maculata*.

chitarah (chit′a-rä), *n.* [Turk.] A silk and cotton fabric manufactured in Turkey. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

chit-book (chit′bůk), *n.* In India, and among foreigners in China, Japan, etc., a memorandum-book in which chits, notes, or parcels sent by messenger are registered, with a space for the initials or signature of the receiver as proof of delivery; a delivery-book sent with chits.

chit-chat (chit′chat), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *chat*^{1}, q. v., imitative of continual talking; cf. Hind. *kich kich*, *kach kach*, chit-chat, gossip.] Familiar or careless talk or conversation; prattle; gossip.

> Nothing can be more unlike than the inflated finical rhapsodies of Shaftesbury and the plain, natural *chit-chat* of Temple. *Lamb*, Genteel Style in Writing.

> This *chit-chat* is to yourself only, . . . and must only be read to Sally, and not spoken of to any body else. *Franklin*, Life, p. 428.

> The common *chit-chat* of the town. *Tatler*, No. 197.

chitin, chitine (kī′tin), *n.* [< Gr. *χιτών*, a tunic, + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] The name given by Odier to the organic substance which forms the elytra and integuments of insects and the carapaces of *Crustacea*, and which may be obtained by exhausting the wing-cases of May-beetles or June-bugs with water, alcohol, ether, acetic acid, and boiling alkalis. The residue retains the form of the wing-cases. It is solid, transparent, and of horny aspect. Its composition is regarded as being $C_{15}H_{26}N_2O_{10}$. Also called *entomolin*.

chitinization (kī″ti-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< **chitinize* (in *chitinized*) + *-ation*.] 1. Conversion into chitin; the act or process of being chitinized.—2. The state of being chitinized; hardness of the integuments resulting from the presence of chitin.

Also spelled *chitinisation*.

chitinized (kī′ti-nīzd), *a.* [< *chitin* + *-ize* + *-ed*^{2}.] Become chitinous; made into chitin; hardened by the deposition of chitin; chitinous. Also spelled *chitinised*.

> Those [muscles] of the body and limbs are often attached by *chitinised* tendons to the parts which they have to move. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 223.

chitino-arenaceous (kī″ti-nō-ar-ẹ-nā′shius), *a.* Resembling chitin and sand: as, the *chitino-arenaceous* test of miliolites.

chitinocalcareous (kī″ti-nō-kal-kā′rẹ-us), *a.* Chitinous and chalky; composed of a substance resembling chitin mixed with calcareous matter: said of the tests of some infusorians.

chitinogenous (kī-ti-noj′e-nus), *a.* [< *chitin* + *-genous*.] Producing chitin: as, a *chitinogenous* organ.

chitinous (kī′ti-nus), *a.* [< *chitin* + *-ous*.] 1. Consisting of or having the nature of chitin.

> When the *chitinous* textures of Insects are to be thus mounted, they must be first softened by steeping in Oil of Turpentine. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 210.

2. Containing chitin in greater or less proportion: in the articulate animals, applied to any definitely hardened part of the integument.

chitlin (chit′lin), *n.* [For **chitling*, < **chit* for *chat*^{4} + *-ling*^{1}.] A small piece; a fragment. *Robb.* [Local.]

chitling (chit′ling), *n.* Same as *chitterling*, 1.

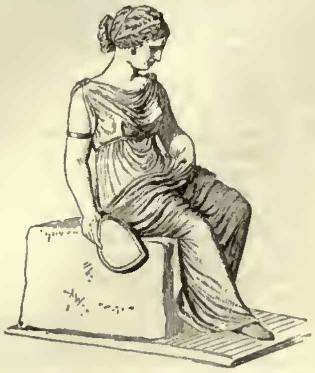
> Hot corn-pones, with *chitlings*. *Mark Twain*, A Tramp Abroad, xlix.

chiton (kī′ton), *n.* [< Gr. *χιτών*, a tunic, prob. of Eastern origin.] 1. A tunic; a usual garment of both men and women among the ancient Greeks. The chiton was essentially an undergarment, though very frequently the only garment worn, and was made in widely different styles; either very short, and commonly confined at the waist by a belt, or falling in voluminous folds to the feet; and either sleeveless or, especially after the Persian wars, with short or long sleeves. The materials used were various, and either plain white or colored and embroidered.

> These figures are all draped in a *chiton*, or tunic, falling to the feet, and with sleeves as far as the elbows, over which is a mantle wound round the body. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 76.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Chitonidæ* (which see). In the older systems it was used for all the *Chitonidæ* or *Polyplacophora*, but in recent systems it is restricted to a small group of species. (*b*) A member of the genus *Chiton* or family *Chitonidæ*.—**Dorian chiton**, the form of tunic typical among branches of the Dorian race, but not confined to them. In its characteristic form it was a rectangular piece of woolen stuff, sleeveless, fastened on the shoulders with buckles, usually worn with a belt, more or less open on the right side, and extending to about the middle of the thigh. See cut under *Artemis*.—**Ionian chiton**, the

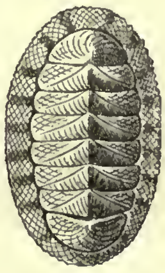
form of tunic typical among the Ionians. It was voluminous, usually made of fine linen, either with or without sleeves of various form, and fell in numerous folds from the shoulders to the feet. It was very commonly so long that it was necessary, in order to keep it from trailing on the ground, to pull it up through a girdle at the waist, or to fold it over toward the outside at the top, so that a portion hung down from the shoulders to the waist, forming a double covering. (See *diploïdion.*) The Ionian chiton was the form worn by the women of Athens.

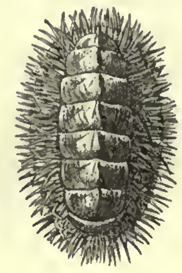

Ionian Chiton.—Tanagra figurine, Berlin Museum.

Chitonacea (kī-tọ̄-nā'sē̤-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiton*, 2 (*a*), + *-acea.*] Same as *Chitonidæ.*

chitonid (kī'tọ̄-nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Chitonidæ.*

Chitonidæ (kī-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1837), < *Chiton*, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropodous mollusks, the chitons, the anomalous character of which has caused them to be classed as a suborder, *Polyplacophora*, or as a group of a higher grade, *Amphomœa.* They differ from all other mollusks in having a bilaterally symmetrical body covered with a number (in typical forms 8) of separate overlapping plates or valves, thus exhibiting the nearest approach to the vermiform or articulated type of structure. There are no eyes and no tentacles, and the gills and kidneys are paired. The species are numerous, and are found all over the world adhering to rocks like limpets. The leading genera are *Chiton* and *Cryptoplax.* Also called *Chitonacea.*


Chiton squamosus.


Chiton spinosus.

chitra (chit'rạ̈), *n.* [Hind., < Skt. *chitra*, bright, variegated, spotted, < √ *chit*, look at, notice. Cf. *chital*, *chintz*^{1}, *chetah.*] 1. The spotted hog-deer of India. Also spelled *chittra.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of turtles, of the family *Trionychidæ.* *C. indica* is an enormous species, weighing sometimes 240 pounds, found in the Ganges and other rivers.

Chitradæ (chit'rạ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chitra*, 2, + *-adæ.*] In Gray's system of classification, a family of soft-shelled tortoises, typified by the genus *Chitra*, containing a few southern Asiatic and African forms usually referred to *Trionychidæ.* The margin of the disk is expanded, flexible, and without any bones; the head is depressed; the eyes are near the end of the beak; the skull is oblong and thin, with a forehead longer than the face; and the palate is flat. Preferably written *Chitridæ.*

chittack (chit'ạk), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian weight about equal to 1 ounce, 17 pennyweights, 12 grains troy, in the Bengal bazaars, used as a liquid measure.

chittagong (chit'ạ-gong), *n.* [< *Chittagong*, a district and town of eastern India.] A variety of domestic fowl, of large size, belonging to the Malayan type.

chittagong-wood (chit'a-gong-wůd), *n.* The wood of *Chickrassia tabularis*, a fine meliaceous tree of India and Burma. It is close-grained, light-colored, and elegantly veined, and is much used for cabinet-work. Some other woods receive the same name.

chittah (chit'ạ̈), *n.* Same as *chit*^{6}.

chittam-wood (chit'ạm-wůd), *n.* The *Rhus cotinoides*, a rare tree of northern Alabama, with soft light wood of a rich orange color. It is used as material for fences, and yields a clear orange dye.

chitter^1 (chit'ẹ̀r), *v. i.* [< ME. *chiteren*, chatter, chirp as a bird, an imitative variation of *chateren*, chatter: see *chatter*, and cf. *twitter.*] To chirp; twitter.

> Any swalwe *chiterynge* on a berne.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 72.

> Though he crye to Cryst thanne with kene wille, I leue
> His ledne [voice] be in owre lordes ere lyke a pyes *chiteryng.*
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 253.

> I *chitter*, chirp, and syng.
> *Kendall*, Flowers of Epigrams.

chitter^2 (chit'ėr), *v. i.* [Prob. a modification of *chatter* through the influence of *shiver*, formerly *chiver;* the teeth are said to *chatter* when one *shivers* with cold. Cf. *chitter*^{1}.] 1. To shiver; shake, as with cold. *Ramsay.*—2. To chatter. [Scotch in both senses.]

chitter^3 (chit'ėr), *n.* [Cf. *chit*^{4}.] 1. In *coal-mining*, a seam of coal separated from another by a thin band of shale or clay. [Leicestershire, Eng.]—2. A thin stratum of clay ironstone. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

chitterling (chit'ėr-ling), *n.* [Also contr. *chitling* (cf. E. dial. *chitters*, part of the entrails of a goose); < ME. *chitterlinge*, spelled *chytyrlynge*, *chyterlyng*, prob. allied to Sc. *kite* = LG. *küt*, *küte*, belly: see *kite*^{3}. Cf. G. *kutteln*, entrails; Goth. *kwithus*, belly.] 1. In *cookery*, part of the frill-like small intestine, as of swine, fried for food; also, a kind of sausage: generally used in the plural. Also *chitling.*

> His warped ear hung o'er the strings,
> Which was but souse to *chitterlings.*
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 20.

2†. The frill to the breast of a shirt.

> Of an Italian waist, we make an English petycoate; of a French ruffe, an English *chytterling.*
> *Gascoigne*, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

chittra, *n.* See *chitra*, 1.

chittul, *n.* See *chital.*

chitty^1 (chit'i), *a.* [< *chit*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Full of chits or sprouts.—2†. Afflicted with warts or pimples.

chitty^2† (chit'i), *a.* [< *chit*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Childish; like a pert young girl.

chitty^3, *n.* See *chit*^{6}.

chitty-face†, *a.* See *chitty-faced*^{2}.

chitty-faced^1† (chit'i-fāst), *a.* [< *chitty*^{1}, 2, + *face* + *-ed*^{2}.] Pimply-faced.

chitty-faced^2†, **chitty-face**† (chit'i-fāst, -fās), *a.* [Appar. < *chitty*^{2} + *faced*, *face.*] Having a childish face; baby-faced.

> The peaking, *chitty-face* page.
> *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

chivache†, **chivachie**†, *n.* See *chevachie.*

chival†, *n.* See *cheval.*

chivalresque (shiv-ạl-resk'), *a.* [< F. *chevaleresque* (= Cat. *caballeresc* = Sp. *caballeresco* = It. *cavalleresco*), < *chevalerie*, chivalry, + *-esque.*] Pertaining or relating to chivalry; characterized by chivalry; chivalrous.

> Some warrior in a *chivalresque* romance.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, vii. 169.

> Nicholas has been called the Don Quixote of Autocracy; . . . failure and mishap could not shake his faith in his ideal, and made no change in his honest, stubborn nature, which was as loyal and *chivalresque* as that of the ill-fated knight of La Mancha.
> *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 438.

chivalric (shiv'ạl-rik), *a.* [< *chivalry* + *-ic.*] Partaking of the character of chivalry; chivalrous; knightly.

> His [De Puy's] mind [was] naturally of a *chivalric* and warlike bent. *Porter*, Hist. Knights of Malta.

chivalrous (shiv'ạl-rus), *a.* [< ME. *chivalrous*, *chivalerous*, *chevalrous*, < OF. **chevaleros*, *chevalereux* (= Pr. *cavalairos* = Sp. *caballeroso* = Pg. *cavalleiroso*), knightly, < *chevalier*, knight: see *chevalier* and *chivalry.*] 1. Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry.

> In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise. *Spenser*, F. Q.

> A fourth [in Milton's catalogue of names] brings before us the splendid phantoms of *chivalrous* romance, the trophied lists, the embroidered housings, the quaint devices, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enamoured knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. Having the high qualities characteristic or supposed to be characteristic of chivalry; having or exhibiting high courage; knightly; gallant, magnanimous, etc.

> No *chyualrus* chiftan may chere hym.
> *York Plays*, p. 321.

> The most puissant and *chivalrous* prince that ever appeared since Alexander the Great.
> *Bp. Lowth*, To Warburton.

chivalrously (shiv'ạl-rus-li), *adv.* In a chivalrous manner or spirit.

chivalrousness (shiv'ạl-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being chivalrous; nobility of spirit; magnanimity; gallantry.

chivalry (shiv'ạl-ri), *n.* [The pronunciation of this word and *chivalrous*, etc., prop. with initial *ch* (i. e., *tsh*), has been altered to suit the mod. F. *chevalier*, etc. (with initial *sh*); < ME. *chivalrie*, *chevalrie*, < OF. *chevalerie*, F. *chevalerie* (= Pr. *cavalaria*, *cavalayria* = Sp. *caballeria* = Pg. *cavallaria* = It. *cavalleria*, > F. *cavalerie*, > E. *cavalry*, q. v.), knighthood, horsemanship, < *chevalier*, a horseman, < *cheval*, a horse: see *cheval*, *chevalier*, and *cavalier.*] 1. Knighthood; the medieval system of military privileges, with its peculiar honorary titles and aristocratic limitations of honorable position to the possessors of those titles, founded upon the several degrees of military service rendered on horseback. See *knight.*

> The age of *Chivalry* has gone. An age of Humanity has come. The Horse, whose importance, more than human, gave the name to that early period of gallantry and war, now yields his foremost place to Man.
> *Sumner*, Orations, I. 196.

> *Chivalry* [may be considered] as embodying the Middle-Age conception of the ideal life of the only class outside the clergy who had any real power, the knights.
> *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., xii.

2. That which pertains to knighthood; the usages and customs pertaining to the order of knighthood; the ideal qualifications of a knight, collectively, as courtesy, generosity, valor, and dexterity in arms; the ideal of knighthood.

> Ffor hym be-hoveth to be of soche *chiualrie*, and so a-uenturouse, that he come by hym-self and enquere after the seint Graal that my feire doughter kepeth.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 520.

> The glory of our Troy doth this day lie
> On his fair worth, and single *chivalry.*
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4.

> The *chivalry*
> That dares the right, and disregards alike
> The yea and nay o' the world.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 202.

3†. A knightly adventure, exploit, or mode of action.

> Thei haue doon many feire *chiualries* and yoven many grete strokes, that thei ought to be comended and preised of all the worlde that ther-of heren speke.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 269.

> Acts more dangerous, but less famous, because they were but private *chivalries.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. An order or a body of knights; knights or warriors collectively; any company of illustrious warriors.

> Thei of the town loste the pray and theire horse, and the moste parte of theire *chiualrie.*
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 586.

> The Red-sea coast, whose waves o'erthrew
> Busiris and his Memphian *chivalry.*
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 307.

> Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,
> And charge with all thy *chivalry.*
> *Campbell*, Hohenlinden.

5. In *Eng. law*, a tenure of lands by knight's service—that is, by the condition of performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to the lord. See *knight-service* and *tenure.*—**Court of Chivalry**, a court established by Edward III. of England, of which the lord high constable and the earl marshal of England were joint judges. When both judges were present, it took cognizance of criminal cases, generally in a summary manner; when held before the earl marshal alone, it was merely a court of honor. It is now in abeyance, except as represented in the Heralds' College by the earl marshal's court.—**Guardian in chivalry.** See *guardian.*

chive^1† (chīv), *n.* [A var. of *shive.* Cf. LG. *scheve*, the shives or fragments of stalk, as of hemp or flax, that fall off in dressing.] 1. A piece cut off.

> Give me a *chive* of your bread, my love,
> A bottle of your wine.
> *The Jolly Goshawk* (Child's Ballads, III. 290).

2. In *bot.*, the filament which supports the anther of a flower; a stamen. *Ray.*

chive^2 (chīv), *n.* Same as *cive.*

chive-garlic (chīv'gär″lik), *n.* Same as *cive.*

chiven, *n.* Same as *cheven.*

chiver (chiv'ėr), *v. i.* Scotch and older English form of *shiver*^{2}.

chivey, *v.* and *n.* See *chevy.*

chiviatite (chiv'i-ạ-tīt), *n.* [< *Chiviato* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, and copper, from Chiviato in Peru.

chiving (chiv'ing), *n.* Same as *cheven.*

chivy, *v.* and *n.* See *chevy.*

chizzel†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chisel*^{1}.

Chladni's figures. See *nodal.*

chladnite (klad'nīt), *n.* [< E. F. F. *Chladni* (1756–1827), a German writer on acoustics and on meteors, + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of enstatite, consisting of pure magnesium silicate, and occurring in the meteorite of Bishopville, South Carolina, which fell in March, 1843.

chlæna (klē′nạ̈), *n.*; pl. *chlænæ* (-nē). [< Gr. *χλαῖνα* = L. *læna*, a cloak, mantle: see *læna*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a warm shaggy mantle of wool, protecting the wearer from cold and rain. It was equivalent to the Roman læna (which see).

Chlæniidæ (klẹ̄-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlænius* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Chlænius*. *Kirby*, 1837.

Chlænius (klē′ni-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of adephagous beetles, referred to the family *Carabidæ*, or made the type of a family *Chlæniidæ*. They are of medium size and usually purplish or of greenish bronzed color, and have an odor like that of morocco leather. *C. sericeus* and *C. tomentosus* are two species of the United States.

chlak (klak), *n.* [Heb.] In Hebrew chronology, a unit of time, equal to the 1080th part of an hour, or 3⅓ seconds.

chlamydate (klam′i-dāt), *a.* [< L. *chlamys* (*chlamyd-*), a mantle (see *chlamys*), + *-ate*^{1}.] Provided with a mantle or pallium, as a mollusk; palliate: the opposite of *achlamydate*.

> The *chlamydate* Branchiogasteropods are usually provided with branchiæ. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 437.

chlamydeous (kla-mid′ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a mantle (envelop), + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to the floral envelop of a plant.

chlamydes, *n.* Plural of *chlamys*.

Chlamydoconcha (klam″i-dọ̄-kong′kạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a mantle, + *κόγχη*, shell.] The typical genus of the family *Chlamydoconchidæ*. The only known species is *C. orcutti*, of California. *W. H. Dall*, 1884.

Chlamydoconchidæ (klam″i-dọ̄-kong′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydoconcha* + *-idæ*.] A family of pelecypods or lamellibranchs, based on the genus *Chlamydoconcha*, having the shell rudimentary and internal, and without muscular or pallial impressions, adductors, hinge, or teeth. Also *Chlamydoconchæ*. *W. H. Dall*, 1884.

Chlamydodera (klam-i-dod′ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), first used in the contr. form *Chlamydera* (J. Gould, 1840); < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a mantle, + *δέρη*, neck.] A genus of oscine passerine birds of Australia, of the family *Oriolidæ* and subfamily *Ptilonorhynchinæ;* the spotted bower-birds. There are four species, *C. maculata*, *guttata*, *nuchalis*, and *cerviniventris*.

Chlamydodon (kla-mid′ọ̄-don), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1835), < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a mantle, + *ὀδών*, Ionic for *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Chlamydodontidæ*, having the body rounded behind and a distinct annular border of the restricted ciliate area. *C. mnemosyne* is a species which inhabits salt water.

Chlamydodontidæ (klam″i-dọ̄-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Chlamydodon*. They are free-swimming animalcules of ovate form, with convex dorsal and flattened ventral surface, and with elastic or indurated cuticle, more or less completely clothed on the ventral aspect with fine vibratile cilia. The oral aperture opens on the ventral surface, and is succeeded by a tubular pharynx, the walls of which are strengthened by a cylindrical bundle of corneous rods or by a simple horny tube. There is no stylate appendage or fascicle of caudal setæ at the posterior extremity.

Chlamydophoridæ (klam″i-dọ̄-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of armadillos, represented by the genus *Chlamydophorus*. The cephalic and dorsal portions of the carapace are continuous, the entire upper surface of the animal being covered with a buckler of numerous similar zones widening to near the end, the hinder part of the body appearing as if truncate and covered with a special armature or pelvic buckler of plates concentrically arranged around the tail, which is small, and curved under and partly connected with the pelvis. The feet are as in other armadillos, especially the xenurines; the head is broad, and the ears are small and far apart. These are the smallest known armadillos, *C. truncatus* being only about 6 inches long.

Chlamydophorus (klam-i-dof′ọ̄-rus), *n.* [NL., first used in the contr. form *Chlamyphorus* (Richard Harlan, 1825), < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] The typical and only genus of armadillos of the family *Chlamydophoridæ;* the pichiciagos, or truncated armadillos, of which there are two species, *C. truncatus* and *C. retusus*, inhabiting the Argentine Republic and also Bolivia. See *pichiciago*.

Chlamydosaurus (klam″i-dọ̄-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of strobilosaurian acrodont lacertilians, of the family *Agamidæ*, natives of Australia; the frill-lizards. The *C. kingi* has a curious crenated membrane-like ruff or tippet round its neck, which lies back in plaits upon the body when the animal is tranquil, but which is elevated when it is irritated or frightened. Its head is large in proportion to its body. A full-grown specimen is about 3 feet in length. See cut under *frill-lizard*.

chlamydoselachian (klam″i-dọ̄-se-lā′ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chlamydoselachidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ*.

Chlamydoselachidæ (klam″i-dọ̄-se-lak′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydoselachus* + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Chlamydoselachus*, having an extremely long slender form, like an eel, six gill-slits, a broad opercular fold continued across the throat, a wide terminal mouth, no nictitating membrane, and one dorsal fin situated opposite the anal, behind the ventrals.

Chlamydoselachus (klam″i-dọ̄-sel′ạ-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), cloak, + *σέλαχος*, any cartilaginous fish, a shark.] The typical genus of selachians of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ*. *C. anguineus* is a remarkable species of Japan, having an eel-like body 6 feet long and scarcely 4 inches thick.

chlamydospore (klam′i-dō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), mantle, + *σπορά*, seed, = E. *spore*.] **1.** The reproductive organ in some fungi: so called on account of its being invested by two very distinct envelops. In the common *Mucor* chlamydospores are formed by the condensation and transformation of the protoplasm in or at the ends of the mycelial thread.

2. In *zoöl.*, a coated or covered spore; a spore with its own investment: opposed to *gymnospore*.

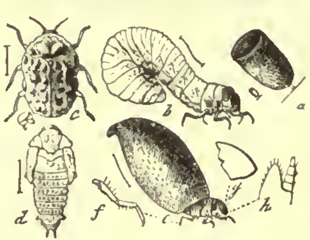
> Each spore . . . has its own protective envelope, . . . [and] is distinguished as a *chlamydospore*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 837.

Chlamyphorus (kla-mif′ọ̄-rus), *n.* See *Chlamydophorus*.

chlamys (klā′mis), *n.*; pl. *chlamydes* (-mi-dēz). [L., < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak, mantle.] **1.** In *anc. Gr. costume*, a form of mantle which left both arms free, worn especially by equestrians, hunters, and travelers, and by soldiers. The chlamys, which was much smaller than the himation, consisted of an oblong piece of stuff having three straight sides and one long side curved outward. It was worn by bringing the two ends of the straight side opposite the curved side together around the neck, and fastening them with a buckle or fibula. The buckle was pulled around to the front, to either shoulder, or to the back, to suit the convenience of the wearer. The extremities of the curved side were weighted so as to hang vertically; and when the chlamys was caught together on one shoulder, as it was commonly worn, these hanging ends were likened to wings by the old writers. The paludamentum of the later Roman emperors was called *chlamys* by the Greeks.

> The *chlamys* [in the sculptures of the Mausoleum] floating behind the Amazon on horseback adds to its simplicity a massiveness of fold and general form beyond anything to be seen in similarly floating drapery on the other slabs. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 299.

2. A purple cope; one of the pontifical vestments.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ* or *Cryptocephalidæ*, covered with tuberosities, having the prothorax grooved to receive the short antennæ, and the legs compressed and retractile into cavities. The larvæ live in sacs or cases made of their own excrement. The North American species are few in number and of small size.



Chlamys plicata.

a, egg; *b*, larva taken from the case; *c*, beetle; *d*, pupa; *e*, larva in case; *f*, *g*, *h*, leg, mandible, and maxilla of larva. (Lines show natural sizes.)

> The species generally have metallic coloration, sometimes dull; some of them, including our commonest species, *Chlamys plicata*, so closely resemble a piece of caterpillar's dung that birds would not pick them from a leaf. The eggs of *C. plicata* are borne upon short peduncles, and . . . before they are protected by a coating of excrement or secretion by the female, they are greedily sought for and devoured by the males. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 322.

(*b*) A genus of bivalve mollusks: synonymous with *Pecten*. *Bolton*, 1798; *Megerle*, 1830.

chlanis (klā′nis), *n.*; pl. *chlanides* (-ni-dēz). [Gr. *χλανίς*, a mantle. Cf. *chlæna*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a small mantle of light stuff, apparently a small chlæna, worn by women.

Chlidonia (kli-dō′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλίδων*, an ornament, bracelet or anklet.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Chlidoniidæ*.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Schaeffer*, 1838.

Chlidoniidæ (klid-ọ̄-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlidonia*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, with zoœcium composed of upright, free, segmented stems, springing from a stolonate network. From the segments, after the first bifurcation, arise lateral branches, consisting of chains of zoœcia springing from the back near the summit.

chloanthite (klọ̄-an′thīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλόη*, verdure, + *ἄνθος*, flower, + *-ite*^{2}.] A nickel arsenid, occurring in tin-white to steel-gray isometric crystals and masses, closely allied to the cobalt arsenid smaltite.

chloasma (klọ̄-az′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **χλόασμα*, < *χλοάζειν*, be or become green, < *χλόη*, verdure, grass: see *chlor-*, *chlorin*, etc.] Literally, greenness; in *pathol.*, a name for a cutaneous affection characterized by patches of a yellow or yellowish-brown color, the pityriasis versicolor, occurring most frequently on the neck, breast, abdomen, and groin. The name is also applied less definitely to a number of brownish discolorations.

Chloëphaga (klọ̄-ef′ạ-gạ̈), *n.* [NL. (T. C. Eyton, 1838), < Gr. *χλοηφάγος*, grass-eating, < *χλόη*, verdure, grass, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A genus of South American geese, of the subfamily *Anserinæ* and the family *Anatidæ*, containing such species as the Magellanic goose, *C. magellanica*. There are about 6 species.

chlor-, chloro-. [NL., etc., *chlor-*, *chloro-*, < Gr. *χλωρός*, contr. of *χλοερός*, pale-green, like young grass, yellowish-green, greenish-yellow, < *χλόη*, verdure, young grass or corn, greens, vegetables, *χλόος*, contr. *χλοῦς*, a yellowish-green color, pale green, paleness, = L. *helvus*, light yellow, = Skt. *hari*, yellow, = E. *yellow*, q. v.] An element in modern scientific compound words (*chloro-* before consonants), meaning 'green' or 'greenish' or 'yellowish-green' (see etymology). In some words it represents English *chlorin*.

chloracetate (klō-ras′e-tāt), *n.* [< *chloracet*(*ic*) + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt of chloracetic acid.

chloracetic (klō-ra-set′ik), *a.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *acetic*.] Derived from chlorin and acetic acid.—**Chloracetic acid**, an acid produced by the substitution of one, two, or three atoms of chlorin for hydrogen in acetic acid. It combines with bases, forming chloracetates.

chloragogic (klō-rạ-goj′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *ἀγωγή*, a leading, conducting, < *ἄγειν*, lead.] A term applied to certain peculiarly modified perivisceral cells of some annelids, as earthworms, developed in connection with the intestines, the nephridia, etc.

> The distribution of the *chloragogic* cells is indicated by the dotting on the terminal section of the nephridium. *Beddard*, Trans. Zoöl. Soc., 1886, XII. 68.

chloral (klō′ral), *n.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *al*(*cohol*).] A colorless mobile liquid ($CCl_3.CHO$), having an agreeable pungent smell and biting taste, first prepared by Liebig from chlorin and alcohol, afterward by Städeler by the action of chlorin on starch. The hydrate of chloral ($CCl_3.CH(OH)_2$), as now prepared, is a white crystalline substance having a pungent odor and an acrid taste. In contact with alkalis it separates into chloroform and formic acid. In medicine it is used as a hypnotic, and in doses of from 15 to 30 grains usually produces calm sleep, which lasts for several hours, and is not followed by unpleasant effects, such as frequently attend the use of morphine. In overdoses it paralyzes the nerve-centers, arresting respiration and the action of the heart, and causes death. When used continuously it may produce very serious effects on the system.

chloralism (klō′rạl-izm), *n.* [< *chloral* + *-ism*.] **1.** The habit or practice of using chloral.—**2.** A diseased state of the system marked by varying symptoms arising from the incautious or habitual use of chloral. In extreme cases it is marked by moral degradation similar to that which characterizes alcoholism.

chloralist (klō′rạl-ist), *n.* [< *chloral* + *-ist*.] One addicted to the use of chloral.

chloralize (klō′rạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chloralized*, ppr. *chloralizing*. [< *chloral* + *-ize*.] To affect with chloral; bring under the influence of chloral.

chloraloin (klō-ral′ọ̄-in), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *ἀλόη*, aloes, + *-in*^{2}.] A yellow non-crystalline substance derived from barbaloin by replacing six hydrogen atoms with chlorin.

chloralum (klō′rạl-um), *n.* [< *chlor*(*id*) + *alum*(*inium*).] An antiseptic preparation containing aluminium chlorid, prepared by treating slightly roasted porcelain clay with crude muriatic acid. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 162.

chloranil, chloranile (klō′ran-il), *n.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *anil*(*ine*).] A compound ($C_6Cl_4O_2$) produced by the action of chlorin on aniline, phenol, salicin, and other allied bodies. It forms pale-yellow pearly scales. By dissolving it in caustic potash, potassium chloranilate is formed.

chloranilic (klō-ra-nil'ik), *a.* [< *chloranil* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from chloranil. — **Chloranilic acid,** $C_6Cl_2O_2(OH)_2$, an acid derived from chloranil by the action upon it of mineral acids. It forms red shining scales.

Chloranthus (klọ-ran'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of shrubs and perennial herbs, of the natural order *Piperaceæ*, of which there are about a dozen Asiatic species. They possess bitter, aromatic, and tonic properties, and *C. officinalis* especially is employed in Java in the treatment of fevers, etc.

chloranthy (klō'ran-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] Same as *chlorosis*, 2 (*b*).

chlorastrolite (klọ-ras'trọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, pale-green, + *ἄστρον*, a star, + *λίθος*, a stone.] An impure variety of compact prehnite, forming nodules in the amygdaloid of Isle Royale, Lake Superior. It has a delicate green color and radiated or stellate structure, and takes a high polish.

chlorate (klō'rāt), *n.* [< *chlor(ic)* + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt of chloric acid. The chlorates are closely analogous to the nitrates. They are decomposed by a red heat, nearly all of them being converted into metallic chlorids, with evolution of pure oxygen. They deflagrate with inflammable substances with such facility that an explosion is produced by slight causes. The chlorates of sodium and potassium are used in medicine.

chlore (klōr), *v. t.* [< *chlor(in).*] In *dyeing*, to subject to the action or influence of chlorin. See extract.

Steam *chloring* consists in passing the goods first through a very weak solution of bleaching-powder, and immediately after through a large tank filled with steam; the moist heat sets the chlorine (hypochlorous acid) free, and thereby causes the oxidation of the small quantity of coloring matter adhering to the white portions of the fabric.
W. *Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 310.

chloretic (klọ-ret'ik), *a.* Same as *chloritic.*

chlorhydric (klōr-hī'drik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic.*] Same as *hydrochloric.*

chloric (klō'rik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorin; specifically, containing chlorin in smaller proportion than chlorous compounds. — **Chloric acid,** a colorless syrupy liquid ($HClO_3$) having a very acid reaction, produced by decomposing barium chlorate by means of sulphuric acid. It is an unstable body, easily decomposed, but forms salts which are comparatively stable. — **Chloric ether.** (*a*) Ethyl chlorid, a volatile liquid (C_2H_5Cl) obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation and distilling the product. It is also termed *hydrochloric ether*. (*b*) A name given to spirits of chloroform, consisting of chloroform 1 part, alcohol 9 parts. *U. S. Ph.*

chlorid, chloride (klō'rid, -rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-id*^{1}, *-ide*^{1}.] 1. A binary compound of chlorin with another element. Formerly called *muriate.* — 2. In *mining*, the common name throughout the Cordilleran region of ores which contain silver chlorid, or horn-silver (cerargyrite), in valuable amount.

chloridate (klō'ri-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chloridated*, ppr. *chloridating.* [< *chlorid* + *-ate*^{2}.] Same as *chloridize*, 2.

chloride, *n.* See *chlorid.*

chloridic (klọ-rid'ik), *a.* [< *chlorid* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a chlorid.

chloridize (klō'ri-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chloridized*, ppr. *chloridizing.* [< *chlorid* + *-ize.*] 1. In *metal.*, to convert into a chlorid: a common metallurgic treatment of silver ores, effected by roasting them with salt. — 2. In *photog.*, to cover with a chlorid, specifically with chlorid of silver, for the purpose of rendering sensitive to the actinic rays of the sun. Also *chloridate.*

chlorimeter, chlorimetric, etc. See *chlorometer*, etc.

chlorin, chlorine (klō'rin), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow (see *chlor-*), + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] Chemical symbol, Cl; atomic weight, 35.37. An elementary gaseous substance contained in common salt, from which it is liberated by the action of sulphuric acid and manganese dioxid. Chlorin has a yellowish-green color and a peculiar smell, and irritates the nostrils very violently when inhaled, as also the trachea and lungs. It exercises a corrosive action upon organic tissues. It is not combustible, though it supports the combustion of many bodies, and indeed spontaneously burns several. In combination with other elements it forms chlorids, which serve most important uses in many manufacturing processes. It can be liquefied by cold and pressure. It is one of the most powerful bleaching agents, this property belonging to it through its strong affinity for hydrogen. Hence in the manufacture of bleaching-powder (chlorid of lime) it is used in immense quantities. When applied to moistened colored fabrics, it acts by decomposing the moisture present, the oxygen of which then destroys the coloring matter of the material. It is a valuable disinfectant when it can be conveniently applied, as in the form of chlorid of lime. See *calx chlorata*, under *calx*^{1}. — **Chlorin process,** in *metal.*, a process extensively used for separating gold from silver. It is based upon the fact that gold at a red heat has no affinity for chlorin, the chlorid of gold being reduced to the metallic state by heat alone, while this is not true of the metals with which the gold is usually alloyed.

chlorinate (klō'ri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chlorinated*, ppr. *chlorinating.* [< *chlorin* + *-ate*^{2}.] Same as *chlorinize.*

chlorinated (klō'ri-nā-ted), *a.* [Pp. of *chlorinate, v.*] In *chem.*, containing one or more equivalents of chlorin.

chlorination (klō-ri-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *chlorinate*: see *-ation.*] The act or process of subjecting to the action of chlorin. — **Chlorination process,** in *metal.*, a method of separating gold from quartz and arsenical or common pyrites, as well as from various residua obtained in metallurgical operations, invented by Plattner and introduced in Germany in 1851. The process is based upon the power possessed by chlorin gas of transforming metallic gold into a chlorid, in which condition it can easily be dissolved out by water, and afterward precipitated in the metallic form.

chlorine, *n.* See *chlorin.*

chlorinize (klō'ri-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chlorinized*, ppr. *chlorinizing.* [< *chlorin* + *-ize.*] To combine or otherwise treat with chlorin. Also *chlorinate, chlorize.*

Becquerel preferred to *chlorinize* the plate by immersion.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 834.

chloriodic (klōr-i-od'ik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *iod(ine)* + *-ic.*] Compounded of chlorin and iodine.

chloriodine (klōr-ī'ọ-din), *n.* [< *chlor(in)* + *iodine.*] A compound of chlorin and iodine.

chloris (klō'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρίς* (in Aristotle), a bird, yellow underneath, about the size of a lark, perhaps the yellow wagtail, < *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] 1. An Aristotelian name of some small greenish bird: subsequently applied, both generically and specifically, to the European greenfinch, *Chloris* of Moehring, 1752, *Loxia chloris* of Linnæus, 1766, now usually called *Ligurinus chloris.* — 2. [*cap.*] A genus of warblers: synonymous with *Parula. Boie*, 1826.

chlorisatic (klō-ri-sat'ik), *a.* [< *chlorisat(in)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or producing chlorisatin: as, *chlorisatic* acid.

chlorisatin (klō-ris'a-tin), *n.* [< *(penta)chlor(id)* + *isatin.*] A substitution product (C_8H_4ClNO) prepared by the action of phosphorous pentachlorid on isatin. It forms orange-yellow transparent crystals of bitter taste, scarcely soluble in cold water.

chlorite (klō'rīt), *n.* [< L. *chloritis*, < Gr. *χλωρῖτις* (sc. *λίθος*, stone), a grass-green stone, < *χλωρός*, grass-green. In chem. sense, of mod. formation (< *chlor(ous)* + *-ite*^{2}), but of same ult. elements.] 1. The name of a group of minerals, most of which have a grass-green to olive-green color, and a micaceous structure. Some varieties are massive, consisting of fine scales; others are granular. They are hydrous silicates of aluminium, ferrous iron, and magnesium.

2. In *chem.*, a salt of chlorous acid. The chlorites are remarkable for their strong bleaching and oxidizing properties. — **Chlorite slate,** a rock with slaty or schistose structure, consisting of chlorite, granular or in scales, with a little quartz and feldspar.

chloritic (klọ-rit'ik), *a.* [< *chlorite*, 1, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorite: as, *chloritic* sand. Also *chloretic.*

chloritoid (klō'ri-toid), *n.* [< *chlorite*, 1, + *-oid.*] A member of the chlorite group of minerals, of a dark-gray to green or black color.

chlorize (klō'rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chlorized*, ppr. *chlorizing.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-ize.*] Same as *chlorinize.*

chloro-. See *chlor-.*

chlorocalcite (klō-rọ-kal'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + L. *calx* (*calc-*), limestone, + *-ite*^{2}. Cf. *calcite.*] Calcium chlorid, found in cubic crystals in the Vesuvian lava.

chlorocarbonic, chlorocarbonous (klō″rō-kär-bon'ik, klō-rọ-kär'bọ-nus), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *carbon-ic, -ous.*] Consisting of a compound of chlorin and carbonic oxid ($COCl_2$), formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the direct solar rays.

chlorochrous (klō'rọ-krus), *a.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *χρόα*, color.] Having a green color.

chlorocyanic (klō″rō-sī-an'ik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *cyan(ogen)* + *-ic.*] Consisting of chlorin and cyanogen combined: as, *chlorocyanic* acid.

chlorodyne (klō'rọ-dīn), *n.* [< *chloro(form)* + *(ano)dyne.*] A powerful anodyne remedy, varying somewhat in composition, but containing morphine, chloroform, prussic acid, and extract of Indian hemp, flavored with sugar and peppermint.

chloroform (klō'rọ-fôrm), *n.* [< *chlor(in)* + *form(yl).*] Trichlormethane, or formyl trichlorid ($CHCl_3$); a volatile colorless liquid, of an agreeable sweetish taste and fragrant smell, and having the specific gravity 1.48. It is prepared by cautiously distilling together a mixture of alcohol, water, and chlorid of lime or bleaching-powder. Its chief use is in medicine as an anesthetic in diseases attended with great pain, in surgical operations, and in childbirth. For this purpose its vapor is inhaled. The inhalation of chloroform first produces slight intoxication; then, frequently, slight muscular contractions, unruliness, and dreaming; then loss of voluntary motion, consciousness, and sensibility, the patient appearing as if sound asleep; and at last, if too much is given, death by failure of the heart or respiration. When skilfully administered, in proper cases, it is a safe anesthetic. Chloroform is slightly inferior to ether in point of safety, but is quicker in its action and not so apt to produce vomiting, so that for certain cases it is preferred. It is a powerful solvent, dissolving resins, wax, iodine, etc., as well as strychnine and other alkaloids. — **Gelatinized chloroform,** chloroform shaken with white of egg until it gelatinizes.

chloroform (klō'rọ-fôrm), *v. t.* [< *chloroform, n.*] To subject to the influence of chloroform; administer chloroform to, for the purpose of inducing anæsthesia, unconsciousness, or death.

chloroformic (klō-rọ-fôr'mik), *a.* [< *chloroform* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, derived from, or obtained by means of chloroform.

The *chloroformic* and other extracts yielded crystals.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8703.

It [nitrobenzene] is soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, but when agitated with water, it is in great part separated from its ethereal and *chloroformic* solutions.
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jour., p. 154.

chloroformization (klō-rọ-fôr-mi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *chloroform* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of administering chloroform as an anesthetic.

During etherization the warnings of danger are much more evident and more prolonged than during *chloroformization.*
Encyc. Amer., I. 219.

2. In *med.*, the aggregate of anesthetic phenomena resulting from the inhalation of chloroform.

chlorofucine (klō-rọ-fū'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + L. *fucus*, red, rouge, + *-ine*^{2}.] A clear yellow-green coloring matter in plants, belonging to the chlorophyl group and closely resembling in its properties the blue and yellow chlorophyl pigments, but showing a different spectrum. *Sachs.*

chlorogenate (klō-rọ-jen'āt), *n.* [< *chlorogen(ic)* + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt of chlorogenic acid.

chlorogenic (klō-rọ-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *-γενης*, producing (see *-gen*), + *-ic.*] Same as *caffeic.*

chlorogenin (klō-rọ-jen'in), *n.* [< *chlorogen(ic)* + *-in*^{2}.] A substance precipitated from madder extract by basic lead acetate. When boiled with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, it forms a green powder.

chlorohydric (klō-rọ-hī'drik), *a.* Same as *hydrochloric.*

chloroid (klō'roid), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-oid.* Cf. Gr. *χλωροειδής*, of a greenish look.] Resembling chlorin in action or qualities: as, the *chloroid* pole of a galvanic battery. See *chlorous pole*, under *chlorous.*

chloroleucite (klō-rọ-lū'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *λευκός*, white, + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *chloroplastid.*

chloroma (klọ-rō'mä), *n.*; pl. *chloromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *-ōma.*] In *pathol.*, a sarcoma or fleshy tumor of a greenish color, occurring usually in the periosteum of the skull.

chloromelanite (klō-rọ-mel'a-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-ite*^{2}.] A dark-green or nearly black variety of jadeite, peculiar in containing some iron replacing part of the alumina, and in having a higher specific gravity. Stone hatchets of this material have been found among the remains of the lake-dwellers in the lake of Neuchâtel.

chlorometer (klọ-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *chlor(id)* + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the decoloring or bleaching powers of a substance, as chlorid of lime or chlorid of potash. Also *chlorimeter.*

chlorometric (klō-rọ-met'rik), *a.* [< *chlorometry* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained by chlorometry. Also *chlorimetric.*

chlorometry (klọ-rom'e-tri), *n.* [As *chlorometer* + *-y.*] The process for testing the decoloring power of any combination of chlorin, but especially of the commercial articles, the chlorids of lime, potash, and soda. Also *chlorimetry.*

chloropal (klōr-ō'pal), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *opal.*] A hydrated silicate of iron, of a conchoidal fracture and earthy structure, and varying from yellow to green in color.

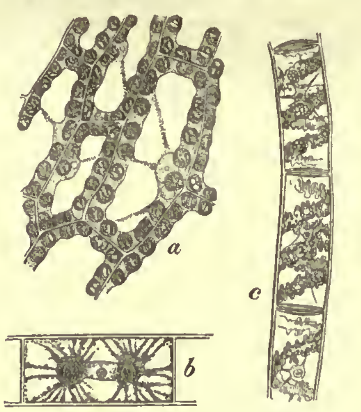
Chloropeltidea (klō″rọ-pel-tid'ẹ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chloropeltis* + *-idea.*] In Stein's system (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Chloropeltis, Cryptoglena,* and *Phacus.*

Chloropeltis (klō-rō̤-pel′tis), *n.* [NL. (F. Stein, 1878), < Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] The typical genus of the family *Chloropeltidea*, related to *Phacus* (which see), but differing by the presence of a conical anterior prolongation, perforated at the apex by the oral aperture. *P. ovum* and *P. hispidula* are species of this genus.

chlorophæite (klō-rō̤-fē′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *φαιός*, dusky, blackish, + *-ite*2.] A hydrous iron silicate sometimes found in amygdaloidal trap-rocks. It is translucent and of a green color when newly broken, but soon becomes black and opaque. Also spelled *chloropheite.*

chlorophane (klō′rō̤-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *-φανής*, evident, < *φαίνειν*, show.] 1. A variety of fluor-spar which exhibits a bright-green phosphorescent light when heated. —2. A greenish-yellow coloring matter contained in the retina of the eye.

chlorophyl, chlorophyll (klō′rō̤-fil), *n.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum*, < Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] The green coloring matter of plants; also, the substance within the mass of protoplasm which is colored by this matter. The former is distinguished as chlorophyl pigment, the latter as the chlorophyl grain or granule. Chlorophyl grains occur in the green parts of all plants, and are rarely found in cells that are not exposed to the light. In some of the lower cryptogamic plants they occupy and color the whole protoplasmic mass; in others they form bands or stellate shapes; but ordinarily they appear as minute rounded granules embedded in the protoplasm. These granules are the essential agent in the process of assimilation in plants, decomposing carbonic acid and water under the action of sunlight, with the evolution of oxygen and the formation of starch or other carbon compounds. The chlorophyl pigment may be extracted from the granules by alcohol and other solvents, and appears when dry as a green resin-like powder. In solution it may be separated into two portions, one of a yellow color (*xanthophyl*), the other blue or greenish-blue (*cyanophyl*, or *phyllocyanin*). The change of color in leaves in autumn is due to the breaking up and various transformation of this pigment. In the etiolation or blanching of plants by exclusion of light the chlorophyl granules lose their color and finally become merged in the protoplasm, from which they are again developed by exposure to light and warmth. See also cut under *Paramecium.*



a. Chlorophyl grains in the leaf of a moss (*Funaria hygrometrica*). *b.* Stellate chlorophyl bodies in a cell of an alga (*Zygnema cruciatum*). *c.* Spiral bands of chlorophyl in cells of an alga (*Spirogyra longata*). (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

chlorophyllaceous (klō″rō̤-fi-lā′shius), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-aceous.*] 1. In *bot.*, of the nature of or containing chlorophyl.—2. In *zoöl.*, having green endochrome: as, the *chlorophyllaceous* series of infusorians. *S. Kent.*

Also *chlorophylliferous, chlorophylligerous, chlorophyllous.*

chlorophyllan (klō-rō̤-fil′a̤n), *n.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-an.*] In *bot.*, a substance obtained in the form of green crystals by the evaporation of a purified solution of chlorophyl pigment in alcohol.

chlorophyllian (klō-rō̤-fil′i-a̤n), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-i-an.*] Pertaining to chlorophyl; containing chlorophyl: as, "*chlorophyllian* cells," *Allman.*

chlorophylliferous (klō″rō̤-fi-lif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*1, + *-ous.*] Same as *chlorophyllaceous.*

chlorophylligenous (klō″rō̤-fi-lij′e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum* + L. *-genus*, producing: see *-gen, -genous.*] Producing or produced by chlorophyl; dependent upon the action or presence of chlorophyl.

chlorophylligerous (klō″rō̤-fi-lij′e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum* + L. *gerere*, bear, + *-ous.*] Same as *chlorophyllaceous.*

chlorophyllite (klō-rō̤-fil′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*2.] A green micaceous mineral from Unity in the State of Maine, allied to fahlunite.

chlorophylloid (klō-rō̤-fil′oid), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-oid.*] Resembling chlorophyl.

chlorophyllous (klō-rō̤-fil′us), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *chlorophyllaceous.*

> These cells contain very little or no *chlorophyllous* protoplasm. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 23.

chloropicrin (klō-rō̤-pik′rin), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *πικρός*, sharp, pungent, + *-in*2.] A pungent colorless liquid (CNO_2Cl_3), the vapor of which attacks the eyes powerfully. It is prepared by the action of bleaching-powder on picric acid or of nitric acid on chloral. Also called *nitrochloroform.*

chloroplastid (klō-rō̤-plas′tid), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *πλαστός*, verbal n. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold, + *-id*1.] In *bot.*, a chlorophyl granule. Also called *chloroleucite.*

chloroplatinic (klō″rō̤-pla-tin′ik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *platin(um)* + *-ic.*] Compounded of chlorin and platinum.—**Chloroplatinic acid**, H_2PtCl_6, an acid, usually called *platinum chlorid*, obtained by dissolving platinum in aqua regia, and evaporating this solution till all nitric acid is expelled. It crystallizes in brownish-red prisms which are very deliquescent. It forms double salts by replacement of its hydrogen by metals, and is largely used in laboratories as a reagent.

Chlorops (klō′rops), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, + *ὤψ*, the eye.] A genus of dichætous dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ.* *C. lineata* is an example. See *corn-fly.*

Chloropsis (klō-rop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Jardine and Selby, 1826), < Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *ὄψις*, view.] An extensive genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Timeliidæ* and subfamily *Brachypodinæ;* the green bulbuls. The numerous species range throughout southern Asia and to the Philippines. The genus is usually called *Phyllornis* (which see).

Chloroscombrinæ (klō″rō̤-skom-brī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chloroscombrus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Carangidæ*, represented by the genus *Chloroscombrus.* The premaxillaries are protractile; the pectoral fins long and falcate; the anal fin like the second dorsal and longer than the abdomen; the maxillary with a supplemental bone; the body much compressed; the back and abdomen trenchant; and the dorsal outline less strongly curved than the ventral. Two wide-ranging species are known.

chloroscombrine (klō-rō̤-skom′brin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chloroscombrinæ.*

II. *n.* A carangoid fish of the subfamily *Chloroscombrinæ.*

Chloroscombrus (klō-rō̤-skom′brus), *n.* [NL. (Girard, 1858), < Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *σκόμβρος*, a scomber: see *scomber.*] The typical genus of *Chloroscombrinæ.*

chlorosis (klō̤-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, + *-osis.* Cf. Gr. *χλωρότης*, greenness, paleness.] 1. The greensickness, a peculiar form of anemia or bloodlessness which affects young women at or near the period of puberty. It is characterized by a pale or greenish hue of the skin, amenorrhea, weakness, languor, palpitation, dyspepsia, depraved appetite, etc.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Etiolation. The term is sometimes limited to the blanching which occasionally occurs in plants from lack of iron, an element which is found to be essential to the formation and green color of chlorophyl granules. (*b*) A transformation of the ordinarily colored parts of a flower into green leaf-like or sepal-like organs, as in what are known as "green roses." Also called *chloranthy.*—**Egyptian chlorosis**, a disease caused by the presence of a nematoid worm, *Dochmius duodenalis*, in the small intestines.

chlorosperm (klō′rō̤-spėrm), *n.* An alga belonging to the group *Chlorospermeæ.*

chlorospermatous (klō-rō̤-spėr′ma̤-tus), *a.* [< *chlorosperm(at-)* + *-ous.*] Resembling or belonging to the algal group *Chlorospermeæ.* Also *chlorospermous.*

Chlorospermeæ (klō-rō̤-spėr′mē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-eæ.*] A systematic name given by Harvey to the algæ which have grass-green fronds. Under the more recent system of classification they are distributed among several orders, the larger number being referred to the *Chlorosporeæ.*

chlorospermous (klō-rō̤-spėr′mus), *a.* [< *chlorosperm* + *-ous.*] Same as *chlorospermatous.*

> On the arrangement of the Families and the Genera of *Chlorospermous* Algæ.
> *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 240.

Chlorosporeæ (klō-rō̤-spō′rē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-eæ.*] One of the suborders of algæ, belonging to the order *Zoösporeæ.* They are green plants, membranous or filamentous, propagated, so far as known, by zoöspores, of which there are frequently two kinds, macrozoöspores with four and microzoöspores with two terminal cilia. See *Zoösporeæ.* Also called *Confervaceæ* and *Confervoideæ.*

chlorosporous (klō̤-ros′pō̤-rus), *a.* [< *Chlorosporeæ* + *-ous.*] Belonging to or having the characters of the group of green algæ, *Chlorosporeæ.*

chlorotic (klō̤-rot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χλωρότης*, greenness, paleness (see *chlorosis*), + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to chlorosis: as, *chlorotic* affections.—2. Affected by chlorosis.

> The extasies of sedentary and *chlorotick* nuns. *Battie.*

chlorotile (klō′rō̤-til), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρότης*, greenness, + *-ile.*] A hydrous copper arseniate, occurring in capillary crystals of a bright-green color.

chlorous (klō′rus), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorin; specifically, containing chlorin in larger proportion than chloric compounds: as, *chlorous* oxid; *chlorous* acid.—**Chlorous acid**, $HClO_2$, an acid obtained by heating together in proper proportion a mixture of potassium chlorate, arsenious oxid, and dilute nitric acid, and receiving the greenish-yellow suffocating fumes of chlorin trioxid (Cl_2O_3) thus evolved in water, which forms with them chlorous acid. It is a very unstable acid, forming more stable salts called *chlorites.*—**Chlorous pole**, the negative pole of a voltaic battery: so called from its exhibiting the attraction which is characteristic of chlorin. The positive pole, according to the same method, is termed the *zincous* or *zincoid pole.* Also called *chloroid pole.*

chloruret (klō′rö-ret), *n.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-uret.*] A compound of chlorin: now called *chlorid.*

chlorureted, chloruretted (klō′rö-ret-ed), *a.* [< *chloruret* + *-ed*2.] Impregnated with chlorin.

chlorydric, *a.* Same as *hydrochloric.*

cho (chō), *n.* [Jap.] A measure of length used in Japan, equal to 60 ken or 360 shaku or Japanese feet. See *ken* and *shaku.*

choak† (chōk), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *choke*1.

choak-full†, *a.* See *choke-full.*

choana (kō′a̤-nä), *n.*; pl. *choanæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *χοάνη*, a funnel, a funnel-shaped hollow (in the brain), connected with *χόανος*, a melting-pot, also a funnel, < *χεῖν*, pour, akin to L. *fundere*, pour (see *found*3 and *fuse*1), and to E. *gush.*] In *anat.*, a funnel or funnel-like opening; an infundibulum. Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* The posterior nares. (*b*) The peculiar collar or choanoid rim around the flagellum of a choanate or choanoflagellate infusorian.

choanate (kō′a̤-nāt), *a.* [< *choana* + *-ate*1.] Provided with a choana or infundibulum; specifically, collared or collar-bearing, as certain animalcules.

choanite (kō′a̤-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *choanites*, < Gr. *χοάνη*, a funnel (see *choana*), + *-ites*: see *-ite*2.] A spongiform fossil zoöphyte of the Chalk, of the genus *Choanites*, familiarly called *petrified anemone*, from having the radiating appearance of a sea-anemone.

choanocytal (kō″a̤-nō̤-sī′ta̤l), *a.* [< *choanocyte* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a choanocyte; composed or consisting of choanocytes.

> Vosmaer recognized as the physiological cause of Sycon an extension of the *choanocytal* layer.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 427.

choanocyte (kō′a̤-nō̤-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χοάνη*, a funnel (see *choana*), + *κύτος*, a cavity, a cell.] One of the collared and flagellated monadiform cells of sponges: so called from their great resemblance to choanoflagellate infusorians. Such cells form layers lining the flagellated endodermal chambers of sponges.

> In Tetractinellida, and probably in many other sponges—certainly in some—the collars of contiguous *choanocytes* coalesce at their margins so as to produce a fenestrated membrane, which forms a second inner lining to the flagellated chamber. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

Choanoflagellata (kō″a̤-nō̤-flaj-e-lā′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (H. James Clark, 1871), neut. pl. of *choanoflagellatus*: see *choanoflagellate.*] The collar-bearing flagellate infusorians; a group or order of animalcules, exceedingly minute, highly variable in form, but usually exhibiting in their most normal and characteristic phase a symmetrically ovate, pyriform, or clavate outline. A single long lash-like flagellum is produced from the center of the anterior border, the base of which is embraced by a delicate hyaline, extensile and retractile, collar-like expansion of the body-sarcode. The collar in its extended condition is infundibuliform or wineglass-shaped, and when contracted is subcylindrical or conical, exhibiting in its expanded state a distinct circulating current or cyclosis of its finely granular substance. The ingestive area is discoidal, food-substances being brought in contact with the expanded collar through the vibratory action of the flagellum. They are first carried up the outside and then down the inside of this structure with the circulating sarcode-current, and are finally received into the substance of the body anywhere within the circular area circumscribed by its base. Fecal or waste products are discharged at any point within the same discoidal space. These animalcules have a distinct spheroidal endoplast, with a contained endoplastule and two or more contractile vesicles, usually conspicuous. They inhabit salt and fresh water, and increase by longitudinal or transverse fission, and by encystment and subdivision of the entire body into sporular elements. The principal genera are *Codosiga*, *Codonœca*, *Salpingœca*, *Dinobryon*, and *Autophysa*. Also called *Flagellata discostomata*, and by Diesing *Trichosomata*.

choanoflagellate (kō″a̤-nō̤-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *choanoflagellatus*, < *choana*, q. v., + *flagellatus*: see *flagellate*.] Collared and flagellate, as certain infusorians; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Choanoflagellata*.

choanoid (kō′a̤-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *choanoideus*, < Gr. *χοάνη*, a funnel (see *choana*), + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Funnel-shaped; infundibuliform: specifically applied to the choanoideus, a muscle of the eyeball of many animals.

> The eye [of the porpoise] has a thick sclerotic, and there is a *choanoid* muscle. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 349.

II. *n.* The choanoid muscle, or choanoideus.

choanoideus (kō-a̤-noi′dē̤-us), *n.*; pl. *choanoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *choanoid*.] A muscle of the eye of many animals, as the horse, serving as a compressor and retractor of the eyeball: so called from its funnel-like shape.

choanophorous (kō-a̤-nof′ō̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *choana*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Collar-bearing or choanate, as certain infusorians.

choanosomal (kō″a̤-nō̤-sō′ma̤l), *a.* [< *choanosome* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the choanosome of a sponge; characterized by the presence of choanocytes, as a subdermal part of the body of a sponge.

> Lipogastrosis . . . may be produced by the growing together of the roots of the *choanosomal* folds, thus reducing the paragastric cavity to a labyrinth of canals, which may easily be confounded with the usual form of excurrent canals. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.

choanosome (kō′a̤-nō̤-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *χοάνη*, a funnel (see *choana*), + *σῶμα*, body.] The inner part or region of the body of a sponge which is characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers or cavities lined with a layer of choanocytes; the choanocytal portion of a sponge.

> With the appearance of subdermal chambers the sponge becomes differentiated into two almost independent regions, an outer or ectosome and an inner or *choanosome*, which is characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

choar, *n.* See *chore*¹.

choaty (chō′ti), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *shoat*.] Chubby; fat: applied to infants.

chobdar (chob′där), *n.* [Hind. *chobdār*, lit. stick-bearer, < *chob*, a stick, drumstick, mace, + *-dār*, bearer.] In British India, a superior class of footman; an attendant who carries a mace or staff before an officer of rank. The chobdars in the suite of the viceroys of India and other high officials, such as the judges of the high courts, carry a staff ornamented with silver. Also *chopdar*, *chubdar*.

chock¹ (chok), *v.* A variant of *choke*¹. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

chock² (chok), *adv.* [Due to *chock* in *chock-full* = *choke-full*, q. v.] Entirely; fully; as far as possible: used in the nautical phrases *chock aft*, *chock home*, etc.

chock³ (chok), *v. t.* [With var. *chuck*³, q. v.; orig. a var. of *shock*¹, appar. associated also with *chock*¹ = *choke*¹. Cf. *choke*¹, *v.*, and *chock*¹, *v.*] 1†. An obsolete variant of *shock*.—2. To throw with a quick motion; toss; pitch: same as *chuck*³, 2.

> In the tavern in his cupa doth roar,
> *Chocking* his crowns. *Drayton*, Agincourt.

chock⁴ (chok), *n.* [With var. *chuck*⁴, in partly diff. senses; appar. < *chock*¹, var. of *choke*¹; cf. *choke*¹, *v.*, block, obstruct, with which *chock*⁴, *v.*, in part from this noun, nearly agrees. Perhaps also associated with *chock*³, *v.*, throw (thrust in).] 1. A block or piece of wood or other material, more or less wedge-shaped when specially prepared, used to prevent movement, as by insertion behind the props of a ship's cradle, under the sides of a boat on deck, under the wheels of a carriage, etc.—2. In *ship-building*, a block of approximately triangular shape, used to unite the head and heel of consecutive timbers.—3. *Naut.*, a block having horn-shaped projections extending partly over a recess in the middle, in which a cable or hawser is placed while being hauled in or on: called distinctively a *warping-chock*.—4. In *coal-mining*, a pillar built of short square blocks of wood from 2½ to 6 feet long, laid crosswise, two and two, so as to form a strong support for the roof: used especially in long-wall working. This kind of support has the advantage of being easily knocked apart for removal. Also called *nog*, *cog*, and *clog-pack*.—**Chocks of the rudder** (*naut.*), cleats of timber or iron fastened to the stern of a ship on each side of the rudder, to support it when put hard over either way. See *anchor-chock*.

chock⁴ (chok), *v.* [< *chock*⁴, *n.* See *chock*⁴, *n.*, and cf. *chock*¹.] **I.** *trans.* *Naut.*, to secure by putting a chock into or under: as, to *chock* the timbers of a ship; to *chock* a cask.

II. *intrans.* To fill up a cavity like a chock.

> The wood-work . . . exactly *chocketh* into the joints. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

chock-a-block (chok′a̤-blok), *a.* [< *chock*⁴ + *a* (vaguely used) + *block*¹.] 1. *Naut.*, jammed: said of a tackle when the blocks are hauled close together.—2. Crowded; crammed full: as, the meeting-hall was *chock-a-block*. [Colloq.]

chock-a-block (chok′a̤-blok), *adv.* [< *chock-a-block*, *a.*] *Naut.*, so as to be drawn or hauled close together, in such a manner as to hinder or prevent motion.

> By hauling the reef-tackles *chock-a-block* we took the strain from the other earings, and passing the close-reef earing, and knotting the points carefully, we succeeded in setting the sail close-reefed. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 254.

chock-and-block (chok′a̤nd-blok), *a.* and *adv.* Same as *chock-a-block*.

chock-block (chok′blok), *n.* A device for preventing the movement of the traveling wheels of a portable machine while the machinery is in motion; a chock.

chock-full, *a.* See *choke-full*.

chockling (chok′ling), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *chock*¹ = *choke*¹.] Hectoring; scolding.

choco, *n.* Same as *chayote*.

chocolate (chok′ō̤-lāt), *n.* and *a.* [= D. Dan. *chokolade* = G. *chocolade* = Sw. *chocolad* = F. *chocolat* = It. *cioccolata*, < Sp. Pg. *chocolate*, < Mex. *chocolatl*, chocolate, < *choco*, cacao, + *latl*, water.] **I.** *n.* 1. A paste or cake composed of the kernels of the *Theobroma Cacao*, ground and combined with sugar and vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, or other flavoring substance. Cacao, under its native name of *chocolatl*, had been used as a beverage by the Mexicans for ages before their country was conquered by the Spaniards. See *cacao* and *cocoa*².
2. The beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water or milk.

> The wretch [a sylph] shall feel
> The giddy motion of the whirling mill,
> In fumes of burning *chocolate* shall glow,
> And tremble at the sea that froths below!
> *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 135.

II. *a.* 1. Having the color of chocolate; of a dark reddish-brown color: as, *chocolate* cloth.—2. Made of or flavored with chocolate: as, *chocolate* cake or ice-cream.—**Chocolate lead**, a pigment composed of oxid of lead calcined with about one third of oxid of copper, the whole being reduced to a uniform tint by levigation.

chocolate-house (chok′ō-lāt-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment in which chocolate is sold.

> Lisander has been twice a day at the *chocolate-house*. *Tatler*.

chocolate-root (chok′ō̤-lāt-röt), *n.* See *Geum*.

chocolate-tree (chok′ō̤-lāt-trē), *n.* The *Theobroma Cacao*. See *cacao*.

chode†. An obsolete preterit of *chide*.

chœnix (kē′niks), *n.*; pl. *chœnices* (-ni-sēz). [< Gr. *χοῖνιξ*.] A Greek dry measure, mentioned by Homer, and originally the daily ration of a man, but varying from a quart to over a quart and a half. In the ruins of Flaviopolis, in Phrygia, has been found a marble block having cylindrical wells marked with the names of different Greek measures. Of these the chœnix appears to have contained 1.5 liters. This seems to have been about the capacity of the Æginetan, Bœotian, and Pontic measures. The Attic chœnix, however, according to various approximative statements of the relation of Attic to Roman measures, must have contained about 1 liter, or half a Babylonian kab; and this is probably the measure mentioned in the New Testament (Rev. vi. 6). In Egypt the Ptolemaic system had a chœnix, which appears to have equaled 0.8 liter. The chœnix of Heraclea in Italy is surmised to have been 0.7 liter.

Chœrodia (kē̤-rō′di-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1849), < Gr. *χοῖρος*, a pig, swine, + *εἶδος*, form.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a division of his *Brochata*, including the swine and their allies, as the hippopotamus and tapir. The division corresponds closely (chiefly differing in including *Hyrax*) with the non-ruminant division of the *Artiodactyla* of later naturalists.

chœrodian (kē-rō′di-an), *a.* [< *Chœrodia* + *-an*.] Swine-like; suilline; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chœrodia*.

chœrogryl (kē′rō̤-gril), *n.* [< Gr. *χοῖρος*, a hog, + *γρύλλος*, a pig.] A name of the *Hyrax sinaiticus*. See *Hyrax*.

Chœropina (kē-rō-pī′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chœrops* + *-ina*².] In Günther's system of classification, the second group of *Labridæ*, having a dorsal fin with 20 rays, 13 of which are spinous, and the lateral teeth more or less confluent into an obtuse osseous ridge, while the anterior remain free and conical.

Chœrops (kē′rops), *n.* [NL. (Rüppel, 1852), < Gr. *χοῖρος*, a pig, + *ὤψ*, aspect, features.] A genus of labroid fishes, typical of the group *Chœropina*.

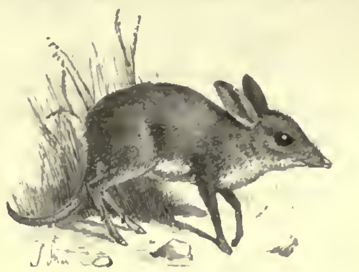
Chœropsinæ (kē-rop-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chœropsis*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Hippopotamidæ*, represented by the genus *Chœropsis*. The skull is convex between the orbits, the frontal sinus well developed, and the orbits depressed below the level of the forehead and incomplete behind. The small hippopotamus of eastern Africa, *Chœropsis liberiensis*, is the type.

chœropsine (kē̤-rop′sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the *Chœropsinæ*.

II. *n.* A species of the *Chœropsinæ*.

Chœropsis (kē̤-rop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Leidy, 1853), < Gr. *χοῖρος*, a pig, + *ὄψις*, view, appearance.] 1. A genus of *Hippopotamidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Chœropsinæ*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of longicorn beetles. *Thomson*, 1860.

Chœropus (kē′rō̤-pus), *n.* [NL. (Ogilby, 1838), < Gr. *χοῖρος*, a pig, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of bandicoots, of the family *Peramelidæ*, notable for the disproportionate development of the hind limbs and the reduction of the lateral digits of both the fore and the hind feet, the former having but two functional toes, and the latter consisting mainly of an enormous fourth toe. The only species known is *C. castanotis* (erroneously described as *C. ecaudatus*), an animal about the size of a rat, found in the interior of Australia.



Bandicoot (*Chœropus castanotis*).

chogset (chog′set), *n.* [Also *chogsett*; prob. of Amer. Ind. origin.] A local name in New England of the cunner or blue-perch, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. Also called *nibbler*. See *cunner*.

choice (chois), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chois*, < ME. *chois*, *choise*, *choys*, < OF. *chois*, F. *choix*, a choice, < *choisir*, *coisir*, F. *choisir* = Pr. *chausir*, *causir* (> Sp. **cosir* = OPg. *cousir* = OIt. *ciausire*), also in comp., Pr. *escausir* = OCat. *scosir* (*es-*, *s-*, < L. *ex-*), choose; of Teut. origin: ult. < Goth. *kausjan*, prove, test, < *kiusan*, choose, = E. *choose*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. The act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred, or of adopting one course of action in preference to others; selection; election.

> And there he put vs to the *choys* of thyse foresayd .ij. wayes, sweyng [showing] to vs the daungers of bothe, as is before rehersed. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 69.

> Ye know how that a good while ago God made *choice* among us, that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word of the gospel, and believe. Acts xv. 7.

2. The power of choosing; option.

> Neuertheles, he yaf hym fre *choys* to do what he welde, for yef he wolde he myght yelde god his parte, en to the feende his also. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 14.

> The moral universe includes nothing but the exercise of *choice*: all else is machinery.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 301.

> The *choice* lay between an amended confederacy and the new constitution. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 5.

3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference. [Rare.]

> Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms; it is a pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice*. *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

4. The person or thing chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others.

> I am sorry . . .
> Your *choice* is not so rich in worth as beauty.
> *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

> The lady, gracious prince, may be hath settled
> Affection on some former *choice*.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

5. The best part of anything; a select portion or assortment.

> There all the grete of the Grekys, & the grym knyghtys,
> And the *chose* of hor chyualry, was chargit to lenge [linger]. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6868.

> A braver *choice* of dauntless spirits . . .
> Did never float upon the swelling tide.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

6†. A variety of preferable or valuable things.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in other books. *Hooker.*

Hobson's choice, a proverbial expression denoting a choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing. It is said to have had its origin in the practice of a carrier and innkeeper at Cambridge, England, named Hobson, who let horses and coaches, and obliged each customer to take in his turn that horse which stood nearest the stable-door.

> Where to elect there is but one,
> 'Tis *Hobson's choice*; take that or none.
> *T. Ward*, England's Reformation, p. 326.

Of choice, select; distinguished; of worth or value: as, men *of choice*.—**To make choice of**, to choose; select; separate and take in preference.

> He *made Choice of* wise and discreet Men to be his Counsellors. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 52.

=**Syn.** *Preference, Election*, etc. See *option*.

II. *a.* **1.** Carefully selected; well chosen: as, a *choice* epithet.

> *Choice* word and measured phrase,
> Above the reach of ordinary men.
> *Wordsworth*, Resolution and Independence, st. 14.

2. Worthy of being preferred; select; notable; precious.

> Er this day was done, or droghe to the night,
> All chaunget the chere of this *choise* maidon.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8171.

> The *choice* and master spirits of this age.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

> Thus in a sea of folly toss'd,
> My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

> A written word is the *choicest* of relics.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 111.

3. Careful; frugal; chary; preserving or using with care, as valuable: with *of*.

> He that is *choice of* his time will also be *choice of* his company, and *choice of* his actions. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

4†. Noble; excellent.

> There the grekes hade grymly ben gird vnto dethe,
> Hade not Achilles ben cheualrous & *choise* of his dedis.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5248.

=**Syn. 2.** Costly, exquisite, uncommon, rare, excellent.—**3.** Sparing.

choice-drawn† (chois'drân), *a.* Selected with particular care. [Rare.]

> Who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
> With one appearing hair, that will not follow
> These cull'd and *choice-drawn* cavaliers to France?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

choiceful† (chois'fůl), *a.* [< *choice* + *-ful*, 1.] **1.** Offering a choice; varied: as, "*choiceful* plenty," *Sylvester*, Colonies, p. 681.—**2.** Making many choices; fitful; changeful; fickle.

> His *choiceful* sense with every change doth flit. *Spenser.*

choiceless (chois'les), *a.* [< *choice* + *-less.*] Not having the power of choosing; destitute of free will. *Hammond.* [Rare.]

choicely (chois'li), *adv.* [< ME. *choisly, choisli*, < *chois*, adj., + *-ly*, -ly^2.] **1.** With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; with judicious choice.

> A band of men,
> Collected *choicely*, from each county some.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

2. In an eminent degree.

> Old fashioned poetry, but *choicely* good.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 4.

3. With great care; carefully: as, a thing *choicely* preserved.

choiceness (chois'nes), *n.* [< *choice* + *-ness.*] The quality of being choice. (*a*) Justness of discrimination; nicety: as, "*choiceness* of phrase," *B. Jonson*, Discoveries. (*b*) Particular value or worth; excellence: as, the *choiceness* of wine.

> Plants . . . for their *choiceness* preserved in pots.
> *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense.

choice-note (chois'nōt), *n.* In *vocal music*, one of several notes of different pitch or value, printed together upon the staff, in order that the singer may take that one which is best adapted to his voice.

choile (choil), *v. t.* To overreach. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

choir (kwīr), *n.* [A corrupt spelling of *quire*^{1}, "restored" to *choir* (without a change of pronunciation) in the latter part of the 16th century, in imperfect imitation of F. *chœur* or the orig. L. *chorus*: see *quire*^{1} and *chorus*.] **1.** Any company of singers.

> He asked, but all the heavenly *quire* stood mute.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 217.

2. An organized company of singers. (*a*) Especially, such a company employed in church service.

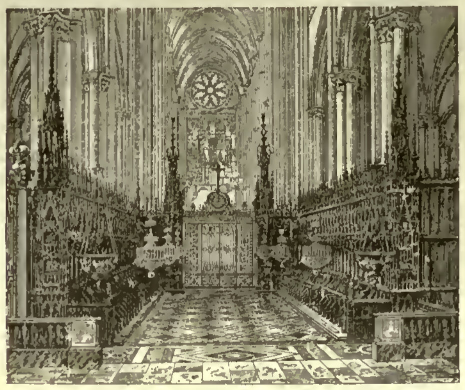
> The *choir*,
> With all the choicest music of the kingdom,
> Together sung Te Deum. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

> Then let the pealing organ blow
> To the full-voiced *quire* below.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 161.

> The *choir* have not one common-metre hymn to drag them down to the people in the pews below.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 157.

(*b*) A choral society, especially one that performs sacred music. In eight-part music a chorus is divided into first and second choirs. (*c*) In the *Anglican Church*, an official body consisting of the minor canons, the choral vicars, and the choristers connected with a cathedral, whose function is to perform the daily choral service. Such a choir is divided into two sections, called *decani* and *cantoris*, sitting on the right and left sides respectively; of these the *decani* side forms the leading or principal section. See *cantoris, decani*.

3. That part of a church which is, or is considered as, appropriated for the use of the singers. In churches of fully developed plan, that part between the nave and the apse which is reserved for canons, priests, monks, and choristers during divine service. In cruciform churches the choir usually begins at the transepts and occupies the head of the cross, including the altar (see cut under *cathedral*); but sometimes, especially in monastic churches, it extends beyond the transepts, thus encroaching upon the nave. In churches without transepts the choir is similarly placed. In medieval examples, especially after 1250, it was usually surrounded by an ornamental barrier or grating (see *choir-screen*), and separated from the nave by a rood-screen. See *chancel*.



Choir of Amiens Cathedral, France.

> The rich stream
> Of lords and ladies, having brought the queen
> To a prepar'd place in the *choir*, fell off
> A distance from her. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

4. A company; a band, originally of persons dancing to music: loosely applied to an assembly for any ceremonial purpose.

> We, that are of purer fire,
> Imitate the starry *quire*,
> Who, in their nightly watchful spheres,
> Lead in swift round the months and years.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 112.

> And high-born Howard, more majestic sire,
> With fool of quality, completes the *quire*.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 298.

> How often have I led thy sportive *choir*
> With tuneless pipe beside the murmuring Loire.
> *Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 243.

Formerly and still occasionally *quire*.

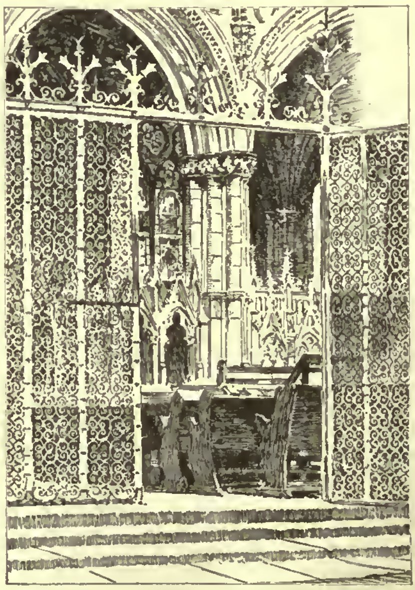
choir (kwīr), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *choir* for *quire*, *n.*; same as *quire*^{1}, *v.*] To sing in company.

> On either side [of the Virgin], round the steps of the throne, is a crowd of *choiring* angels. *Farrar.*

choir-boy (kwīr'boi), *n.* A member of a boy-choir; a boy who sings in a choir.

choirister†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chorister*.

choir-office (kwīr'of″is), *n.* **1.** Same as *choir-service*, 1.—**2.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, any one of the seven canonical hours.—**3.** The breviary-office. *Lee*, Eccl. Terms.



Choir-screen, Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

choir-organ (kwīr'ôr″gan), *n.* In large organs, the third principal section of the instrument, of less power than the great organ, and containing stops specially suited for choir accompaniment. Once called the *chair-organ;* occasionally, also, the *positive organ*.

choir-pitch (kwīr'pich), *n.* The ancient church-pitch of Germany, said to be about one tone higher than the concert-pitch.

choir-ruler (kwīr'rö″lėr), *n.* *Eccles.*, one of the church officers who preside, in place of the precentor, over the singing of the psalms on the more important festivals. The choir-rulers wear copes, and are two or four in number, according to the rank of the festival.

> Until a late period, even if they do not still, several churches on the continent put staves into the hands of the *choir-rulers*, as is still practised in Belgium.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 204.

choir-screen (kwīr'skrēn), *n.* An ornamental screen of wood, stone, or metal, often in open-work, dividing the choir or chancel of a church from the aisles or the ambulatory, usually in such a manner as not to obstruct sight or sound, but sometimes a solid wall cutting off all view of the floor of the choir from the aisles. See cut in preceding column.

choir-service (kwīr'sėr″vis), *n.* **1.** The service of singing performed by a choir. Also called *choir-office*.—**2.** A service or an office chanted or recited in the choir of a church. *Lee*, Eccl. Terms.

choir-tippet (kwīr'tip″et), *n.* A scarf or hood worn as a protection against cold or drafts by the clergy officiating in the choir of a church. See *amice*^{2}.

choke^1 (chōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *choked*, ppr. *choking*. [Also until recently spelled *choak;* dial. *chock* (see *chock*^{1}); < ME. *choken, cheken*, choke, < AS. **ceocian* (in comp. *ā-ceocian:* see *achoke*) = Icel. *koka*, gulp (cf. *kok*, the gullet, esp. of birds: see *chokes*); prob. orig. imitative of the guttural or gurgling sounds uttered by one who is choking, and so akin to *chuck*^{1}, *chuckle*^{1}, *cackle, cough, kink*^{2}, all ult. imitative words containing a repeated guttural: see these words.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stop the breath of by preventing access of air to the windpipe; suffocate; stifle.

> And the herd ran violently down a steep place, . . . and were *choked* in the sea. Mark v. 13.

Specifically—**2.** To deprive of the power of breathing, either temporarily or permanently, by stricture of or obstruction in the windpipe; constrict or stop up the windpipe of so as to hinder or prevent breathing; strangle.

> With eager feeding food doth *choke* the feeder.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.

> We can almost fancy that we see and hear the great English debater . . . *choked* by the rushing multitude of his words. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. To stop by filling; obstruct; block up: often with *up:* as, to *choke up* the entrance of a harbor or any passage.

> The vines and the mulberry-trees, the food of the silkworm whose endless cocoons *choke up* the market-place, witness to the richness of the land.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 48.

4. To hinder by obstruction or impediments; overpower, hinder, or check the growth, expansion, or progress of; stifle; smother.

> And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprung up and *choked* them. Mat. xiii. 7.

> Tho' mists and clouds do *choke* her window light.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul.

5. To suppress or stifle.

> Confess thee freely of thy sin;
> For to deny each article with oath
> Cannot remove, nor *choke*, the strong conception
> That I do groan withal. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

6. To offend greatly; revolt. [Rare.]

> I was *choked* at this word. *Swift.*

7. Same as *choke-bore*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To stifle or suffocate, as by obstruction and pressure in hastily swallowing food, or by irritation of the air-passages when fluids are accidentally admitted there.

> Who eats with too much speed may hap to *choak*.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues, p. 323.

2. To be checked as if by choking; stick.

> The words *choked* in his throat. *Scott.*

choke^1 (chōk), *n.* [< *choke*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The constriction of the bore of a choke-bored gun.—**2.** The neck or portion of a rocket where the stick is attached.—**3.** The tie at the end of a cartridge.

choke^2 (chōk), *n.* [The last syllable of *artichoke*.] The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.

choke^3, chouk (chōk, chouk), *n.* [Also written *chowk*, repr. Hind. *chauk*, a square, market-place.] In India, an open place or wide street, in the middle of a city, where the market is held. *Yule and Burnell.*

The sowars at once galloped into the *choke*, or principal street, which is very narrow and tortuous.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 352.

choke-bail† (chōk'bāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Non-allowance of bail, as in an unbailable action.

Sue him at common law:
Arrest him on an action of *choke-bail.*
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, v. 3.

II. *a.* Not bailable; not admitting of bail.

Bailiff. We arrest you in the King's name. . . .
Widow. How? how? in a *chokebail* action?
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 3.

chokeberry (chōk'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *chokeberries* (-iz). The plant *Pyrus arbutifolia*, a low rosaceous shrub of North America, or its very astringent berry-like fruit.

choke-bore (chōk'bōr), *v. t.* To bore (a gun-barrel) in such a manner that the diameter of the bore shall be a little less near the muzzle than at some point back of it other than the chamber, in order to concentrate the charge (of shot) when the gun is fired. Also *choke.*

choke-bore (chōk'bōr), *n.* A gun the bore of which is slightly constricted near the muzzle.

My duck-gun, the No. 10 *choke-bore*, is a very strong and close-shooting piece. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 55.

choke-cherry (chōk'cher″i), *n.* **1.** The popular name of an American species of wild cherry, *Prunus Virginiana*, remarkable for the astringency of its fruit.—**2.** In *mining*, choke-damp; after-damp. [Local, Eng.]

choke-damp (chōk'damp), *n.* In *coal-mining*, same as *black-damp.*

chokedar (chō'ke-där), *n.* Same as *chokidar.*

choke-full, chock-full (chōk'-, chok'fůl'), *a.* [Also *chuck-full*, and until recently *choak-full*; < ME. *chokkefulle, chekefulle, chekkefulle*, < *choken, cheken*, E. *choke*^{1} (= *chock*^{1}), + *full*^{1}. Hence the adv. *chock*^{2}; and cf. *chock*^{4}.] Full to the utmost; full to the point of choking or obstructing.

Charottez *chokkefulle* [var. *chekkefulle*] charegyde with golde. *Morte Arthure*, l. 1552.

We filled the skins *choak-full.*
Bruce, Source of the Nile, IV. 549.

In short, to use the last-named and much respected lady's own expression, the house was *choke-full* to the very attics. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 21.

chokelew†, *a.* [ME., also *chekelew, cheklew*, < *choken, cheken*, choke, + *-lew*, as in *drunkelew*. Cf. *drunkelew.*] Choking; strangling.

Unto stelthe beware hem of hempen lane,
For stelthe is medid [meeded] with a *chekelew* [var. *chokelew, cheklew*] bane.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 106.

chokeling†, *p. a.* A Middle English form of *chuckling.*

choke-pear (chōk'pãr), *n.* **1.** A kind of pear that has a rough astringent taste. Hence—**2**†. Anything that stops the mouth; an unanswerable argument; an aspersion or a sarcasm by which a person is put to silence.

He gaue him a *choake-peare* to stoppe his breath, replying as followeth. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 321.

Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choke-pears.* *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

choke-plum† (chōk'plum), *n.* A plum resembling in its effects the choke-pear. *Heywood.*

choker (chō'kėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which chokes; that which induces a feeling of strangulation; something difficult to swallow.

He had left a glass of water just tasted. I finished it. It was a *choker.* *Thackeray*, Dr. Birch.

2. That which puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered. *Johnson.* [Colloq.]—**3.** A neckcloth: as, "a white *choker,*" *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs. [Colloq.]—**4.** In *milit. engin.*, a chain with wooden staves attached to the ends, employed to compress and measure the circumference of fascines.

chokes (chōks), *n. pl.* [= Sc. *chouks*; prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. *kok*, the gullet: see *choke*^{1}, *v.*] The throat. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

choke-strap (chōk'strap), *n.* Same as *check-strap*, 1.

chokeweed (chōk'wēd), *n.* A name given to several weeds of different genera, either because they choke the growth of other plants, or because when swallowed they produce a sensation of choking. *Imp. Dict.*

chokewort (chōk'wėrt), *n.* Same as *chokeweed. John Taylor.*

chokey, *n.* See *choky*^{2}.

chokidar (chō'ki-där), *n.* [< Hind. *chaukidār*, a watchman, policeman, < *chaukī*, watching, watch, guard, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, a gate-keeper, watchman, or policeman; usually, a private watchman. Also written *chokhadar, chokedar, chokeedar, chowkeydar.*

And the Day following, the *Chocadars*, or Souldiers, were remov'd from before our gates.
Orington, Voyage to Suratt (1689).

Simon must start for the nearest police-station, to get some *Chowkeydars* to watch the carriage.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 138.

choking (chō'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *choke*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** Causing suffocation; tending to choke or suffocate.

No solicitations could induce him, on a hot day and in a high wind, to move out of the *choking* cloud of dust which overhung the line of march. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

2. Obstructed or indistinct in utterance; gasping: as, to speak with a *choking* voice.

choky^1 (chō'ki), *a.* [Less prop. *chokey*; < *choke*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Tending to choke or suffocate: as, the air of the room was quite *choky.*—**2.** Inclined to choke, as with emotion.

The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather *chokey.*
Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

choky^2, chokey (chō'ki), *n.* [< Hind. *chaukī*, watch, guard.] **1.** A prison; a lockup; also, a customs- or toll-station; a palanquin-station.—**2.** The act of watching or guarding.

chol-, cholo-. [NL., etc., repr. Gr. *χολή* (rarely *χόλος*), bile, gall, = L. *fel* = E. *gall*^{1}.] An element in modern scientific compound words (*cholo-* before a consonant), meaning 'bile.'

cholæmia (ko-lē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The accumulation of the constituents of the bile in the blood. Also spelled *cholemia.*

cholæmic (ko-lē'mik), *a.* [< *cholæmia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to cholæmia; characterized or caused by cholæmia: as, *cholæmic* convulsions. Also spelled *cholemic.*

Cholæpus (kọ-lē'pus), *n.* See *Cholopus.*

cholagogic (kol-ạ-goj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *χολαγωγός*, carrying off bile (see *cholagogue*), + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Promoting the flow of bile.

II. *n.* A cholagogue.

cholagogue (kol'ạ-gog), *n.* [= F. *cholagogue* = Sp. It. *colagogo* = Pg. *cholagogo*, < Gr. *χολαγωγός*, carrying off bile, < *χολή*, bile, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἄγειν*, lead: see *act, n.*] A substance which promotes a flow of bile, by increasing its secretion, by facilitating the flow from the gall-bladder into the duodenum, or by quickening peristalsis, and so hurrying the bile through the intestines before it or its constituents are absorbed.

cholalic (ko-lal'ik), *a.* Same as *cholic*^{1}.

cholangioitis (ko-lan″ji-ọ-ī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, cell, duct (see *angio-*), + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the bile-ducts.

chola-plant (kō'lạ̈-plant), *n.* The chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum.*

cholate (kol'āt), *n.* [< *chol*(ic) + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt formed by the union of cholic acid with a base.

choleate (kol'ẹ̄-āt), *n.* [< *chole*(ic) + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt formed by the union of choleic acid with a base.

cholecyst (kol'ẹ̄-sist), *n.* [< NL. *cholecystis*, < Gr. *χολή*, bile, gall, + *κύστις*, bladder.] The gall-bladder. Also *cholecystis.*

cholecystenterostomy (kol″ẹ̄-sis-ten-tẹ-ros'tọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἔντερα*, intestines, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the reëstablishment, by an operation, of the connection between the gall-bladder and duodenum when the common gall-duct has become closed. *Med. News*, Jan. 10, 1885.

cholecystic (kol-ẹ̄-sis'tik), *a.* [< *cholecyst* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the cholecyst or gall-bladder.

cholecystis (kol-ẹ̄-sis'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cholecyst.*

cholecystitis, cholocystitis (kol″ẹ̄-, kol″ọ̄-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cholecystis, cholocystis*, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

cholecystotomy (kol″ẹ̄-sis-tot'ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *anatomy.*] In *surg.*, incision of the gall-bladder, as for the purpose of removing gallstones.

choledoch (kol'ẹ̄-dok), *a.* [< NL. *choledochus*, < Gr. *χοληδόχος*, containing bile, < *χολή*, bile, + *δέχεσθαι*, receive, contain.] Conveying bile: as, the common *choledoch* duct.

choledochous (ko-led'ọ̄-kus), *a.* [As *choledoch* + *-ous.*] Conveying bile: applied to the bile-duct (ductus choledochus) of the liver.

choledography (kol-ē-dog'rạ-fi), *n.* [An erroneous form, appar. due to confusion with Gr. *χοληδόχος*, containing bile (see *choledoch*); the proper form would be **cholography*, < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] An account of what relates to the bile, as its composition, secretion, etc.

choledology (kol-ē-dol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [An erroneous form, prop. **chology*, < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.* Cf. *choledography.*] Knowledge of what relates to the bile.

choleic (kol'ẹ̄-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-ic.* The reg. form *cholic* has a different application.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from bile.—**Choleic acid**, the sulphureted acid of bile, $C_{26}H_{45}NSO_7$, a crystalline solid, soluble in water and decomposed by boiling into cholic acid and taurine. Also called *taurocholic acid.*

cholein (kol'ẹ̄-in), *n.* [< *chole*(*ic*) + *-in*^{2}.] Same as *choline.*

cholemesis, cholemesia (ko-lem'e-sis, kol-e-mē'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *ἔμεσις*, vomiting, < *ἐμεῖν*, vomit: see *emetic.*] In *pathol.*, the vomiting of bile.

cholemia, cholemic. See *cholæmia, cholæmic.*

choler (kol'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *choller* (spelled with *ch* in imitation of the L.), earlier *coler*, < ME. *coler, colere, colre*, < OF. *colere*, F. *colère* = Pr. Pg. *colera* = Sp. *cólera* = It. *collera*, anger, bile, < L. *cholera*, bile, a bilious ailment, < Gr. *χολέρα*, a bilious ailment, cholera, < *χολή* = L. *fel* = E. *gall*, bile: see *gall*^{1}. Cf. *cholera*, of which *choler* is a doublet.] **1**†. The bile. [Anger was formerly supposed to be produced by excess or disturbance of this fluid.]

Anger or wrath is the boiling of the blood about the heart, through the stirring up of *choler.* *Blundeville.*

My Father, named Richard, was of a sanguine complexion, mixed with a dash of *choler.* *Evelyn*, Diary (1623), p. 3.

Hence—**2.** Anger; wrath; irascibility.

Throw cold water on thy *choler.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3.

Stay not within the bounds Marsilius holds;
Lest, little brooking these unfitting braves,
My *choler* overslip the law of arms.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

Wee see you are in *choler*, therefore till you coole a while wee turne us to the ingenuous Reader.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

=**Syn. 2.** *Anger, Vexation, Indignation*, etc. See *anger*^{1}.

cholera (kol'ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [< L. *cholera*, bile, a bilious ailment, < Gr. *χολέρα*, a bilious ailment, cholera, < *χολή*, gall, bile, anger: see *choler.*] **1.** An infectious and often rapidly fatal disease, prevailing epidemically, generally preceded by a diarrhea, and marked by violent purging of watery stools with flocculent particles suspended in them ("rice-water stools"), vomiting, cramps, especially in the legs and abdominal walls, and profound collapse: specifically termed *Asiatic cholera.* In cholera, as in typhoid fever, the morbific particles, probably living germs, seem, as a rule, to be transmitted by emanation or exhalation from the stools of the patient. They are destroyed by boiling. The period of incubation is short, from a few hours to two or three days. Cholera is endemic in India, and at different periods it has swept as an epidemic with great violence over Asia and (since 1829) over Europe and America.

2. An acute disorder of the digestive organs, not epidemic, marked by vomiting, purging, colic, and cramps in the legs and abdominal walls, with considerable exhaustion, mostly confined to the hotter months, and frequently due to errors of diet: specifically called *sporadic cholera* and *cholera morbus.*—**3.** A destructive infectious disease of fowls, characterized by a yellow or green diarrhea, with an offensive odor, and great weakness and speedy death. It is held to be caused by a bacterium, and is promoted by uncleanliness. Usually called *chicken-cholera* or *fowl-cholera.*—**Algid cholera.** See *algid.*—**Cholera infantum** (infants' cholera), a term somewhat loosely applied to threatening cases of enterocolitis or sporadic cholera in infants.—**Cholera morbus** (cholera disease), a term popularly applied to sporadic and occasionally to Asiatic cholera.—**Hog-cholera**, a specific highly contagious fever of swine, attended by inflammation of the lungs, stomach, intestines, and other organs, usually diarrhea, frequently cough, and extravasations of blood in the skin and mucous membranes. It is believed to be caused by the *Bacillus minimus.* (*Klein.*) Also called *infectious pneumo-enteritis, swine-plague, erysipelas malignum*, and *intestinal fever of swine.*

choleraic (kol-ẹ-rā'ik), *a.* [< *cholera* + *-ic.* The reg. form *choleric* has a different use.] Pertaining or relating to cholera; affected or characterized by, due to, or causing cholera: as, *choleraic* exhalations or patients; the *choleraic* voice; *choleraic* miasmata.

choleric^1 (kol'ẹ-rik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *colerick*, < ME. *colerik, colrik*, bilious, < OF. *colerique*, F. *colérique* = Pr. *coleric* = Sp. *colérico* = Pg. *colerico* = It. *collerico*, < L. *cholericus*, bilious, < Gr. *χολερικός*, of or like cholera, < *χολέρα*, cholera: see *choler, cholera*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Abounding with choler or bile; bilious.

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one *cholerick* and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden.*

He had something of the *choleric* complexion of his countrymen stamped on his visage. *Lamb*, South-Sea House.

2. Easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger; angry: as, a *choleric* temper.

When the guide perceived it, he grew so extreme *choleric* that he threatened Mr. I. H. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 34.

Sir Robert is *choleric* enough, but then, as he is provoked without cause, he is appeased without reason. *Foote*, The Bankrupt, i.

3. Indicating or expressing anger; prompted by anger; angry: as, a *choleric* speech.

> That in the captain's but a *choleric* word,
> Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** Testy, touchy, peppery, irritable.

II.† *n.* A person of a bilious or choleric temperament.

The dyeuel . . . him asayleth stranglakest [strongliest] thane [the] *colrik* mid ire and discord. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 157.

choleric^{2} (kol′e̤-rik), *n.* [< *cholera* + *-ic.* Cf. *choleric*^{1}.] A person suffering from cholera. [Rare.]

The commission tried to make the autopsy of a *choleric* whom I saw in the penal establishment of San Miguel. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lv. (1885), p. 680.

cholericly (kol′e̤-rik-li), *adv.* [< *choleric*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a choleric manner. [Rare.]

cholericness (kol′e̤-rik-nes), *n.* [< *choleric*^{1} + *-ness.*] Irascibility; anger; peevishness. [Rare.]

Contentiousness and *cholerickness.* *Bp. Gauden*, Anti-Baal Berith, p. 128.

choleriform (kol′e̤-ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cholériforme*, < L. *cholera* + *forma*, form.] Resembling cholera; of the nature of cholera: as, *choleriform* diarrhea.

cholerine (kol′e̤-rin), *n.* [< *cholera* + *-ine*^{1}; = F. *cholérine* = Sp. *colerina*, etc.] **1.** The diarrhea which commonly precedes the severe symptoms in an attack of Asiatic cholera, or which occurs during the prevalence of cholera in cases where no further symptoms are developed. These cases may be considered abortive cases of cholera.—**2**†. A name formerly used to designate the morbific agent of Asiatic cholera.

cholerization (kol″e̤-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< **cholerize* (< *cholera* + *-ize*) + *-ation.*] Inoculation with cholera, or with cholera in a modified form, as a prophylactic measure.

choleroid (kol′e̤-roid), *a.* [< *cholera* + *-oid.* Cf. Gr. χολερώδης, of same sense and formation.] Resembling cholera.

cholerophobia (kol″e̤-rō̤-fō′bi-ä̤), *n.* [< Gr. χολέρα, cholera, + -φοβία, < φοβεῖσθαι, fear.] An extreme or morbid dread of cholera. [Rare.]

cholerophone (ko-ler′ō̤-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. χολέρα, cholera, + φωνή, voice.] The faint, plaintive, hoarse or squeaking voice characteristic of choleraic patients in the stage of collapse; choleraic voice (vox cholerica).

cholestearin, cholestearine (kol-es-tē′a̤-rin), *n.* Erroneous forms of *cholesterin.*

cholesteatoma (kol-es-tē-a̤-tō′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *cholesteatomata* (-ma-tä̤). [NL., < Gr. χολή, bile, + στέαρ (στεατ-), tallow, fat, + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, an endothelioma in which the cells, closely packed in concentric layers, form glistening, pearl-like bodies.

cholesteræmia (ko-les-te̤-rē′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < *cholester(in)* + Gr. αἷμα, blood.] A morbid increase of cholesterin in the blood. Also *cholesteremia.*

cholesteric (kol-es-ter′ik), *a.* [< *cholester(in)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to cholesterin, or obtained from it.—**Cholesteric acid**, $C_8H_{10}O_5$, an acid obtained by boiling cholesterin with nitric acid. It is in crystals of a yellowish-white color.

cholesterin, cholesterine (ko-les′te̤-rin), *n.* [= F. *cholestérine* = Sp. *colesterina*, < Gr. χολή, bile, + στερεός, solid, + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] A substance ($C_{26}H_{44}O$) crystallizing in leaflets, with a mother-of-pearl luster and a fatty feel. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and is probably a monovalent alcohol. It occurs in the blood and brain, in the yolk of eggs, and in the seeds and buds of plants, but most abundantly in the bile, and especially in biliary calculi, which frequently consist wholly of cholesterin. By treating wool-fat with boiling alcohol there is obtained an alcoholic solution of cholesterin and isocholesterin. Also *cholestearin, cholestearine.*

choliah (chō′li-ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small coasting-vessel used by the natives of the Coromandel coast. Sometimes spelled *choolia. De Colange.*

choliamb (kō′li-amb), *n.* [< L. *choliambus*, < Gr. χωλίαμβος, lame iambus, < χωλός, lame, limping, + ἴαμβος, iambus.] In *pros.*, a variety of iambic trimeter with a trochee as the sixth foot instead of the regular iambus. This irregularity produces a kind of limp or halt in the rhythm. Greek and Latin poets used it chiefly in pieces characterized by humorous invective. See *scazon.*

choliambic (kō-li-am′bik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. χωλιαμβικός, < χωλίαμβος, choliamb: see *choliamb* and *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or composed of choliambs.

II. *n.* Same as *choliamb.*

cholic^{1} (kol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. χολή, bile, + *-ic.* Cf. *choleic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from bile. Also *cholalic.*—**Cholic acid**, an acid found in the contents of the intestines and in the excrement.

cholic^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *colic.*

choline, cholin (kol′in), *n.* [< Gr. χολή, bile, + *-ine*^{2}, *-in*^{2}.] A basic substance ($C_5H_{15}NO_2$) which is widely distributed in the animal organism, but is most abundant in the bile, in the brain (as a constituent of lecithin), and in the yolk of eggs. It is very deliquescent, and crystallizes with difficulty. Also *cholein* and *neurine.*

cholo (chō′lō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A child of mixed Spanish and Peruvian Indian parentage.

The *cholo*, the descendant of the alliances of the Spaniards with the Inca Indians. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 15.

cholo-. See *chol-.*

cholochrome (kol′ō̤-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. χολή, bile, + χρῶμα, color.] A general term for bile-pigments of every kind. See *bile-pigment.*

cholocyst, cholocystenterostomy, etc. See *cholecyst*, etc.

Chologaster (kō-lō̤-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χωλός, lame, defective, + γαστήρ, belly.] A genus of cave-fishes, of the family *Amblyopsidæ*, having eyes and colored integument, contrary to the rule in this family. There are several species in the southern United States, as *C. papillifer.*

choloïdic (kol-ō̤-id′ik), *a.* [< Gr. χολή, bile, + *-id*^{1} + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from bile: as, *choloïdic* acid.

chololithiasis (kol″ō̤-li-thī′a̤-sis), *n.* [As *chololith(ic)* + *-iasis.*] In *pathol.*, that condition of the body in which gallstones are produced; the chololithic diathesis.

chololithic (kol-ō̤-lith′ik), *a.* [< Gr. χολή, bile, + λίθος, stone, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to gallstones or their formation.

cholophæin (kol-ō̤-fē′in), *n.* [< Gr. χολή, bile, + φαιός, dusky, brown, + *-in*^{2}.] Same as *biliphæin.*

Cholopodinæ (kō″lō̤-pō̤-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cholopus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Bradypodidæ*, typified by the genus *Cholopus*, containing the two-toed sloths.

cholopodine (kō̤-lop′ō̤-din), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cholopodinæ.*

II. *n.* A sloth of the subfamily *Cholopodinæ.*

Cholopus (kō′lō̤-pus), *n.* [NL., orig. by Illiger, 1811, in improper form *Cholæpus, Cholæpus*; < Gr. χωλόπους, lame-footed, < χωλός, lame, halt, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] A genus of tardigrade edentate mammals, or sloths, of the family *Bradypodidæ*, including the unau or two-toed sloth, *C. didactylus*, of South America.

Unau, or Two-toed Sloth (*Cholopus didactylus*).

cholosis (ko-lō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. χολή, bile, + *-osis.*] A disease characterized by a perversion of the secretion of bile.

choltry, choultry (chōl′tri), *n.*; pl. *choltries, choultries* (-triz). [Repr. Malayalam *chāwatī, chautī* = Telugu and Canarese *chāwadī* (cerebral *t* or *d*), *chawari* = Marathi *chāwarī*, a caravansary, an inn.] **1.** In southern India, a large shed used as a village hall or assembly.—**2.** A khan or caravansary for the resting of travelers, usually consisting of a square court surrounded by low buildings. In some choltries provisions are sold, and in others distributed gratis, especially to Brahmans and religious mendicants.

Dr. Buchanan [1800] was struck with the . . . *choultries* which had been built for the accommodation of travelers by rich native merchants of Madras. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. Ind., p. 408.

choluria (ko-lū′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χολή, bile, + οὖρον, urine, + *-ia.*] In *pathol.*, the presence of bile-pigment and bile-salts in the urine.

chomer (kō′mėr), *n.* A Hebrew measure; a homer (which see).

chomp (chomp), *v.* A dialectal variant of *champ*^{1}. *Grose.*

Chondestes (kon-des′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827); said to be (irreg.) < Gr. χόνδρος, grits, groats (grain, seed), + ἐσθίειν, eat.] A genus of fringilline birds of North America, the lark-finches, having a long, graduated, party-colored tail, and the head much striped. There is but one species, the common lark-finch of the western United States, *C. grammica.*

Lark-finch (*Chondestes grammica*).

chondr-, chondro-. [NL., etc., repr. Gr. χόνδρος, groats, grain, lump, cartilage, gristle.] An element in modern scientific compound words (*chondro-* before a consonant), usually meaning 'cartilage.'

Chondracanthidæ (kon-dra-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondracanthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of parasitic lernæoid crustaceans, or fish-lice, represented by the genus *Chondracanthus.* They have an elongated and often not distinctly segmented body furnished with retrorse spines, the abdomen reduced to a mere stump, the anterior pair of pleiopods represented by bifid lobes, other swimming-feet wanting, falcate mandibles, and no suctorial proboscis. The male is much smaller than the female, being a stunted pyriform object, carried about by the female, often in pairs, in her vulva, or attached to other portions of her body. See *Epizoa.*

Chondracanthus (kon-dra-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + ἄκανθα, thorn, spine.] A genus of lernæoid parasitic crustaceans, or fish-lice, typical of the family *Chondracanthidæ*, having the body covered with short reflexed spines. *C. zei* is a parasite on the gills of the dory; *C. gibbosus* infests the angler; *C. cornutus* is found on the flat-fish. *Lernentoma* is a synonym.

chondral (kon′dra̤l), *a.* [NL., < Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + *-al.*] Cartilaginous; pertaining to or consisting of cartilage or a cartilage, especially a costal cartilage: used chiefly in combination: as, inter*chondral*, costo*chondral.*

chondralgia (kon-dral′ji-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the region of a cartilage.

chondrarsenite (kon-drär′se-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. χόνδρος, grits (grain), + *arsenite.*] An arseniate of manganese, occurring in small yellow grains with a conchoidal fracture.

chondrenchymatous (kon-dreng-kim′a̤-tus), *a.* [< *chondrenchyme* (*-chymat-*) + *-ous.*] Having the character of chondrenchyme; containing or consisting of chondrenchyme.

chondrenchyme (kon-dreng′kīm), *n.* [< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + ἔγχυμα, infusion.] A tissue resembling cartilage which occurs in some sponges, as in the cortex of the *Corticidæ. W. J. Sollas.*

chondri, *n.* Plural of *chondrus.*

chondrification (kon″dri-fi-kā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *chondrify*: see *-fy* and *-ation.*] The act or process of chondrifying or of being converted into cartilage; the state of being chondrified.

The processes of *chondrification* and ossification often proceed with but little respect for the pre-existing divisions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 258.

chondrify (kon′dri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chondrified*, ppr. *chondrifying.* [< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + *-fy.*] **I.** *trans.* To convert into cartilage.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into cartilage; become cartilaginous.

After the elements of the *chondrifying* cranium have run into each other, the inclosed ear-organs, by their copious growth, . . . trespass on neighbouring territories.
Encyc. Brit., III. 708.

chondrigen (kon′dri-jen), *n.* [< *chondr*(*in*) + *-gen.*] The substance of the hyaline cartilage which yields chondrin on boiling with water. It is insoluble in cold water. Also *chondrogen.*

chondrigenous (kon-drij′e-nus), *a.* [< *chondr*(*in*) + *-genous.*] Yielding chondrin; pertaining to unhardened cartilage: distinguished from *collaginous*, which refers to the hardened tissue.

Cartilage, . . . the *chondrigenous* basis or ground-substance which many considerations show to be a product or katastate of protoplasm. *M. Foster*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 20.

chondriglucose (kon-dri-glö′kōs), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *glucose.*] A substance having a sweet taste and reducing properties like those of glucose, which is formed when cartilage is boiled with dilute mineral acids.

Chondrilla (kon-dril′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Oscar Schmidt, 1862), dim. of Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of sponges of the family *Chondrillidæ*, having stellate silicious bodies in the cortex.

Chondrillidæ (kon-dril′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondrilla* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Myxospongiæ*, or gelatinous sponges, having no fibrous skeleton.

chondrin, chondrine (kon′drin), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-in*², *-ine*²; = F. *chondrine.*] The proper substance of cartilage, which is procured by boiling the tissue of cartilage as it occurs in the ribs, trachea, nose, etc., and of the cornea, in water. The tissue is slowly dissolved by this means with formation of chondrin, which is soluble in hot water and gelatinizes on cooling. When dry it resembles glue.

chondrite¹ (kon′drīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χονδρίτης*, made of groats or coarse meal, < *χόνδρος*, groats, grain, cartilage.] A common class of meteoric stones, characterized by large numbers of rather minute spherical crystalline grains. See *meteorite.*

chondrite² (kon′drīt), *n.* [< *Chondrus*, 3, + *-ite*².] A fossil marine plant of the Chalk and other formations: so called from its resemblance to the existing *Chondrus crispus*, or Irish moss. *Page.*

chondritic (kon-drit′ik), *a.* [< *chondrite*¹ + *-ic.*] Having the peculiar granulated structure characteristic of chondrite.

chondritis (kon-drī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of cartilage.

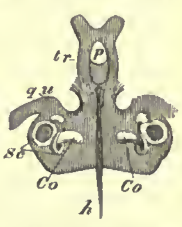
Diseases which attack the laryngeal cartilages, or framework of the larynx, as perichondritis and *chondritis.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 169.

chondro-. See *chondr-.*

chondrocrania, *n.* Plural of *chondrocranium.*

chondrocranial (kon-drọ-krā′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *chondrocranium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a chondrocranium, in any sense.

chondrocranium (kon-drō-krā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *chondrocrania* (-ạ̈). [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *κρανίον*, skull: see *cranium.*] 1. A cartilaginous skull; a skull permanently cartilaginous, as that of many fishes.—2. The cartilaginous as distinguished from the membranous portions of an embryonic skull, which may eventually become entirely bony; that portion of an osseous skull which is preformed in cartilage. At an early stage this consists largely of the basilar plate or parachordal cartilage. See *Esox*, *Acipenser*, and *parachordal.* 3. In *ichth.*, the persistent cartilaginous portion of the cranium occurring in many osseous fishes, such as the salmonids, subjacent to the bones.



Chondrocranium, or Cartilaginous Skull of Chick, 6th day of incubation.

h, anterior end of notochord, embedded in the parachordal cartilage which forms the basilar plate, bifurcating to form the trabeculæ, *tr*, which inclose the pituitary space, *P*, then uniting in a bifurcated ethmovomerine plate; *Co*, *Co*, rudiments of cochlea; *Sc*, rudiment of semicircular canals; *qu*, quadrate cartilage.

Chondrodendron (kon-drọ-den′drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A small genus of tall climbing menispermaceous shrubs with large leaves, natives of Peru and Brazil. The root of *C. tomentosum* is the true pareira brava, a drug formerly of great repute in complaints of the bladder. See *pareira.*

chondrodite (kon′drọ-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χονδρώδης*, granular (see *chondroid*), + *-ite*².] A mineral often occurring in embedded grains of a yellow to red color, and also in perfect crystals. It is a fluosilicate of iron and magnesium. Humite and clinohumite are closely related minerals, differing in crystalline form. Also called *brucite.* See *humite.*

chondroganoid (kon-drọ-gan′oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chondroganoidea.*

II. *n.* A fish of the superorder *Chondroganoidea.*

Also *chondroganoidean.*

Chondroganoidea (kon″drọ-ga-noi′dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *Ganoidea*, q. v.] In Gill's system of classification, a division or superorder of ganoid fishes, containing those which have a cartilaginous skeleton, such as the sturgeons and many fossil forms. The living representatives are referable to the orders *Chondrostei* and *Selachostomi.*

chondroganoidean (kon″drọ-ga-noi′dẹ-ạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *chondroganoid.*

chondrogen (kon′drọ-jen), *n.* [< *chondr*(*in*) + *-gen.*] Same as *chondrigen.*

chondrogenesis (kon-drọ-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The formation or development of cartilage. Also *chondrogeny.*

chondrogenetic (kon″drọ-je-net′ik), *a.* [< *chondrogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Forming or producing cartilage; of or pertaining to chondrogenesis: as, a *chondrogenetic* process or result.

chondrogenous (kon-droj′e-nus), *a.* [< *chondrogeny* + *-ous.*] Same as *chondrogenetic.*

chondrogeny (kon-droj′e-ni), *n.* [< NL. **chondrogenia*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + √ **γεν*: see *-geny.*] Same as *chondrogenesis.*

chondroglossal (kon-drọ-glos′al), *a.* and *n.* [< *chondroglossus* + *-al.*] I. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the lesser horn of the hyoid bone and to the tongue.

II. *n.* The chondroglossus.

chondroglossus (kon-drọ-glos′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] In *anat.*, that part of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

Chondrograda (kon-drog′rạ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + L. *gradi*, step, go.] A division of the siphonophorous hydrozoans, including such forms as *Velella*, *Porpita*, etc., as distinguished from the *Physograda.*

chondrograde (kon′drọ-grād), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chondrograda.*

chondrographic (kon-drọ-graf′ik), *a.* [< *chondrography* + *-ic.*] Descriptive of cartilage; specifically, of or pertaining to chondrography.

chondrography (kon-drog′rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *chondrographie*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A scientific description of the cartilages.

chondroid (kon′droid), *a.* [< Gr. **χονδροειδής*, contr. *χονδρώδης*, cartilaginous, < *χόνδρος*, cartilago, + *εἶδος*, form.] Cartilaginous; resembling cartilage.

chondrologic (kon-drọ-loj′ik), *a.* [< *chondrology* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to chondrology.

chondrology (kon-drol′ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *chondrologie*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science or knowledge of cartilages.

chondroma (kon-drō′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *chondromata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor which consists essentially of cartilage. Also called *enchondroma.*

chondromatous (kon-drom′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *chondroma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Pertaining to a chondroma; enchondromatous.

chondrometer (kon-drom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, grain, groats, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument resembling a steelyard for weighing grain.

chondropharyngæus (kon-drọ-far-in-jē′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + NL. *pharyngæus*, < Gr. *φάρυγξ*, throat: see *pharynx.*] That portion of the middle constrictor muscle of the pharynx which arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. Also *chondropharyngeus.*

chondropharyngeal (kon″drọ-fa-rin′jẹ-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *chondropharyngæus* + *-al.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the lesser horn of the hyoid bone and to the pharynx.

II. *n.* The chondropharyngæus.

Chondrophora (kon-drof′ọ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chondrophorus*: see *chondrophorous.*] A section of decapod dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, having the internal shell horny. Most living cephalopods are of this character. The name is contrasted with *Calciphora.*

chondrophorous (kon-drof′ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chondrophorus*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Chondrophora.*

chondropterygian (kon-drop-tẹ-rij′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Gristly-finned; having a cartilaginous skeleton; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chondropterygii.* Also *chondropterygious.*

II. *n.* One of the *Chondropterygii.*

Chondropterygii (kon-drop-tẹ-rij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *πτερύγιον*, fin, dim. of *πτέρυξ*, a wing, < *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather.*] A group of fishes to which different values and limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Artedi's and other early systems, an order including all the fish-like vertebrates without distinct rays in the fins—that is, the selachians as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (*b*) In Cuvier's system, the second series of the class *Pisces* or fishes, contrasting with the osseous fishes, having the skeleton essentially cartilaginous and the cranium sutureless. The families of this series include the sturgeon, shark, ray, and lamprey. Also called *Cartilaginei.* (c) In Günther's system, a subclass of fishes, including all the selachians, characterized by a cartilaginous skeleton; skull without sutures; a body with medial and paired fins, of which the hinder are abdominal; caudal fin with produced upper lobe; gills attached to the skin by the outer margin, with several intervening gill-openings (rarely one gill-opening only); no gill-covers; no air-bladder; three series of valves in the bulbus arteriosus; optic nerves commissurally united and not decussating; and prehensile organs attached to the ventral fins of the males.—**Chondropterygii branchiis fixis**, in Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of *Chondropterygii*, having fixed branchiæ or gills adherent by the external edge in such a manner that the water escapes through as many holes pierced in the skin as there are intervals between the branchiæ, or at least with these holes terminating in a common duct through which the water is ejected.

chondropterygious (kon-drop-tẹ-rij′i-us), *a.* Same as *chondropterygian.*

chondros (kon′dros), *n.* See *chondrus*, 2.

chondrosarcoma (kon″drọ-sär-kō′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *chondrosarcomata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of cartilaginous and sarcomatous tissue.

chondrosarcomatous (kon″drọ-sär-kom′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *chondrosarcoma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] In *pathol.*, gristly or fleshy, as a tumor; specifically, of or pertaining to a chondrosarcoma.

Chondrosia (kon-drō′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] The typical genus of sponges of the family *Chondrosiidæ.*

Chondrosiidæ (kon-drọ-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondrosia* + *-idæ.*] A family of oligosilicine sponges, of the order *Chondrospongiæ*, having no flesh-spicules, typified by the genus *Chondrosia.* Also *Chondrosidæ.* *Lendenfeld*, 1887.

chondrosis (kon-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-osis.*] The formation of cartilage.

Chondrospongiæ (kon-drọ-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *σπόγγος*, sponge.] In Lendenfeld's system of classification (1887), the third order of sponges, an order of his subclass *Silicea*, in which there is a tough mesodermal substance or gristly mesoglœa, usually with isolated spicules of the tetraxon or monaxon type. It comprises the lithistids, tetractinellids, some of the monactinellids, and most of the *Myxospongiæ* of authors in general.

chondrospongian (kon-drọ-spon′ji-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Gristly, as a sponge; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chondrospongiæ.*

II. *n.* A sponge of the order *Chondrospongiæ.*

Chondrostei (kon-dros′tẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *chondrosteus*: see *chondrosteous.*] 1. In Müller's system of classification (1845), an order of ganoid fishes, characterized by the skeleton being partly cartilaginous, partly bony, and the skin naked or provided with osseous bucklers.—2. In Cope's system of classification, a primary division of actinopterous fishes, with an entire series of basilar segments of the abdominal ventral fins, and with no branchiostegal rays and no pterotic bone: synonymous with *Chondroganoidea.*

Chondrosteidæ (kon-dros-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondrosteus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil chondrosteous fishes, represented by the genus *Chondrosteus.*

Chondrosteosaurus (kon-dros″tẹ-ọ-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil dinosaurian reptiles of colossal size, from the Cretaceous strata of Europe and America.

chondrosteous (kon-dros′tẹ-us), *a.* [< NL. *chondrosteus*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] Having a cartilaginous skeleton, as a sturgeon or other member of the *Chondrostei.*

Chondrosteus (kon-dros′tẹ-us), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1843): see *chondrosteous.*] A genus of fossil sturgeon-like fishes, made the type of a separate family *Chondrosteidæ.*

Chondrostoma (kon-dros′tọ-mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1837), < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical genus of *Chondrostominæ*, containing Eurasiatic cyprinoids with a horny or gristly sheath of the lips, whence the name.

Chondrostomi (kon-dros′tọ̄-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Chondrostoma*.] Same as *Chondrostominæ*.

Chondrostominæ (kon-dros-tọ̄-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondrostoma* + *-inæ*.] In Jordan's system of classification, a subfamily of cyprinoid fishes, with the air-bladder next to the roof of the abdominal cavity, the dorsal fin short and spinoless, and the pharyngeal teeth uniserial. It embraces a number of American genera, only one of which, *Acrochilus*, is closely related to the typical European species of the subfamily.

chondrostomine (kon-dros′tọ̄-min), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chondrostominæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Chondrostominæ*.

chondrotome (kon′drọ̄-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + τομός, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, cut: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, a knife specially adapted for cutting cartilages. It is a stout, strong kind of scalpel, with the blade and file-like handle usually of steel and in one piece. Also called *cartilage-knife*.

chondrotomy (kon-drot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [= F. *chondrotomie* = Sp. *condrotomía*, < Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + τομή, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] **1.** In *surg.*, the cutting of a cartilage.—**2.** In *anat.*, a dissection of cartilages.

chondrule (kon′dröl), *n.* [< NL. **chondrulus*, dim. of *chondrus*, cartilage: see *chondrus*.] A term proposed as an English equivalent of *chondrus*, 1.

chondrus (kon′drus), *n.*; pl. *chondri* (-drī). [NL., < Gr. χόνδρος, groats, grain, lump, cartilage, gristle.] **1.** A rounded mass, or spherule, consisting of a single crystal of some mineral, or of an aggregate of several crystalline fragments of different minerals, often more or less mingled with a glassy base. Such forms are found in various meteorites, sometimes constituting nearly the whole of the mass, sometimes only a small portion of it. This peculiar structure is designated as *chondritic*, and each individual spherule as a *chondrus*. Such chondri are usually smaller than a pea. They are generally considered to be drops of matter solidified from a molten condition.

2. A cartilage, particularly the ensiform cartilage. Also spelled *chondros*.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *bot.*, a genus of seaweeds, including the *Chondrus crispus* (Irish moss or carrageen), which furnishes a nutritious gelatinous matter.—**4.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of pupiform gastropods. *Cuvier*, 1817.

chone (kōn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χώνη, contr. of χοάνη, a funnel: see *choana*.] The cortical dome of a sponge. See extract.

In many sponges the cortical domes are constricted near their communication with the subdermal cavity by a transverse muscular sphincter, which defines an outer division or ectochone from an inner or endochone, the whole structure being a *chone*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

chonerhinid (kon-ẹ-rin′id), *n.* A fish of the family *Chonerhinidæ*.

Chonerhinidæ (kon-ẹ-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chonerhinus* + *-idæ*.] In Gill's system of classification, a family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, with the frontals separated from the supra-occipital by the intervention of the postfrontals, which are much enlarged and assume a quadrangular form. The ethmoid is little prominent to view and very short; the vertebræ are in increased number (12 abdominal and 17 caudal); the head is wide or has a blunt, wide snout; and the dorsal and anal fins are long and multiradiate. The few species are peculiar to the rivers of southern Asia.

Chonerhinus (kon-ẹ-rī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1865), irreg. < Gr. χώνη, contr. of χοάνη, a funnel, + ῥίς, ῥίν, nose.] The typical genus of the family *Chonerhinidæ*.

choochkie (chöch′ki), *n.* [Alaskan.] The native name in Alaska of the least or knob-billed auklet, *Simorhynchus pusillus*. *H. W. Elliott.*

choor (chör), *n.* A dialectal variant of *chore*^{1}, *char*^{1}.

choory (chö′ri), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chooried*, ppr. *chooryiny*. [< *choor*, *n.*] To work; char. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

choosable (chö′zạ-bl), *a.* [< *choose* + *-able*.] Capable of being or proper to be chosen; having desirable qualities; desirable.

choosableness (chö′zạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being choosable. [Rare.]

The true source of the nobleness and *chooseableness* of all things. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, IV. xvii. § 8.

choose (chöz), *v.*; pret. *chose*, pp. *chosen* (*chose* now obsolete or vulgar), ppr. *choosing*. [Until recently often *chuse*; < ME. *cheosen*, *chesen*, occasionally *chusen* (pret. *cheas*, *ches*, *chees*, pl. *churen*, *chosen*, pp. *coren*, *chosen*), < AS. *ceósan*, (pret. *ceás*, pl. *curon*, pp. *coren*) = OS. *kiosan* = OFries. *kiasa* = D. *kiezen* = OHG. *chiosan*, MHG. G. *kiesen* = Icel. *kjōsa* = Sw. *kåra* (in comp. *ut-kåra*, elect) = Dan. *kaare* = Goth. *kiusan*, choose, also prove, test (> *kausjan*, prove, test), = L. *gustare*, taste (> *gust*^{2}), = Gr. γεύειν for *γεύσειν, taste, = Skt. √ *jush*, relish, enjoy. Hence *cost*^{1}, and, through F., *choice*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To select from two or more; make a choice of in preference to another or others, or to something else.

The kerver at the boarde, after the King is passed it, may *chese* for hymself one dyshe or two, that plentie is among. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 325, note.

My soul *chooseth* strangling, and death rather than life. Job vii. 15.

Choose not alone a proper mate,
But proper time to marry.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

2. To prefer and decide: with an infinitive as object: as, he *chose* to make the attack.

Because he *ches* in that Lond, rathere than in ony othere, there to suffre his Passioun and his Dethe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 2.

Every age is as good as the people who live in it *choose* to make it. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 157.

3. To prefer to have; be inclined or have a preference for.

The landlady now returned to know if we did not *choose* a more genteel apartment. *Goldsmith.*

=**Syn.** **1.** *Choose*, *Prefer*, *Elect*, *Select*, fix upon, pitch upon, adopt. *Choose* is the most general of these words, but always represents an act of the will; it is the taking of one or some where all are not wanted or cannot be had. Choice may be founded upon preference or modified by necessity. *Prefer* represents a verdict of the judgment or a state of the inclination; it emphasizes more than does *choose* the leaving of the rest: he who *prefers* apples to oranges will *choose* apples when he has the opportunity of choice; one may by inclination *prefer* to work at night, but, on grounds of health, *choose* to work only by day. *Elect* has an exact use in theology; its principal use otherwise is to express the choice of persons, by ballot or otherwise, for office, membership in societies, etc.: as, to be *elected* alderman or treasurer; to *elect* certain studies in a college is to *choose* them formally. *Select* represents a careful, discriminating choice.

He called unto him his disciples, and of them he *chose* twelve. Luke vi. 13.

But wild ambition loves to slide, not stand,
And fortune's ice *prefers* to virtue's land.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 198.

We have with special soul
Elected him our absence to supply.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1.

We are as much informed of a writer's genius by what he *selects* as by what he originates. *Emerson*, Quotation and Originality.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To elect; make a choice; decide.

Boyet. And who is your deer?
Ros. If we *choose* by the horns, yourself.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

They had only to *choose* between implicit obedience and open rebellion. *Prescott.*

2. To prefer; desire; wish.—**3**†. To have one's choice; do as one pleases.

An you will not have me, *choose*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

Boy. They will trust you for no more drink.
Mer. Will they not? let 'em *choose*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

4†. To direct one's steps; choose one's way.

He ful chauncely hatȝ *chosen* to the chef gate,
That broȝt bremly the burne to the bryge ende.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 778.

Towardez Chartris they *chese* these chevalrous knyghttez. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1619.

Cannot choose but, cannot do otherwise than. See *cannot but*, under *but*^{1}, *conj.*

I *cannot choose but* weep, to think they should lay him i' the cold ground. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

chooser (chö′zėr), *n.* [< *choose* + *-er*^{1}. Cf. ME. *chesere*, with fem. *cheseresse*, < *chesen*, choose.] One who chooses; one who has the power or right of choosing.

So far forth as herself might be her *chooser*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

We cannot be
choosers, sir, in our own destiny.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, v. 1.

Should the worm be *chooser*?—the clay withstand
The shaping will of the potter's hand?
Whittier, The Preacher.

choosingly (chö′zing-li), *adv.* [< *choosing*, ppr. of *choose*, *v.*, + *-ly*^{2}.] By choosing; by choice or preference. [Rare.]

That I may do all thy will cheerfully, *choosingly*, humbly, confidently, and continually. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 63.

choosing-stick (chö′zing-stik), *n.* A divining-rod. [Prov. Eng.]

chop^1 (chop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chopped*, ppr. *chopping*. [Orig. identical with *chap*^{1}, which is now partly differentiated in use, though dial. (Sc.) like *chop* in all senses (see *chap*^{1}); (1) < ME. *choppen*, *chappen*, chop, cut, strike, chap (not found in AS.), = MD. *koppen*, cut off (the head or top of), lop, poll, amputate, *kappen*, D. *kappen* (> G. *kappen*), chop, cut, hew, mince, lop, poll, = MLG. *koppen* (> G. *koppen*), lop, poll, = Dan. *kappe*, cut, poll, = Sw. *kappa*, cut; appar. an orig. verb, meaning 'chop, cut with a sudden blow,' mixed in form and senses with several verbs of other origin: (2) MD. *koppen* (= MLG. *koppen* = G. *köpfen*), poll, lop, < *kop* (= G. *kopf* = E. *cop*), head, top (see *cop*^{1}); (3) MD. D. MLG. *koppen* = E. *cup*, bleed (see *cup*); (4) MD. *kappen* (= G. *kappen*), poll (cf. G. *kappen*, cap, hood), < *kap* = G. *kappe* = E. *cap* (see *cap*^{1}); (5) ML. *cappare*, *coppare*, *copare*, *coupare*, cut, poll, partly from the above, but partly a reflex of OF. *couper* (> ME. *coupen*, *caupen*), cut, strike: see *coup*^{1}, *caup*^{3}. Prob. not connected with Goth. *kaupatjan*, strike, slap, or, as supposed (through an assumed root **skap*), with Gr. κόπτειν, cut, κάπων, a capon (see *capon*), and OBulg. *skopiti* = Russ. *skopitĭ* = Serv. *shkopiti* = Pol. *skopic*, castrate, > OBulg. *skopitsi* = Russ. *skopetsŭ* = Serv. *shkopats*, a eunuch, = Pol. Bohem. *skop* (> G. *schöps*), a gelded ram, a mutton. Hence *chip*^{1}, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut with a quick blow of a sharp instrument, as an ax; sever with a sudden stroke, or a succession of such strokes; cut in pieces by repeated strokes; fell; hew; hack; mince: as, to *chop* off a limb; to *chop* down a tree; to *chop* wood or straw; to *chop* meat.

Mony chivalrous Achilles *choppit* to dethe:
All his wedis were wete of thaire wan blode!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5999.

Chop off his head; something we will determine.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

2†. To snap up; gobble.

You are for making a hasty meal and for *chopping* up your entertainment like an hungry clown. *Dryden.*

3. To flog. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** To put in. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** To cause to cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth, or the skin and flesh of the hand or face: in this sense more commonly written *chap*. See *chap*^{1}, *v.*, I., 1.—**To chop a fox** (see 2, above), in *fox-hunting*, to seize him before he has had time to escape from cover: said of a hound.—**To chop up**, to cut in or into pieces. = **Syn.** *Split*, *Cleave*, etc. See *rend*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use a cutting instrument, as a cleaver or an ax, with a heavy stroke: as, to spend the day in *chopping*.—**2**†. To strike (at); catch (at); do something with a sudden, unexpected motion, like that of a blow. *Bacon.*

He *chops* at the shadow and loses the substance.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3†. To cut in; come in suddenly in interruption.

Some scornful jest or other *chops* between me
And my desire. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

4. To utter words suddenly; interrupt by remarking: with *in* or *out*: as, he *chopped in* with a question. See phrases below.—**5.** To crack; open in long slits: in this sense more commonly written *chap*. See *chap*^{1}, *v.*, II., 1.—**To chop in**, to thrust in suddenly; interrupt.

You're running greedily, like a hound to his breakfast,
That *chops in* head and all, to beguile his fellows.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, iv. 2.

This covetous fellow would not tarry till all the sermon was done, but interrupted the sermon, even suddenly *chopping in*. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

To chop in with, to cut in with (some remark); interrupt with.—**To chop out with**, to give vent or expression to suddenly; bring out suddenly; whip out.

Thou wilt *chop out with* them unseasonably,
When I desire 'em not.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

chop^1 (chop), *n.* [< ME. *chop*, a stroke, blow; from the verb.] **1.** A cutting or severing blow; a stroke, especially with some sharp instrument.

Than Achilles with a *chop* chaunset to sle
Philles, a fre kyng, with his fyn strenght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7701.

2. A slice of mutton, lamb, or pork, usually cut from the loin, and containing the rib. *Long chops* are cut through loin and flank. *Rolled chops* are cut from the flank, without bone. See *mutton-chop*.

And hence this halo lives about
The waiter's hands, that reach
To each his perfect pint of stout,
His proper *chop* to each.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

3. Figuratively, an extortion; a forced payment. [Rare.]

Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds, yet Empson would have cut another *chop* out of him if the king had not died. *Bacon.*

4. In *milling*, the product of the first crushing or breaking of the wheat in making flour by the modern processes.—5. A crack, cleft, or chink: in this sense more commonly written *chap*. See *chap*^{1}, *n.*, 1.

The filling of the *chops* of bowls by laying them in water. *Bacon.*

chop^{2} (chop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chopped*, ppr. *chopping*. [A var. of *chap*^{4} = *cheap*, *v.* (cf. ME. *copen*, buy, ‹ D. *koopen*, buy): see *cheap*, *v.*, and *cope*^{2}; cf. *caup*^{1}. From the sense of 'barter' comes naturally the sense of 'exchange,' and hence 'turn'; but there seems to have been confusion of this word with *chop*^{1}, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To barter; truck.—**2.** To exchange; substitute, as one thing for another; swap.

This is not to put down Prelaty; this is but to *chop* an Episcopacy. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 37.

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To chop logic, to dispute or argue in a sophistical manner or with an affectation of logical terms or methods.

Nay, stand not *chopping logic*; in, I pray. *Chapman*, All Fools, I. 1.

A man must not presume to use his reason, unless he has studied the categories, and can *chop logic* by mode and figure. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To bargain; chaffer; higgle.

What young thing of my years would endure
To have her husband in another country,
Within a month after she is married,
Chopping for rotten raisins?
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 2.

2†. To bandy words; dispute.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge. *Bacon*, Of Judicature.

Peace, varlet, dost *chop* with me? *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v. 5.

3. To turn, vary, change, or shift suddenly: as, the wind *chopped* or *chopped* about.

O who would trust this world, or prize what's in it,
That gives and takes, and *chops* and changes ev'ry minute?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 9.

chop^{2} (chop), *n.* [‹ *chop*^{2}, *v.*] A turn of fortune; change; vicissitude. Also *chap*.—**Chops and changes**, vicissitudes; ups and downs.

There be odd *chops and changes* in this here world, for certain. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, II. ii.

chop^{3} (chop), *n.* [Var. of *chap*^{2}, q. v.] A jaw: usually in the plural, the jaws; the entrance to a harbor. See *chap*^{2}.

chop^{4} (chop), *n.* [‹ Hind. *chhāp*, stamp, seal, print, copy, impression.] **1.** In India, China, etc.: (*a*) An official mark on weights and measures to show their accuracy. (*b*) A customhouse stamp or seal on goods that have been passed; a permit or clearance.

The Governor or his Deputy gives his *Chop* or Pass to all Vessels that go up or down; not so much as a Boat being suffered to proceed without it. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. 16.

2. In China, brand; quality: as, silk or tea of the first *chop*. Hence the colloquial phrase *first chop*, first rate.—**3.** A lot of tea to which a common mark or brand is affixed; a brand of tea. A chop may contain a few chests or a large number.

The English merchants in Shanghae best know how many *chops* of tea they obtain from the district every year. *W. H. Medhurst*, Interior of China, p. 150.

Chow-chow chop. See *chow-chow*.—**The grand chop**, the port clearance granted by the Chinese customs when all duties have been paid and all the port regulations complied with. Also called *the red chop*, from the large vermilion seal upon it.

chopa, choppa (chō'pạ̈, chop'pạ̈), *n.*; pl. *chopæ*, *choppæ* (-pē). [ML.] A loose upper garment worn in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

chop-boat (chop'bōt), *n.* In China, a licensed lighter or cargo-boat, for the conveyance of goods to and from vessels in the harbor.

chop-cherry (chop'cher″i), *n.* [‹ *chop*^{1}, *v.*, + obj. *cherry*^{1}.] A game in which a cherry hung by a thread is snatched for with the teeth. *Herrick.*

chop-church†, *n.* [‹ *chop*^{2} + obj. *church*. Cf. dial. *chap-church*, a parish church.] A secular priest who gained money by exchanging his benefice. *Halliwell.*

chopdar, *n.* Same as *chobdar*.

chop-dollar (chop'dol″är), *n.* and *a.* [‹ *chop*^{4} + *dollar*.] **I.** *n.* In China, Malacca, Burma, and Siam, a dollar bearing an impressed private mark as a guaranty of genuineness. It was formerly the custom in Hongkong and the treaty ports of China for each firm to stamp in this way all coin passing through its hands.

II. *a.* Having the appearance of a dollar covered with chops or marks: applied to the face when deeply pitted with smallpox.

chope (chōp), *n.* A mug or tankard having the sides slightly inclined in a conical form.

chopfallen, *a.* See *chapfallen*.

Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lip,
Alas! how *chopfall'n* now! *Blair*, The Grave.

chop-house (chop'hous), *n.* An eating-house where the serving of chops and steaks is made a specialty.

I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in silence. *Spectator.*

chopin, choppin (chop'in), *n.* [‹ ME. *chopyn*, ‹ OF. *chopine*, a liquid measure; cf. *chope*, a beer-glass, ‹ MD. *schoppe*, *schuppe*, *schoepe*, a scoop, shovel, D. *schop*, a shovel, = LG. *schopen*, › G. *schoppen*, a scoop, a pint, chopin; cf. *schöpfen*, empty: see *scoop*.] **1.** A Scotch liquid measure now abolished, equal to 52.1017 cubic inches (half a Scotch pint), or about nine tenths of a United States (old wine) quart.—**2.** An old English measure equal to half a pint.

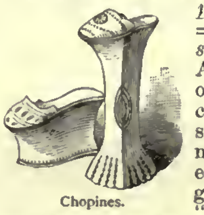
They sold victuals by false measures, called *chopyns* in deceit of the poeple.
Archives of the City of London, A. D. 1370, in Riley's [Memorials of London, p. 347.

3. A measure of liquids used in France before the establishment of the metric system, and varying in value according to locality, that of Paris being equal to 0.4656 liter, or rather more than four fifths of an imperial pint. The name is now given to the demi-liter, which is a little more than the old measure.

Sextarie is as a *chopyn* of Paris. *Wyclif*, 3 Ki. vii. 26 (gloss.).

4. A vessel, usually a canette or jug of stoneware, holding about a chopin.

chopine (chop'in or cho-pēn'), *n.* [Formerly also written *chioppine*, *choppin*, *choppine*, *chopping*, and (as Sp.) *chapin*; ‹ Sp. *chapin* = Pg. *chapim*, a clog, chopine (cf. OF. *eschapin*, *escapin*, *escappin*, *escaffin*, later and mod. F. *escarpin*, pl. *escarpins*, pumps), = It. *scappino*, a sock; cf. *scarpino*, pump, light shoe.] A very high clog or patten, of Oriental origin, in some cases resembling a short stilt, formerly worn by women under their shoes to elevate them from the ground. Evelyn calls them "wooden scaffolds." Coryat (1611) says some he had seen at Venice were half a yard high (the women graduating their height in accordance with their rank), so that the wearers required support to prevent them from falling. They were first imported from Turkey into Venice, and thence into England, and were covered with leather of various colors, some being curiously painted, and some gilt. The name came to be applied to the shoe or slipper and clog combined.


Chopines.

Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last by the altitude of a *chopine*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

The noblemen stalking with their ladys on *choppines*; these are high-heel'd shoes particularly affected by these proude dames, or, as some say, invented to keepe them at home, it being very difficult to walke with them. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.

chop-logic (chop'loj″ik), *n.* [‹ *chop*^{2}, *v.*, + obj. *logic*.] **1.** An argumentative, disputatious person.

How now! how now, *chop-logic!* what is this? *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5.

2. Disputation; arguing; hair-splitting; oversubtle reasoning: used contemptuously.

Your *chop-logike* hath no great subtilty. *Greene*, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 385).

chopness (chop'nes), *n.* [A corrupted form, prob. repr. D. *schop*, a shovel (*schoppen*, spades in cards), = LG. *schuppe*, › G. *schüppe*, a shovel, *schüppen*, spades in cards; related to *shove*, *shovel*, etc.: see *chopin*, *shove*, *shovel*.] A kind of shovel or spade. *Simmonds.*

chop-nut (chop'nut), *n.* The Calabar or ordeal bean, the seed of a leguminous twiner, *Physostigma venenosum*, of Guinea. See *Calabar bean*, under *bean*.

choppa, *n.* See *chopa*.

chopper^{1} (chop'ėr), *n.* [‹ *chop*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which chops; specifically, a butchers' cleaver.—**2.** A hand-tool used for thinning out rows of young plants.

chopper^{2}†, *n.* [In form identical with preceding, but with ref. to *chopping*^{1}.] A stout, lusty child; a bouncer. [Colloq.]

The last prayer I made
Was nine-year old last Bartholomew-tide; 'twould have been
A jolly *chopper* an 't had liv'd till this time.
Middleton, No Wit like a Woman's, ii. 2.

chopper^{3} (chop'ėr), *n.* [‹ *chop*^{3} + *-er*^{1}.] A cheek of bacon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chopper-cot (chop'ėr-kot), *n.* [Hind. *chhaparkhāt*, ‹ *chhapar*, a thatched roof, a shed, + *khāt*, a bedstead.] In India, a bedstead with curtains.

Bedsteads are much more common than in Puraniya. The best are called Palang or *Chhapar Khat*; . . . they have curtains. *C. Buchanan*, Eastern India, ii.

choppin, *n.* See *chopin*.

chopping^{1}† (chop'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *chop*^{1}, *v.* The sense 'stout, plump,' arises from the old sense 'strike.' Cf. a similar use of *bouncing*.] Stout; lusty; plump; bouncing. [Colloq.]

How say you now, gossip,
Is 't not a *chopping* girl?
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 5.

The fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton.*

chopping^{2} (chop'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *chop*^{1}, *v.* (see *chopping*^{1}), in reference to the up and down movement, but also associated with *chop*^{2}, change, vary.] Running in short, irregular, broken, and interrupted waves, such as those caused by the wind blowing in a direction opposite to that of a strong current, or by the combination of different systems of waves: as, a *chopping* sea. Also *choppy*.

And let no man lose heart, and abandon a good scheme, because he meets *chopping* seas and cross winds at the outset. *Guthrie.*

chopping^{3}† (chop'ing), *n.* A corruption of *chopine*.

chopping-block (chop'ing-blok), *n.* A block on which anything is laid to be chopped.

chopping-board (chop'ing-bōrd), *n.* A board on which anything is placed to be chopped.

chopping-knife (chop'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife, usually curved and with a cross-handle, for mincing meat and other food.

chopping-mill (chop'ing-mil), *n.* A mill in which grain is coarsely ground as feed for cattle.

chopping-note (chop'ing-nōt), *n.* A note in the song of the nightingale. See extract.

The *chopping-note* is a low-pitched and abrupt note, sounding like "chop, chop," uttered several times in quick succession, and is intermediate in quality between the truly musical and the simply noisy tones of the nightingale. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 87.

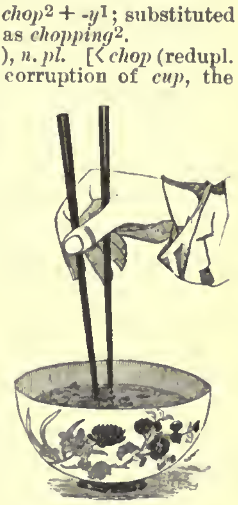
chopping-tray (chop'ing-trā), *n.* A wooden tray in which meat, vegetables, etc., are placed to be minced.

choppy^{1} (chop'i), *a.* [‹ *chop*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Full of clefts or cracks; chapped; wrinkled.

Each at once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

choppy^{2} (chop'i), *a.* [‹ *chop*^{2} + *-y*^{1}; substituted for *chopping*^{2}.] Same as *chopping*^{2}.

chop-sticks (chop'stiks), *n. pl.* [‹ *chop* (redupl. *chop-chop*, quickly), a corruption of *cup*, the Cantonese pronunciation of Chinese *kih*, quick, + E. *stick*. In Chinese these sticks are called *kwai-tsze*, ‹ *kwai*, quick, + *tsze*, an individualizing formative particle.] Small sticks of wood or ivory resembling lead pencils, but generally longer and slightly tapering, used by the Chinese, Japanese, and Coreans in eating, instead of knives and forks. They are used in pairs, held between the thumb and the first and second fingers. Called *hashi* by the Japanese.


Chop-sticks.

The meal concluded with an enormous lacquer box of rice, from which all our bowls were filled, the rice being thence conveyed to our mouths by means of *chop-sticks*. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xix.

choquette (sho-ket'), *n.* [F., ‹ *choquer*, strike, knock: see *shock*^{2}.] In *silk-culture*, a cocoon in which the worm has died before finishing its work.

chor, *n.* See *cor*^{4}.

choragi, *n.* Plural of *choragus*.

choragic (kọ-raj'ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. χορηγικός, χορηγικός, ‹ χοραγός, χορηγός: see *choragus* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to or connected with a choragus, or the liturgy called a choragy.

The *choragic* victory of Lysikrates occurred B. C. 335. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 330, note.

Choragic monument, in *Gr. antiq.*, a small temple or shrine erected in honor of Bacchus by the successful choragus in a Dionysiac festival, upon which was displayed the bronze tripod received as a prize by the choragus, together with inscriptions usually giving the date, the play or plays represented, and the names of the performers. Choragic monuments were sometimes further ornamented by works of the most renowned artists, such as Praxiteles. In Athens a street called the Street of Tripods was lined with these monuments, of which a beau-

Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens.

tiful example, the monument of Lysicrates, dating from 335–4 B. C., survives, and is one of the earliest authentic examples of the Corinthian order.

choragus, choregus (kǫ-rā′-, kǫ-rē′gus), *n.*; pl. *choragi, choregi* (-jī). [< L. *choragus*, < Gr. *χορηγός*, Doric and Attic *χοραγός*, a leader of the chorus, < *χορός*, chorus, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, the leader or superintendent of a chorus; the superintendent of a theatrical representation at Athens. One choragus from each tribe had to provide at his own expense for the equipment and instruction of the choruses for tragedies and comedies on the occasion of various religious festivals. He was chosen by election, and the office, though very onerous, was held to be one of great honor.

2. Hence, figuratively, any conductor or leader, as of an entertainment or festival.

> God, who is the great *Choragus* and Master of the scenes of life and death, was not pleased then to draw the curtains.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 78.

> Petrarch was the first *choragus* of that sentimental dance which so long led young folks away from the realities of life, like the piper of Hamelin.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 155.

3. [ML.] *Eccles.*, an officer who superintends the musical details of divine service. The name and office are still retained in the University of Oxford. *F. G. Lee.*

choragy, choregy (kor′ạ-ji, -ẹ-ji), *n.* [< L. as if **choragia, choregia*, < Gr. *χορηγία*, < *χορηγός*, *χοραγός*, a choragus: see *choragus.*] In ancient Athens, the office and ceremonial duties, or liturgy, of a choragus.

chorah (chō′rạ̈), *n.* A long straight knife used by the Afghans. *Whitworth.*

choral (kō′ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *choral* = Sp. Pg. *coral* = It. *corale*, < ML. *choralis*, < L. *chorus*, chorus, choir: see *chorus, choir.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a chorus or a choir; performed in rhythmic concert, as music or dancing.

> Soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
> *Choral* or unison. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 599.

> A star that with the *choral* starry dance
> Join'd not. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. In *music*, specifically, pertaining to or designed for concerted vocal, as distinguished from instrumental, performance: as, Mendelssohn's *choral* works.

> The wild and barbaric melody which gives so striking an effect to the *choral* passages. *Macaulay.*

Choral notes, the square characters, or *notæ quadratæ*, used in early Christian music to represent the tones of melodies to be sung.—**Choral service**, a church service which is musically rendered, principally by the choir.—**Choral vicar.** See *vicar choral*, under *vicar*.

II. *n.* **1.** A simple musical composition in harmony, suited for performance by a chorus. Often written *chorale*.—**2.** A tune written or arranged for a sacred hymn or psalm; specifically, such a tune written in the style of the hymn-tunes of the early Protestant churches, both Lutheran and Reformed, having a plain melody, a strong harmony, and a stately rhythm.—**3.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, any part of the service which is sung by the whole choir (cantus choralis), generally consisting of a part of the ancient church music (cantus firmus), sung in unison, or more frequently sung by the tenor, while a greater freedom is allowed in the parts.

choral-book (kō′ral-bůk), *n.* A collection of chorals or hymn-tunes.

chorale, *n.* See *choral*, 1.

choraleon (kǫ-rā′lẹ̄-ǫn), *n.* [< *choral* + *-eon*, as in *melodeon*.] A musical instrument of the organ kind, having metal pipes, invented in Warsaw in 1825: so called because intended to accompany choral singing in churches. Also called *æolodion*, *æolodicon*, and *æolomelodicon*.

choralist (kō′rạl-ist), *n.* [< *choral* + *-ist*.] **1.** A singer or composer of choral music.—**2.** A member of a church choir.

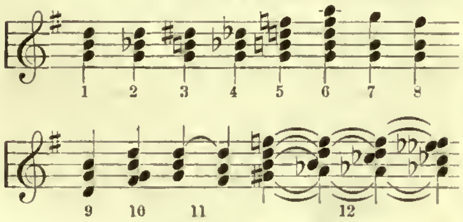
chorally (kō′rạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a chorus; so as to be adapted to a choir.

choraula (kǫ-râ′lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *choraulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *χορός*, chorus, choir, + *αὐλή*, > L. *aula*, hall.] In some European churches, (*a*) the hall or room in which choir-boys rehearse; (*b*) a space behind the high altar where certain liturgical exercises are sung.

chord (kôrd), *n.* [Same word as *cord* (and sometimes, and formerly regularly, so spelled; but the spelling *chord*, after the L., is now conventionally preferred for the technical senses given below); < L. *chorda*, < Gr. *χορδή*, the string of a musical instrument: see *cord*^{1}.] **1.** A string; a cord. Specifically—**2.** The string of a musical instrument.

> Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the *chords* with might. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3†. A musical tone.—**4.** In *music*, the simultaneous sounding of three or more tones; specifically, the sounding of three or more tones that are concordant with one another. A *common chord* or *triad* consists of any tone with its third and fifth.



Musical Chords.

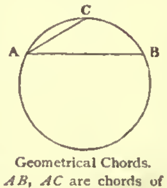
1. Major. 2. Minor. 3. Augmented. 4. Diminished. 5. Of the seventh. 6. Of the ninth. 7, 8. Imperfect. 9, 10. Inverted. 11. Relative. 12. Equivocal.

A *major chord* is one having a major third and a perfect fifth; a *minor chord*, one having a minor third and a perfect fifth; a *diminished chord*, one having a minor third and a diminished fifth; and an *augmented chord*, one having a major third and an augmented fifth. Diminished and augmented chords are also called *anomalous*. A *chord of the seventh*, or *seventh-chord*, consists of any tone with its third, fifth, and seventh; a *chord of the ninth* contains also the ninth. (See *ninth*.) The tones of a chord are arranged for analysis at intervals of a third from one another; and when so arranged, the lowest tone is called the *root* of the chord. When all the tones of the chord are not present, it is *imperfect* or *incomplete*; when the tones are so arranged that the root is not the lowest, the chord is *inverted*. Inverted chords are known by the numerals indicating the intervals between the lowest tone and the others: as, chords of the sixth, of the fourth and sixth, of the fifth and sixth, of the second, etc. The *tonic* or *fundamental chord* is the triad whose root is the tonic or key-note; the *dominant* or *leading chord*, that whose root is the dominant (fifth tone of the scale); the *subdominant chord*, that whose root is the subdominant (fourth tone of the scale), etc. Chords are *related* or *relative* to each other when they contain common tones. A *transient chord* is one used to connect two keys or tonalities, and containing tones foreign to both. An *equivocal chord* is one which may be resolved into different keys without changing any of its tones.

Hence—**5.** Harmony, as of color.

> The sweet and solemn harmony of purple with various greens—the same, by the by, to which the hills of Scotland owe their best loveliness—remained a favourite *chord* of colour with the Venetians. *Ruskin.*

6. In *geom.*, a straight line intersecting a curve; that part of a straight line which is comprised between two of its intersections with a curve; specifically, the straight line joining the extremities of an arc of a circle.



Geometrical Chords.

AB, *AC* are chords of the arcs they subtend.

> The great Piazza in Siena . . . is in the shape of a shallow horse-shoe, . . . or, better, of a bow, in which the high façade of the Palazzo Pubblico forms the *chord*, and everything else the arc.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, [p. 254.

7. A main horizontal member of a bridge-truss. When at the upper side, it is a *top chord*, and is in compression; when at the lower edge, it is a *lower chord*, and is in tension.

8. In *anat.*, a cord; a chorda; especially, the notochord, or chorda dorsalis. See *chorda*.—**Broken chords.** See *broken*.—**Chord of an angle**, the chord of the intercepted arc of a circle of unit radius having its center at the vertex of the angle.—**Chord of curvature**, that chord of the osculating circle of a curve which passes through the origin of coördinates.—**Chords of contact**, of two circles, chords joining the points of tangency of two common tangents of the two circles.—**Chords of Willis**, numerous fibrous bands extending across the lumen of the superior longitudinal sinus of the brain, in its posterior portion.—**Chromatic chord.** See *chromatic*.—**Common chord**, a chord joining the intersections of two or more circles.—**Consonant, derivative, diatonic, etc., chords.** See the adjectives.

chord (kôrd), *v.* [< *chord*, *n.* Cf. *cord*^{1}, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To furnish with chords or strings, as a musical instrument. [Rare.]

> When Jubal struck the *chorded* shell. *Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* In *music*, to sound harmoniously or concordantly.

chorda (kôr′dạ̈), *n.*; pl. *chordæ* (-dē). [L., a string, etc., with mod. (NL.) scientific applications: see *chord*, *cord*^{1}.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A tendon. (*b*) A filament of nerve. (*c*) The notochord.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of olive-brown marine algæ, belonging to the family *Laminarieæ*. They have long, slender, hollow, cylindrical fronds, which in the common species, *Chorda filum*, sometimes attain a length of 12 feet, with a diameter of a quarter of an inch. The surface is covered with a cortical layer of cuneate-clavate cells. Only unilocular sporangia are known. They are sometimes called *catgut* and *sea-lace*.—**Chorda caudalis**, the urochord.—**Chorda dorsalis**, the notochord.—**Chordæ Ferrenii**, the vocal cords.—**Chordæ tendineæ**, the tendinous cords fastened to the free edge of the auriculoventricular valves of the heart, and attaching them loosely to the inner wall of the ventricles. They prevent these valves from being driven back into the auricles during the ventricular systole.—**Chordæ vocales**, the vocal cords (which see, under *cord*^{1}).—**Chorda magna**, the tendo Achillis.—**Chorda transversa**, the oblique or round ligament running from the tubercle at the base of the coronoid process of the ulna to the radius a little below the bicipital tuberosity.—**Chorda tympani**, the tympanic cord, a branch of the facial or seventh cranial nerve, which traverses the tympanic cavity, and joins the gustatory or lingual nerve.—**Chorda vertebralis**, the notochord.

chorda-animal (kôr′dạ̈-an″i-mạl), *n.* A chordonium.

chordæ, *n.* Plural of *chorda*.

chordal (kôr′dạl), *a.* [< L. *chorda*, a chord, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a chord; specifically, of or pertaining to the chorda dorsalis or notochord of a vertebrate.—**Chordal sheath**, the investment of the notochord; the perichord.—**Chordal tissue**, the substance of the notochord; the peculiar cartilaginous tissue known as cellular cartilage.

Chordaria (kôr-dā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χορδάριον*, dim. of *χορδή* = L. *chorda*, a cord: see *chord*, *cord*^{1}.] The representative genus of the family *Chordarieæ*. It has fronds tough and elastic, and the cortical filaments adhere closely to one another.

chordariaceous (kôr-dā-ri-ā′shius), *a.* [< *Chordaria* + *-aceous*.] Resembling *Chordaria*; having the characters of the family *Chordarieæ*.

Chordarieæ (kôr-dạ-rī′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chordaria* + *-eæ*.] A family of olive-green algæ, having cylindrical, filamentous, branching fronds. The frond has an axis of slender longitudinal cells, surrounded by a cortex of short, densely packed filaments perpendicular to the axis. The sporangia are borne among the cortical filaments or formed directly from them.

Chordata (kôr-dā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chordatus*: see *chordate*.] A primary division or subkingdom of the animal kingdom, containing all animals which have or have had a notochord, thus including (*a*) the true vertebrates (also called *Craniota*), (*b*) the leptocardians, or *Cephalochorda*, and (*c*) the tunicates, or *Urochorda*.

chordate (kôr′dāt), *a.* [< NL. *chordatus*, having a chord or cord (spinal cord, notochord), < L. *chorda*, a chord: see *chord*.] Having the characters of the *Chordata*; pertaining to or resembling the *Chordata*: as, a *chordate* animal.

chordaulodion (kôr-dâ-lō′di-ǫn), *n.* [< Gr. *χορδή*, a string, + *αὐλός*, a pipe, + *ᾠδή*, song.] A composite musical instrument, containing both strings and pipes, invented in 1812 by Kaufmann at Dresden; a kind of orchestrion.

chordee (kôr-dē′), *n.* [< F. *chordée*, < NL. *chordata*, fem. of *chordatus*: see *chordate*.] A painful erection of the penis, under which it is considerably curved. It attends gonorrhea, and usually occurs at night.

Chordeiles (kôr-dī′lēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), emended *Chordediles*, more prop. **Chordodiles*, *-us* (so called in allusion to its nocturnal note), < Gr. *χορδή*, the chord of a lyre or harp, + *δείλη*, evening.] A genus of American glabrirostral *Caprimulginæ*, having long pointed wings which extend beyond the forked tail. The type is the long-winged goatsucker, night-hawk, bull-bat, or piramidig of the United States, *C. virginianus* or *C. popetue*. There are several other species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America.

chordel (kôr′del), *n.* [< *chord* + dim. *-el*.] A plane curve every point of which terminates an arc which originates in a fixed line, is described with a fixed point as a center, and subtends a given length the same number of times as a chord.

chordometer (kôr-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *chorda* (= Gr. *χορδή*), a string, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the thickness of strings.

Chordonia (kôr-dō´ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *chordonium,* q. v.] A hypothetical group of worm-like animals, of which the chordonium is the type or common parent-form, and of which the tunicate *Appendicularia* or any caudate ascidian larva is an extant representative, distinguished primarily by the possession of a notochord in the form of a urochord, and supposed to be the immediate progenitors of the ascidians and vertebrates. *Haeckel.*

chordonium (kôr-dō´ni-um), *n.*; pl. *chordonia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. *χορδή,* string, chord, cord: see *chord, cord*^{1}.] A name given by Haeckel to a hypothetical worm which he supposed to have been among the common parent-forms of ascidians and vertebrates.

chordotonal (kôr-dọ-tō´nal), *a.* [< Gr. *χορδή,* chord, + *τόνος,* tone, + *-al.*] Responsive to the vibrations or tones of sound: applied to certain organs or parts of insects and spiders.

> These [sense-organs in the legs of spiders] are thought to be analogous to the *chordotonal* organs of insects.
> *T. Gill.*

chore^{1} (chōr), *n.* [Also written *choar* and dial. *choor,* formerly *chewre,* a var. of *chare, char*: see *char*^{1}, *chare*^{1}.] A char, chare, or small job; a task; especially, a piece of minor domestic work, as about a house or barn, of regular or frequent recurrence: generally in the plural. [Now U. S.]

> Here's two *chewres* chewr'd: when Wisdom is employ'd,
> 'Tis ever thus. *Beau. and Fl.*, Love's Cure, iii. 2.

> Meanwhile we did our nightly *chores,*—
> Brought in the wood from out of doors,
> Littered the stalls, and from the mows
> Raked down the herd's-grass for the cows.
> *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

> Now that is the wisdom of a man, in every instance of his labor, to hitch his wagon to a star, and see his *chore* done by the gods themselves. *Emerson*, Civilization.

> The Yankee boy of those times was wont to have a regular set of *chores* to do, such as cutting and bringing in wood, making fires, and the like.
> *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 17.

chore^{1} (chōr), *v.* Same as *char*^{1}, 5.

chore^{2}, *n.* [See *chare*^{2}.] Same as *chare*^{2}.

chore^{3}† (kōr), *n.* [< L. *chorus*: see *choir.*] A chorus; a choir. *B. Jonson.*

chorea (kọ-rē´ä̤), *n.* [= F. *chorée* = Sp. *corea* = Pg. *chorea* = It. *corea,* < L. *chorea,* chorea, < Gr. *χορεία,* a dance, prop. fem. of *χορεῖος,* belonging to a dance or chorus: see *choreus.*] 1. A nervous disease, usually occurring before puberty, marked by irregular and involuntary motions of one or more limbs and of the face and trunk, which, however, cease in sleep. Its morbid anatomy is undetermined. Also called *St. Vitus's dance.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Haldeman,* 1847.

choreal (kọ-rē´al), *a.* [< *chorea* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of chorea; characteristic of chorea: as, *choreal* movements.—2. Affected with chorea.

> Many students are interested in being told that a case is one of true epilepsy, . . . who have never tried to form a clear conception of the sort of movements they can see in a *choreal* child. *Millican*, Morbid Germs, p. 24.

choree (kō´rē), *n.* [= F. *chorée* = Sp. *coreo* = Pg. *choreu* = It. *coreo,* < L. *choreus*: see *choreus.*] In *pros.*, same as *trochee.* The word *choree* (choreus, *χορεῖος*) was used by the earlier classical writers on metrics as identical with *trochee,* to designate both the foot now called trochee (– ⏑) and its resolved form the tribrach (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), but more frequently the latter. Cicero and Quintilian call the trochee (– ⏑) *choreus,* and the tribrach (⏑ ⏑ ⏑) *trochæus.* Later writers use the names *trochæus* and *tribrachys* exclusively for the feet still known by those names. *Choree* or *choreus* in modern usage is simply a rare name for trochee (– ⏑). Also called *choreus.*

choregi, *n.* Plural of *choregus.*

choregraphic, choregraphical, *a.* See *chorographic*^{2}.

choregraphy, *n.* See *chorography*^{2}.

choregus, *n.* See *choragus.* [Rare.]

> He [Socrates] is the *choregus* of Greek free-thought.
> *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 181.

choregy (kor´ẹ̄-ji), *n.* [= F. *chorégie,* < Gr. *χορηγία,* < *χορηγός,* choragus: see *choragus, choregus.*] Same as *choragy.* *Grote.*

chorei, *n.* Plural of *choreus.*

choreic (kō-rē´ik), *a.* [< *chorea* + *-ic*; = F. *choréique.*] Pertaining to chorea; affected with chorea: as, a *choreic* patient.

> The upper and lower extremities present the greatest mass of the *choreic* movements.
> *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 115.

choreiform (kọ-rē´i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *chorea* + *forma,* shape, form.] Resembling chorea; choreoid: as, *choreiform* movements.

choreoid (kọ-rē´oid), *a.* [< *chorea* + *-oid.*] Resembling chorea or what occurs in chorea; choreiform.

choreomania (kọ-rē-ọ-mā´ni-ä̤), *n.* [< L. *chorea* + *mania,* madness.] Same as *choromania.*

chorepiscopal (kō-rẹ-pis´kọ-pa̤l), *a.* [< *chorepiscopus* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a chorepiscopus.

> They were allowed the name, and honour, and sometime the execution of offices *chorepiscopal.*
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 196.

chorepiscopus (kō-rẹ-pis´kō-pus), *n.*; pl. *chorepiscopi* (-pī). [LL. (> F. *chorévêque* = Sp. *corepiscopo* = Pg. *chorebispo* = It. *corepiscopo*), < Gr. *χωρεπίσκοπος,* < *χώρα,* place, + *ἐπίσκοπος,* bishop: see *bishop.*] One of a class of clergy, in rank between bishops proper and presbyters, introduced in the latter part of the third century to aid in the episcopal supervision of the country districts of enlarged dioceses. Roman Catholic authorities hold that they were not bishops, but priests intrusted with special power; while others regard them as truly bishops, though of inferior dignity and limited authority. It is probable that both these views are historically correct, but apply to different periods.

choreus (kọ-rē´us), *n.*; pl. *chorei* (-ī). [L., < Gr. *χορεῖος,* pertaining to a dance or chorus, a meter so called, < *χορός,* a dance: see *chorus.*] In *pros.*, same as *trochee.*

choria, *n.* Plural of *chorion.*

choriamb (kō´ri-amb), *n.* [Also, as L., *choriambus,* < Gr. *χορίαμβος,* < *χορεῖος,* choreus, + *ἴαμβος,* iambus.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot of four syllables, the first and fourth of which are long, the second and third short, the ictus or metrical stress resting either on the first or on the last syllable (–́ ⏑ ⏑ – or – ⏑ ⏑ –́). The genuine choriamb has a magnitude of six times or moræ (is hexasemic); and as four of these constitute the thesis and two the arsis, or vice versa, it belongs to the diplasic class of feet. Genuine choriambs are rare. Apparent choriambs are catalectic dactylic dipodies (–́ ⏑ ⏑ | –́), either of genuine dactyls, as at the end of a pentameter, or of cyclic dactyls, as in Asclepiadic and other logaœdic verses. Anapestic lines analyzed as dactylic series with anacrusis show similar forms. The choriamb takes its name from its apparent composition from a choree (trochee) and an iambus.

choriambi, *n.* Plural of *choriambus.*

choriambic (kō-ri-am´bik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *choriambicus,* < Gr. *χοριαμβικός,* < *χορίαμβος,* choriamb.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, constituting, or consisting of choriambs: as, a *choriambic* foot, verse, or movement.

II. *n.* A foot constituting a choriamb, or a verse consisting of choriambs.

choriambus (kō-ri-am´bus), *n.*; pl. *choriambi* (-bī). Same as *choriamb.*

choric (kō´rik), *a.* [= F. *chorique* = It. *corico,* < L. *choricus* = Gr. *χορικός,* pertaining to a chorus, < *χορός,* chorus: see *chorus.*] Of or pertaining to a chorus; specifically, fitted for the use of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama: as, *choric* meters, poems, or compositions (that is, the more elaborate as opposed to the simpler meters, etc.). See *chorus,* 1 (*b*).

> The *choric* spirit is here. . . . The *choric* responses of the last dialogue form a resonant climax to the whole.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 388.

chorioblastosis (kō˝ri-ọ-blas-tō´sis), *n.* [< Gr. *χόριον,* membrane (corium), + *βλαστός,* germ, + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, a name given by Ausspitz to a deviation from normal growth in the corium or true skin, as, for example, a granuloma, a fibroma, or a case of atrophy.

choriocapillaris (kō˝ri-ọ-kap-i-lā´ris), *a.* used as *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόριον,* a membrane (choroid), + L. *capillaris,* capillary.] The inner layer of the choroid coat of the eye, formed largely of capillaries: an abbreviation of the phrase *membrana* or *tunica choriocapillaris.* Also called *tunica Ruyschiana* and *tunica vasculosa Halleri.*

chorion (kō´ri-on), *n.*; pl. *choria* (-ä̤). [NL. (> F. Sp. Pg. *chorion* = It. *corio*), < Gr. *χόριον,* fetal membrane, any membrane. Cf. *corium.*] 1. In *anat.*, the outermost fetal envelop; the external membrane which invests the embryo, forming in the higher vertebrates the outer layer of the bag of waters, and contributing to the formation of the placenta. With reference to the embryo, it occupies the relation of the original vitelline membrane or cell-wall of the ovum.

2. By analogy—(*a*) The membrana putaminis or egg-pod of those eggs which have calcareous shells. [Rare.] (*b*) The external investment of the ovum of an insect, derived from the epithelial layer of the oviduct.—**Chorion frondosum**, the tufted or shaggy part of the chorion, which composes the fetal placenta.—**Chorion læve**, the smooth part of the chorion, which does not enter into the composition of the placenta.

chorionic (kō-ri-on´ik), *a.* [< *chorion* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the chorion: as, the *chorionic* membrane; *chorionic* villi.

> It [the "diffused placenta"] is probably a primitive condition, from which most of the others are derived, although its existence must presuppose the absence of the umbilical vesicle as a constituent of the *chorionic* wall.
> *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 370.

chorioretinitis (kō˝ri-ọ-ret-i-nī´tis), *n.* [< Gr. *χόριον,* membrane (choroid), + L. *retina,* retina, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye and the retina. Also called *choroidoretinitis* and *retinochoroiditis.*

choripetalous (kō-ri-pet´a̤-lus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χωρίς,* asunder, + *πέταλον,* a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having the petals unconnected: equivalent to *polypetalous.*

choriphyllous (kō-ri-fil´us), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χωρίς,* asunder, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium,* leaf.] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves (petals and sepals): applied to a perianth.

chorisepalous (kō-ri-sep´a̤-lus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χωρίς,* asunder, + NL. *sepalum,* sepal.] In *bot.*, having the sepals distinct.

chorisis (kō´ri-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χώρισις,* a separation, < *χωρίζειν,* separate, sever, < *χωρίς,* apart, asunder.] In *bot.*, the multiplication, by congenital division, of an organ which is ordinarily entire. It is usually restricted to the stamens and carpels of the flower, and may be either collateral, when the parts are side by side, as in the stamens of *Dicentra,* or, more rarely, transverse. Also called *chorization.*

chorisma (kọ-riz´mä̤), *n.*; pl. *chorismata* (-ma̤-tä̤). [NL., < Gr. *χώρισμα,* a separated space, < *χωρίζειν,* separate, part, < *χωρίς,* apart.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a separating; a separation; a distinction of parts or things.

chorist (kō´rist), *n.* [= D. *korist* = G. *chorist, korist* = Dan. *korist,* < F. *choriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *corista,* < ML. *chorista* (also *chorialis*), < L. *chorus,* choir: see *chorus,* and cf. *chorister.*] A singer in a choir. [Rare.]

> Behold the great *chorist* of the angelical quire.
> *Partheneia Sacra* (1633), p. 150.

choristate (kọ-ris´tāt), *a.* [< Gr. *χωριστός,* separable, separate (< *χωρίζειν,* separate: see *chorisis*), + *-ate*^{1}.] In *bot.*, increased in number by chorisis; affected with chorisis.

chorister (kor´is-tėr), *n.* [< *chorist* + *-er.* Cf. *quirister,* after *quire*^{1}.] 1. A singer in a choir or chorus; specifically, a male member of a church choir.

> The *Choristers* the joyous Antheme sing.
> *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 221.

> Sometimes there are on the cathedral foundation minor canons, and always precentors, lay vicars, and *choristers.*
> *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, x.

2. In some churches, a choir-leader or precentor; one who leads the singing of the choir or the congregation.—3. A singer in general: as, the feathered *choristers.*

> The new-born phœnix takes his way;
> Of airy *choristers* a numerous train
> Attend his progress. *Dryden.*

Choristes (kọ-ris´tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χωριστός,* separate (*χωριστής,* one who separates): see *choristate.*] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Choristidæ.*

choristic (kọ-ris´tik), *a.* [< *chorist* + *-ic.*] Belonging to a choir; choric; choral. [Rare.]

Choristida (kọ-ris´ti-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χωριστός,* separate, separable (see *choristate*), + *-ida.*] In Sollas's classification of sponges, an order of *Tetractinellida,* contrasted with the order *Lithistida,* and defined as tetractinellid sponges with quadriradiate or triæne spicules which are never consolidated into a rigid network.

Choristidæ (kọ-ris´ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Choristes* + *-idæ.*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods with a thick short head, a large retractile pharynx, and well-developed jaws. They have an odontophore, with three rows of rachidian teeth, on each side a row of broad bilobed inner lateral teeth, and two rows of small hook-shaped outer lateral teeth. They have also small posterior tentacles and frontal tentacles, united by a fold. The shell is heliciform and provided with a paucispiral operculum. The family was constituted from a living and fossil species of the North Atlantic.

choristidan (kọ-ris´ti-da̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Choristida.*

II. *n.* A sponge of the order *Choristida.*

choristopod (kọ-ris´tọ-pod), *n.* One of the *Choristopoda*; a choristopodous crustacean. *J. D. Dana.*

Choristopoda (kō-ris-top´ọ-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χωριστός,* separate (see *choristate*), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In Dana's classification, an order of edriophthalmous crustaceans, approximately equivalent to the amphipods and isopods together, and divided into three groups.

choristopodous (kō-ris-top′ǭ-dus), *a.* [< *Choristopoda* + *-ous.*] Having the feet separated in series, as in the choristopods; specifically, having the characters of the *Choristopoda.*

chorization (kō-ri-zā′shǫn), *n.* [< Gr. χωρίζειν, separate, + *-ation:* see *chorisis.*] Same as *chorisis.*

chorl^{1}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *churl.*

chorl^{2} (chôrl), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] The angle at the junction of the blade of a pocket-knife with the square shank which forms the joint. *E. H. Knight.*

chorobates† (kǭ-rob′ạ-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χωροβάτης, a surveyors' level (cf. χωροβατεῖν, survey, measure by paces), < χῶρος, land, + βατός, verbal adj. of βαίνειν, go, = E. *come.*] An instrument, similar in principle to the common carpenters' level, used to determine the slope of an aqueduct and the levels of the country through which it passes.

chorodidascalus (kō″rǭ-di-das′kạ-lus), *n.*; pl. *chorodidascali* (-lī). [Gr. χοροδιδάσκαλος, < χορός, dance, chorus, + διδάσκαλος, teacher, < διδάσκειν, teach: see *didactic.*] In the *anc. Gr. drama,* the professional or actual trainer of the chorus (sometimes the poet himself), as distinguished from the *choragus,* by whom he was employed.

chorograph (kō′rǭ-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. χωρογράφος, describing countries, < χῶρος, a place, region, country, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument invented, by Professor W. Wallace of Edinburgh, to construct by mechanical means two similar triangles on two given straight lines, their angles being given. It is especially useful in marine surveying.

chorographer (kǭ-rog′rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *chorography*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One skilled in chorography; a person who describes or makes a map of a particular region or country; specifically, one who investigates the locality of places mentioned by ancient writers and endeavors to identify their true situation.

> Camden and other *chorographers.* *Milton,* Hist. Eng., iv.

chorographic^{1}, **chorographical** (kō-rǭ-graf′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. χωρογραφικός, < χωρογραφία: see *chorography*^{1}.] Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of a particular region, country, or locality; laying down or marking the bounds of a particular country or locality, as a map.

> I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial paradise. *Raleigh,* Hist. World, I. iii. § 15.

> The "Poly-olbion" is a *chorographical* description of England and Wales; an amalgamation of antiquarianism, of topography, and of history; materials not the most ductile for the creations of poetry. *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., II. 248.

chorographic^{2}, **choregraphic** (kō-rǭ-, kō-rẹ̄-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *chorégraphique* = Sp. *coreográfico* = Pg. *choregraphico;* as *chorography*^{2} + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the notation of dancing. See *chorography*^{2}. Also *chorographical, choregraphical.*

chorographically (kō-rǭ-graf′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a chorographic manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

chorography^{1} (kǭ-rog′rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *chorographie* = Sp. *corografía* = Pg. *chorographia* = It. *corografia,* < L. *chorographia,* < Gr. χωρογραφία, < χωρογράφος, describing countries: see *chorograph.*] The systematic study or description of the natural features of particular regions, countries, or districts; especially, the identification of places mentioned by ancient writers.

> I have . . . seen several countries, beheld the nature of their climes, the *chorography* of their provinces. *Sir T. Browne,* Religio Medici, ii. 8.

chorography^{2}, **choregraphy** (kǭ-rog′-, kǭ-reg′-rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *chorégraphie* = Sp. *coreografía* = Pg. *choregraphia* = It. *coreografia,* < Gr. χορός, dance, chorus (the forms in *chore-, coreo-,* < Gr. χορεία, a dance: see *chorea*), + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A system of signs or of notation used to indicate movements, etc., in dancing.

> Among the antiquities of this subject [dancing] *chorography,* or orchesography, the art of dancing notation, deserves a place. *Encyc. Brit.,* VI. 800.

choroid (kō′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. χοροειδής, corrupt form of χοριοειδής, like a membrane, < χόριον, membrane, chorion, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Membranous, as a chorion; like or likened to the chorion, as an investing part or tunic: in *anat.,* applied to several delicate, highly vascular membranes which invest certain parts, and to associated structures.—**Choroid coat, choroid membrane,** of the eye. See II.—**Choroid fissure.** Same as *choroidal fissure.*—**Choroid gland,** a non-glandular, vascular, erectile, crescent-shaped body about the entrance of the optic nerve in the eye of a fish.

> The branches of the [pseudobranchia or] rete mirabile unite again into the ophthalmic artery, which pierces the sclerotic, and breaks up into another rete mirabile, the *choroid gland,* before being finally distributed. *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 140.

Choroid muscle, the ciliary muscle.—**Choroid plexuses,** three pairs of vascular fringes projecting into the lateral, third, and fourth ventricles of the brain.—**Choroid vein.** (*a*) A small vein in the lateral ventricle of either side of the brain, lying on the outer side of the choroid plexus. It unites with the vein of the corpus striatum to form the vena Galeni. (*b*) The vena Galeni.

II. *n.* A delicate, highly vascular membrane forming one of the coats or tunics of the eyeball, lining the sclerotic, and lying between it and the retina, with which it is in contact by its inner surface. It is plaited in front to form the ciliary processes, ends in the ciliary ligament, and is of a dark-brown or blackish color from the abundance of pigment. Also called *choroidea,* and *choroid coat* or *membrane.* See cut under *eye.*

choroidal (kō′roi-dạl), *a.* [< *choroid* + *-al.*] Same as *choroid.*—**Choroidal fissure,** in *embryol.,* a lateral cleft of the secondary optic vesicle. Through it the tissue of the vitreous body is originally continuous with the rest of the mesoblastic tissue outside.

> Through this gap, which afterwards receives the name of the *choroidal fissure,* a way is open from the mesoblastic tissue . . . into the interior of the cavity of the cup. *M. Foster,* Embryology, I. vi. 137.

choroidea (kǭ-roi′dẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *choroid.*] Same as *choroid.*

choroiditis (kō-roi-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *choroid* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.,* inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye.

choroidoiritis (kǭ-roi″dǭ-ī-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *choroid* + *iris* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.,* inflammation of the choroid and iris.

choroidoretinitis (kǭ-roi″dǭ-ret-i-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *choroid* + *retina* + *-itis.*] Same as *chorioretinitis.*

chorok (chō′rok), *n.* [Native name.] The Siberian polecat, *Putorius sibiricus.*

chorological (kō-rǭ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *chorology* + *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to chorology; specifically, zoögeographical and phytogeographical; pertaining to the geographical distribution of animals and plants; faunal and floral.

> The great and interesting series of *chorological* phenomena, since they can only be explained by the Theory of Descent, must also be considered as important inductive data of the latter. *Haeckel,* Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 114.

chorologist (kǭ-rol′ǭ-jist), *n.* [< *chorology* + *-ist.*] One versed in chorology; a student of zoölogy and botany with special reference to geographical distribution.

chorology (kǭ-rol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. χῶρος, place, country, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** The science of describing localities; chorography.—**2.** The science of the geographical distribution of plants and animals; zoögeography and phytogeography. It includes the consideration not only of the habitats of species, but also the subject of faunal and floral areas, and the mapping of the earth's surface into zoölogical and botanical regions characterized by the fauna and flora.

choromania (kō-rǭ-mā′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. χορός, dance, + μανία, madness.] The dancing mania (which see, under *mania*). Also *choreomania.*

chorometry (kǭ-rom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. χωρομετρία, land-surveying, < χῶρος, place, region, + μέτρον, measure.] The art of measuring or surveying land; surveying.

choroy (chō′roi), *n.* The name of a Chilian parrakeet, *Henicognathus leptorhynchus.*

chorus (kō′rus), *n.* [< L. *chorus,* < Gr. χορός, a dance accompanied with song, a band of singers and dancers, a chorus; prob. orig. a dance within an inclosure, or rather the inclosure itself; cf. χόρτος, an inclosure, hedge, = L. *hortus,* garden, = E. *yard*^{2}. For the earlier E. and the Rom., etc., forms, see *quire*^{1} and *choir.*] **1.** A dance. Specifically, in the *anc. Gr. drama*—(*a*) A dance performed by a number of persons in a ring, in honor of Bacchus, accompanied by the singing of the sacred dithyrambic odes. From this simple rite was developed the Greek drama. (*b*) In continuation of the early tradition, a company of persons, represented as of age, sex, and estate appropriate to the play, who took part through their leader, the coryphæus, with the actors in the dialogue of a drama, and sang their sentiments at stated intervals when no actor was on the stage. The chorus occupied in the theater a position between the stage and the auditorium, and moved or danced in appropriate rhythm around the sacred thymele or altar of Bacchus, which stood in the middle of the area allotted to the chorus. See *theater.*

> *Ham.* This is one Lucianus, nephew to the king.
> *Oph.* You are as good as a *chorus,* my lord.
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 2.

(*c*) One of the songs executed by the chorus.—**2.** In *music:* (*a*) A company of singers, especially an organized company, such as singers in a church or a choral society. (*b*) In an oratorio, opera, or concert, the general company of singers, as distinguished from the soloists. (*c*) A part of a song in which the listeners join with the singer; a refrain; also, any recurring refrain or burden. (*d*) A musical composition intended to be sung in harmony by a company of singers, usually by four voices. A *double chorus* is for eight voices. (*e*) The compound or mixture stops of an organ. (*f*) In the tenth century, an instrument, probably the bagpipe. (*g*) In the fifteenth century, the drone of a bagpipe or of the accompaniment strings of the crowd. (*h*) Formerly, in Scotland, a loud trumpet.—**3.** A union of voices or sounds, or a company of persons, resembling a chorus.

> O you *chorus* of indolent reviewers.
> *Tennyson,* Hendecasyllables.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.,* a genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray.*—**Cyclic chorus,** in ancient Greece, the chorus which performed the songs and dances of the dithyrambic odes: so called because the performers danced around the altar of Bacchus in a circle. See 1 (*a*), above.

chorus (kō′rus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chorused* or *chorussed,* ppr. *chorusing* or *chorussing.* [< *chorus, n.*] **1.** To sing or join in the chorus of: as, to *chorus* a song.—**2.** To exclaim or call out in concert.

> "Oh, do let the Swiper go in," *chorus* the boys. *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Rugby.

chorus-master (kō′rus-màs″tėr), *n.* **1.** The principal singer of a chorus.—**2.** The trainer or conductor of a chorus. [Rare.]

chose^{1} (chōz). Preterit and old past participle of *choose.*

chose^{2} (shōz), *n.* [F., a thing, < OF. *cose, cosa* = Pr. Sp. *cosa* = Pg. *coisa, cousa* = It. *cosa,* < ML. *cosa, causa,* LL. *causa,* a thing, a peculiar use of L. *causa,* cause: see *cause.* Cf. *quelque chose, keckshoes, kickshaws.*] In *law,* an article of personal property, or a personal right; a thing.—**Chose in action,** an incorporeal right enforceable by action; a right to recover a sum of money or a thing from another person in a court of justice.—**Chose in possession,** a chattel personal other than a mere evidence of debt or obligation.—**Chose local,** a piece of property annexed to a place, as a mill or the like.—**Chose transitory,** a piece of movable property.

chosen (chō′zn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *choose, v.*] Picked; choice; select.

> His *chosen* captains also are drowned in the Red sea. Ex. xv. 4.

> She, questionless, with her sweet harmony
> And other *chosen* attractions, would allure.
> *Shak.,* Pericles, v. 1.

> Your lordship's thoughts are always just, your numbers harmonious, your words *chosen,* your expressions strong and manly. *Dryden,* Essay on the Æneid.

Chosen freeholders. See *freeholder.*

chosling†, *n.* [ME., < *chosen* + *-ling*^{1}.] One chosen.

> Quen he to pin himselfen did
> For his *choslinges* on rod tre.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* (A), iii. fol. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

chotei (cho-tā′), *n.* [Chino-Jap. (= Chin. *chaoting*), lit. morning hall (in allusion to the custom of ministers having audience with their sovereign in the morning), < *cho* (= Chin. *chao*), morning, + *tei* (= Chin. *ting*), hall.] In Japan, the hall of audience; the court; hence, by metonymy, the emperor.

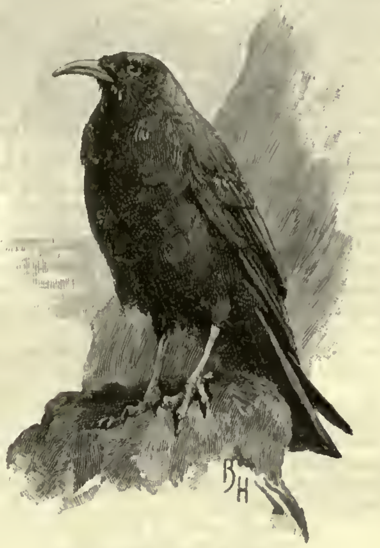
Chouan (shö′ạn; F. pron. shö-oṅ′), *n.* [F., after the nickname of Jean Cottereau, the original leader of the party. *Chouan* (dial. *chouhan, chauhan,* etc.; now corruptly *chat-huant,* as if 'hooting cat') means 'screech-owl'; cf. OF. *choue,* a daw, > dim. *chouette,* > E. *chewet:* see *chewet*^{2} and *chough.*] A member of a body of insurgent royalists of Brittany and the west of France, consisting almost entirely of peasants, who rose in 1792 against the French republic, and carried on a guerrilla warfare of great bitterness. They were not repressed till 1800, and even after that occasional insurrections occurred down to the first years of the reign of Louis Philippe (1830–48).

Chouannerie (shö-an′ẹ-rẹ̄; F. pron. shö-on-rē′), *n.* [F., < *Chouan.*] The insurrection of the Chouans, and also the body of persons engaged in it.

choucari (chö-kä′ri), *n.* [Of unascertained native origin.] A bird of the genus *Graucalus* (Cuvier). The name was originally applied to birds now classed under different genera, as to the Australian bower-birds of the genus *Ptilonorhynchus,* etc.

chough (chuf), *n.* [< ME. *choughe, choze,* early ME. *cheo,* < AS. *ceó,* appar. orig. **ceóh,* **cóh,* a chough (cf. OF. *choe, choue,* dim. *chouette, chouquette,* also dial. *choquar* (Cotgrave), a chough, a daw, whence prob. Sp. *chova,* a chough, *choya,* a jackdaw: see *chewet*^{2} and *Chouan;* cf. It.

ciagola, a chough); a variant, with a final guttural, of ME. *ca*, *ka*, *co*, *ko*, *koo*, *kowe*, etc., early mod. E. *coc* (see *coc*^{1} and *caddow*), both forms being orig. imitative of cawing: see *caw*^{1}.] An oscine passerine bird of the family *Corvidæ*, the red-legged or Cornish crow, *Fregilus* or *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, of a black color, with red feet and beak. It is of very extensive though irregular distribution. Though a corvine bird, it has some relationship with the starlings. Also called, specifically, *Cornish chough*. There are other species, natives of Australia, Java, etc. Palsgrave applies the name to a young crow.



Chough (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*).

> The crows and *choughs*, that wing the midway air,
> Show scarce so gross as beetles. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

> A kind of *choughs*,
> Or thievish daws, sir.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 3.

Cornish chough. (*a*) See above. (*b*) In *her.*, same as *aylet*. It was at one time confined as a bearing to Cornish families.

chouicha (chö′i-chä), *n.* Same as *chavicha*.

chouk, *n.* See *choke*^{3}.

choul†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jowl*.

choultry, *n.* See *choltry*.

choups (chöps), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] Hips; the fruit of briers. [North. Eng.]

chourie, *n.* See *chowry*.

chourtka (chört′kä), *n.* 1. A native name of a kind of partridge, *Tetraogallus caspius*, inhabiting mountainous regions in Russia and Siberia.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such partridges: synonymous with *Tetraogallus*. *Motschoulsky*, 1839.

chous (kös or kous), *n.* [Gr. χοῦς (> LL. *chus*), < χεῖν, pour, akin to E. *gush*: see *alchemy*.] 1. In *Gr. archæol.*, a vase similar in form to the oinochoë, but larger, used to dip the mixed wine and water from the crater in order to fill the smaller pouring-vessels.—2. An ancient Attic measure of capacity, containing 12 cotyles or the twelfth part of a metretes, and equivalent to 3.283 liters, or 2.8 quarts. The chous was the equivalent of the Roman congius. *Daremberg et Saglio*; *Reinach*, Manuel de Philologie, 1883.

chouse (chous), *n.* [Also spelled *chiaus*, *chaus* (also *chiaous*, after F. *chiaoux*), repr. Turk. *chā'ush*, *chaush*, an interpreter, messenger, etc., < Ar. *khawās* (> Hind. *khawās*, an attendant, etc., lit. grandees, nobles), prop. pl. of *khās* (*s* repr. letter *sād*), noble. In senses 2, 3, and 4, the noun is from the verb.] 1. A Turkish interpreter, messenger, or attendant.

> *Dapper.* What do you think of me,
> That I am a *Chiause?*
> *Face.* What's that?
> *Dapper.* The Turk was here ——
> As one would say, do you think I am a Turk?
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 2.

> Accompanied with a *chaus* of the court. *Hakluyt.*

> The *chaoush* is a person of great authority in certain things; he is a kind of living firman, before whom every-one makes way. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 9.

2. A trick; a sham; an imposition. *Johnson.* [Rare.]—3. An impostor; a cheat.

> This is the gentleman, and he's no *chiaus.*
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist.

4†. One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton.

> Sillier than a sottish *chouse.*
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. iii. 531.

chouse (chous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *choused* (*choust*), ppr. *chousing*. [Formerly also *chowse*; < *chouse*, *n.*; lit., act like a chouse (in allusion to a Turkish interpreter or chouse who, in 1609, swindled some of the London merchants trading with Turkey out of a large sum of money).] To cheat; trick; swindle: often followed by *of* or *out of*: as, to *chouse* one *out of* his money.

> You shall *chouse* him *out of* horses, clothes, and money, and I'll wink at it. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, ii. 1.

> The Portugalls have *choused* us, it seems, in the Island of Bombay, in the East Indys; for after a great charge of our fleets being sent thither with full commission from the King of Portugall to receive it, the Governour, by some pretence or other, will not deliver it to Sir Abraham Shipman, sent from the King, nor to my Lord of Marlborough. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 420.

chousingha (chou′sing-hä), *n.* Same as *chikara*^{1}.

chout^{1} (chout), *n.* [E. dial.] A frolic or merry-making. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chout^{2} (chout), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *chauth* for *chauthāī*, a fourth part of the revenue, < Skt. *chaturtha* = E. *fourth*, q. v.] In the East Indies, a fourth part of the clear revenue, extorted by the Mahrattas; hence, extortion; blackmail.

> Sivaji the Mahratta . . . organized a regular system of blackmail, known for more than a quarter of a century afterwards as the Mahratta *chout.*
> *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. Ind., p. 175.

choux†, *n.* [Prob. < F. *chou*, cabbage, on account of its shape.] A name in the seventeenth century of the chignon.

chovy (chō′vi), *n.*; pl. *chovies* (-viz). [E. dial.; origin obscure.] The popular name of a British beetle, *Phyllopertha horticola*.

chow^{1} (chō), *v. t.* and *i.* [Var. of *chew*, *chaw*^{1}, q. v.] To chew. [Prov. Eng.]

chow^{2} (chou), *n.* [Var. of *chaw*^{2} for *jaw*; or, with usual loss of final *-l*, abbr. from *chowl* for *jowl*, q. v.] The jowl: used only in the phrase "cheek for *chow*" (that is, cheek by jowl). [Scotch.]

chow^{3} (chou), *v. i.* [E. dial. Cf. *chowter*.] To grumble. [Prov. Eng.]

chow^{4} (chou), *n.* [Chinese.] A word forming part of the names of many places in China, indicating either a prefecture or district of the second rank or the chief city of such a district: thus, Ning-hai-*chow* may mean either the district of Ning-hai or the city of Ning-hai. Sometimes spelled *chao*, *chau*, and *choo*.

chow^{5} (chou), *n.* [Hind. *chau* (chiefly in comp.), var. of *chār*, < Skt. *chatur* = E. *four*.] 1. A unit of weight in Bombay, used for gold and silver, and equal to three tenths of a troy grain.—2. A unit of the nature of the square of a mass, used in the East Indies in the valuation of pearls. A Madras chow is 48 square grains troy, a Bombay chow 15.7 square grains.

chow-chow (chou′chou), *a.* and *n.* [Pigeon English.] I. *a.* Mixed; miscellaneous; broken.—**Chow-chow box,** a Japanese lacquered picnic- or luncheon-box, with spaces for bottles, and trays or drawers for the various edibles, chop-sticks, etc., frequently richly decorated.—**Chow-chow cargo,** an assorted cargo.—**Chow-chow chop,** the lot of smaller miscellaneous packages sent off in the last lighter or cargo-boat to a vessel loading in a roadstead or harbor.—**Chow-chow shop,** a general shop; a variety shop.—**Chow-chow water,** short, irregular waves, such as those made by the paddles or propeller of a steamer, the meeting of currents in a river, etc.

II. *n.* 1. Food of any kind, but especially Chinese food, which is usually broken or cut up in the course of cooking into pieces suitable for being eaten with chop-sticks.—2. A preserve made in southern China, of odds and ends of orange-peel, ginger, bamboo, pumelo-rind, syrup, etc.—3. A mixed pickle made with mustard in the East Indies, and imitated elsewhere.

chowder (chou′dėr), *n.* [Origin unknown. In first sense perhaps < F. *chaudière*, a caldron: see *chalder*^{1}, *caldron*. "In the fishing-villages of Brittany *faire la chaudière* is to provide a caldron in which is cooked a mess of fish and biscuit with some savory condiments—a 'hodge-podge' contributed by the fishermen themselves, each of whom in return receives his share of the prepared dish. The French would seem to have carried this practice to America." *N. and Q.*] 1. A dish of fish or clams boiled with biscuits or crackers, pork, potatoes, onions, etc., and variously seasoned. It is common among the fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland and in New England.—2. A picnic party, especially at the sea-shore, at which the main dish is chowder. See def. 1.

> A *chowder* was given a few weeks ago at the head of our little bay. *The Century*, XXVIII. 555.

3. A fish-seller. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chowder (chou′dėr), *v. t.* [< *chowder*, *n.*] To make a chowder of: as, to *chowder* fish. [American.]

chowder-beer (chou′dėr-bēr), *n.* A beverage made in the west of England and in Newfoundland by boiling twigs of black spruce in water and mixing the product with molasses.

choweecha (chou′ē-chä), *n.* Same as *chavicha*.

chower† (chou′ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *chow*^{3}, *chowter*.] To grumble; scold.

> But when the crabbed nurce
> Beginnes to chide and *chowre*
> With heavie heart I take my course
> To seawarde from the towre.
> *Turberville*, tr. of Ovid (1567), fol. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

chowl†, *n.* An old form of *jowl*. See *chavel*.

chowlee (chou′lē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chaulāi*, *chaula*.] A species of bean, *Vigna* or *Dolichos Catiang*, which is extensively cultivated for food in the tropics of the old world.

chowpatty, *n.* Same as *chupatty*.

chowrie, *n.* See *chowry*.

chowry (chou′ri), *n.*; pl. *chowries* (-riz). [Repr. Hind. *chaunri*, Beng. *chāmara*, Skt. *chamara*.] In the East Indies, a whisk or brush used to drive off flies, often made of the bushy tail of the Tibetan yak set in a decorated handle, and in this form one of the ensigns of ancient Asiatic royalty. Also spelled *chourie*, *chowrie*.

chowse†, *n.* and *v.* See *chouse*.

chowter† (chou′tėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.; cf. *chow*^{3} and *chower*.] To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

choy-root (choi′röt), *n.* Same as *shaya-root*.

chrematistic (krē-ma-tis′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *chrématistique*, < Gr. χρηματιστικός, pertaining to business or money-making, < χρηματιστής, a man of business, < χρηματίζειν, transact business, < χρῆμα(τ-), a thing, pl. χρήματα, property, wealth, money, < χρῆσθαι, use.] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to finance or the science of wealth. [Rare.]

> I am not the least versed in the *chrematistic* art, as an old friend of mine called it. I know not how to get a shilling, nor how to keep it in my pocket if I had it.
> *Fielding*, Amelia, ix. 5.

II. *n.* Same as *chrematistics*.

chrematistics (krē-ma-tis′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *chrematistic*: see *-ics*.] The science of wealth: a name given by some writers to the science of political economy, or, in a more restricted sense, to that portion of the science which relates to the management and regulation of wealth and property.

chreotechnics (krē-ō-tek′niks), *n.* [< Gr. χρεῖος, useful, + τέχνη, art: see *technic*.] The useful arts; specifically, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. [Rare.]

chrestomathic, chrestomathical (kres-tō-math′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *chrestomathy* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Relating to a chrestomathy.

chrestomathy (kres-tom′a-thi), *n.*; pl. *chrestomathies* (-thiz). [= F. *chrestomathie*, < Gr. χρηστομάθεια, desire of learning, a book of selections (of 'things worth knowing'), < χρηστομαθής, desirous of learning, < χρηστός, good, worthy, useful (verbal adj. of χρῆσθαι, use), + √ *μαθ in μανθάνειν, learn: see *mathematics*.] A collection of extracts and choice pieces, especially from a foreign language, with notes of explanation and instruction: as, a Hebrew *chrestomathy*.

Chrisis, *n.* See *Chrysis*.

chrism (krizm), *n.* [Also *chrisom*, early mod. E. also *chrisme*, *crisme*, *chrisome*, *crisome*; < ME. *crisme*, *crysme*, *crisome*, *crysome*, chrism (oil), < AS. *crisma*, chrism (oil or vesture), = OHG. *chrismo*, *chrisamo*, *chresamo*, MHG. *crisme*, *kreseme*, *crisem*, *kresem*, G. *chrisam*, chrism (oil) (ME. also *creime*, *creym*, < OF. *cresme*, *chresme*, F. *chrême* = Pr. Sp. It. *crisma* = Pg. *chrisma*), < LL. *chrisma*, chrism (oil), < Gr. χρίσμα, an unguent, unction, < χρίειν, rub, graze, besmear, anoint: see *Christ*. The form *chrisom* is archaic; *chrism* is now preferred in technical and literary use.] 1. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A sacred ointment, consecrated by a bishop, used in the rites of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and coronation, in the consecration of churches, altar-stones, and chalices, and in blessing the baptismal water. In the Roman Catholic Church it consists of a mixture of oil and balsam, and in the Eastern Church of oil, wine, and various aromatics. Its use in baptism was continued in the Anglican Church for a short time after the Reformation. The name is sometimes applied to consecrated oil generally, including the oil of catechumens and the oil of the sick. See *oil*.

To kylle a crownde kynge with *krysome* enoynttede!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2447.

The *chrism*, . . . as in the Latin Church, is consecrated by the Bishop on Maundy Thursday; though its preparation is commenced on the Monday in Holy Week.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 999.

The bishop . . . poured out the holy oil and *chrism* and burned incense upon it [a stone slab] at the middle and four corners. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 246.

(*b*) The rite of confirmation. [Rare.]

Their baptism in all respects was as frustrate as their *chrism*, for the manner of those times was in confirming to use anointing. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

(*c*) Same as *chrismal*, (*d*).

Upon the anointed head of the newly baptized child was put a piece of fine white linen, known in those days as the chrismal or *chrisome*, to be worn, like the king's "coyfe," both day and night, for a whole week.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 485, note.

(*d*) The baptismal vesture; a white garment formerly given to the newly baptized as a symbol of the new robe of righteousness given to the saints: in this sense commonly *chrisom*.

When there are many to be baptized, this order of demanding, baptizing, putting on the *Crisome*, and anointing, shall be used severally with every child.
Book of Common Prayer (1549).

2. In general, that with which one is anointed, or the act of anointing.

I wait — but she lingers, and ah! so long!
It was not so in the years gone by,
When she touched my lips with *chrism* of song.
T. B. Aldrich, Flight of the Goddess.

3†. A chrism-child.

The boy surely, I ever said, was to any man's thinking a very *chrisome*. *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

chrism (krizm), *v. t.* [Also *chrisom*; < ME. *crisomen* (cf. ML. *chrismare*), anoint with chrism, < *crisome*, *crisme*, chrism (oil): see *chrism*, *n.*] To anoint with chrism.

And crowne hym kyndly with *krysomede* hondes,
With his ceptre, as soverayngе and lorde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3186.

chrisma (kriz'mä), *n.*; pl. *chrismata* (-ma-tä). [ML., also *chrisimus*: see *chrism* and *Christ*.] The monogram, ☧, of the name Christ, made up of the first two letters of the Greek Χριστός. See *labarum*.

chrismal (kriz'mal), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *chrismalis*, < LL. *chrisma*: see *chrism*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of chrism.

Having thus conjured and prayed, he falls upon singing the praises of this *chrismal* oil.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 316.

II. *n.* In the *early church*: (*a*) The vessel or flask in which the consecrated oil or chrism was contained. (*b*) A vessel for the reservation of the consecrated host. (*c*) A cloth used to cover relics. (*d*) [Cf. F. *chrémeau*.] The white cloth bound upon the head of one newly baptized, after the unction with chrism, for the purpose of retaining the chrism upon the head during the week. Also *chrism*.

chrismarium (kriz-mā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *chrismaria* (-ä). [ML., < LL. *chrisma*, chrism.] Same as *chrismatory*.

chrismata, *n.* Plural of *chrisma*.

chrismatin, chrismatine (kriz'ma-tin), *n.* [< Gr. χρῖσμα(τ-), an unguent (see *chrism*), + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] Same as *hatchettin*, 2.

chrismation (kriz-mā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *chrismatio(n-)*, < *chrismare*, pp. *chrismatus*, anoint with chrism, < LL. *chrisma*: see *chrism*.] In the early church, and in the Roman Catholic and Oriental churches, unction with chrism or holy oil, either of persons, as in baptism and confirmation, or of things, especially in consecrating the water for baptism.

The order [of baptism] of James of Serug is singular in prescribing three *chrismations* of the water.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 971.

chrismatory (kriz'ma-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *chrismatories* (-riz). [< ML. *chrismatorium*, < *chrismare*: see *chrismation*.] A receptacle for the chrism, or holy oil, used in the services of the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches. Also *chrismarium*.

The word is sometimes translated lenticula, a *chrismatory* or cruet, a vessel to contain oil.
Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 215.

Chrismatory.

chrism-child, chrisom-child (krizm'-, kriz'om-chīld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *crisome-child*, *christom-child*; < *chrism*, *chrisom*, + *child*.] A child who dies within a month after baptism: so called from the custom of burying it in its white baptismal garment, or chrismal; hence, any innocent or very young child.

As undiscerned as are the phantasms that make a *chrism child* to smile. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying.

Pist. Falstaff he is dead. . . .
Quick. 'A made a finer end, and went away, an it had been any *christom child*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

In England, if a child dies within the first month of its life, it is called a *chrysom child*; whence the title in the London bills of mortality. *De Quincey*, Essenes, Note No. 5.

chrismer†, chrisomer†, *n.* [< *chrism*, *chrisom*, + *-er*^{1}.] A chrism-child.

A *chrisomer* ye chelde of Henry Jenkynso', bu[ried].
Registers of Holy Cross, Canterbury.

Chrisochloris, *n.* See *Chrysochloris*.

chrisolite†, *n.* See *chrysolite*.

chrisom (kriz'om), *n.* See *chrism*.

Christ (krīst), *n.* [< ME. *Crist*, < AS. *Crist* (orig. with long *i*, *Crīst*) = OFries. *Crist* = D. *Christus* = MLG. *Krist*, *Kerst*, *Karst*, *Kirst* = OHG. *Christ*, *Krist*, MHG. *Christ*, *Krist*, G. *Christus* = Icel. *Kristr* = Sw. *Krist* (now *Christus*) = Dan. *Krist* (now *Kristus*) = Goth. *Christus* = F. *Christ* = Pr. *Christ*, *Crist* = Sp. It. *Cristo* = Pg. *Christo* (the spelling with *ch* for *c*, and the forms *Christus*, *Kristus*, being in mod. imitation of the L.), < L. *Christus*, < Gr. Χριστός, prop. an adj., anointed (ὁ χριστός, the anointed), verbal adj. of χρίειν, rub, graze, besmear, anoint, = Skt. √*ghar*, grind, rub, scratch (cf. √ *ghar*, sprinkle, *ghrita*, clarified butter: see *ghee*), = L. *friare*, crumble, *fricare*, rub: see *friable* and *fricative*.] The Anointed: a title of Jesus of Nazareth, synonymous with, and the Greek translation of, *Messiah*, originally used with the definite article strictly as a title, *the Christ* (that is, the Anointed), but from an early period used without the article as a part of the proper name *Jesus Christ*. See *anointed*.

And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art *the Christ*, the Son of the living God. Mat. xvi. 16.

Then charged he his disciples that they should tell no man that he was Jesus *the Christ*. Mat. xvi. 20.

Paul, a servant of *Jesus Christ*, called to be an apostle.
Rom. i. 1.

Paul, an apostle (not of men, neither by man, but by *Jesus Christ*, and God the Father, who raised him from the dead). Gal. i. 1.

Brothers of Christ. See *Christadelphian*.— **Christ's Book.** See *book*.— **Disciples of Christ.** See *disciple*.— **Knights of the Order of Christ.** See *order*.

Christadelphian (kris-ta-del'fi-an), *n.* [Also, incorrectly, *Christodelphian*; < Gr. χριστάδελφος, in brotherhood with Christ, < Χριστός, Christ, + ἀδελφός, brother: see *-adelphia*.] A member of a small religious sect which originated in the United States, but now also exists in England and elsewhere. The doctrines of the sect include a peculiar theory of the Trinity, the attainment of immortality by believers only, the annihilation of the wicked, the denial of infant baptism, and a peculiar view of the millennium. Their churches are called *ecclesias*. Also called *Brothers of Christ* and *Thomasites*.

christall†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *crystal*.

Christ-child (krīst'chīld), *n.* 1. Christ when a child: used only with the definite article.—2. A picture or image of Christ in his childhood. —3. A reappearance, in a vision or otherwise, of Christ in the form of a child. Among the Germans the Christ-child bears the same relation to the festivities of Christmas as that borne elsewhere by Saint Nicholas.

Frau Goetzenberger many a time spoke of her Christmas tree, and of the marvelous things which the *Christ-child* would lay beneath it.
Mary Howitt, Madame Goetzenberger's Christmas Eve, iii.

christ-cross (kris'krôs), *n.* [Also written *crist-cross*, *criss-cross*, for *Christ's cross* (ME. *Cristes cros*).] 1. The mark of the cross cut, printed, or stamped on any object. It was sometimes placed on a dial for the figure XII — that is, as the sign of 12 o'clock.

Fall to your business roundly; the fescue of the dial is upon the *christ-cross* of noon. *Puritan*, iv. 2. (*Nares*.)

2. The beginning and end; the Alpha and Omega: probably from the sign of the cross being prefixed and appended to serious literary undertakings, inscriptions on sepulchral monuments, etc. See *christcross-row*.

Christ's cross is the *crist-cross* of all our happiness.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 12.

christcross-row (kris'krôs-rō'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chrisse-crosse-row*; so called from the cross set before the alphabet. Cf. Sp. *Cristus*, the cross marked at the beginning of the alphabet, the alphabet itself.] The alphabet; the A B C; a horn-book.

Truths to be learned before ever a letter in the Christian's *Christcross-row*.
Whitlock, Manners of English People, p. 527.

They never drew
A look or motion of intelligence
From infant-conning of the *Christ-cross-row*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

Christdom (kris'dum), *n.* [< *Christ* + *-dom*.] The rule or service of Christ. [Rare.]

They know the grief of men without its wisdom;
They sink in man's despair without its calm;
Are slaves, without the liberty in *Christdom*.
Mrs. Browning, Cry of the Children.

Christe eleïson (kris'tē e-lā'i-son). [ML., repr. Gr. Χριστὲ ἐλέησον: Χριστέ, voc. of Χριστός, Christ; ἐλέησον, aor. impv. of ἐλεεῖν, have mercy or pity, < ἔλεος, pity.] Literally, Christ have mercy. This Greek phrase is used untranslated as an invocation in Latin litanies, preceded and followed by *Kyrie eleïson*, each of the three invocations being pronounced thrice. (See *kyrie*.) It is not used in the Greek Church.

Christen†, *a.* and *n.* Earlier form of *Christian*^{1}.

christen (kris'n), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *kersen*, early mod. E. also rarely *christian* (cf. *Christian*^{1}); < ME. *cristenen*, *cristnien*, < AS. *cristenian* (= MLG. *kristenen*, *kerstenen*, *karstenen* = Icel. *kristna* = Sw. *kristna* = Dan. *kristne*), make a Christian, baptize, < *cristena*, a Christian: see *Christen*, *a.* and *n.*, and *Christian*^{1}.] 1. To baptize into the Christian church.

He hated Christene Men; and zit he was *cristned*, but he forsoke his Law, and becam a Renegate.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 84.

To *christen*; baptize; because at baptism the person receiving that sacrament is made, as the catechism teaches, a member of Christ. *Hook*, Church Dict.

Specifically — 2. To baptize under a newly conferred name, especially in infancy; baptize and name as an infant.

She will shortly be to *christen*;
And papa has made the offer,
I shall have the naming of her.
Mary Lamb, Choosing a Name.

These young ladies — not supposed to have been actually *christened* by the names applied to them, though always so called in the family. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvii.

3. In general, to name; denominate; give a name to.

Christen the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millennium. *Bp. Burnet.*

Cunn. But how came this clown to be call'd Pompey first?
Sir Greg. Push, one goodman Cæsar, a pumpmaker, *kersen'd* him.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, iii. 1.

4†. To Christianize.

At Rhodes, at Cyprus, and on other grounds
Christen'd and heathen. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

I am most certain this is the first example in England since it was first *christened*.
Jer. Taylor, Extempore Prayer.

Christendom (kris'n-dum), *n.* [< ME. *cristendom*, Christianity, baptism, the Christian world, < AS. *cristendōm* (= OFries. *kristendōm*, *kerstendōm* = D. *christendom* = MLG. *kristendōm* = MHG. *kristentuom*, G. *christenthum* = Icel. *kristindōmr* = Sw. Dan. *kristendom*), Christianity, < *cristen*, Christian, + *-dōm*: see *christen*, *Christian*^{1}, and *-dom*.] 1†. The profession of faith in Christ by baptism; hence, adoption of faith in Christ; personal Christianity; baptism.

The Emperour hym asked how he ther-of sholde be sure, and he seide he wolde hym asure by his *cristyndome*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

This struck such fear, that straight his *Christendome*
The King receives, and many with the King.
Fanshaw's Lusiad, x. 116.

O! I hae been at gude church-door,
An' I've got *christendom*.
Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 261).

This . . . cannot be denied . . . by any man that would not have his *christendom* suspected.
Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, § 19.

2. The part of the world in which the Christian religion predominates; the Christian world.

We were also nowe passed ye londes of the Infideles, as of Turkes and Sarrasyns, and were comen into the londes of *Cristendome*, whiche also increased our joye and gladnesse right moche. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 74.

Important as outposts on the verge of *Christendom*.
Milman, Hist. of Lat. Christianity.

3. The whole body of Christians.

If there had been no Fryers, *Christendome* might have continu'd quiet, and things remain'd at a stay.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 51.

4†. [*l. c.*] The name received at baptism; hence, any name or epithet.

With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious *christendoms*.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

christening (kris'n-ing or kris'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *christen*, *v.*] The ceremony of baptism, especially as accompanied by the giving of the name to the infant baptized, followed by family festivities.

Thence . . . to Kate Joyce's *christening*, where much company and good service of sweetmeats.
Pepys, Diary, July 11, 1663.

Christhood (krīst'hůd), *n.* [< *Christ* + *-hood.*] The condition of being the Christ or Messiah.

Christian^1 (kris'tian), *a.* and *n.* [A mod. substitution (after L. *christianus*) for early mod. E. *Christen, Cristen,* < ME. *cristen, cresten* (later and rarely *Christien*), < AS. *cristen* = OS. *kristin* = OFries. *kristen, kersten* = D. *christen, kersten* = Icel. *kristinn* = Sw. Dan. *kristen,* adj., Christian; as a noun, early mod. E. *Christen, Cristen,* < ME. *cristene, cristen,* < AS. *cristena,* also *cristen* = OFries. *kristena, kerstena* = D. *christen* = MLG. *kristen, kersten, karsten, kirsten* = MHG. *kristæne, kristen,* G. *christ,* a Christian; from the adj., the Teut. forms (AS. *cristen,* etc.) having the accom. term. *-en* (see *christen*); = OF. *christien, chrestien,* F. *chrétien* = Sp. It. *cristiano* = Pg. *christão,* < L. *christianus,* adj. and n., < Gr. *χριστιανός,* orig. as a noun, a Christian, later also as an adj., Christian, < *Χριστός,* Christ: see *Christ.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or derived from Christ or his teachings: as, the *Christian* religion.—**2.** Received into the body of the church of Christ; acting in the manner, or having the spiritual character, proper to a follower of Christ: as, a *Christian* man.

> Nawther cercumsiset sothely in sort with the Jewes,
> Ne comyn with *cristen* men, ne on Criste leuyn;
> But barly, as thai borne were, bydon thai stille.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4327.

3. Having adopted or believing in the religion of Christ: as, a *Christian* nation; a *Christian* community.

> In the Church of England the people were never admitted to the choice of a bishop from its first becoming *Christian* to this very day.
> *Jer. Taylor,* Episcopacy Asserted.

4. In accord with or exhibiting the spirit of the teachings of Christ: as, *Christian* conduct.—**5.** Ecclesiastical.

> The jurisdiction as to tithes was similarly a debateable land between the two jurisdictions; the title to the ownership, as in questions of advowson and presentation, belonging to the secular courts, and the process of recovery belonging to the court *Christian.*
> *Stubbs,* Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 722.

Christian Brothers, the common designation of the Brethren of the Christian Schools (which see, under *brother*).—**Christian Catholics.** See *Old Catholics,* under *Catholic.*—**Christian Connection.** See II., 5 (*a*).—**Christian era,** the era of the birth of Christ, from which chronology is reckoned in Christian countries. See *era.*—**Christian name,** the name given when one is baptized or christened; hence, the personal as distinguished from the family name; especially, the individual name or names by which a person is usually called.

> For my part, I never knew any good come of giving girls these heathen *christian names:* if you had called her Deborah, or Tabitha, or Ruth, or Rebecca, or Joan, nothing of this had ever happened; but I always knew Lauretta was a runaway name. *Sheridan,* St. Patrick's Day, ii. 3.

Christian socialism and **socialist.** See *socialism* and *socialist.*—**Knights of Christian Charity.** See *knight.*

II. *n.* **1.** A believer in and follower of Jesus Christ; a member of a Christian church. This word occurs but three times in the New Testament, and then under circumstances which justify the conclusion that it was originally coined as a sneering appellation by the enemies of Christianity. The names employed by the followers of Christ in the apostolic church to designate themselves were *disciples, followers, believers, brethren,* and *saints.*

> And the disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch.
> Acts xi. 26.

> Then Agrippa said unto Paul, almost thou persuadest me to be a *Christian.* Acts xxvi. 28.

> Yet if any man suffer as a *Christian,* let him not be ashamed; but let him glorify God on this behalf.
> 1 Pet. iv. 16.

2. Specifically, one who possesses the spiritual character proper to a follower of Christ; one who exemplifies in his life the teachings of Christ.

> O it is the penitent, the reformed, the lowly, the watchful, the self-denying and holy soul, that is the *Christian!*
> *Penn,* Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

3. A member of a nation which, as a whole, has adopted some form of Christianity: opposed to *pagan, Moslem,* and *Jew.*—**4.** A civilized human being, as distinguished from a savage or a brute. [Colloq., Eng.]—**5.** (Generally pronounced, distinctively, kris'tian.) (*a*) A member of an American sect which arose between 1793 and 1804 among the Methodists of North Carolina, the Baptists of Vermont, and the Presbyterians of Kentucky and Tennessee. These bodies, at first unknown to each other, severally rejected all names but that of *Christians,* and were soon organized into a common denomination, now known collectively as the *Christian Connection.* They have no formulated creed, but are generally Unitarians in doctrine and Baptists in practice, and their government is congregational. They have a general quadrennial conference, and number about 150,000. (*b*) A member of a religious sect, properly designated *Disciples of Christ* (which see, under *disciple*).—**6.** A member of Christ's College, Cambridge, or of Christ Church, Oxford.—**Bible Christian.** See *Bible.*—**Christians of St. John.** See *Mandæan.*—**Christians of St. Thomas,** the members of a community of Nestorians settled on the Malabar coast of India since the early part of the sixth century, or longer, who profess to have derived their Christianity from the apostle St. Thomas. In 1599 they were compelled by the Portuguese to submit to the papal see, but not long afterward the greater part of them restored the independence of their church. They retain many ancient customs, use the Syriac language in their liturgy, and are said now to be Monophysites.—**New Christians,** a name given to those Moors and Jews who in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in Spain, to avoid persecution, publicly professed conversion to Christianity and conformed to the church, while still retaining more or less attachment to their former religious faith and ritual.

> The *New Christians,* as they were called, formed a kind of distinct and intermediate class of believers.
> *Milman,* Hist. Jews, III. 307.

christian^1† (kris'tian), *v. t.* [< *Christian, n.;* substituted for earlier *christen, cristen:* see *christen, v.*] To baptize. *Fulke.*

christian^2 (kris'tian), *n.* [After a Danish king, *Christian, Kristian.*] A gold coin first struck in 1775 by Christian VII. of Denmark as duke of Holstein, of the value of a pistole, or about $4.12. Also *christian d'or.*

christiana (kris-ti-ä'nä), *n.* An old Swedish silver coin, worth about 14 cents.

christian d'or. See *christian*^{2}.

Christianisation, Christianise. See *Christianization, Christianize.*

Christianism† (kris'tian-izm), *n.* [< F. *christianisme* = Pr. *crestianisme* = Sp. *cristianismo* = Pg. *christianismo* = It. *cristianesimo, cristianismo,* < LL. *christianismus,* < Gr. *χριστιανισμός,* Christianity, < *χριστιανίζειν* (LL. *christianizare*), profess one's self a Christian: see *Christianize.*] **1.** The Christian religion.

> That I may not seem, rather forcibly, to break out of Platonism into *Christianism.*
> *Dr. H. More,* Song of the Soul.

> Herein the worst of Kings, professing *Christianism,* have by farr exceeded him. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, i.

2. The nations professing Christianity; Christendom. *Johnson.*

christianite (kris'tian-īt), *n.* **1.** [After Prince *Christian* Frederik of Denmark.] A variety of the feldspar anorthite, from the Monte Somma on Vesuvius.—**2.** [After *Christian* VIII. of Denmark.] A name sometimes given to the zeolite phillipsite.

Christianity (kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n.* [An alteration toward the LL. form of the earlier mod. E. *christenty,* < ME. *cristiente, cristianitee, crystyante, cristante,* < OF. *crestiente, crestientet,* F. *chrétienté* = Pr. *chrestiantat, xristiandat* = Cat. *christiandat* = Sp. *cristiandad* = Pg. *christiandade* = It. *cristianità,* < LL. *christianita(t-)s,* < *christianus,* Christian: see *Christian*^{1} and *-ity.*] **1.** The religion founded by Jesus Christ. Christianity may be regarded as divisible into—(*a*) *Historical Christianity,* the facts and principles stated in the New Testament, especially those concerning the life, sufferings, death, resurrection, ascension, and nature of Jesus, together with the subsequent development of the Christian church, and the gradual embodiment in society of the principles inculcated by it.

> A candid but rational inquiry into the progress and establishment of *Christianity* may be considered as a very essential part of the history of the Roman Empire.
> *Gibbon,* Decline and Fall, xv.

(*b*) *Dogmatic Christianity,* the systems of theological doctrine founded on the New Testament. These systems differ with different churches, sects, and schools.

> Engelhard's method finds . . . the second period, that of synthetic talent, employed in constructing *Christianity* as a universal system, marked by two tendencies, the scholastic and mystic. *Shedd,* Hist. of Christ. Doct., VI. 38.

(*c*) *Vital Christianity,* the spirit manifested by Jesus Christ in his life, and which he commanded his followers to imitate.

> Every one who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from *christianity.* *Addison.*

> *Christianity* is a soul-power—an invisible immutable power in the world. *H. W. Beecher,* Sermons, I. 388.

2†. The body of Christian believers.

> To Walys fled the *cristianitee*
> Of olde Britons.
> *Chaucer,* Man of Law's Tale, l. 446.

3†. The Christian or civilized world; Christendom.

> Ther neuer was no better in *crystiante.*
> *Nugæ Poet.,* p. 57.

4. Conformity to the teachings of Christ in life and conduct. [Rare.]—**Evidences of Christianity,** also called *evidences of revealed religion,* or simply *evidences,* the proofs of the divine origin of Christianity. They are classified as *external* and *internal* evidences. The former are again chiefly two, the argument from prophecies and the argument from miracles; the latter is the argument from the character of Christ and of his teachings, from the adaptation of Christianity to the needs of man, and from the history of its effects in the world. The term does not include the proofs of the existence of a Divine Being.—**Muscular Christianity,** a phrase first used by Charles Kingsley to denote a healthy, robust, and cheerful religion, one that leads a person to take an active part in life, and does not frown upon harmless enjoyments, as opposed to a religion which is more contemplative, and neglects to a great extent the present life. Hence also the phrase *muscular Christian.*

Christianization (kris"tian-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Christianize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of converting to Christianity. Also spelled *Christianisation.*

> The policy of *Christianization* and civilization broke the Normans themselves into two parties.
> *J. R. Green,* Conq. of Eng., p. 372.

Christianize (kris'tian-īz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *Christianized,* ppr. *Christianizing.* [= F. *christianiser* = Sp. *cristianizar* = Pg. *christianizar,* < LL. *christianizare,* make Christian, earlier profess Christianity, < Gr. *χριστιανίζειν,* profess Christianity, < *χριστιανός,* a Christian: see *Christian*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make Christian; convert to Christianity: as, to *Christianize* the heathen.—**2.** To imbue with Christian principles.

> *Christianized* philosophers. *Is. Taylor.*

II.† *intrans.* To follow or profess Christianity; to approach the character of a Christian. [Rare.]

> Where Prester Iohn (though part he Indaïze)
> Doth in som sort devoutly *Christianize.*
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

Also spelled *Christianise.*

Christianly (kris'tian-li), *a.* [< *Christian, n.,* + *-ly*^{1}. Cf. OFries. *kerstenlik.*] Christian-like; becoming or befitting a Christian. [Rare.]

> Neither is it safe, or warie, or indeed *Christianly,* that the French King, of a different Faith, should afford our neerest Allyes as good protection as we.
> *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

> Father he hight and he was in the parish; a *Christianly* plainness
> Clothed from his head to his feet the old man of seventy winters.
> *Longfellow,* tr. of Children of the Lord's Supper.

Christianly (kris'tian-li), *adv.* [< ME. *cristenly,* < AS. **cristenlīce* (= OHG. *christanlihho,* MHG. *kristenliche*), < *cristen,* Christian, + *-līce:* see *Christian*^{1} and *-ly*^{2}.] In a Christian manner; in a manner consistent with the principles of the Christian religion or the profession of that religion. [Rare.]

> Every man *christianly* instructed.
> *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., i.

Christianness (kris'tian-nes), *n.* [< *Christian*^{1}, *a.,* + *-ness.*] The quality of being in consonance with the doctrines of Christianity. [Rare.]

> It is very . . . unreasonable . . . to judge the *christianness* of an action by the law of natural reason.
> *Hammond,* Of Conscience, § 26.

Christianography† (kris-tia-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χριστιανός,* a Christian, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] A description of Christian nations.

Christicolist (kris-tik'ō-list), *n.* [< ML. *Christicola* (< L. *Christus,* Christ, + *colere,* worship) + *-ist.*] A worshiper of Christ. *Ogilvie.* [Rare.]

Christless (krīst'les), *a.* [< *Christ* + *-less.*] Without Christ; having no faith in Christ; unchristian.

> A million horrible bellowing echoes broke
> From the red-ribb'd hollow behind the wood,
> And thunder'd up into Heaven the *Christless* code,
> That must have life for a blow.
> *Tennyson,* Maud, xxiii. 1.

Christliness (krīst'li-nes), *n.* [< *Christly* + *-ness.*] The quality or character of being Christly.

> Yet the *Christliness* of a principle is no certain safeguard against unwisdom in its application.
> *New Princeton Rev.,* I. 38.

Christly (krīst'li), *a.* [< *Christ* + *-ly*^{1}. Cf. AS. *cristlīc* = D. *christelijk* = G. *christlich* = Dan. *kristelig* = Sw. *christlig.* Cf. *Christianly, a.*] Christ-like.

> And so it comes to pass that a *Christly* life is also man's true language. *Boardman,* Creative Week, p. 213.

Christmas (kris'mas), *n.* [< ME. *Cristmas, Cristmes, Cristemasse, Cristesmesse* (not in AS.) (= MD. *kerstmisse,* D. *kersmis* = MLG. *kerstesmisse*), i. e., *Cristes masse,* Christ's mass or holy day: see *Christ* and *mass*^{1}.] **1.** The festival of the Christian church observed annually in memory of the birth of Christ. The festival properly begins with the evening of the 24th day of December, called *Christmas eve,* and continues until Epiphany, on the 6th of January, the whole period being called *Christmas-tide;* but it is more particularly observed on the 25th of December, which is called *Christmas day* or simply *Christmas.* In the Roman, Greek, Episcopal, and Lutheran churches Christmas is observed as a religious festival with special services. Its celebration was formerly forbidden by the Puritans, but Christmas day is now generally observed throughout Christendom by religious services, by public and social festivities, by the interchange of gifts between relatives and friends, and by the distributing of food and clothing among the poor. In most Christian communities Christmas is a legal holiday.

> Thei faste not on the Satreday, no tyme of the ȝeer, but it be *Cristemasse* even or Estre even.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 19.

> Canons were made by several councils to oblige men to receive the Holy Communion three times a year at least, viz.: at *Christmas*, Easter, and Whitsuntide.
> *Wheatley*, Ill. of Book of Common Prayer.

2. Christmas day, the 25th day of December.

> *Christmas* has come once more — the day devoted by the large majority of Christians to the commemoration of the Nativity of the Saviour. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 215.

3. [*l. c.*] The holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*, from its use for decoration on Christmas day.—**Christmas block**, a Christmas log (which see, below).

> To lay a Log of Wood upon the Fire, which they termed a Yule-Clog, or *Christmas-Block*.
> *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 155.

Christmas box. (*a*) Originally, a money-box with a slit through which coin could be dropped, carried by prentices, porters, and others at Christmas-time for the reception of presents of money; hence, a Christmas gift, especially of money. [Eng.]

> By the Lord Harry, I shall be undone here with *Christmas-boxes*. The rogues at the coffee-house have raised their tax, every one giving a crown, and I gave mine for shame, besides a great many half-crowns to great men's porters. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Dec. 26, 1710.

(*b*) A box of presents at Christmas.—**Christmas card,** a card variously ornamented with designs, plain or colored, sent as a token of remembrance at Christmas, and usually bearing a Christmas legend or words of Christmas greeting.—**Christmas carol,** a carol suitable for Christmas; a song or hymn sung in celebration of the nativity of Christ.—**Christmas fern,** *Aspidium acrostichoides*, a fern having simply pinnate fronds of firm texture, which remain green through the winter and may be gathered at any time.—**Christmas fish,** a name of an American plaice or flat-fish, *Pleuronectes glaber:* so called in New England from the time of its appearance in the harbors.—**Christmas flower.** Same as *Christmas rose.*—**Christmas log,** a large log of wood, which in old times formed the back-log of the fire at Christmas; the yule log.—**Christmas lord** or **prince,** the lord of misrule (which see, under *lord*).

> As he hath wrought him, 'tis the finest fellow
> That e'er was *Christmas-lord;* he carries it
> So truly to the life, as though he were
> One of the plot to gull himself.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

Christmas rose, a plant, *Helleborus niger*, so called from its open rose-like flower, which blossoms during the winter months. Also called *Christmas flower.* See *Helleborus.*—**Christmas tree,** a small evergreen tree or large branch, upon which at Christmas presents, ornaments, and lights are hung, as the occasion of a festal gathering.

Christmas-tide (kris'mạs-tīd), *n.* The season of Christmas.

Christocentric (kris-tọ-sen'trik), *a.* [< L. *Christus*, Christ, + *centrum*, center, + *-ic.*] Having Christ as a center; regarding Christ as the center of history or of the universe.

> The ever-increasing number of Lives of Christ strengthens the *Christocentric* character of modern theology.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 46.

> The essentially *Christocentric* character of his view of the universe gave him [Servetus] an almost unique place in the history of religious thought.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 685.

christofia (kris-tō'fi-ä), *n.* A tonic made of white wine and sugar, seasoned with cinnamon, cloves, and bitter almonds. *De Colange.*

Christolatry (kris-tol'ạ-tri), *n.* [< Gr. Χριστός, Christ, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of Christ regarded as a kind of idolatry.

Christological (kris-tọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *Christology* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to Christology.

> The *Christological* conceptions and formulas which occur in the book [Apocalypse] are not always consistent.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 499.

Christology (kris-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *christologie*, < Gr. Χριστός, Christ, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. That branch of theology which treats of the person and character of Jesus Christ.

> That part of divinity which I make bold to call *Christology* in displaying the great mystery of godliness, God the Son manifested in human flesh.
> *B. Oley*, Preface to Works of Thomas Jackson.

> The Trinity and *Christology*, the two hardest problems and most comprehensive dogmas of theology, are intimately connected. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 135.

2. Sometimes, less accurately, doctrine concerning Christ's office and work.

Christolyte (kris'tọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. Χριστός, Christ, + λυτός, verbal adj. of λύειν, loose.] One of a sect of Christians of the sixth century who held that when Christ descended into hades he left both his body and soul there, and rose with his divine nature alone.

christom†, *n.* See *chrism.*

Christophany (kris-tof'ạ-ni), *n.*; pl. *Christophanies* (-niz). [= F. *christophanie*, < Gr. Χριστός, Christ, + -φανία, < φαίνειν, show, appear.] An appearance or manifestation of Christ to men after his death, as recorded in John xx. and elsewhere in the New Testament.

> The *Christophanies* resemble in some respects the theophanies of the Old Testament, which were granted only to few believers, yet for the general benefit.
> *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 19.

christopher (kris'tọ-fėr), *n.* [< ME. *Cristofre*, in def. 2.] 1. See *herb-christopher.*—2†. A brooch, badge, pilgrim's sign, or the like, bearing a figure of St. Christopher carrying the infant Christ.

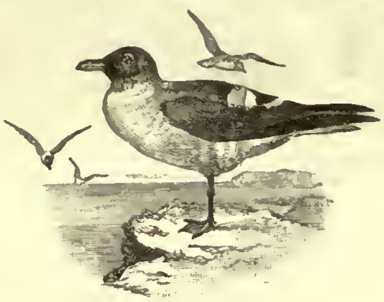
> A *Cristofre* on his brest of silver schene.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 115.

christophite (kris'tọ-fīt), *n.* [< *Christoph* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A brilliant black variety of spalerite or zinc blende from the St. Christoph mine, at Breitenbrunn in Saxony. It is peculiar in containing a considerable quantity of iron.

Christ's-thorn (krīsts'thôrn), *n.* The *Paliurus aculeatus*, a deciduous shrub, a native of Palestine and the south of Europe: so named from a belief that the crown of thorns placed upon the head of Christ was made of it. See *Paliurus.*

Christ-tide† (krīst'tīd), *n.* [< *Christ* + *tide.* Cf. *Christmas-tide.*] Christmas. *B. Jonson.*

Chroïcocephalus (krō″i-kọ-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL. (T. C. Eyton, 1836), < Gr. χρωικός, colored (< χροιά, χρόα, color), + κεφαλή, head. Later "emended" *Chrœcocephalus*, and also *Chroöcephalus.*] A genus of gulls (the hooded gulls), of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Larinæ*, including many medium-sized and small species which have, when adult and in the breeding season, the head enveloped in a dark or blackish hood or capistrum. *C. ridibundus* is the common laughing-gull of Europe; *C. atricilla*, *C. franklini*, and *C. philadelphia* are abundant North American species.



Hooded Gull (*Chroïcocephalus atricilla*).

chroma (krō'mä), *n.* [L., < Gr. χρῶμα: see *chromatic.*] 1. In *music:* (*a*) In Greek music, a modification of the usual diatonic scale. (*b*) The sign by which a note is raised or lowered a semitone; a sharp, ♯, or a flat, ♭. (*c*†) An eighth-note or quaver, ♪. See *croma.* (*d*) A semitone or half-step, whether large or small. See *semitone.*—2. In *rhet.*, a figure of speech which consists in speaking so as not to offend the hearer. *Crabb.*—3. The degree of departure of a color-sensation from that of white or gray; the intensity of distinctive hue; color-intensity.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *J. E. Gray*, 1832.—**Chroma duplex.** (*a*) A sixteenth-note, or semiquaver, 𝅘𝅥𝅯. (*b*) A double sharp, ×, or double flat, ♭♭.

chromameter (krọ-mam'e-tėr), *n.* [< F. *chromamètre*, < Gr. χρῶμα, chroma, + μέτρον, measure: see *meter.*] An adjustable monochord invented at Paris in 1827 as a help to the tuning of pianofortes. Its scale was chromatic, whence its name.

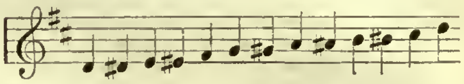
chromascope (krō'mạ-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. χρῶμα, color, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for showing certain optical effects of color.

chromate (krō'māt), *n.* [< *chrom*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt of chromic acid. The chromates are strong oxidizing agents, and have brilliant colors. The chromate and especially the bichromate of potassium are much used in dyeing and in the manufacture of chromate of lead, which is the pigment chrome-yellow.

chromatic (krọ-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *chromatique* = Sp. *cromático* = Pg. *chromatico* = It. *cromatico*, < L. *chromaticus*, < Gr. χρωματικός, relating to color, < χρῶμα(τ-), color, complexion, prop. the skin, surface, < χρώζειν, χροΐζειν, touch the surface, tinge, color, < χροιά, χρόα, skin, surface, complexion, color; cf. χρώς in same senses.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to or of the nature of color.

> Good colour depends greatly on what may be called the *chromatic* composition of the picture.
> *Rood*, Modern Chromatics, p. 316.

2. In *music:* (*a*) Involving tones foreign to the normal tonality of a scale, a harmony, or a piece; not diatonic. (*b*) Involving the use of the black notes on the keyboard, or of sharps and flats on the staff.—**Chromatic aberration.** See *aberration*, 4.—**Chromatic alteration of a tone,** the elevation or depression of its pitch by a semitone. Such an alteration is indicated by the chromatic signs, or accidentals, ♯, ♭, and ♮.—**Chromatic attachment,** an apparatus which can be attached to some forms of printing-presses for putting different colors of printing-ink, always in stripes or bands, on one inking-roller, for the purpose of printing from types or plates in several colors at one impression.—**Chromatic chord** or **melody,** a chord or melody containing tones foreign to the diatonic tonality of the piece.—**Chromatic harmony,** harmony consisting of chromatic chords.—**Chromatic instrument,** a musical instrument constructed so as to produce a chromatic scale, as a chromatic harp or a chromatic horn.—**Chromatic intensity,** the intensity of the chroma of a color-sensation. See *chroma*, 3.—**Chromatic interval,** an augmented or diminished interval.—**Chromatic printing,** a rainbow-like blending or shading of different colors, effected by an operation of printing alone or by a combination of printing and stenciling.—**Chromatic printing-press,** a printing-press which prints at one impression two or more colors, always in stripes or bands. See *chromatic attachment*, above.—**Chromatic scale,** in *music*, a scale of twelve semitones, which in modern music are made equal to one another. It may be written:



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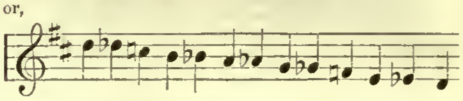

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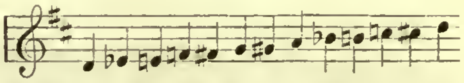


Chromatic type, printing-type divided into two or more parts or sections, each part or section made for printing in a separate color, but forming in combination a perfect letter in two or more colors.

II. *n.* In *music*, a note affected by an accidental.

chromatical† (krọ-mat'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *chromatic.*

> Among sundry kinds of music, that which is called *chromatical* delyghteth, enlargeth and joyeth the heart.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 486.

chromatically (krọ-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a chromatic manner.

chromatics (krọ-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *chromatic:* see *-ics.*] The science of colors; that part of optics which treats of the properties of colors and colored bodies.

chromatin (krō'mạ-tin), *n.* [< Gr. χρῶμα(τ-), color, + *-in*².] 1. In *bot.*, a name proposed for that portion of the substance of the nucleus which is readily colored by staining agents.—2. In *zoöl.*, that portion of the substance of an ovum which has a special affinity for coloring matter and readily becomes colored; chromophilous protoplasm, which in the process of maturation of the ovum forms various colored figures, as disks and threads: the opposite of *achromatin.*

> The germinal spot . . . consists of two juxtaposed quadrilateral disks, each containing four *chromatin* globules, united by a substance having less affinity for colouring matter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 417.

chromatism (krō'mạ-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. χρωματισμός, coloring, < χρωματίζειν, color, < χρῶμα(τ-), color: see *chromatic.*] 1. Chromatic aberration. See *aberration*, 4.—2. In *bot.*, the assumption by leaves, or other normally green parts of a plant, of colors similar to those of the petals; unnatural coloration of plants or their leaves. Also called *chromism.*

chromatize (krō'mạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chromatized*, ppr. *chromatizing.* [< *chromate* + *-ize.* Cf. Gr. χρωματίζειν, color, dye, < χρῶμα(τ-), color: see *chromatic.*] To impregnate with a chromate.—**Chromatized gelatin,** a cement for glass consisting of 1 part gelatin and 5 parts of a 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. solution of bichromate of potassium.

chromato-, chromo-. [< Gr. χρωματο-, combining form of χρῶμα (χρωματ-), color: see *chromatic.*] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'color.'

chromatogenous (krō-mạ-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. χρῶμα(τ-), color, + -γενης, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous.*] Generating or forming color.

chromatograph (krō'mạ-tọ-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. χρῶμα(τ-), color, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument used to produce different shades of color by the simultaneous rotation of colored segments.

chromatography (krō-mạ-tog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. χρῶμα(τ-), color, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A treatise on colors.

chromatology (krō-ma̤-tol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, discourse: see *-ology.*] The science of or a treatise on colors: as, vegetable *chromatology*.

chromatometer (krō-ma̤-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A scale for measuring or discriminating colors.

And thus . . . the prismatic spectrum of sunlight became, for certain purposes, an exact *chromatometer*.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 341.

chromatopathia (krō″ma̤-tǭ-path′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *πάθος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, pigmentary disease of the skin; chromatosis.

chromatopathic (krō″ma̤-tǭ-path′ik), *a.* [< *chromatopathia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with chromatopathia.

chromatophore (krō′ma̤-tǭ-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. One of the pigment-cells in animals.

The pigment [in the lizard] encroaches upon the epidermis, occupying the interstices between its cells, so that the dermal *chromatophores* are well-nigh hidden.
Mind, IX. 418.

Cutaneous structures called *chromatophores*, which are little sacs containing pigment of various colors, and each with an aperture, which when open allows the color contained to appear, and when closed conceals it. It is by the various contractions of these sacs that the chameleon effects those changes of color for which it is celebrated.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 488.

It is to the successive expansion and contraction of these *chromatophores* that the Cephalopoda owe the peculiar play of "shot" colors, which pass like blushes over their surface in the living state. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 445.

2. In *Actinozoa*, one of the brightly colored bead-like bodies in the oral disk of some species, as *Actinia mesembryanthemum*. They are diverticula of the body-wall; their surface is composed of close-set bacilli, beneath which is a layer of strongly refracting spherules, then a layer of similarly refracting cones, subjacent to which are ganglion-cells and nerve-plexuses. These marginal bodies are supposed to be sense-organs. 3. In *bot.*, a name that has been given to the granules which occur in the protoplasm of plants, including the colorless leucoplastids, the green chlorophyl granules or chloroplastids, and the chromoplastids.

chromatophorous (krō-ma̤-tof′ǫ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Having chromatophores.—2. Containing pigment; of the nature of a chromatophore.

chromatopseudopsis (krō″ma̤-tō-sū-dop′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *ψευδής*, false, + *ὄψις*, vision.] In *pathol.*, color-blindness.

chromatopsia (krō-ma̤-top′si-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *chromatopsy.*] In *pathol.*, colored vision; an abnormal state in which sensations of color arise independently of external causes, or things are seen unnaturally colored, as when objects appear yellow after taking santonin. Also *chromopsia, chroöpsia*.

chromatopsy (krō′ma̤-top-si), *n.* [< NL. *chromatopsia*, < Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *ὄψις*, vision.] Englished form of *chromatopsia*.

chromatoscope (krō′ma̤-tǭ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for compounding colors by combining the light reflected from different colored surfaces.

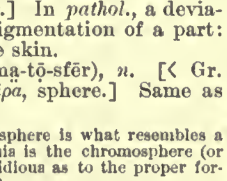
chromatosis (krō-ma̤-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, a deviation from the normal pigmentation of a part: applied especially to the skin.

chromatosphere (krō′ma̤-tǭ-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] Same as *chromosphere*. [Rare.]

In contact with the photosphere is what resembles a sheet of scarlet fire. . . . This is the chromosphere (or *chromatosphere* if one is fastidious as to the proper formation of a Greek derivation).
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 180.

chromatospheric (krō″ma̤-tǭ-sfer′ik), *a.* [< *chromatosphere* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the chromatosphere or chromosphere: as, "*chromatospheric* matter," *H. W. Warren*, Recreations in Astronomy, p. 87.

chromatrope, chromotrope (krō′ma̤-trōp, -mǭ-trōp), *n.* [Short for **chromatotrope*, < Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] 1. An arrangement in a magic lantern similar in its effect to the kaleidoscope. The pictures are produced by brilliant designs painted on two circular glasses, which are made to rotate in opposite directions by the turning of a crank. 2. A toy, consisting of a disk on which are painted circular arcs of bright colors in pairs, so placed that when the disk is made to revolve rapidly streams of color seem to flow to or from the center.


Chromatrope.

chromaturia (krō-ma̤-tū′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the secretion of urine of an abnormal color.

chromatype, chromatypy. See *chromotype, chromotypy*.

chrome (krōm), *n.* [< *chromium.*] Chromium.—**Oxford chrome**, an oxid of iron used in oil and water-color painting. Also called *Oxford ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).

chrome (krōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chromed*, ppr. *chroming*. [< *chrome, n.*] In *dyeing*, to subject to a bath of bichromate of potash.

To *chrome* the wool. *Manuf. Rev.*, XX. 246.

chrome-alum (krōm′al″um), *n.* A crystallizable double salt ($K_2SO_4 + Cr_2(SO_4)_3 + 24H_2O$) formed of the sulphates of chromium and potassium: a by-product in the manufacture of artificial alizarin, used in dyeing and calico-printing.

chrome-black (krōm′blak), *n.* A certain color produced in dyeing cotton or wool. See *black*.

chrome-color (krōm′kul″ǫr), *n.* A color prepared from some of the salts of chromium.

chrome-green (krōm′grēn), *n.* A pigment made by mixing chrome-yellow with Prussian blue. The depth of the resulting green color depends on the proportion of blue added.

chromeidoscope (krǭ-mī′dǭ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *εἶδος*, shape, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *debuscope*.

chrome-iron (krōm′ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *chromite*.

chrome-ironstone (krōm′ī″ėrn-stōn), *n.* Same as *chromite*.

chrome-mica (krōm′mī″kä̤), *n.* Same as *fuchsite*.

chrome-ocher (krōm′ō″kėr), *n.* An impure clayey material containing some chromium oxid, and hence of a bright-green color. It is sometimes used as a pigment.

chrome-orange (krōm′or″ā̤nj), *n.* A bright-yellow pigment, consisting of lead chromate.

chrome-oxid (krōm′ok″sid), *n.* Same as *chromic oxid* (which see, under *chromic*).

chrome-red (krōm′red), *n.* A bright-red pigment consisting of the basic chromate of lead.

chrome-yellow (krōm′yel″ō), *n.* A yellow pigment of which there are various shades, from lemon to deep orange, all composed of chromates of lead. Their color is very pure and brilliant.

chromhidrosis (krōm-hi-drō′sis), *n.* Same as *chromidrosis*.

chromic (krō′mik), *a.* [< *chrome* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to chrome or chromium, or obtained from it.—**Chromic acid**, $H_2Cr_2O_4$, an acid which forms a large number of colored salts, the most important of which are potassium chromate and bichromate. See *chromate*.—**Chromic iron.** Same as *chromite*.—**Chromic oxid**, more properly *chromic hydroxid*, $Cr_2O(OH)_4$, a pigment known as *Guignet's green*, prepared by heating bichromate of potash with borax and lixiviating the resulting mass. Also called *chrome-oxid*.

chromid (krō′mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidæ*.

Chromidæ (krom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chromis* (*Chromid-*) + *-idæ.*] Same as *Chromides*. See *Chromis*.

Chromides (krom′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Chromis*. Cf. *Chromidæ.*] In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Acanthopterygii pharyngognathi* with no pseudobranchiæ: synonymous with *Cichlidæ*. Also *Chromidæ, Chromididæ*.

chromidia, *n.* Plural of *chromidium*.

chromidian (krǭ-mid′i-a̤n), *n.* [< *Chromidæ* + *-ian.*] A fish of the family *Chromidæ;* a cichlid. *Sir J. Richardson.*

chromidid (krom′i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Chromididæ*.

Chromididæ (krǭ-mid′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chromides*.

Chromidinæ (krom-i-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chromis* (*Chromid-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Chromidæ*, with the spinous portion of the dorsal fin much larger than the soft.

chromidium (krǭ-mid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *chromidia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + dim. *-ίδιον.*] In *lichenology*, an algal cell in a lichen thallus: a term proposed by Sitzenberger: same as *gonidium*.

chromidoid (krom′i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chromis* (*Chromid-*) + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chromididæ* or *Chromides*.

II. *n.* A chromidid or chromid.

chromidrosis (krō-mi-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat, + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, the secretion of colored sweat. Also written *chromhidrosis*.

chromiferous (krǭ-mif′ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chromium* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Containing chromium: as, a *chromiferous* garnet.

chroming (krō′ming), *n.* [< *chrome* + *-ing*[1].] The process of subjecting fabrics, in certain processes in dyeing, to a bath of bichromate of potash.

Chroming, i. e., passing through a bath of bichromate acidified with sulphuric acid.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 148.

Chroming, either hot or cold, in bichromate at 1 lb. salt to 20 gallons of water after steaming, accomplishes the complete fixing of the colour. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 326.

chromiometer (krō-mi-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for testing water by its optical purity, consisting essentially of a glass tube filled with water, through which light is seen by reflection.

chromion† (krō′mi-on), *n.* Same as *chromium*.

Chromis (krō′mis), *n.* [NL., < L. *chromis*, < Gr. *χρόμις*, a kind of sea-fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chromidæ*, or referred to the family *Cichlidæ*. (*a*) Originally instituted by Cuvier in 1817, for the Mediterranean *C. castanea*. It was thus identical with the genus afterward called *Heliases*, and a representative of the family *Pomacentridæ*. (*b*) Subsequently extended to embrace also sundry African and South American fresh-water fishes. (*c*) It was later restricted to certain African species, of which the boiti is one. It has been used in this sense by most modern ichthyologists, and taken as a type of a family *Chromidæ* or *Chromides;* but others properly restrict the name to the original type and its congeners, belonging to the family *Pomacentridæ*, accepting the name *Tilapia* for the African forms, and referring the latter genus to the family *Cichlidæ*.

chromism (krō′mizm), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ism*. Cf. *chromatism.*] Same as *chromatism*, 2.

chromite (krō′mīt), *n.* [< *chrom*(*ium*) + *-ite*[2].] Native iron chromate ($FeCr_2O_4$), occurring massive and in octahedral crystals of a black color. This, the most important ore of chromium, is chiefly obtained from the Shetland islands, Norway, California, and the Ural mountains. Also called *chrome-iron, chrome-ironstone*, and *chromic iron*.

chromium (krō′mi-um), *n.* [NL. (from the beautiful colors of its compounds), < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ium.*] Chemical symbol, Cr; atomic weight, 52.3; specific gravity, 6.8–7.3. An element belonging to the metals, obtained in the pure state as a light-green crystalline powder. The separate crystals under the microscope have a tin-white color. It is less fusible than platinum, and after fusion is harder than corundum. It oxidizes slowly in the air, but burns vividly in oxygen. Hot hydrochloric or sulphuric acid dissolves it; nitric acid does not affect it. Chromium does not occur native. It is found in the mineral crocoite or crocoisite (lead chromate), and as a sulphid in daubreelite; it occurs also in some meteoric iron, and the fine green color which makes the emerald valuable is believed to be due to chromium; but the most abundant ore of chromium is chromite or chrome-ironstone. Among its most important compounds are the oxid or sesquioxid (Cr_2O_3), which occurs native in chrome-ocher and chromite. It is a dull-green powder when made artificially by reduction of the chromates, and is used extensively for imparting a green color to porcelain and enamel, and somewhat as a pigment, in the form of chromic oxid, under the name of *Guignet's green*. *Potassium bichromate* ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) is the salt from which most salts of chromium are prepared. It forms garnet-red crystals, which dissolve in water, making a red solution. It is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing and as an oxidizing agent; also in the carbon or other processes of photographic printing, and in a form of voltaic cell called the bichromate cell. See *cell*, 8. It is an active poison.—**Transparent oxid of chromium**, a pigment used by artists, composed of a hydrated oxid of chromium. It differs but little from Guignet's green.

chromo (krō′mō), *n.* An abbreviation of *chromolithograph*.

chromo-. See *chromato-*.

chromocrinia (krō-mǭ-krin′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κρίνειν*, separate (secrete).] In *pathol.*, the secretion of colored matter, as by the skin. See *chromidrosis*.

chromocyclograph (krō″mō-sī′klǭ-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κύκλος*, a circle, cycle (series), + *γράφειν*, write.] A colored picture printed from a series of blocks, each bearing its separate color.

chromogen (krō′mǭ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen.*] The coloring matter of plants.

chromogenic (krō-mǭ-jen′ik), *a.* [< *chromogen* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to chromogen.—2. Producing color.—**Chromogenic bacteria**, those bacteria which produce some color or pigment characteristic of the species. Thus, *Micrococcus prodigiosus* upon starchy substances produces blood-red spots. Some other fungi are chromogenic, as species of *Chætomium* upon paper.

chromogenous (krǭ-moj′e-nus), *a.* [< *chromogen* + *-ous.*] Same as *chromogenic*, 2.

chromograph (krō′mǭ-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *hectograph*.

chromoid (krō′moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chromis* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chromidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidæ*.

chromoleucite (krō-mọ-lū'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *λευκός*, white, + *-ite*².] Same as *chromoplastid*.

chromolithic (krō-mọ-lith'ik), *a.* [< *chromolith(ograph)* + *-ic*. Cf. *chromolithographic*.] Relating to a chromolithograph; executed in chromolithography.

An impression of a drawing on stone, printed at Paris in colours, by the process termed *chromolithic*.
Proc. Soc. Antiq. (1844), i. 22.

chromolithograph (krō-mọ-lith'ọ-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *lithograph*.] A picture or print obtained by the process of chromolithography. Often abbreviated to *chromo*.

chromolithograph (krō-mọ-lith'ọ-gráf), *v. t.* [< *chromolithograph*, *n.*] To produce by means of chromolithography.

chromolithographer (krō″mọ-li-thog'rạ-fėr), *n.* One who practises chromolithography.

chromolithographic (krō-mọ-lith-ọ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *chromolithography* + *-ic*. Cf. *chromolithic*.] Pertaining to or executed in chromolithography.

A very considerable degree of fidelity and naturalness in the representation of flowers is already secured by the *chromo-lithographic* process. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 502.

chromolithography (krō″mọ-li-thog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *lithography*.] A method of producing colored lithographic pictures by the use of a number of prepared lithographic stones. The general outline and the outline of each of the tints in the picture to be reproduced are first traced, and then transferred to the first stone, or keystone, by the ordinary methods of lithography, or the design is drawn directly on the keystone. For the coarser kinds of color-printing the outlines of the design are made upon zinc plates with pen or brush, and thence transferred to the stone. From the keystone, which bears the skeleton design, the outlines of each tint are separately transferred to as many other stones as there are colors in the picture, sometimes as many as forty. The first impression, taken by the printer from the keystone, gives the outlines of the picture, the second, taken from another stone, all the yellow tints, the third all the reds, and so on until all the colors needed are given. Before each successive impression the sheets are adjusted to a nicety, in order that the colors may not overlap one another. This adjustment is called the *register*. After the printing is completed the sheets are sometimes passed through an embossing-press, to give them a canvas-like surface.

chromophan (krō'mọ-fan), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φαίνειν* (√ **φαν*), appear.] The coloring matter of the inner segments of the cones of the retina of certain animals. Three varieties have been described, chlorophan, rhodophan, and xanthophan.

chromophilous (krọ-mof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φίλος*, loving.] Fond of color; specifically, in *embryol.*, having a special affinity for coloring matter, or readily becoming colored, as that deeper portion of the substance of an ovum which is called chromatin: the opposite of *achromophilous*.

chromophorous (krọ-mof'ọ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing or producing color.

The groups which cause the colour of a compound are known as *chromophorous* or colour-bearing groups.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 28.

chromophotograph (krō-mō-fō'tọ-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *photograph*.] A picture produced by the process of chromophotography.

Chromo-photographs . . . leave nothing to be desired when executed with taste. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 516.

chromophotography (krō″mō-fọ-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *photography*.] Photography in colors.

chromoplastid (krō-mọ-plas'tid), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form (see *plastic*), + *-id*².] In *bot.*, a granule inclosed in protoplasm, resembling a chlorophyl granule, but of some other color than green. The colors of flowers and fruits are largely due to their presence. Also called *chromoleucite*.

chromopsia (krọ-mop'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (> E. *chromopsy*), < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *ὄψις*, sight.] Same as *chromatopsia*.

chromopsy (krō'mop-si), *n.* English form of *chromopsia*.

chromosphere (krō'mọ-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] A rose-colored gaseous envelop around the body of the sun, through which the light of the photosphere passes, and from which the enormous red cloud-masses of flames of hydrogen, called solar protuberances, are at times thrown up. Also *chromatosphere*, *color-sphere*, and *sierra*.

The solar photosphere is covered by a layer of glowing vapors and gases of very irregular depth. . . . This vaporous atmosphere is commonly called the *chromosphere*, sometimes the sierra. It is entirely invisible to direct vision, whether with the telescope or naked eye, except for a few seconds about the beginning or end of a total eclipse, but it may be seen on any clear day through the spectroscope. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astronomy, p. 279.

Stellar chromosphere, the gaseous envelop supposed to surround a star.

chromospheric (krō-mọ-sfer'ik), *a.* [< *chromosphere* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the chromosphere: as, the *chromospheric* spectrum.

Here and there great masses of the *chromospheric* matter rise high above the general level like clouds of flames, and are then known as prominences or protuberances.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 17.

chromostroboscope (krō-mō-strō'bọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *στρόβος*, a twisting, a whirling (< *στρέφειν*, twist, turn: see *strophe*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A scientific toy illustrating the persistence of visual impressions by the rapid rotation of variously colored designs.

chromotrope, *n.* See *chromatrope*.

chromotype, chromatype (krō'mọ-tīp, -mạ̈-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *τύπος*, type.] **1.** A photo-engraving process for producing images adapted for hand-coloring. The image is printed from a rather thin negative upon a gelatin film sensitized with bichromate of potassium. The film after development is transferred to a sheet of paper. The process is employed chiefly for copying botanical specimens and engravings.
2. A picture produced by this process.—**3.** A sheet of printed matter from types or engraved blocks where a number of forms are used, each one with an ink of a different color, as in chromolithography (which see).

chromotypic (krō-mọ-tip'ik), *a.* [< *chromotypy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of chromotypy.

Another point in the [heliotype] process is the adaptation of it to *chromotypic* printing.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 272.

chromotypography (krō″mō-tī-pog'rạ̈-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *typography*.] Typography in colors; the art of printing with type in various colors.

chromotypy, chromatypy (krō'mọ-tī-pi, -mạ̈-tī-pi), *n.* [See *chromotype*.] In *photog.*, the chromotype process. See *chromotype*, 1.

chromous (krō'mus), *a.* [< *chrom(ium)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing chromium.

chromoxylography (krō″mō-zī-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *xylography*.] The art or process of printing wood-engravings in various colors.

Chromo-xylography, effected by a series of blocks printed in succession, was comparatively late, and, like the simpler art, it was derived from China.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 108.

chromule†, chromyle†, *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *ὕλη*, matter: see *-yl*.] The coloring matter of plants, especially of petals, etc.

chronic (kron'ik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.*: = F. *chronique*; cf. Sp. *crónico* = Pg. *chronico* = It. *cronico* (= D. G. *chronisch* = Dan. Sw. *kronisk*), < L. *chronicus*, < Gr. *χρονικός*, < *χρόνος*, time, of uncertain origin. II. *n.*: < ME. *cronike*, *cronyke*, *cronique* (= D. *kronijk* = OHG. *kroneke*, *cronike*, *cronick*, MHG. G. *chronica*, *chronik* = Dan. *krönike* = Sw. *krönika*), < OF. *cronique*, F. *chronique* = Pr. *cronica* = Sp. *crónica* = Pg. *chronica* = It. *cronica*, < L. *chronica*, sing., orig. pl., < Gr. *χρονικά*, annals, neut. pl. of *χρονικός*, relating to time. Cf. *chronicle*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to time; having reference to time. [Rare.] Specifically—**2.** Continuing a long time; inveterate or of long continuance, as a disease; hence, mild as to intensity and slow as to progress: in *pathol.*, opposed to *acute*.

Some pathologists have invented a third epithet, viz., sub-acute, intending to designate thereby cases which hold an equivocal rank, which are neither decidedly acute nor plainly *chronic*. *Watson*, Lectures, viii.

The disturbance which warfare works, though slight compared with the *chronic* misery which it inflicted in earlier times, is now beginning to be regarded as unendurable. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 209.

Also, rarely, *chronical*.

II.† *n.* A chronicle.

He in a *chronique* saufly mighte it write.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 387.

The *Cronike* doth treteth this brefly,
More ferther wold go, mater finde might I.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5718.

The best *chronique* that can be now compiled.
L. Addison, Descrip. of West Barbary.

chronica, *n.* Plural of *chronicon*.

chronical (kron'i-kal), *a.* [< *chronic* + *-al*.] Same as *chronic*. [Rare.]

A *chronical* distemper is of length, as dropsies, asthmas, and the like. *Quincy*.

chronically (kron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chronic manner; hence, continually; perpetually; always: as, a *chronically* discontented man.

Observe the emotions kept awake in each savage tribe, *chronically* hostile to neighbouring tribes.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 86.

chronicity (krọ-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< *chronic* + *-ity*; = F. *chronicité* = It. *cronicità*.] The state or quality of being chronic or of long continuance; permanence.

The diagnosis [in inversion of the uterus] has to be made under the two different circumstances of recent occurrence and *chronicity*. *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 625.

chronicle (kron'i-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cronicle*, < ME. *cronicle* (with meaningless term. *-le*, as in *principle*, *syllable*) for *cronike*, *cronique*, a chronicle: see *chronic*, *n.*] **1.** A historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time; a history; especially, a bare or simple record of occurrences in their order of time.

So fynden thei in here Scriptures and in here *Cronycles*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 53.

Irish *chronicles* which are most fabulous and forged.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

I dare swear he never saw a book except the *Chronicle* chain'd in his Father's Hall.
Mrs. Centlivre, Stolen Heiress, ii.

2. Figuratively, anything that records, contains, conveys, or suggests history.

Europe was rich in the accumulated treasures of age. Her very ruins told the history of times gone by, and every moldering stone was a *chronicle*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 15.

Also *chronicon*.

=**Syn. 1.** *History*, *Chronicle*, *Annals*, etc. (see *history*); register, record, diary, journal, narrative, story.

chronicle (kron'i-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chronicled*, ppr. *chronicling*. [< ME. *cronicien*, < *cronicle*: see *chronicle*, *n.*] To record in a chronicle; narrate; register as history.

To suckle fools, and *chronicle* small beer.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

In seeking to interpret the past history of the earth as *chronicled* in the rocks, we must use the present economy of nature as our guide. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 27.

=**Syn.** *Register*, etc. See *record*, *v.*

chronicler (kron'i-klėr), *n.* [< ME. *croniclere*, < *cronicien*: see *chronicle*, *v.*] A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time.

After my death I wish no other herald, . . .
But such an honest *chronicler* as Griffith.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

If it were not that both the *chroniclers* and the statute book assert the novel character of the abuse [collection of benevolences], we might . . . be tempted to doubt whether the charge of innovation brought against Edward IV. were true. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

chroniclist (kron'i-klist), *n.* [< *chronicle* + *-ist*.] A chronicler. *Shelton*. [Rare.]

chronicon (kron'i-kon), *n.*; pl. *chronica* (-kạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *χρονικόν*, neut. sing. of *χρονικός*: see *chronic*.] Same as *chronicle*.

The present abbot . . . has published a *chronicon* of the abbey. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 241.

chronique† (kron'ik), *n.* See *chronic*, *n.*

chronispore (kron'is-pōr), *n.* A contracted form of *chronizoöspore*.

chronizoöspore (kron-i-zō'ọ-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρόνιος*, late (of time), + *ζῷον*, an animal, + *σπορά*, seed.] A name given to minute zoöspores (microzoögonidia) which are produced at times in the cells of the water-net *Hydrodictyon*, a cell producing from 30,000 to 100,000: so called because they rest for several weeks or months before developing.

chrono-. [L., etc., *chrono-*, < Gr. *χρόνος*, time.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'time.'

chronobarometer (kron″ọ-bạ-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *barometer*.] A clock having a mercurial barometer for its pendulum, and used to show by its gain or loss the mean height of the barometer.

chronogram (kron'ọ-gram), *n.* [= F. *chronogramme*, < Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *γράμμα*, a letter or writing, < *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *chronograph*.] An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by the numeral letters contained in it, each letter being counted according to its independent value, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632: "ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs" (C + I + V + D + V + X + I + V + M + V—that is, 100 + 1 + 5 + 500 + 5 + 10 + 1 + 5 + 1000 + 5 = 1632).

There is another near relation of the anagrams and acrostics, which is commonly called a *chronogram*. This kind of wit appears very often on many modern medals, especially those of Germany, when they represent in the inscription the year in which they were coined.
Addison, Spectator, No. 60.

That [motto used] on the occasion of the splendid creation of fourteen serjeants in 1660 was an ingenious *chronogram* alluding to the restoration of Charles II., "aDest CaroLVs MagnVs." *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 30.

chronogrammatic, chronogrammatical (kron″ọ̄-gra-mat′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *chronogram*, after *grammatic*, etc.; = F. *chronogrammatique.*] Belonging to a chronogram; containing or of the nature of a chronogram: as, "a *chronogrammatical* verse," *Howell.*

chronogrammatically (kron″ọ̄-gra-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a chronogram.

chronogrammatist (kron-ọ̄-gram′a-tist), *n.* [< *chronogram*, after *epigrammatist*, etc.] A writer of chronograms.

chronograph (kron′ọ̄-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρονογράφος*, recording events (see *chronography*), lit. recording time, < *χρόνος*, time, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A chronogram.—2. An instrument for recording the exact instant in which an event occurs. The most important instrument of this kind is the astronomical chronograph, the parts of which are: (*a*) a train of clockwork, regulated, not by an ordinary escapement, but in such a way as to move with a continuous and equable motion, and carry forward a sheet or ribbon of paper; (*b*) a pen which draws a continuous line upon the paper, and is so attached to the armature of an electromagnet that whenever the electric current is broken (or made) for an instant a jog is produced in the line drawn by the pen. The electromagnet is put into one circuit with a clock or chronograph which breaks (or makes) the circuit for an instant at every second, or other convenient interval, and also with an observing-key, which on being pressed (at the moment the observation is taken) produces the same effect. The result is that jogs appear upon the line drawn by the pen at every second, and also every time the key is touched; and the relative distances of these jogs, which can be accurately measured, give the time of the observation correct to a fiftieth of a second. The name *chronograph* is also applied to various kinds of watches so contrived that when a button is pressed the second-hand stops, or one of two second-hands stops, or the second-hand leaves a dot of ink upon the dial.
3. An instrument for measuring a small interval of time. The simplest instrument of this description consists of a tuning-fork carrying at the end of one of its prongs a bit of quill, which scratches a wavy line upon a moving piece of blackened paper. At the beginning and at the end of the interval to be measured an induction-spark is made to pass through the paper close to the marking-point. Two little dots are thus made, and the number of waves and fractions of a wave between them gives the interval of time expressed in terms of the period of vibration of the fork as a unit.—**Boulengé's chronograph**, an instrument by means of which a small interval of time is determined by measuring the space described by a falling body during the interval. It is the instrument most used for obtaining initial velocities. Bashforth's chronograph is also used for this purpose.

chronographer (krọ̄-nog′ra̤-fėr), *n.* [< *chronography* + *-er*^{1}.] One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronicler.

> Our monkish and succeeding *chronographers.*
> *Selden*, On Drayton's Polyolbion, Pref.

> Even Westminster had long ago had her *chronographer*, and far away in furthest Wales, Geoffrey, the Monmouth man, was making men open their eyes very wide indeed with tales. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 313.

chronographic (kron-ọ̄-graf′ik), *a.* [< *chronograph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the chronograph, or to its use in noting time: as, the *chronographic* method of recording the transit of a star.

> When properly controlled, this chronoscope measures the time as accurately as any of the *chronographic* methods which have been proposed. *Mind*, XI. 221.

chronography (krọ̄-nog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [= F. *chronographie* = Sp. *cronografía* = Pg. *chronographia* = It. *cronografia*, < Gr. *χρονογραφία*, < *χρονογράφος*, recording times and events, a chronographer (> L. *chronographus*), < *χρόνος*, time, + *γράφειν*, write.] The description or investigation of past events, with reference to the time of their occurrence; chronology. [Rare.]

chronologer (krọ̄-nol′ọ̄-jėr), *n.* [< *chronology* + *-er*^{1}.] One versed in chronology; one who investigates or records the dates of past events and transactions. Also *chronologist.*

> [Rome] was built but seven hundred fiftie three yeares before Christ, as . . . most of the best *Chronologers* doe record. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 143.

chronologic (kron-ọ̄-loj′ik), *a.* [< *chronology* + *-ic*; = F. *chronologique.*] Same as *chronological.* [Rare.]

chronological (kron-ọ̄-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [As *chronologic* + *-al.*] Relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time: as, a *chronological* table or narrative; a *chronological* arrangement of works of art.—**Chronological column.** See *column*, 1.

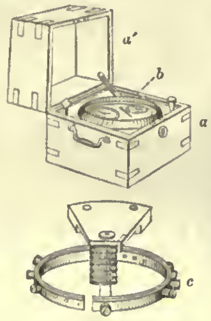
chronologically (kron-ọ̄-loj′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or the rules of chronology; with regard to the true order of events; as regards chronology.

chronologist (krọ̄-nol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *chronology* + *-ist*; = F. *chronologiste.*] Same as *chronologer.*

chronologize (krọ̄-nol′ọ̄-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chronologized*, ppr. *chronologizing.* [< *chronology* + *-ize.*] To arrange in historical order, as events with their dates.

> The numerous and contradictory guesses (they deserve no better name) of the Greeks themselves in the attempt to *chronologize* their mythical narratives.
> *Grote*, Hist. Greece, II. 54.

chronology (krọ̄-nol′ọ̄-ji), *n.*; pl. *chronologies* (-jiz). [= F. *chronologie* = Sp. *cronología* = Pg. *chronologia* = It. *cronologia*, < Gr. as if **χρονολογία*, < *χρόνος*, time, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of time. (*a*) The method of measuring or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun or moon. (*b*) A special system by which such measurement is effected. (*c*) The science of ascertaining the true historical order of past events and their exact dates. (*d*) A particular statement of the supposed proper order of certain past events: as, the *chronology* of the Greeks.—**Astronomical** or **mathematical chronology**, the astronomical part of chronology.



Chronometer.
a, *a*′, box and lid; *b*, chronometer suspended in gimbals; *c*, chronometer-balance.

chronometer (krọ̄-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *chronomètre* = Sp. *cronómetro* = Pg. *chronometro* = It. *cronometro*, < Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. Any instrument that measures time, or divides time into equal portions, or is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch, or dial.—2. Specifically, a time-keeper of great accuracy designed to be used for determining the longitude at sea, or for any other purpose where a very exact measurement of time is required. The marine chronometer differs from the ordinary watch in the principle of its escapement, which is so constructed that the balance is free from the wheels during the greater part of its vibration, and also in being fitted with a compensation adjustment, calculated to prevent the expansion and contraction of the metal by the action of heat and cold from affecting its movements. The balance-spring of the chronometer is helicoidal, that of the watch spiral. The pocket-chronometer does not differ in appearance from a watch, except that it is somewhat larger.
3. An instrument intended to set the pace and rhythm for a piece of music; a metronome.—**Solar chronometer**, a sun-dial adapted to show solar time.

chronometric, chronometrical (kron-ọ̄-met′rik, -ri-ka̤l), *a.* [< *chronometer* + *-ic*, *-ical.* Cf. F. *chronométrique*, etc.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of chronometry.—2. Pertaining to the chronometer; measured by a chronometer.

> The discovery of the different expansibilities of metals by heat gave us the means of correcting our *chronometrical* measurements of astronomical periods.
> *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 142.

Chronometric governor, a device to render the mean velocity of an engine uniform, by means of some kind of time-measurer set to work at a prescribed and equable rate.

chronometry (krọ̄-nom′e-tri), *n.* [< *chronometer* + *-y*^{3}; = F. *chronométrie*, etc.] The art or process of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

> In this recognition of the *chronometry* of organic process, there is unquestionably great promise for the future.
> *E. H. Clarke*, Sex in Education, p. 120.

chronopher (kron′ọ̄-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}. Gr. analogies would require **chronophor.*] An instrument for transmitting records of time (as by a standard clock), by means of electricity, to distant points.

chronoscope (kron′ọ̄-skōp), *n.* [= F. *chronoscope* = It. *cronoscopo*, < Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *σκοπεῖν*, observe.] 1. An instrument for measuring extremely short intervals of time. Specifically—2. An instrument for measuring the velocity of projectiles. The most general arrangement consists of a series of screens through which a ball is made to pass, the rupture of each screen breaking for a moment the continuity of an electric current, setting in action an electromagnetic machine, and making a permanent mark or record.—**Hipp's chronoscope**, a time-measuring instrument consisting of a train of wheels, moved by a weight, with two dials having hands the wheelwork moving which is thrown in and out of gear with the main train by the action of a clutch worked by an electromagnet. The hands, at first stationary, are thrown into gear by the initial event of the period to be measured, and move until, at the final event, they are thrown out of gear and arrested by the clutch. The distance which they have traveled over the dials measures the interval between the two events.

chronoscopy (krọ̄-nos′kọ̄-pi), *n.* [< *chronoscope* + *-y*^{3}; = F. *chronoscopie.*] The art or process of measuring the duration of short-lived phenomena; the use of a chronoscope.

> The later *chronoscopy* has warranted the possibility of determining the educability of the nervous system to a punctual obedience. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 433.

chronostea, *n.* Plural of *chronosteon.*

chronosteal (krọ̄-nos′tẹ̄-a̤l), *a.* [< *chronosteon* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the chronosteon: as, *chronosteal* elements.

> The human *chronosteal* bones, though completely fused in adult life, differ among themselves in origin, development, structure, position, relation, and function.
> *Coues*, Amer. Jour. Otology, IV. 10.

chronosteon (krọ̄-nos′tẹ̄-on), *n.*; pl. *chronostea* (-ä̤). [NL. (Coues, 1882), < Gr. *χρόνος*, time (in allusion to L. *tempus*, time, also temple of the head: see *temple*^{2}, *temporal*^{2}), + *ὀστέον*, bone.] The temporal bone, or os temporis, of human anatomy, morphologically considered to be composed of a number of separate and different bones.

> To begin with, the term "temporal bone" is obviously objectionable, as applied to that group of bones called temporal. We will substitute the single word *chronosteon.* . . . The *chronosteon* is seen to unite the two great offices of auditory sense organ and suspensorium of the facial segments. *Coues*, Amer. Jour. Otology, IV. 13, 24.

chronothermometer (kron″ō-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *thermometer.*] A chronometer with an uncompensated or anti-compensated balance-wheel, used to show the mean temperature.

Chroöcephalus, *n.* Same as *Chroïcocephalus.*

Chroöcoccaceæ (krō″ọ̄-ko-kā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chroöcoccus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of blue-green algæ, belonging to the order *Cryptophyceæ.* They are microscopic unicellular plants, spherical to cylindrical in shape, and solitary or united in families, often by means of an enveloping jelly. They occur in both fresh and salt water.

Chroöcoccus (krō-ọ̄-kok′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρόα*, *χροιά*, color, + *κόκκος*, berry.] A genus of algæ, typical of the *Chroöcoccaceæ*, characterized by globose, oval, or (from pressure) angular cells, without a gelatinous envelop, and existing singly or in free families. They grow in moist places.

chroölepoid (krọ̄-ol′e-poid), *a.* [< Gr. *χρόα*, *χροιά*, color, + *λεπίς*, scale, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *lichenol.*, consisting of minute yellow scales. [Rare.]

chroöpsia (krọ̄-op′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρόα*, *χροιά*, color, + *ὄψις*, view.] Same as *chromatopsia.*

chrotic (krō′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *χρώς* (*χρωτ-*), the skin, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the skin.

chrotta† (krot′ä̤), *n.*; pl. *chrottæ* (-ē). [ML.] An ancient musical instrument. See *crowd*^{2} and *crwth.*

Chrozophora (krọ̄-zof′ọ̄-rä̤), *n.* [NL., prop. **Chrosophora*, < *χρώς*, color, the color of the skin, orig. skin (cf. *χρώζειν*, tinge), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] A small genus of low-growing annual or perennial plants, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ.* The best-known species is *C. tinctoria*, a small, prostrate, hoary annual, with slender cylindrical stems and drooping fruit, composed of three blackish rough cells. It is a native of warm places in the south of Europe, and produces a deep-purple dye called *turnsole.*

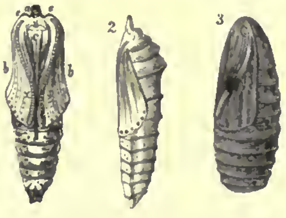
chrys-. See *chryso-.*

chrysal, crysal, *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *archery*, a kind of pinch or crack in a bow. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 378.

chrysalid (kris′a̤-lid), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *chrysalide* = Sp. *crisálida* = Pg. *chrysalida* = It. *crisalide*, < NL. *chrysalis*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* Same as *chrysalis.*
II. *a.* Relating to a chrysalis. *Harris.*

chrysalidan (kri-sal′i-da̤n), *n.* Same as *chrysalis.*

chrysalis (kris′a̤-lis), *n.*; pl. *chrysalides* (kri-sal′i-dēz). [NL., < L. *chrysallis*, < Gr. *χρυσαλλίς* (*-λιδ-*), the gold-colored sheath of butterflies, etc., < *χρυσός*, gold. Cf. L. *aurelia*, chrysalis, < *aurum*, gold.] A form which butterflies, moths, and most other insects assume when they abandon the larval or caterpillar state and before they arrive at their winged or perfect state; specifically, the pupa of a butterfly. In the chrysalis form the animal is in a state of rest or insensibility, and exists without nutriment for a length of time varying with the species and season. During this period an elaboration is going on in the interior of the chrysalis, giving to the organs of the future animal their proper development before it breaks its envelop.



1. Chrysalis of the White Butterfly Moth: *a*, palpi or feelers; *bb*, wing-case; *c*, sucker; *ee*, eyes; *xx*, antennæ. 2. Same, lateral view. 3. Chrysalis of the Oak Egger-moth. (All natural size.)

The form of the case of the chrysalis varies with different families and orders. Those of most lepidopterous insects are inclosed in a somewhat horny membranous case, and generally of a more or less angular form, pointed at the abdominal end and sometimes at both ends. Before the caterpillar undergoes its transformation into this state it often spins for itself a silken cocoon, within which the chrysalis is concealed. In most of the *Coleoptera* the legs of the chrysalis are in distinct sheaths; in the *Lepidoptera* they are not distinct; in the locust tribe, and many other insects, the chrysalis resembles the perfect insect, and differs from the latter principally in not having the wings complete. Also called *chrysalid, chrysalidan, nymph, pupa,* and formerly *aurelia.*

> This dull *chrysalis*
> Cracks into shining wings.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

chrysalis-shell (kris′ạ-lis-shel), *n.* The shell of a gastropod of the genus *Pupa* or family *Pupidæ.*

chrysamine (kris′ạ-min), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *amine.*] A coal-tar color of the oxy-azo group, used in dyeing. It dyes on cotton a sulphur-yellow, remarkably fast to light.

chrysaniline (kri-san′i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *aniline.*] A very beautiful yellow dye, obtained by submitting the residue from which rosaniline has been extracted to a current of steam. A quantity of the base passes into solution, and if nitric acid is added to it chrysaniline is precipitated in the form of a nitrate, not easily soluble.

chrysanisic (kris-ạ-nis′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *anisic.*] Used only in the following phrase.—**Chrysanisic acid**, $C_7H_5N_3O_6$, an acid forming golden-yellow crystals, used in the preparation of certain aniline dyes.

chrysanthemum (kri-san′thẹ̄-mum), *n.* [= F. *chrysanthème* = Sp. It. *crisantemo* = Pg. *chrysantemo*, < L. *chrysanthemum*, < Gr. *χρυσάνθεμον*, lit. 'golden flower,' < *χρυσός*, gold, + *ἄνθεμον*, flower.] 1. A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A large genus of composite plants, chiefly natives of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. The generic name is now rarely appropriate, as only a small number have yellow flowers. The perennial chrysanthemum of the gardens, *C. Sinense* or *Indicum*, a native of China and Japan, has developed under cultivation a great diversity of handsome and remarkable varieties. It ranks as the national flower of Japan, where special attention is paid to its cultivation and variation, and where an open 16-petaled chrysanthemum is the imperial emblem. Several other species are frequently cultivated for ornament, as *C. frutescens, C. roseum*, etc. The genus includes the common feverfew (*C. Parthenium*), the corn-marigold of Europe (*C. segetum*), and the whiteweed or oxeye daisy (*C. Leucanthemum*).

Chrysanthemum frutescens.

chrysarobin (kri-sar′ọ̄-bin), *n.* [< NL. *chrysarobinum*, < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *ar(ar)oba*, orig. a native (E. Ind.) name for the bark of a leguminous tree.] 1. Same as *Goa powder* (which see, under *powder*).—2. A supposed chemical principle, the chief constituent and active medicinal principle of Goa powder.

chrysarobinum (kris″ar-ọ̄-bī′num), *n.* [NL.: see *chrysarobin.*] A mixture of proximate principles extracted from Goa powder, formerly mistaken for chrysophanic acid. It is used in certain skin-diseases.

chryselephantine (kris″el-e-fan′tin), *a.* [= F. *chryséléphantine*, < Gr. *χρυσελεφάντινος*, of gold and ivory, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *ἐλέφας*, ivory, elephant, > *ἐλεφάντινος*, of ivory: see *elephant.*] Composed of gold and ivory: specifically, in *ancient art*, applied to statues overlaid with plates of gold and ivory. Such a statue was built up upon a wooden core or frame, braced and sustained by rods of metal. When the sculptor had completed his model, the flesh-surface of a cast taken from it was marked off into sections. These were separated from one another, and reproduced in ivory plates, which were eventually fastened on or fitted into the surface of the wooden core. The draperies also were divided into sections and reproduced in gold, gold of different tints often being introduced, and were fitted upon the statue like a garment. The gold portions were sometimes made removable, as in the great statue of Athena by Phidias in the Parthenon at Athens; in that case they were regarded as a reserve fund available to the state in time of need.

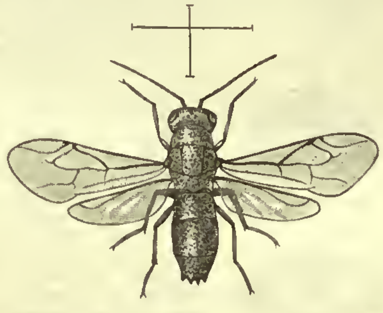
> The proportions of the whole building [the Parthenon] itself were again adjusted to the scale of the *chryselephantine* statue of Pallas Athene which it contained.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 33.

Chrysemys (kris′e-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *ἐμύς* or *ἑμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise.] A genus of fresh-water turtles or terrapins, of the family *Emydidæ.* The painted turtle, *Chrysemys picta*, is one of the best-known chelonians of the United States, abounding in ponds and slow streams from Canada to Mexico.

chrysene (kris′ēn), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon ($C_{18}H_{12}$) found in coal-tar. It melts at 482° F., and is only slightly soluble in alcohol, ether, and carbon disulphid. It crystallizes in leaflets which have a violet fluorescence.

chrysid (kris′id), *n.* One of the *Chrysididæ.*

Chrysididæ (kri-sid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysis* + *-idæ.*] A family of tubuliferous hymenopterous insects, having the posterior abdominal segments retractile and the under side of the abdomen concave, and provided with a tubular membranous ovipositor of a single piece. They are richly colored insects, very active in the hottest sunshine, and capable of rolling themselves up into a ball. They are solitary and parasitic, depositing their eggs in the nests of other *Hymenoptera*, especially of the fossorial wasps. There are several genera and many species.



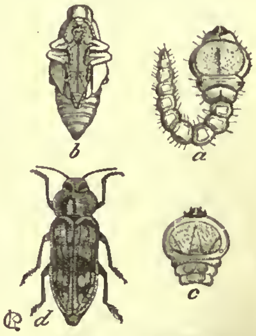
Ruby-tailed Fly (*Chrysis nitidula*). (Cross shows natural size.)

Chrysis (krī′sis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), < Gr. *χρυσίς*, a vessel of gold, a gold-broidered dress, < *χρυσός*, gold.] The typical genus of the family *Chrysididæ*, containing the gold-wasps or ruby-tailed flies, handsomely colored with metallic hues. *C. ignita* is the best-known species; it has the hind thorax and legs rich blue or green, and the abdomen coppery red. Also spelled, improperly, *Chrisis.*

chryso-. [NL. (before a vowel, *chrys-*), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, a word of uncertain origin and relations.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'gold.'

Chrysobalanus (kris-ọ̄-bal′ạ-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *βάλανος*, an acorn.] A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs, with simple entire coriaceous leaves, small white flowers, a basal style, and a fleshy one-seeded fruit. There are probably only two species, of Africa and America respectively. The cocoa-plum, *C. Icaco*, is found throughout tropical America and in southern Florida. Its fruit is edible, resembling a plum, and is used as a preserve. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong.

chrysoberyl (kris′ọ̄-ber-il), *n.* [< L. *chrysoberyllus*, < Gr. *χρυσοβήρυλλος*, beryl with a tinge of gold color, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *βήρυλλος*, beryl.] A mineral of a yellowish-green to emerald-green color, sometimes red by transmitted light, an aluminate of glucinum. It is found in rolled pebbles in Brazil and Ceylon; in fine crystals (variety alexandrite) in the Ural; and in granite at Haddam, Connecticut, and elsewhere in the United States. It is next to the sapphire in hardness, and some varieties are employed in jewelry, the kind called *cat's-eye*, which presents an opalescent play of light, being especially admired. The variety alexandrite, having an emerald-green color by reflected and a columbine-red by transmitted light, is also prized as a gem. Also called *cymophane.*



Flat-headed Apple-tree Borer (*Chrysobothris femorata*).

a, larva, dorsal view; *b*, pupa; *c*, swollen thoracic joints of larva, from beneath; *d*, beetle. (Natural size.)

Chrysobothris (kris-ọ̄-both′ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *βόθρος*, a pit, trough.] A genus of buprestid beetles, containing numerous species, of oblong depressed form and on the upper side usually brownish-green, roughened by shallow pits of brighter metallic color. The larvæ are elongate, cylindrical, legless grubs of a whitish color, which tunnel under the bark of trees, and are easily recognized by the enormous size of the first thoracic joint, which is rounded at the sides and flattened above and beneath. Two very abundant North American species are *C. dentipes*, which infests pine-trees, and *C. femorata*, which affects various deciduous trees, and by preference orchard-trees. Its larva is the well-known flat-headed apple-tree borer of orchardists.

Chrysochlora (kris-ọ̄-klō′rä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] A genus of dipterous insects of a golden-green color, whose larvæ live in cows' dung.

chrysochlore¹ (kris′ọ̄-klōr), *n.* [< *Chrysochloris*, q. v.] An animal of the family *Chrysochloridida;* a Cape mole.

chrysochlore² (kris′ọ̄-klōr), *n.* [< *Chrysochlora*, q. v.] A dipterous insect of the genus *Chrysochlora.*

chrysochloridid (kris-ọ̄-klō′ri-did), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Chrysochloridida.*

Chrysochlorididæ (kris″ọ̄-klọ̄-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysochloris* (*-rid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of mole-like fossorial mammals, of the order *Insectivora;* the gold-moles or Cape moles of South Africa. They are related to the Madagascan centetids, but not specially to the true *Talpidæ.* They have a dense, soft, lustrous pelage; a cuneiform skull, with no interorbital constriction or postorbital processes; zygomata completed and tympanics bullate; no pubic symphysis; the tibia and fibula ankylosed; the limbs very short; the fore feet with large strong claws for digging; the ears small and concealed; no tail visible externally; and the eyes rudimentary and covered with skin. There are two genera, *Chrysochloris* and *Chalcochloris* (or *Amblysomus*), distinguished by their dentition.

Chrysochloris (kris-ọ̄-klō′ris), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1798), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] The typical genus of the family *Chrysochlorididæ*, having 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each side of each jaw: so called from the brilliant metallic luster of the fur, which glances from gold to green and violet. *C. aureus* is the Cape chrysochlore or gold-mole. Also spelled, improperly, *Chrisochloris.*

Gold-mole (*Chrysochloris aureus*).

chrysochrous (kris′ọ̄-krus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρυσόχροος*, gold-colored, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *χρόα*, color.] Of a golden-yellow color.

chrysocolla (kris-ọ̄-kol′ä), *n.* [NL. (> F. *chrysocolle* = Sp. *crisócola* = It. *crisocolla*), < Gr. *χρυσόκολλα*, gold-solder, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *κόλλα*, glue.] 1. A silicate of the protoxid of copper, of a bluish-green to sky-blue color, apparently produced from the decomposition of copper ores, which it usually accompanies.—2. Borax: so called in the sixteenth century because it was used in soldering gold.

chrysocolle†, *n.* Same as *chrysocolla*, 1.

> Now, as with Gold growes in the self-same Mine
> Much *Chrysocolle*, and also Silver fine:
> So supream Honor, and Wealth (matcht by none)
> Second the Wisdom of great Salomon.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

chrysocracy (kri-sok′rạ-si), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *-κρατία*, rule, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] The power or rule of gold or wealth. [Rare.]

> That extraordinary hybrid or mule between democracy and *chrysocracy*, a native-born New England serving-man.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, ix.

chrysogonidium (kris″ọ̄-gọ̄-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *chrysogonidia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *γόνος*, seed, + dim. *-ίδιον.*] In *lichenology*, a gonidium which contains orange-colored granules.

chrysograph (kris′ọ̄-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *γραφή*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A manuscript the letters of which are executed in gold, or in gold and silver.

chrysography (kri-sog′rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *chrysographie* = Sp. *crisografía*, < ML. *chrysographia*, < Gr. *χρυσογραφία*, < *χρυσογράφος*, one who writes in letters of gold, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The art of writing in letters of gold, practised by the writers of manuscripts in the early middle ages.—2. The writing itself thus executed.—3. In *Gr. antiq.*, the art of embroidering in gold, of inlaying other metals with gold, and the like.

chrysoid (kris′oid), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσοειδής*, like gold, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *εἶδος*, form.] A name for Farmer's alloys, which resemble gold. They are composed of copper, aluminium, and silver.

chrysoidine (kri-soi′din), *n.* [As *chrysoid* + *-ine*^{2}.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, the hydrochlorid of diamidoazobenzene. It consists of dark-violet crystals soluble in water. It dyes bright yellow on silk and cotton.

chrysoin (kris′ọ̄in), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *-in*^{2}.] Same as *resorcinal yellow* (which see, under *yellow*).

chrysolepic (kris-ọ̄-lep′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *λεπίς*, scale, + *-ic.*] Resembling golden scales.—**Chrysolepic acid**, another name for *picric acid.*

chrysolin (kris′ọ̄-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-in*^{2}.] A coal-tar color of the phthalein group, used in dyeing. It is the sodium salt of benzyl-fluorescein. It produces a yellow color, similar to that of turmeric, on silk, cotton, and wool.

chrysolite (kris′ọ̄-līt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chrisolite, crisolite*, < ME. *crisolite* (also *crisolitus*) = Dan. *krysolit*, < OF. *crisolite*, F. *chrysolithe* = Pr. *crisolit* = Sp. *crisólito* = Pg. *chrysolitho* = It. *crisolito* = G. *chrysolith*, < L. *chrysolithos*, < Gr. *χρυσόλιθος*, a bright-yellow stone, perhaps a topaz, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *λίθος*, stone.] A silicate of magnesium and iron, commonly of a yellow or green color, and varying from transparent to translucent. Very fine specimens are found in Egypt and Brazil, but it is not of high repute as a jewelers' stone. It is common in certain volcanic rocks, like basalt, and is also a constituent of many meteorites. It is readily altered to the hydrous magnesium silicate serpentine, and many extensive beds of serpentine have been shown to have had this origin. The chrysolite group of minerals includes a number of orthosilicates having the same general composition and the same crystalline form as chrysolite, as forsterite (Mg_2SiO_4), fayalite (Fe_2SiO_4), and tephroite (Mn_2SiO_4). Also called *olivin*, and by the French *peridot.*

chrysolith (kris′ọ̄-lith), *n.* [< L. *chrysolithos*: see *chrysolite.*] Same as *chrysolite.*

chrysolitic (kris-ọ̄-lit′ik), *a.* [< *chrysolite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing chrysolite.

chrysology (kri-sol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [= F. *chrysologie* = Sp. *crisología*, < Gr. as if **χρυσολογία*, < *χρυσολόγος*, speaking of gold, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth. *Brande.* [Rare.]

Chrysolophus (kri-sol′ọ̄-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσόλοφος*, with golden crest, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *λόφος*, crest.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of magnificent pheasants, of the family *Phasianidæ*, including the golden and Amherstian pheasants, *C. pictus* and *C. amherstiæ*, of the most gorgeous and varied colors, crested, and with a frill on the neck. *J. E. Gray*, 1834. (*b*†) A genus of South American flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. *Swainson*, 1837.

chrysomagnet† (kris-ọ̄-mag′net), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *magnet.*] A lodestone. *Addison.* [Rare.]

Chrysomela (kris-ọ̄-mē′lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (with ref. to Gr. *χρυσομηλολόνθιον*, a term of endearment, lit. a little golden beetle or cockchafer, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *μηλολόνθη*, a cockchafer), < Gr. *χρυσόμηλον*, gold-apple, a quince, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *μῆλον*, an apple.] The typical genus of beetles of the family *Chrysomelidæ.*

Leaf-beetle (*Chrysomela exclamationis*). (Line shows natural size.)

chrysomelid (kris-ọ̄-mel′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Chrysomelidæ.*

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Chrysomelidæ.*

Chrysomelidæ (kris-ọ̄-mel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysomela* + *-idæ.*] A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera* or beetles. Their tarsi are generally dilated and spongy beneath; the submentum is not pedunculate; the antennæ are of moderate length or short, are not inserted upon frontal prominences, and have diffused sensitive surfaces; the pronotum is most frequently margined; and tibial spurs are usually wanting. The species are very numerous, and are commonly known as *leaf-beetles.*

chrysomelideous (kris″ọ̄-me-lid′ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< *Chrysomelidæ* + *-eous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chrysomelidæ.*

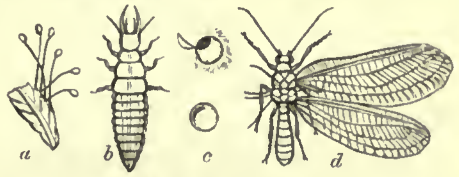
chrysomitra (kris-ọ̄-mit′rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσομίτρης*, with a golden girdle, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *μίτρα*, belt, girdle.] In *zoöl.*, the mature sexual medusiform individual of a physophoran hydrozoan of the family *Velellidæ* (which see), detached from the polyp-stock, and in this state mistaken for a different genus.

Chrysomitris (kris-ọ̄-mit′ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσομῆτρις* (in Aristotle), a kind of bird, according to Sundevall the goldfinch, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *-μητρις*, of uncertain meaning.] An Aristotelian name of some small yellowish bird that feeds upon thistles, perhaps the goldfinch, taken by Boie in 1828 as the name of a genus of fringilline birds, including the linnet or siskin (*C. spinus*), and later extended to a number of American linnets, as the pine-finch (*C. pinus*), the American goldfinch (*C. tristis*), etc., having an acutely conic bill, pointed wings, and short forked tail. See cut under *goldfinch.*

Chrysomonadidæ (kris″ọ̄-mọ̄-nad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysomonas* (*-nad-*) + *-idæ.*] A large family of dimastigate eustomatous flagellate infusorians, named from the genus *Chrysomonas.* The endoplasm includes a pair of lateral olive or yellow pigmentary bands, and the flagella are normally two, of similar or diverse form, though there is only one flagellum in *Chrysomonas.* The family as composed by Kent includes several families of other authors.

Chrysomonas (kri-som′ọ̄-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit: see *monad.*] The typical genus of the family *Chrysomonadidæ.* It contains soft and plastic animalcules with a single flagellum and no distinct pharynx.

Chrysopa (kri-sō′pä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817); cf. Gr. *χρυσώψ*, gold-colored, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *ὤψ*, eye, face. Cf. *Chrysops.*] A genus of the neuropterous family *Hemerobiidæ*, characterized by having no ocelli, wings entire, antennæ submoniliform, and labrum entire; the lace-wing flies. The eggs are laid upon long footstalks, and the larvæ are carnivorous, feeding upon plant-lice and other small insects. *C. oculata* is the common species of the eastern United States, and is often mentioned as a beneficial insect in articles upon economic entomology.



Lace-wing Fly (*Chrysopa plorabunda*).
a, eggs; *b*, larva; *c*, cocoons; *d*, imago with left wings omitted.
(All natural size.)

Chrysopelea (kris″ọ̄-pe-lē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Boie), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *πέλειος* for *πελιός*, livid, dark, < *πελός, πελλός*, dark-colored, dusky, prob. akin to L. *pallidus*, > ult. E. *pale*^{1}, q. v.] A genus of colubrine serpents, of the family *Dendrophidæ.* *C. orna* is a beautiful tree-snake of southern Asia and the East Indies.

chrysophan (kris′ọ̄-fan), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσοφανής*, shining or showing like gold, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *-φανής*, < *φαίνειν*, show, appear.] An orange-colored bitter substance ($C_{16}H_{18}O_8$) found in rhubarb, resolvable into chrysophanic acid and sugar.

chrysophanic (kris-ọ̄-fan′ik), *a.* [< *chrysophan* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from chrysophan.—**Chrysophanic acid**, a yellow crystalline coloring matter obtained from the roots of several species of *Rumex.* It also occurs in the bark of *Cassia bijuga*, and in the thallus of some lichens. Also called *rhein* and *rhubarbarin.*

chrysophilite (kri-sof′i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσόφιλος*, gold-loving (< *χρυσός*, gold, + *φίλος*, loving), + *-ite*^{2}.] A lover of gold. [Rare.]

> The seeing, touching, and handling pleasures of the old *chrysophilites.* *Lamb*, Ben Jonson.

chrysophyl (kris′ọ̄-fil), *n.* [< NL. *chrysophyllum* (cf. *Chrysophyllum*), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] The bright golden-yellow coloring matter separable from an alcoholic solution of the green chlorophyl pigment of plants: more frequently called *xanthophyl.*

Chrysophyllum (kris-ọ̄-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the golden color of the under side of their leaves), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of trees of tropical America, natural order *Sapotaceæ*, with milky juice, and beautiful leaves covered below with golden hairs. Some are cultivated as foliage-plants. *C. Cainito* produces a delicious fruit called the star-apple. *C. glyciphlœum* of Brazil yields monesia bark, used in medicine as a stimulant and astringent.

chrysoprase (kris′ọ̄-prāz), *n.* [< ME. *crisopace, -pase, -passus, -prassus* = D. G. *chrysopras*, < OF. *crisopace*, F. *chrysoprase* = Sp. *crisoprasio* = Pg. *chrysopraso, chrysopasio* = It. *crisopazzo*, < L. *chrysoprasus*, < Gr. *χρυσόπρασος*, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *πράσον*, a leek: see *prasum.*] A variety of chalcedony commonly apple-green in color and often extremely beautiful, so that it is much esteemed in jewelry. It is translucent, or sometimes semi-transparent, and of a hardness little inferior to that of flint.

> What was the last prescription in his case?
> "A draught of wine with powdered *chrysoprase.*"
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Mysterious Illness.

chrysoprasus (kri-sop′rạ-zus), *n.* [L.: see *chrysoprase.*] Same as *chrysoprase.*

> And the foundations of the wall of the city were garnished with all manner of precious stones. The first foundation was jasper; . . . the tenth, a *chrysoprasus.*
> Rev. xxi. 19, 20.

Chrysops (krī′sops), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), irreg. < Gr. *χρυσωπός*, with golden eyes (cf. *χρυσώψ*, gold-colored), < *χρυσός*, gold, + *ὤψ*, eye. Cf. *Chrysopa.*] A genus of hexachætous dipterous insects, of the family *Tabanidæ* or gadflies; the clegs. These flies are great blood-suckers, very troublesome to horses and cattle, and even to man. Their larvæ are supposed to live under ground. The name of the genus is derived from the sparkling golden eyes. *C. cæcutiens* is the common cleg of Europe.

1. Female of Common Cleg (*Chrysops cæcutiens*). 2 and 3. Other species of same genus. (All natural size.)

chrysorhamnin (kris-ọ̄-ram′nin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *ῥάμνος*, a prickly shrub (see *Rhamnus*), + *-in*^{2}.] A name given to the yellow coloring matter existing in French berries. See *berry*^{1} and *Rhamnus.*

> Kane distinguishes two coloring matters [in French berries], which he calls respectively *chrysorhamnine* and xanthorhamnine. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 76.

chrysosperm† (kris′ọ̄-spėrm), *n.* [(Cf. Gr. *χρυσόσπερμον*, a kind of sedum) < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A means of producing gold. *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

chrysotannin (kris-ọ̄-tan′in), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *tannin.*] A name of a group of coloring matters in plants, pale-yellow or even colorless, which when oxidized give rise to the various brown substances that cause many of the characteristic tints of autumnal foliage. *Sachs.*

chrysotile (kris′ọ̄-til), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσωτός*, gilded (< *χρυσοῦν*, gild, < *χρυσός*, gold), + *-ile.*] The delicately fibrous variety of the mineral serpentine. It includes much that is called amiantus and asbestos.

Chrysotis (kri-sō′tis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*^{1}.] A genus of South American parrots, the amazons, having numerous species, as *C. amazonica* and *C. æstiva.*

Amazon (*Chrysotis æstiva*).

chrysotoluidine (kris″ō-tọ̄-lū′i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, golden, + *toluidine.*] One of the aniline colors ($C_{21}H_{21}N_3$), a yellow base related to toluidine. It is formed, together with other bases, as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline and fuchsine.

chrysure (kris′ūr), *n.* [< NL. *chrysurus*, specific name of *Trochilus chrysurus*, a humming-bird with a golden tail, < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A humming-bird with a golden-green tail; a humming-bird belonging to any one of several species which together constitute a subgenus variously called *Chrysuronia* and *Chrysurisca.*

Chthonascidiæ (thō-na-sid'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χθών*, the earth, + NL. *Ascidiæ*, q. v.] The ascidians proper, or true ascidians, as distinguished from the salps.

chthonian (thō'ni-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *χθόνιος*, adj., < *χθών* (*χθον-*), the ground, earth.] 1. Of or relating to the under world; subterranean.

> The divine beings who in the historic ages of Greece were the heads and representatives of *chthonian* worship were Demeter and Persephone. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 217.

> To Hecate dogs were offered, also honey and black she-lambs, as black victims were offered to other *Chthonian* deities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 609.

2. Springing from the earth.

chthonic (thon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χθών*, the ground, earth (see *chthonian*), + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the under world.

> The *chthonic* divinity was essentially a god of the regions under the earth; at first of the dark home of the seed, later on of the still darker home of the dead. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 215, foot-note.

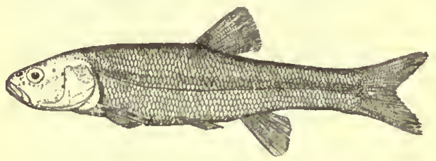
chthonophagia, chthonophagy (thon-ọ̄-fā'ji-ạ̈, thọ̄-nof'ạ-ji), *n.* [NL. *chthonophagia*, < Gr. *χθών*, earth, + *-φαγία*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] In *pathol.*, a morbid propensity for eating dirt; cachexia Africana.

Chuana (chö-an'ạ̈), *n.* Same as *Bantu*.

chub (chub), *n.* [Assibilated form of *cub*, a lump, heap, mass, and of *cob* in similar senses (see *cub*^{2}, *cob*^{2}), < ME. **cubbe* in dim. *cubbel*, a block to which an animal is tethered (cf. E. dial. *kibble*, a stick, Sc. *kibbling*, a cudgel), < Icel. *kubbr*, *kumbr*, a block, stump (Haldorsen), also in comp. *trē-kubbr*, *-kumbr*, a log (*trē* = E. *tree*), = Norw. *kubb*, *kubbe*, a block, stump, log, = Sw. *kubb*, a block, log; perhaps connected with the verb, Icel. Norw. Sw. dial. *kubba* (> ME. *cobben*: see *cob*^{1}, *v.*), hew, chop, lop. Cf. *chump*, *chunk*, *club*, *clump*, *knob*, *knub*, *nub*, *stub*, *stump*, words associated in form and sense, though of different origin. With *chub* as applied to a person or an animal, cf. *cob*^{2} as similarly applied.] 1. One who is short and plump; a chubby person.

> Good plump-cheekt *chub*. *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

2†. A jolt-head or clownish fellow. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—3. A name of various fishes. (*a*) The common name in England of the *Leuciscus* or *Squalius cephalus*, a fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*. It has a thick fusiform shape, broad blunt head, 2 rows of pharyngeal teeth, moderate-sized scales, and the dorsal and anal fins have generally each 11 rays. The head and back are greenish-gray, grading into silvery on the sides and whitish on the belly. It reaches occasionally a weight of about 5 pounds, is common in European streams, and is a rather popular game-fish, although inferior as food. (*b*) A name in California and Utah of a cyprinoid fish, much like the European chub, *Leuciscus* or *Squalius atrarius*. It is a market-fish, but little esteemed. (*c*) A name in various parts of the United States of a cyprinoid fish, *Semotilus bullaris*; the fall-fish. (*d*) A local name in the United States of a catostomoid fish of the genus *Erimyzon*; the chub-sucker (which see). (*e*) A local name in Bermuda of a salt-water pimelepteroid fish, *Pimelepterus* or *Cyphosus boscii*. It is there quite an important food-fish. See cut under *Pimelepterinæ*. (*f*) A local name in the United States of a sciænoid fish, *Liostomus xanthurus*; the lafayette. (*g*) A local name in New Jersey of a labroid fish, *Tautoga onitis*; the tautog.


Chub (*Leuciscus cephalus*).

chubbed (chub'ed or chubd), *a.* [< *chub* + *-ed*^{2}. Cf. *chubby*.] Chubby. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

chubbedness (chub'ed-nes), *n.* Chubbiness. [Rare.]

chubbiness (chub'i-nes), *n.* [< *chubby* + *-ness.*] The state of being chubby.

chubby (chub'i), *a.* [< *chub* + *-y*^{1}; = Sw. dial. *kubbug*, fat, plump, chubby. Cf. *chuffy*^{2} and *chubbed*.] Round and plump.

> Round *chubby* faces and high cheek-bones. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iv. 9.

> Then came a *chubby* child and sought relief,
> Sobbing in all the impotence of grief. *Crabbe.*

chub-cheeked (chub'chēkt), *a.* Having full or chubby cheeks.

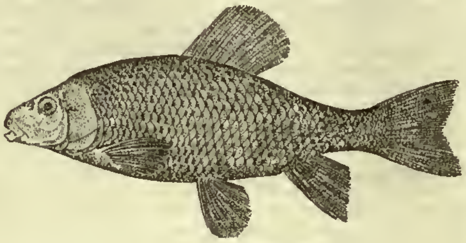
chubdar (chub'där), *n.* Same as *chobdar*.

chub-faced (chub'fāst), *a.* Having a plump round face.

> I never saw a fool lean: the *chub-faced* fop
> Shines sleek. *Marston*, Antonio's Revenge.

chub-mackerel (chub'mak″ẹ-rel), *n.* The *Scomber pneumatophorus*, a small mackerel, distinguished by the development of an air-bladder and by its color, which is blue, relieved by about 20 wavy blackish streaks extending to just below the lateral line.

chub-sucker (chub'suk″ėr), *n.* A catostomine fish, *Erimyzon sucetta*, with the air-bladder divided into two parts and no lateral line. It attains a maximum length of about 10 inches. In the breeding season the male develops conspicuous tubercles on each side of the snout; it is otherwise subject to considerable variation, according to size, sex, and locality. It occurs in still fresh waters from Canada to Florida and Texas, and westward to the Rocky Mountains, and is everywhere abundant in suitable localities.


Chub-sucker (*Erimyzon sucetta*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

chuck^{1} (chuk), *v.* [< ME. *chukken*; imitative, like *cluck* = *clock*^{1}, q. v. Hence freq. *chuckle*^{1}, *cackle*, etc., and ult. *cock*^{1}; cf. also *chock*^{1} and *choke*^{1}.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a low guttural sound, as hens and cocks and some other birds in calling their mates or young; cluck.

> He [the cock] *chukketh* whan he hath a corn i-founde. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 361.

2†. To laugh with quiet satisfaction; chuckle.

> Who would not *chuck* to see such pleasing sport? *Marston*, Satires, i.

> I have got
> A seat to sit at ease here, in mine inn,
> To see the comedy; and laugh, and *chuck*
> At the variety and throng of humours.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

II. *trans.* To call with chucking or clucking, as a hen her chicks.

> Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,
> To *chuck* his wives together. *Dryden*, Cock and Fox.

chuck^{1} (chuk), *n.* [< *chuck*^{1}, *v.*] A low guttural sound, like the call of a hen to her young.

> He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them. *Sir W. Temple.*

chuck^{1} (chuk), *interj.* [See *chuck*^{1}, *v.* and *n.*] An utterance, generally repeated, used by a person to call chickens, pigs, or other animals, as when they are to be fed.

chuck^{2} (chuk), *n.* [A var. of *chick*^{1}, prob. through influence of *chuck*^{1}.] 1. A hen. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A term of endearment.

> Pray you, *chuck*, come hither. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

chuck^{3} (chuk), *v. t.* [A var. of *chock*^{3}, q. v.] 1. To pat playfully; give a gentle or familiar blow to.

> Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin. *Congreve.*

2. To throw or impel, with a quick motion, a short distance; pitch: as, *chuck* the beggar a copper; he was *chucked* into the street. [Colloq.]

> And no boy . . . on our farm durst ever get into a saddle, because they all knew the master would *chuck* them out. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 37.

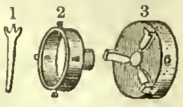
> England now
> Is but a ball *chuck'd* between France and Spain,
> His in whose hand she drops.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 1.

chuck^{3} (chuk), *n.* [< *chuck*^{3}, *v.*] 1. A gentle or playful blow or tap, as under the chin.

> He gave the sleeping Neddy a *chuck* under the chin, which cut his tongue. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xxxi.

2. A toss, as with the fingers; a short throw. [Colloq.]

chuck^{4} (chuk), *n.* [Of uncertain and prob. various origin; in the sense of 'block,' cf. *chunk*^{1} (and *chub*, *chump*, etc.), also *cock*^{3}, a heap; in the sense of 'sea-shell,' cf. *chack*^{1} and *cockle*^{2}. In the mechanical uses also *chock*, and associated with *chuck*^{3}, *chock*^{3}, to throw, and prob. also with *chock*^{1}, *choke*^{1}: see *chuck*^{3}, *chock*^{3}, *chock*^{2}, *chock*^{1}.] 1. A block; "a great chip," *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A sea-shell. [North. Eng.]—3. A pebble or small stone.—4. *pl.* In Scotland, a common game among children, in which five pebbles (or sometimes small shells) are thrown up and caught on the back of the hand, or one is thrown up, and before it is caught as it falls the others are picked up, or placed in ones, twos, threes, or fours. Sometimes called *chuckies*. See *jackstone*.—5. In *turnery*, a block or other appendage to a lathe to fix the work for the purpose of turning it into any desired form. It is a general term including all those contrivances which serve to connect the material to be operated upon to the mandrel of the lathe. A *simple chuck* is one which is capable of communicating only the motion round a determinate axis which it receives itself. A *combination chuck* is one by means of which the axis of the work can be changed at pleasure; such are eccentric chucks, oval chucks, segment, engine, geometric chucks, etc.—**Arbor-chuck,** a chuck in the form of a mandrel or axis, on which a ring, wheel, collar, or similar work is secured to be turned.—**Bicyclic chuck,** a contrivance by which two rigidly connected points are forced to move on the circumferences of two fixed circles.—**Eccentric chuck,** a lathe-chuck with an attachment for throwing its center out of line with the center of the lathe, and thus causing the figure cut by the lathe to assume various degrees of eccentricity. See *rose-engine*.—**Expanding chuck,** a chuck with adjustable jaws to admit of its grasping objects of different sizes.—**Oval chuck,** a chuck designed for oval or elliptic turning. It consists of three parts: the chuck proper, a slider, and an eccentric circle. It is attached to the puppet of the lathe, and imparts a sliding motion to the work. Also called *elliptic chuck*.—**Reverse-jaw chuck,** a chuck the jaw of which can be reversed, so as to allow it to hold by either the interior or the exterior of the work.—**Screw-cutting chuck,** a lathe-chuck adapted for cutting screw-threads on rods or screw-blanks.



1. Spur-chuck. 2. Shell-chuck. 3. Universal chuck.

chuck^{4} (chuk), *v. t.* [< *chuck*^{4}, *n.*] To fix in a lathe by means of a chuck.

> Each cylinder cover may be *chucked* in an ordinary lathe. *Campin*, Mech. Engineering, p. 63.

chuck^{5} (chuk), *n.* [A var. of *chack*^{3}.] A local British name of the chack. See *chack*^{3}.

chuck^{6} (chuk), *n.* A dialectal form of *cheek*.

chuck^{7} (chuk), *n.* [A clipped form of *woodchuck*.] A woodchuck. [Colloq., U. S.]

chuckabiddy (chuk'ạ-bid″i), *n.* Same as *chickabiddy*.

chuck-a-by (chuk'ạ-bī), *n.* [Cf. *chuck*^{2} and *lullaby*.] A term of endearment.

chucker (chuk'ėr), *n.* A frozen oyster. [New Jersey, U. S.]

chuck-farthing (chuk'fär″ᴛʜing), *n.* [< *chuck*^{3} + obj. *farthing*.] A play in which a farthing is pitched or chucked into a hole.

> He lost his money at *chuck-farthing*, shuffle-cap, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

> *Chuck-farthing* [was] played by the boys at the commencement of the last century; it probably bore some analogy to pitch and hustle. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 493.

chuck-full, *a.* See *choke-full*.

chuckie^{1} (chuk'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *chuck*^{2}.] 1. A hen or chicken.—2. A term of endearment.

chuckie^{2} (chuk'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *chuck*^{4}, 3.] 1. A chuck; a jackstone.—2. *pl.* See *chuck*^{4}, 4.

chuckie-stane, chuckie-stone (chuk'i-stān, -stōn), *n.* [Sc., < *chuckie*^{2} + *stane* = E. *stone*.] A pebble such as children use in the game called chucks or chuckies in Scotland; a jackstone. See *chuck*^{4}, 4.

chucking-machine (chuk'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine-lathe in which there is substituted for the ordinary tailstock a head containing a number of tool-spindles, any one of which, by a revolution or some rocking or sliding motion of the head, can be brought at will into action upon the piece of work. A succession of operations upon the work can thus be effected without removing it from the lathe.

chuck-lathe (chuk'lāᴛʜ), *n.* A lathe in which the work is gripped or held by a socket attached to the revolving mandrel of the headstock. This form is used for turning a large variety of useful and ornamental objects, such as cups, spools, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

chuckle^{1} (chuk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chuckled*, ppr. *chuckling*. [Freq. of *chuck*^{1}, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a clucking sound, as a hen.

> It clutter'd here, it *chuckled* there,
> It stirred the old wife's mettle.
> *Tennyson*, The Goose.

2. To laugh in a suppressed, covert, or sly manner; express inward satisfaction, derision, or exultation by subdued laughter.

> The fellow rubbed his great hands and *chuckled*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxiii.

> Sweet her *chuckling* laugh did ring,
> As down amid the flowery grass
> He set her.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 33.

II. *trans.* 1†. To call by chucking or clucking, as a hen her chicks.

> If these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden.*

2. To utter as a chuckle. [Rare.]

> At thy *chuckled* note,
> Thou twinkling bird,
> The fairy fancies range.
> *Tennyson*, Early Spring.

chuckle^{1} (chuk'l), *n.* [< *chuckle*^{1}, *v.*] 1†. The call of a hen to her young; a cluck.—2. A sly suppressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, or the like; hence, any similar sound.

> The Jew rubbed his hands with a *chuckle*.
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, lx.

> With melodious *chuckle* in the strings
> Of her lorn voice.
> *Keats*, Isabella and the Pot of Basil, st. 62.

chuckle^{2} (chuk'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chuckled*, ppr. *chuckling*. [Freq. of *chuck*^{3}, *v.*] To chuck under the chin; fondle.

> Your confessor, . . . he must *chuckle* you.
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

chuckle^{3} (chuk'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chuckled*, ppr. *chuckling*. [Appar. freq. of *chuck*^{3}, *chock*^{2}, in sense of 'shake.'] To rock upon its center while rotating, as the runner of a grinding-mill.

chuckle-head (chuk'l-hed), *n.* A large or thick head; hence, a dunce; a numskull. [Colloq.]

> Is not he much handsomer, and better built, than that great *chuckle-head?* *Smollett*, Roderick Random, lii.

chuckle-headed (chuk'l-hed″ed), *a.* [Appar. < *chuck*^{4}, a block.] Having a chuckle-head; thick-headed; stupid. [Colloq.]

> That's rather a *chuckle-headed* fellow for the girl, isn't he? *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xxi.

chuckler (chuk'lėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *shekliar*, repr. Tamil and Malayalam *shakkili*, *shakkiliyan*, also pron. *chakkili*.] In India, a member of a very low caste of tanners or cobblers; colloquially, a shoemaker.

> A large number of Portuguese descendants work at the trade, and many *chucklers* from India.
> *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lix. (1885), p. 620.

chuckore (chuk'ōr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *chakor*.] Same as *chickore*.

chuck-will's-widow (chuk'wilz-wid'ō), *n.* [A fanciful imitation of the bird's cry.] The great goatsucker of Carolina, *Antrostomus carolinensis*, a fissirostral caprimulgine bird, with short rounded wings, long rounded tail, small feet and bill, the latter garnished with long rictal bristles giving off lateral filaments, and dark, much variegated coloration. It resembles the whippoorwill and belongs to the same genus, but is much larger (about 12 inches long and 2 feet in extent of wings) and otherwise quite distinct. See cut under *Antrostomus*.

chud† (chud), *v. t.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *cud* and *chew*.] To champ; bite. *Stafford*.

chudda, chuddah (chud'ä), *n.* Same as *chudder*.

chudder (chud'ėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *chudda*, *chuddah*; < Hind. *chādar*, in popular speech *chaddar*, a sheet, table-cloth, coverlet, mantle, cloak, shawl, < Pers. *chādar*, a sheet, a pavilion.] 1. In India, a square piece of cloth of any kind; especially, the ample sheet commonly worn as a mantle by women in Bengal; also, the cloth spread over a Mohammedan tomb. *Yule and Burnell*.—2. The name given in Europe to the plain shawls of Cashmere and other parts of India, made originally at Rampoor, of Tibetan wool, of uniform color, without pattern except a stripe slightly marked by alternate twilling, and, if embroidered, having the embroidery of the same color as the ground. They are made white, fawn-colored, of an Oriental red, and of other colors. See *rampoor*.—3. The material of which these shawls are made.

Chudi (chö'di), *n.* [Also spelled *Tchudi*, *Tschudi*, and Anglicized *Tchood*, repr. Russ. *Chudĭ*.] A name applied by the Russians to the Finnic races in the northwest of Russia. It has now acquired a more general application, and is used to designate the group of peoples of which the Finns, the Esthonians, the Livonians, and the Laplanders are members.

Chudic (chö'dik), *a.* [Also spelled *Tchudic*, *Tschudic*; < *Chudi* + *-ic*. Cf. Russ. *Chudskiĭ*, adj.] Of or pertaining to the Chudi; specifically, designating that group of tongues spoken by the Finns, Esthonians, Livonians, and Laplanders.

chuet† (chö'et), *n.* See *chewet*^{2}.

chufa (chö'fä), *n.* [Sp.] A species of sedge, *Cyperus esculentus*, the tuberous roots of which are used as a vegetable in the south of Europe.

chuff^{1} (chuf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *chuffe*, *choffe*, a boor; origin unknown; cf. *chub*, 2.] I.† *n.* A coarse, heavy, dull fellow; a surly or churlish person; an avaricious old fellow.

> No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here!
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

> A wretched hob-nailed *chuff*, whose recreation is reading of almanacks.
> *B. Jonson*, Pref. to Every Man out of his Humour.

> If Anthony be so wealthy a *chuff* as report speaks him, he may prove the philosopher's stone to me.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. iii.

II. *a.* Surly; churlish; ill-tempered. [Prov. Eng.]

chuff^{2}† (chuf), *n.* [Cf. *chub*, *chubby*, and *chuck*^{6}.] A cheek. *Cotgrave*.

chuff^{2}† (chuf), *a.* [Cf. *chuff*^{2}, *n.*, and *chubby*.] Chuffy; plump. *Holland*.

chuffer†, *n.* Same as *chuff*^{1}.

chuffily (chuf'i-li), *adv.* In a chuffy manner; rudely; surlily; clownishly.

> John answered *chuffily*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

chuffiness^{1} (chuf'i-nes), *n.* [< *chuffy*^{1} + *-ness*.] Surliness; churlishness; boorishness.

> In spite of the *chuffiness* of his appearance and churlishness of his speech. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee.

chuffiness^{2} (chuf'i-nes), *n.* [< *chuffy*^{2} + *-ness*.] Chubbiness; plumpness.

chuffy^{1} (chuf'i), *a.* [< *chuff*^{1}, *n.*, + *-y*^{1}.] Blunt; clownish; surly; rude.

chuffy^{2} (chuf'i), *a.* [< *chuff*^{2} + *-y*^{1}. Cf. *chubby*.] Fat, plump, or round, especially in the cheeks; chubby.—**Chuffy brick**, a brick which is puffed out by the escape of rarefied air or steam in the process of burning.

chug (chug), *n.* [Sc.] A short sudden tug or pull.

chug (chug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chugged*, ppr. *chugging*. [< *chug*, *n.*] To take fish by gaffing them through holes cut in the ice.

chugger (chug'ėr), *n.* One who practises chugging.

chugging (chug'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chug*, *v.*] The practice or art of taking fish by gaffing them through holes cut in the ice.

chulan (chö'lan), *n.* [Chinese, < *chu*, pearl, pearly, + *lan*, a name given to orchideous plants like *Epidendrum*, etc., and to other gay and fragrant flowers growing on a single peduncle or alternately on a spikelet.] A Chinese plant, the *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, natural order *Chloranthaceæ*, the spikes of the flowers of which are used to scent tea.

chulariose (chö-lā'ri-ōs), *n.* Same as *fructose*. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 1256.

chuller, choller (chul'-, chol'ėr), *n.* [Sc.] 1. A double chin.—2. *pl.* The gills of a fish.—3. *pl.* The wattles of a domestic fowl.

chum^{1} (chum), *n.* [Origin unknown. Dr. Johnson calls it "a term used in the universities"; perhaps slang.] 1. One who lodges or resides in the same chamber or rooms with another; a room-mate: especially applied to college students.

> The students were friends and *chums*, a word so nearly obsolete, that it may be proper, perhaps, to explain it as meaning "chamber-fellows."
> *Southey* (1826), quoted in F. Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 129.

> I remember a capital discourse pronounced by my *chum*, Stetson, on the science of osteology.
> *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 44.

Hence—2. An intimate companion; a crony.

> [He] was wont to spend an hour or two in the evenings among them and such of their *chums* as used to drop into the shop. *The American*, XII. 175.

chum^{1} (chum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chummed*, ppr. *chumming*. [< *chum*^{1}, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To occupy the same room or chambers with another; be the chum of some one.

> Wits forced to *chum* with common sense. *Churchill*.

II. *trans.* 1. To put into the same room or rooms with another; put into common quarters.

> You'll be *chummed* on somebody to-morrow, and then you'll be all snug and comfortable.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, II. xii.

2. Formerly, in some English prisons, to receive, as a new inmate, by a rough ceremony of initiation, beating him with staves, etc., and making him pay an entrance-fee, the whole being accompanied by masquerading and music: sometimes used with *up*.

> Mr. Weale, the Poor-Law Commissioner, . . . they were going to *chum* him *up*, but he paid the half-crown? No; I don't think they would have *chummed* him.
> *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (Bohn Antiq. Lib.), 1849, II. 452.

chum^{2} (chum), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bait, consisting usually of pieces of some oily fish, as the menhaden, commonly employed in the capture of bluefish. It is used for baiting the hooks, and is also thrown into the water in large quantities to attract the fish. [U. S.]

chum^{2} (chum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chummed*, ppr. *chumming*. [< *chum*^{2}, *n.*] To fish with chum. [U. S.]

> *Chumming* is much more sport, the fish then being captured with rod and reel, from a boat at anchor in a tideway or channel. The hook is baited with a large piece of menhaden, and particles of the same are chopped up by the boatmen and thrown over to entice the school to the place. *Forest and Stream*, XIX. 363.

chum^{3} (chum), *n.* [Cf. *chump*, *chunk*, *chuck*^{4}; the sense agrees with *chuck*^{4}, 5.] In *ceram.*, a block upon which an unbaked vessel is fitted when attached to the lathe to be turned. See *thrown-ware*, under *pottery*.

chum^{4} (chum), *n.* [Appar. a native Samoyed name.] A tent; a dwelling.

> In April, 1883, the Samoyede Ilametz crossed the island [Novaia Zemlia] to the south-east coast and found Samoyede *chums*. *Science*, III. 16.

chumar (chu-mär'), *n.* See *chamar*^{1}.

chummage (chum'āj), *n.* [< *chum*^{1} + *-age*.] A charge for that which one has in common with a chum.

> The regular *chummage* is two-and-sixpence. Will you take three bob? *Dickens*, Pickwick, II. xiv.

chummy (chum'i), *a.* [< *chum*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Companionable; sociable; intimate: as, I found him very *chummy*. [Colloq.]

chump (chump), *n.* [Prob. a nasalized var. of *chub*; cf. Icel. *kumbr* for *kubbr*, a block: see *chub*, and cf. *chunk*.] 1. A short, thick, heavy piece of wood.—2. A stupid fellow. [Slang.]

chump-end (chump'end), *n.* In *cookery*, the thicker end of a loin of veal or mutton; hence, any thick end.

> Biddy . . . distributed three defaced Bibles (shaped as if they had been unskilfully cut off the *chump-end* of something). *Dickens*, Great Expectations, x.

chumpish† (chum'pish), *a.* [< *chump* + *-ish*^{1}. Cf. *blockish*.] Boorish; sullen; rough.

> With *chumpish* looks, hard words, and secret nips.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 391.

chumship (chum'ship), *n.* [< *chum*^{1} + *-ship*.] The state of being a chum, or of occupying the same chambers with another; close intimacy. *De Quincey*. [Rare.]

chunam (chö-nam'), *n.* [Repr. Tamil *chunnam* = Hind. *chūnā*, lime, < Skt. *chūrna*, meal, powder.] 1. In the East Indies, prepared lime. Specifically—(*a*) The lime made from shells or coral and chewed with the areca-nut and the betel-leaf.

> *Chinam* is Lime made of Cockle-shells or Limestone; and Pawn is the Leaf of a Tree.
> *Ovington*, Voyage to Suratt (1689).

(*b*) A common name for plaster of quicklime and sand, the finest kinds of which are susceptible of a very high polish. *Whitworth*.

> They [small pagodas] are of brick, covered with *chunam*, and are rather effective in the distance, but on nearer approach turn out to be squalid enough, though massive and strong. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 198.

2. A weight for gold in northern India, equal to 6 troy grains.

chunam (chö-nam'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chunammed*, ppr. *chunamming*. [< *chunam*, *n.*] To plaster with chunam.

chundoo, chundoor (chun-dö', -dör'), *n.* A Ceylonese dry measure, equal to about a quarter of a pound. Oil, milk, and glue are also sold by it.

Chunga (chung'gä), *n.* [NL., from a native name.] A genus of birds, of the family *Cariamidæ*, of which Burmeister's cariama, *Chunga burmeisteri*, is the type.

chunk^{1} (chungk), *n.* [Prop. a dial. word, a variation of *chump* or *chub*, appar. through influence of *hunk*, *hunch*.] 1. A short thick piece, as of wood.—2. A person or a beast that is small, but thick-set and strong: as, a *chunk* of a boy; a *chunk* of a horse. [Colloq., U. S.]

> I rode an all-fired smart *chunk* of a pony.
> *New York Spirit of the Times*.

> For sale, 4 Morgan *chunks*. *Boston Herald*, Aug. 12, 1887.

chunk^{2}, **chunke** (chungk, chung'kē), *n.* [Also *chungke*, *tschungkee*; Amer. Ind.] A game formerly much played by certain tribes of North American Indians, consisting in rolling a disk of stone along a prepared course, and immediately afterward throwing a stick so as to make it lie as near the stone as possible when the two come to rest. The grounds used for this amusement are known as *chunk-yards*.

> It has been supposed, and apparently with very good reason, that these areas were chiefly devoted to the practice of this favorite game, and that instead of calling them *chunk*-yards, we ought properly to denominate them *chungke*-yards.
> *C. C. Jones*, Antiq. of Southern Indians, p. 345.

chunkhead (chungk'hed), *n.* [< *chunk*^{1} + *head*.] A local name of the copperhead snake. [U. S.]

chunky (chung'ki), *a.* [< *chunk*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Disproportionately thick or stout; appearing like a chunk: as, a *chunky* boy or horse. [U. S.]

> They found the Ominaks with their chief in company, a short *chunky* fellow, who proffered the accustomed hospitalities of his tent in true knightly style.
> *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 124.

chunk-yard (chungk'yärd), *n.* A place where the game of chunk is played. See *chunk*^{2}.

chunner (chun'ėr), *v. i.* See *chunter*.

chunter (chun'tėr), *v. i.* [E. dial., also *chunder, chunner, chooner, chounter.* Cf. *channer*1, *chanter*2.] To grumble; mutter; complain.

chupah (chö'pä), *n.* [Native term.] A measure of capacity used in Sumatra and Penang (in the Strait of Malacca), equal in the former island to 63 cubic inches, in the latter to 68. It is about equal to a Winchester quart.

chuparosa (chö-pä-rō'sä), *n.* [Sp., < *chupar*, suck, extract the juice of (prob. < ML. *pulpare*, eat, < L. *pulpa*, the fleshy part, the pulp, as of fruit, etc.: see *pulp*), + *rosa* = E. *rose*. Other Sp. names for humming-birds are *chupa-flores* (*flores*, flowers), *chupa-miel* (*miel*, honey), *chupa-mirtos* (*mirtos*, myrtles), *chupa-romeros* (*romeros*, rosemaries).] A name given to various Californian species of humming-birds.

chupatty (chu-pat'i), *n.*; pl. *chupatties* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chapātī, chapātā.*] In India, an unleavened cake of bread (generally of coarse wheaten meal), patted flat with the hand and baked upon a griddle: the usual form of native bread, and the staple food of upper India. *Yule and Burnell.* Also spelled *chapati, chowpatty, chupaty.*

> Bread was represented by the eastern scone; but it was of superior flavor and far better than the ill-famed *Chapati* of India. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 477.

> In some parts of the country *chupaties* or cakes were circulated in a mysterious manner from village to village. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 628.

> The khitmutgar tells us there is grilled morghie, and eggs, and bacon, and tea, and beer, and jam for breakfast, and plenty of hot *chupatties.* *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 150.

chuprassy (chu-pras'i), *n.*; pl. *chuprassies* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., also *chuprassee*, < Hind. *chaprāsī*, a messenger, beadle, orderly, peon, < *chaprās*, a plate worn on the belt as a badge of office, a corruption of *chap o rāst*, left and right: *chap*, left; *o*, and; *rāst*, right.] In India, especially in Bengal, an office-messenger bearing a plate on which is inscribed the name of the office to which he is attached. Also called *chapras.*

> Lord William sent over a *chuprassee* to say we were not ready to receive him. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 203.

church (chėrch), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *chirche, cherche, churche*, also *chireche*, etc. (North. ME. *kirke*, > Sc. *kirk*, after Scand.), < AS. *circe, cyrce, cirice, cyrice* = OS. *kirika, kerika* = OFries. *kerke, tzerke* = D. *kerk* = MLG. *kerke*, LG. *kerke, karke* = OHG. *chirihha, chircha*, also *chilihha, chilcha*, MHG. G. *kirche*, dial. *chilche*, = Icel. *kirkja* = Sw. *kyrka* = Dan. *kirke* (cf. ML. *kyrica, kyrrica, kirrika, kirrica, kirchia*, in MHG. and MLG. glosses), a church (building), the church (of believers), borrowed, prob. through an unrecorded Goth. **kyreika*, from LGr. κυριακόν, a church (later κυριακή, fem., a church, earlier (sc. ἡμέρα) the Lord's day), lit. (sc. δῶμα) the Lord's house, neut. of κυριακός, belonging to the Lord (in common Gr. 'belonging to a lord or master'), < κύριος, the Lord, a particular application in eccles. writers of the common Gr. κύριος, lord, master, guardian, prop. adj. κύριος, having power or authority, dominant (cf. κῦρος (neut.), might, power, authority), < *κῦρος (= Skt. *çūra*, strong, a hero, = Zend *çūra*, strong), < √*κυ, swell (in κύειν, κυεῖν, be pregnant, ἔγκυος (= L. *incien(t-)s*), pregnant, κῦμα, a (swelling) wave (see *cyme*), etc.), = Skt. *çū*, swell, grow.] **I.** *n.* 1. An edifice or a place of assemblage specifically set apart for Christian worship.

> The pouere men of the parisshe of seynt Austyn begunnen [a] gylde, in helpe and amendement of here pouere parish *chirche.* *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

> The assertions of some of the earlier Christian writers . . . that the Christians had neither temples, altars, nor images . . . should, it would appear, be understood not literally, for there is positive evidence of the existence of *churches* in the 3d century. *Smith*, Dict. of Christ. Antiq., I. 366.

2. An edifice dedicated to any other kind of religious worship; a temple. [Rare.]

> Ye have brought hither these men, which are neither robbers of *churches* nor yet blasphemers of your goddess. Acts xix. 37.

3. The visible and organic body of Christian believers, especially as accepting the ecumenical creeds of Christendom and as exhibiting a historic continuity of organized life.

> The great Church principle, that God has one *Church*, the mystical body of His Son — that this *Church* is, by its very nature, a visible organized body, and yet that all the members of this *Church* are assumed to be in God's favour and grace, or to have once been in it — this great Church principle pervades the Apostolic Epistles, to the total exclusion of any counter principle. *M. F. Sadler*, Church Doctrine, Bible Truth, iii. § 2.

4. The invisible and inorganic community of all those who acknowledge a supreme allegiance to Jesus Christ as their Lord and Master.

> We believe that the *Church* of Christ invisible and spiritual comprises all true believers. *Congregational Creed* (1883).

> I would wish to live and die for the assertion of this truth, that the Universal *Church* is just as much a reality as any particular nation is. *F. D. Maurice*, Biog., I. 166.

5. A particular division of the whole body of Christians possessing the same or similar symbols of doctrine and forms of worship, and united by a common name and history; a Christian denomination: as, the Presbyterian *Church;* the *Church* of England; the *Church* of Rome.

> We insist that Christians do certainly become members of particular *Churches* — such as the Roman, Anglican, or Gallican — by outward profession, yet do not become true members of the Holy Catholic Church, which we believe, unless they are sanctified by the inward gift of grace, and are united to Christ, the Head, by the bond of the Spirit. *Davenant*, Determinations, II. 474.

6. The organized body of Christians belonging to the same city, diocese, province, country, or nation: as, the *church* at Corinth; the Syrian *church;* in a wider sense, a body of Christians bearing a designation derived from their geographical situation, obedience to a local see, or affiliation with a national ecclesiastical organization: as, the Eastern *Church;* the Western *Church;* the Roman *Church;* the Anglican *Church.*— 7. A body of Christians worshiping in a particular church edifice or constituting one congregation.

> There stands poor Lewis, say, at the desk, delivering to his make-believe *church* his make-believe sermon of ten minutes. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 15.

8. The clerical profession.

> A fellow of very kind feeling who has gone into the *Church* since. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, i.

9. Ecclesiastical authority or power, in contradistinction to the civil power, or the power of the state.

> The same criminal may be absolved by the *Church* and condemned by the State; absolved or pardoned by the State, yet censured by the *Church.* *Leslie.*

10. By extension, some religious body not Christian, especially the Jewish: as, the Jewish *church.*

> This is he that was in the *church* in the wilderness with the angel which spake to him in the mount Sina. Acts vii. 38.

[What constitutes a Christian church according to the Scriptures is a question on which Christian denominations widely differ. The three principal views may be distinguished as the Roman Catholic, the Protestant ecclesiastical, and the voluntary. According to Roman Catholic theologians, the church is a visible and organic body, divinely constituted, possessing "Unity, Visibility, Indefectibility, Succession from the Apostles, Universality, and Sanctity" (Faith of Catholics, I. 9), and united to its visible head on earth, the Bishop of Rome. According to the Anglican and Protestant ecclesiastical view, the church of Christ is "a permanent visible society" (*Wordsworth* on Mat. xvi. 18), divinely compacted, governed, and equipped, and having definite ends, a definite policy, and a historic continuity. (The Church Cyc.) According to the voluntary conception, a church is a society of persons professing faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Son of God and the Saviour of men, and organized in allegiance to him for Christian work and worship, including the administration of the sacraments which he has appointed. (*R. W. Dale*, Manual of Congr. Principles, Comp. West. Conf., xxxv.; Thirty-nine Art., xix.) The second view is held by many, perhaps a majority, in the Episcopal, Lutheran, and other hierarchical denominations; the last by a majority of those in the non-hierarchical denominations, including the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational.]—**Advocate of the church.** See *advocate.*—**Anglican Church, Broad Church.** See the adjectives.—**Church militant,** the church on earth, as engaged in a warfare with the world, the flesh, and the devil, or the combined powers of temptation and unrighteousness: in distinction from the *church triumphant* in heaven.—**Church of England,** the national and established church in England; the Anglican Church in England and the British colonies, in some of which it has been disestablished. The Church of England claims continuity with that branch of the Catholic Church which existed in England before the Reformation. In the first half of the sixteenth century, under Henry VIII., the spiritual supremacy and jurisdiction of the Pope were abolished; the sovereign was declared to be the head of the church in a sense explained in the thirty-seventh of the Thirty-nine Articles; and a close union of church and state, known as the establishment of the church, took place. The clergy of the Church of England are composed of three orders, namely, bishops, who are appointed by the crown (see *congé d'élire*, under *congé*), priests or presbyters, and deacons. There are also two archbishops, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, the former being the primate of England. Twenty-four of the bishops and the two archbishops sit and vote in the House of Lords. Its chief ecclesiastical body is the Convocation. See *convocation* and *episcopal.*—**Church of God,** the title assumed by a denomination popularly called, from their founder, *Winebrennerians.* See *Winebrennerian.*—**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.** See *Mormon.*—**Church of the Disciples.** See *disciple.*—**Church of the New Jerusalem.** See *Swedenborgian.*—**Church triumphant,** the collective body of saints now glorified in heaven, or in the epoch of their final victory.—**Collegiate church, conventual church.** See the adjectives.—**Eastern Church.** Same as *Greek Church* (which see, under *Greek*).—**Established church,** or **state church,** an ecclesiastical organization established and in part supported by a state as an authorized exponent of the Christian religion. Thus, the Episcopal Church is established in England and Wales, the Presbyterian in Scotland, the Lutheran in Prussia, the Roman Catholic in Italy, Spain, Portugal, etc. In some countries of Europe, as France, all or many of the principal religious organizations receive state support. In the United States the church is entirely dissevered from all relations to the state.—**Fathers of the church.** See *father.*—**Free Church, Gallican Church, High Church.** See the adjectives.—**Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel,** a free evangelical church organized in 1873 in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland. It is entirely independent of the state, and comprised in 1882 twenty-two parishes, with a membership of about 12,000.—**Irish Church Act.** See *disestablishment.*—**Low Church.** See *low.*—**Mother church,** the oldest or original church; a church from which other churches have had their origin or derive their authority. Hence—(*a*) The metropolitan church of a diocese. (*b*) The cathedral, or bishop's church, in distinction from the parish churches committed to simple presbyters. (*c*) A title given to the Roman Catholic Church by its adherents.—**Quoad sacra church.** Same as *chapel of ease* (which see, under *chapel*).—**Relief Church.** See *relief.*—**The seven churches.** See *seven.*—**Trustee Churches Act,** an English statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 10) which relates to the transfer of church property in Ireland.—**Western Church,** the historical or Catholic Church in the countries belonging to the Western Roman Empire or in those adjacent on the north; the Latin or, in a more especial sense, the Roman Catholic Church; used by Anglican writers as including that church also: opposed to the *Eastern* or *Greek Church.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical: as, *church* politics; a *church* movement; *church* architecture.—**Church banner,** a banner made and used exclusively for ceremonial purposes connected with the church. In the middle ages, and when national ensigns were less distinctive than now, church banners were often borne before an army; in fact, there is no positive distinction between a consecrated banner like the old French oriflamme and a church banner. In modern times the church banner is borne only in church processions, whether within or without the edifice.—**Church bench,** a seat or bench in the porch of a church.—**Church brief.** See *brief*, *n.*, 2 (*d*).—**Church burial,** burial according to the rites of the church.—**Church cadence,** in *music*, the cadence formed by the subdominant and the tonic chords; a plagal cadence: so called because very common in medieval church music, and still retained in "Amens."—**Church court,** a court connected with a church for hearing and deciding ecclesiastical causes; a presbytery, synod, or general assembly.—**Church judicatory,** an ecclesiastical court or body exercising judicial powers.—**Church living,** a benefice in an established church.—**Church modes,** in *music*, the modes or scales first authorized for church use by Bishop Ambrose in the fourth century, and by Pope Gregory the Great in the seventh century. See *mode.*—**Church music.** (*a*) Music used in a church service, including hymns, chants, anthems, and organ pieces. (*b*) Music, vocal or instrumental, in the style actually used in church services.—**Church plurality,** the possession of more than one living by a clergyman. *Milton.*—**Church service.** (*a*) The religious service performed in a church. (*b*) The order of public worship, especially in the Anglican Church. (*c*) A book containing the calendar, order of Morning and Evening Prayer, Litany, Collects, Epistles and Gospels, Communion Office, and Psalter, taken from the Book of Common Prayer, with the addition of all the Scripture Lessons.—**Church text,** in *printing*, a slender and tall form of black-letter, so called because it is frequently used in ecclesiastical work.

This is Church Text.

church (chėrch), *v. t.* [< ME. *chirchen*, < *chirche*: see *church*, *n.*] 1. In the *Anglican Church*, to perform with or for (any one) the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth.

> He had christened my son and *churched* my wife in our own house, as before noticed. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 1, 1653.

> It was the ancient usage of the Church of England for women to come veiled who came to be *churched.* *Wheatly*, Illus. of Book of Common Prayer.

2. To accompany in attending church on some special occasion, as that on which a bride first goes to church after marriage: as, the bride was *churched* last Sunday; to *church* a newly elected town council. [Scotch.]—**Churching of women,** a title popularly given to a liturgical form of thanksgiving for women after childbirth. The practice, borrowed from the Jewish church, is common to all liturgical churches.

church-ale† (chėrch'āl), *n.* [< ME. **cherche-ale*; < *church* + *ale.*] 1. A strong ale of good quality brewed especially for a church festival, and broached only on the day of the feast in question.—2. A convivial meeting on the occasion of a church festival, at which the ale specially brewed was served.

> The *Church-ales*, called also Easter-ales, and Whitsun-ales, from their being sometimes held on Easter-Sunday, and on Whit-Sunday, or on some of the holidays that follow'd them, certainly originated from the wakes. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 471.

> For the *church-ale* two young men of the parish are yearly chosen by their last foregoers to be wardens, who, dividing the task, make collection among the parishioners of whatsoever provision it pleaseth them voluntarily to

bestow. This they employ in brewing, baking, and other acates, against Whitsuntide, upon which holidays the neighbours meet at the church-house, and there merrily feed on their own victuals, contributing some petty portion to the stock, which by many smalls groweth to a meetly greatness: for there is entertained a kind of emulation between these wardens, who, by his graciousness in gathering, and good husbandry in expending, can best advance the church's profit. *R. Carew.*

3. A custom of collecting contributions of malt from the parishioners, with which a quantity of ale was brewed, and sold for the payment of church expenses: used in this later sense about or soon after the time of Magna Charta. *Stubbs.*

church-bred (chėrch'bred), *a.* Educated in, or for the service of, the church. *Cowper.*

church-bug (chėrch'bug), *n.* A land isopod crustacean, the common wood-louse, *Oniscus asellus:* so called because often found in churches.

churchdom (chėrch'dum), *n.* [< *church* + *-dom.*] The government, jurisdiction, or authority of the church. [Rare.]

Whatsoever church pretendeth to a new beginning, pretendeth at the same time to a new *churchdom.*
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ix.

church-due (chėrch'dū), *n.* An assessment on members of a church for paying its expenses.

Nothing did he dislike more heartily than this collecting of *church-dues*, nothing did he do more faithfully.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 24.

churchesset†, *n.* [Also *churset, cherset*, and (by misreading of *a cherset*) *achersel* (ML. *chersetum, ciricsetum*), for ME. **churcheshet*, < AS. *ciric-, cyric-sceat*, a payment to the church, usually of corn or other provisions, < *ciric*, church, + *sceat*, payment. A different word from, but confused with, *church-scot*, q. v.] A certain measure of corn anciently given to the church on St. Martin's day. *Selden.*

church-gang†, *n.* [< ME. *chirchegong, chyrchegong* (= OFries. *kerkgung* = D. *kerkgang* = G. *kirchgang* = Icel. *kirkjuganga* = Sw. *kyrkogång* = Dan. *kirkegang*), < *chirche*, etc., church, + *gang, gong*, going: see *church* and *gang*. Cf. *church-going*².] 1. Church-going; attendance at church.

Sum . . . don for the dede [dead] *chirche-gong*,
Elmesse-gifte and messe-song. *Gen. and Ex.*, l. 2465.

2. A going to church to return thanks after delivery from danger; especially, the churching of women. See *church, v.*, 1.

church-garth (chėrch'gärth), *n.* [< *church* + *garth*. Cf. *churchyard.*] A churchyard.

church-goer (chėrch'gō″ėr), *n.* One who attends church.

church-going¹ (chėrch'gō″ing), *a.* [< *church* + *going*, ppr. of *go.*] Habitually attending church: as, he is not a *church-going* man; the *church-going* classes.

church-going² (chėrch'gō″ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *church* + *going*, verbal n. of *go*. In older E. *church-gang*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* The act or practice of going to church.

II. *a.* Giving notice to go to church; summoning to church.

The sound of the *church-going* bell
These valleys and rocks never heard.
Cowper, Alexander Selkirk.

church-haw† (chėrch'hâ), *n.* [< ME. *cherchehawe, chirchehawe*, < *cherche*, church, + *hawe*, haw, hedge: see *church* and *haw*¹.] A churchyard.

In feld, in chirch, or in *chirchhawe.*
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

He was war, withouten doute,
Of the fir in the *chirchehawe.*
Seven Sages, l. 2624.

Also al they what somewer byen [be] whiche violently drawen out of *cherchehawe* any fugitif thider fled for socur or which y^t forbeden him necessary liflode.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 175).

church-hay† (chėrch'hā), *n.* [< ME. *chyrchehaye, chircheic* for **chirchehcic*, < *chirche*, church, + *haye*, hay, hedge: see *church* and *hay*².] A churchyard; a church-haw.

church-house (chėrch'hous), *n.* 1. In England, in medieval times, and as revived in the present century, a parish building used for various purposes of business or entertainment.

No one until quite recently seems to have been aware that the *church-house* was a building which, if not always, was at least commonly attached to the parish church. Its uses were varied; indeed, it would seem to have been the public room of the parish, which could, with the consent of the churchwardens, be used for any purpose that the needs of the parish rendered necessary. One function it discharged, and that pretty frequently, was that of a hall in which the church-ales could be held.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 119.

2†. A building in which to rest, keep warm, eat lunch, etc., between the services of the church on Sunday; a Sabbath-day house. [U. S.]

churchill†, *n.* [Named after John *Churchill*, Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722).] A broad straw hat worn by the ladies of London in the reign of Queen Anne.

churchism (chėrch'izm), *n.* [< *church* + *-ism.*] Strict adherence to the forms, principles, or discipline of some church, especially a state church.

churchite (chėrch'īt), *n.* [After the English mineralogist A. H. *Church.*] A rare phosphate of cerium and calcium, occurring in fan-like aggregates of light-gray crystals, in Cornwall, England.

church-land (chėrch'land), *n.* [< ME. *chirchelond* (= OS. *kirikland* = Icel. *kirkjuland*); < *church* + *land.*] Land belonging to a church, benefice, or religious house; land vested in an ecclesiastical body.

churchless (chėrch'les), *a.* [< *church* + *-less.*] Without a church; not attached or belonging to any church.

church-like (chėrch'līk), *a.* [< *church* + *like*, *a.* Cf. *churchly.*] 1. Becoming or befitting the church or a churchman.

Lancaster, . . .
Whose *church-like* humours fit not for a crown.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. Resembling a church.

churchliness (chėrch'li-nes), *n.* [< *churchly* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being churchly.

Its [Epistle to Ephesians'] *churchliness* is rooted and grounded in Christliness, and has no sense whatever if separated from this root. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 95.

churchling (chėrch'ling), *n.* [< *church* + *-ling*¹.] A mere churchman; a bigoted churchman. *A. Wilder.* [Rare.]

church-litten (church'lit″n), *n.* [< ME. *chirchelyttoun;* < *church* + *litten.*] A churchyard. [Prov. Eng.]

church-loaf (chėrch'lōf), *n.* Before the Reformation in England, bread blessed by the priest after mass and distributed to the people. This was not a part of the eucharistic sacrifice, the bread being common leavened bread made in loaves.

churchly (chėrch'li), *a.* [< ME. **chirchcli*, < AS. *ciriclīc, circlīc* (= G. *kirchlich*), < *ciric*, church, + *-līc:* see *church* and *-ly*¹.] 1. Pertaining or relating to the church, or to its government, forms, or ceremonies; ecclesiastical.

Ephesians is the most *churchly* book of the New Testament. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 95.

2. Devoted to, or inclined to attach great importance to, the order and ritual of a particular section of the Christian church.

His mission to teach *churchly* Christianity.
The American, VI. 7.

3. In accordance with ecclesiastical standards or ceremonies; appropriate for a church: as, a *churchly* building; *churchly* music, etc.

churchman (chėrch'man), *n.*; pl. *churchmen* (-men). [Not in ME. or AS.] 1. An ecclesiastic; a clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things.

What, cardinal, is your priesthood grown peremptory? . . .
Churchmen so hot? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

It is a curious fact, that among its [Marshal Saxe's army's] officers, one of the most conspicuous and successful was by profession a *Churchman.* *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. An adherent of the church; specifically, in England, a member of the Church of England, as distinguished from a dissenter; in the United States, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as distinguished from a member of any other church.

My friend Sir Roger, being a good *churchman*, has beautified the inside of his church with several texts of his own choosing. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Church.

churchmanlike (chėrch'man-līk), *a.* Like a churchman; belonging to or befitting a churchman.

There might in the lower orders be much envy and jealousy of those who rose from their ranks to the height of *churchmanlike* dignity.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xii. 1.

churchmanly (chėrch'man-li), *a.* [< *churchman* + *-ly*¹.] Churchmanlike. [Rare.]

churchmanship (chėrch'man-ship), *n.* [< *churchman* + *-ship.*] The state of being a churchman.

church-member (chėrch'mem″bėr), *n.* A member of a church; one in communion with and belonging to a church.

church-membership (chėrch'mem″bėr-ship), *n.* 1. Membership in a church.—2. The collective body of members of a church.

Unity in the fundamental articles of faith was always strictly insisted upon as one necessary condition of *church-membership.* *Waterland*, Fundamentals, Works, VIII. 90.

church-mouse (chėrch'mous'), *n.* A mouse supposed to live in a church, where there is nothing for it to eat; hence the proverbial saying, "poor as a *church-mouse.*"

church-outed† (chėrch'ou″ted), *a.* [< *church* + *outed*, pp. of *out, v.*] Excommunicated from the church.

Howsoever thus *Church-outed* by the Prelats, hence may appear the right I have to meddle in these matters, as before the necessity and constraint appear'd.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

church-owl (chėrch'oul), *n.* A name for the barn-owl, *Aluco flammeus*, from its often nesting in belfries or steeples.

church-quack† (chėrch'kwak), *n.* A clerical impostor. *Cowper.* [Rare.]

church-rate (chėrch'rāt), *n.* In England, a rate raised, by resolution of a majority of the parishioners in vestry assembled, from the occupiers of land and houses within a parish, for the purpose of maintaining the church and its services. In 1868 an act was passed abolishing compulsory church-rates, except such as, under that name, were applicable to secular purposes.

He [Matthew Arnold] regards the desire to get *Church-rates* abolished and certain restrictions on marriage removed as proving undue belief in machinery among Dissenters. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 237.

churchreeve† (chėrch'rēv), *n.* [< ME. *chirchereve*, < *chirche*, church, + *reve*, reeve, a steward: see *church* and *reeve*. In the passage below, which is awkwardly worded, *chirchereves* refers to guilty officers of the church, but is taken by some for 'church-robbing' (ME. *reven*, reave, rob).] A reeve or steward of a church; a churchwarden.

An Erchedekene . . .
That boldely did execucioun
In punysshynge of fornicacioun,
Of *chirchereves*, and of testamentz,
Of contractes, and of lakke of sacramentz.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 7.

church-scot (chėrch'skot), *n.* [< *church* + *scot*. The AS. word was *ciric-sceat, circ-sceat*, < *ciric*, church, + *sceat*, money, a certain piece of money, a diff. word from *scot*, q. v. See *churchesset.*] 1. Formerly, in England, customary obligations paid to the parish priest, exemption from which was sometimes purchased.

[Knute] also charges them to see all *churchscot* and Romescot fully cleered. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 18.

2. A service due to the lord of the manor from a tenant of church-lands. *O. Shipley.*

churchship (chėrch'ship), *n.* [< *church* + *-ship.*] The state of being or existence as a church.

The Jews were his own also by right of *churchship.*
South, Sermon on St. John.

church-town (chėrch'town), *n.* [< *church* + *town;* = Sc. *kirk-town* (def. 2). Cf. ME. *cherchtoun*, < AS. *ciric-tūn*, a churchyard: see *church* and *town.*] 1†. A churchyard.—2. A town or village near a church.

church-wake† (chėrch'wāk), *n.* [< *church* + *wake*¹. Cf. AS. *ciric-wæcce.*] The anniversary feast of the dedication of a church.

churchwarden (chėrch'wâr″dn), *n.* [< ME. *chirchewardein, kirkewardein;* < *church* + *warden*. Cf. AS. *ciric-weard*, < *ciric*, church, + *weard*, E. *ward*, a keeper.] 1. In the *Anglican Church*, an officer whose business it is to look after the secular affairs of the church, and who in England is the legal representative of the parish. Churchwardens are appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend the church, its property and concerns, to enforce proper and orderly behavior during divine service, and in England to fix the church-rates. For these and many other purposes, including in England some of a strictly secular character, they possess corporate powers. There are usually two churchwardens to each parish, but by custom there may be only one. By a canon of the Church of England, joint consent of minister and parish should attend the choice of churchwardens. If they cannot agree, the minister names one and the parishioners the other. In some cases the parish has a right by custom to choose both. In the United States churchwardens are always elected, but have duties similar to the above. In colonial times, in most of the middle and southern colonies, they had civil duties in connection with the local government of the parish.

2. A long clay pipe. [Eng.]—3. A shag or cormorant. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

churchwardenship (chėrch'war″dn-ship), *n.* [< *churchwarden* + *-ship.*] The office of a churchwarden.

churchway (chėrch'wā), *n.* A road which leads to a church; a pathway through a churchyard.

Every one [grave] lets forth his sprite,
In the *church-way* paths to glide.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2.

churchwoman (chėrch'wum″an), *n.*; pl. *churchwomen* (-wim″en). A female member of the church, specifically of the Anglican Church.

church-work (chėrch′wėrk), *n.* [= Sc. *kirkwerk*, < ME. *chircheweork; < church + work.*] Work on or in a church, or in connection with a church; work in behalf of a church, or of the church generally; hence, proverbially, slow work.

> This siege was *church-work*, and therefore went on slowly. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 111.

church-writ (chėrch′rit), *n.* A writ from an ecclesiastical court. *Wycherley.*

churchy (chėr′chi), *a.* [< *church* + *-y*1.] Pertaining to the church or to ecclesiasticism; given to or supporting ecclesiasticism: as, very *churchy* in tastes or language. [Colloq.]

> One of the seceders pithily explained the position of the controversy when he said that he and his fellows were leaving the Kirk of Scotland, not because she was too *churchy*, but because she was not *churchy* enough.
> *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, x.

churchyard (chėrch′yärd), *n.* [= Sc. *kirkyard*, < ME. *chirchezeard, -zerd*, < late AS. *cyricgeard, *cyrceiœrd* (the earlier term being ME. *cherch-toun*, < AS. *ciric-tūn:* see *church-town*) (= Icel. *kirkjugardhr* = Sw. *kyrkogård* = Dan. *kirkegaard*), < *cyrice, cirice*, church, + *geard*, yard: see *church* and *yard*2. Cf. equiv. D. *kerkhof* = G. *kirchhof.*] The ground or yard adjoining a church; especially, such a piece of ground used for burial; hence, any graveyard belonging to a church.

> Provided alle wyse, that yf the citezens dwelling wtyn the *churche yordes*, or ffraunchesies aioynynge to this, the citee, be priuyleged as citezen denesyn.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

> Like graves i' the holy *churchyard.*
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

> I give five hundred pounds to buy a *church-yard*,
> A spacious *church-yard*, to lay thieves and knaves in.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

Churchyard beetle, *Blaps mortisaga.* See *Blaps.*

churia (chö′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [Mex.] A Mexican name of the chaparral-cock or ground-cuckoo, *Geococcyx californianus.*

churl (chėrl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *churl*, usually *cherl, cheorl*, < AS. *ceorl*, a man, husband, freeman of the lowest rank, churl, = OFries. *kerl* (in comp. *hūskerl*), mod. Fries. *tzerl, tzirl* = OD. *keerle*, D. *kerel*, a man, churl, fellow, = MLG. *kerle*, LG. *kerl, kerel, kirl* (> G. *kerl*), a man, fellow, churl: see *carl.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A rustic; a peasant; a countryman or laborer.

> It was not framed for village *churls*,
> But for high dames and mighty earls.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., Int.

Specifically—**2.** In *early Eng. hist.*, one of the lowest class of freemen; one who held land from or worked on the estate of his lord.

> The word *Churl* has come to be a word of moral reprobation. . . . But in the primary meaning of the words, Eorl and Ceorl form an exhaustive division of the free members of the state. The Ceorl is the simple freeman, the mere unit in the army or in the assembly.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, I. 55.

3. A coarse, rude, surly, sullen, or ill-tempered person.

> The *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> The *churl* in spirit, howe'er he veil
> His want in forms for fashion's sake,
> Will let his coltish nature break
> At seasons thro' the gilded pale.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxi.

4. A miser; a niggard.

> The vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor the *churl* said to be bountiful. Isa. xxxii. 5.

> When a few words will rescue misery out of her distress, I hate the man who can be a *churl* of them.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 15.

II.† *a.* Churlish. *Ford.*

churlish (chėr′lish), *a.* [< ME. *cherlish, -isch*, of the rank of a churl, rustic, rude, < AS. *ceorlisc, cierlisc, cyrlisc*, of the rank of a churl, < *ceorl*, churl, + *-isc:* see *churl* and *-ish*1.] **1.** Like or pertaining to a churl. (*a*) Rude; ill-bred; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; uncivil.

> Ill-nurtured, crooked, *churlish*, harsh in voice.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 134.

> But that which troubleth me most is my *churlish* carriage to him when he was under his distress.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 235.

> Much like uncourteous, unthankful, and *churlish* guests, which, when they have with good and dainty meat well filled their bellies, depart home, giving no thanks to the feast maker. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded., p. 14.

(*b*) Selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious; niggardly.

> My master is of *churlish* disposition,
> And little recks to find the way to heaven
> By doing deeds of hospitality.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

Hence—**2.** Of things, unpliant; unyielding; unmanageable.

> Take it [iron] out of the furnace, and it grows hard again; nay, worse, *churlish* and unmalleable.
> *Abp. Sancroft*, Sermons.

> Where the bleak Swiss their stormy mansions tread,
> And force a *churlish* soil for scanty bread.
> *Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 168.

=**Syn.** *Clownish, Loutish*, etc. See *boorish.*

churlishly (chėr′lish-li), *adv.* In a churlish manner; rudely; roughly.

churlishness (chėr′lish-nes), *n.* [< *churlish* + *-ness.*] The quality of being churlish; rudeness of manners or temper; surliness; indisposition to kindness or courtesy; niggardliness.

> Small need to bless
> Or curse your sordid *churlishness*,
> Because methinks, without fresh curse,
> Each day that comes shall still be worse
> Than the past day.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 72.

churl's-head (chėrlz′hed), *n.* An old name for the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*, from its rough hairy involucre.

churl's-treacle (chėrlz′trē″kl), *n.* An old name for garlic, from its being regarded as a treacle (theriac) or antidote for the bite of animals.

churly (chėr′li), *a.* [< ME. *cherlich*, < AS. *ceorlīc* for *ceorllīc, < *ceorl*, churl, + *-līc:* see *churl* and *-ly*1.] Churlish. [Rare.]

> The *churliest* of the churls. *Longfellow.*

churm†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chirm.*

churn (chėrn), *n.* [< ME. *cherne, chirne*, also *kyrn* (> Sc. *kirn*), < AS. *cyrin* (once, glossed *sinum*) (*cyren, *ceren, not authenticated), a churn, = D. *kern, karn* = Icel. *kirna* = Sw. *kärna*, OSw. *kerna*, = Dan. *kjærne*, a churn: see the verb.] A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for the purpose of separating the oily parts from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter. Churns are of various kinds. The older forms consist of a dasher moving vertically in a cask shaped like the frustum of a cone. The more modern kinds have revolving dashers within cylindrical vessels, either upright or horizontal. In some forms the vessels themselves are moved in various ways to dash the contents about.

> Rise, ye carle coopers, frae making o' *kirns* and tubs.
> *Fray of Suport* (Child's Ballads, VI. 118).

> Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the *churn.*
> *Gay*, Pastorals.

Atmospheric churn. See *atmospheric.*

churn (chėrn), *v.* [North. E. and Sc. *kern, kirn;* < ME. *chernen, chirnen* (AS. *cyrnan, *cernan, not authenticated) = D. *kernen, karnen* = G. *kernen* (perhaps from D.) = Icel. *kirna* = Sw. *kärna*, OSw. *kerna*, = Dan. *kjærne*, churn, curdle; appar. from the noun. Some erroneously take the verb to be earlier than the noun, assuming it meant orig. 'extract the kernel or essence,' as if < Icel. *kjarni* = Sw. *kärna* = Dan. *kjærne* = D. *kern* = OHG. *kerno*, MHG. *kerne, kern*, G. *kern*, a kernel, the pith, marrow, essence, related, through E. *corn*, with E. *kernel:* see *corn*1 and *kernel.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stir or agitate in order to make into butter: as, to *churn* cream. —**2.** To make by the agitation of cream: as, to *churn* butter.—**3.** To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion, as in the operation of making butter.

> *Churn'd* in his teeth the foamy venom rose.
> *Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

> The muddy river, *churned* into yellowish buttery foam.
> *W. H. Russell.*

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of churning, or an act resembling it.

> Are you not he,
> That frights the maidens of the villagery;
> Skim milk; and sometimes labour in the quern,
> And bootless make the breathless housewife *churn?*
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1.

> There are who cry,
> "Beware the Boar," and pass determined by.
> Those dreadful tusks, those little peering eyes
> And *churning* chaps, are tokens to the wise.
> *Crabbe*, The Borough.

churn-drill (chėrn′dril), *n.* A drill which is worked by hand, and not struck with a hammer; a "jumper": so called from the similarity of the motion made in using it to that made in using the old-fashioned upright churn.

churning (chėr′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *churn*, *v.*] **1.** The act of operating a churn.—**2.** The motion of a churn, or a motion which resembles that of a churn.—**3.** As much butter as is made at one time.

churn-jumper (chėrn′jum″pėr), *n.* In *stone-working*, an iron bar 7 or 8 feet long, with a steel bit at each end, used as a drill. It is worked by two men with a spring-rod and line.

churn-milk (chėrn′milk), *n.* Same as *buttermilk.*

churn-owl (chėrn′oul), *n.* [Prob. for *churr-owl:* cf. *chirr* and *jar*1.] A local British name of the European goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus.*

churn-staff (chėrn′ståf), *n.* **1.** A staff with a flat disk at one end, used in churning by hand in an upright churn.—**2.** A name of the sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*, from its straight stem spreading into a flat top.

churr1, *v. i.* See *chirr.*

churr2 (chėr), *n.* [Prob. ult. imitative. See *chirr.*] A name for the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea. Macgillivray.*

churro (chö-rō′), *n.* [Sp. *churro*, coarse-wooled, a coarse-wooled sheep.] The coarse-wooled Mexican sheep, used extensively in crossing with the merino, in Texas, northern Mexico, California, etc.

churrus, charras (chur′us, char′ạs), *n.* [Also written *cherrus*, repr. Hind. *charas̈.*] The East Indian name of the resin which exudes from the Indian hemp, *Cannabis Indica.* See *Cannabis, hashish*, and *bhang.*

churr-worm (chėr′wėrm), *n.* A local name for the fan-cricket or mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris.* [Eng.]

chuse†, *v.* A former common spelling of *choose.*

chusite (chö′sīt), *n.* An altered chrysolite from the basalt of Limburg in Breisgau, Baden.

chuss† (chus), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps Amer. Ind.] The squirrel-hake, *Phycis chuss*, a gadoid fish. The name was current during the revolutionary war, according to Dr. Schoepff, but is now obsolete. [New York.]

chute (shöt), *n.* [< F. *chute*, a fall, OF. *cheute, cheoite* = Pr. *cazuta* = Sp. *caida* = Pg. *caida, cahida*, fall, ruin, *queda*, fall, declivity, descent, = It. *caduta*, a fall, a falling, orig. fem. of ML. *cadutus (> OF. *cheut*, F. *chu* = It. *caduto*), *caditus (> Sp. Pg. *caido*), later popular pp. of L. *cadere* (pp. *casus*), fall: see *cadent, case*1, and cf. *cascade. Chute* coincides in pronunciation and sense with *shoot, n.*, < *shoot, v.*; but the two words are independent of each other.] **1.** An inclined trough or tube along which things can slide from a higher to a lower level; a shoot.

> Near the centre of the room is a *chute*, lined with plate-glass (so as to be readily kept clean), and passing direct to the furnace below. *Science*, III. 351.

2. A waterfall or rapid; a fall over which timber is floated.—**3.** An opening in a dam through which to float timber.—**4.** In Louisiana and along the Mississippi, a bayou or side channel; also, a narrow passage between two islands, or between an island and the shore.

> Now through rushing *chutes*, among green islands, where
> plume-like
> Cotton trees nodded their shadowy crests.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 2.

5. In *mining.* See *shoot.*

chutney (chut′ni), *n.* [Also written *chutnee*, < Hind. *chatnī.*] In the East Indies, a condiment compounded of sweets and acids. Ripe fruit (mangos, tamarinds, cocoanuts, raisins, etc.), spices, sour herbs, cayenne, and lime-juice are the ordinary ingredients. They are pounded and boiled together, and either used immediately, as with curries or stews, or bottled.

chuva (chö′vạ̈), *n.* The South American name of a kind of spider-monkey, of a brown color.

chylaceous (kī-lā′shius), *a.* [< *chyle* + *-aceous.*] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

chylaqueous (kī-lā′kwẹ̄-us), *a.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + *aqua*, water. Cf. *aqueous.*] Composed of water containing corpuscles resembling the white corpuscles found in chyle, lymph, and blood in being nucleated and in exhibiting amœboid movements.

> The corpuscles are nucleated cells, which exhibit amœboid movements; and the fluid so obviously represents the blood of the higher animals that I know not why the preposterous name of *chylaqueous* fluid should have been invented for that which is in no sense chyle, though, like other fluids of the living body, it contains a good deal of water. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 480.

chyle (kīl), *n.* [Also, formerly, *chile;* = F. *chyle* = Sp. *quilo* = Pg. *chylo* = It. *chilo*, < NL. *chylus*, chyle, LL. the extracted juice of a plant, < Gr. χυλός, juice, moisture, chyle, < χεῖν (√ *χυ), pour, connected with E. *gush.* Cf. *chyme*1.] **1.** A milky fluid found in the lacteals during the process of digestion. It contains emulsionized fat and other products of digestion, as well as chyle-corpuscles, fibrin-factors, and other proteids.

2. The liquid contents of the small intestine before absorption.

chyle-bladder (kīl′blad″ėr), *n.* The dilatation at the beginning of the thoracic duct which receives the lacteals from the intestine; the cistern or receptacle of the chyle; the reservoir of Pecquet.

chyle-corpuscle (kīl'kôr″pus-l), *n.* One of the floating cells of the chyle. They are indistinguishable from white blood-corpuscles, and are doubtless derived from the lymphoid tissue of the intestine, from the solitary glands and Peyer's patches of the intestine, and from the mesenteric glands.

chyle-intestine (kīl'in-tes″tin), *n.* The dilated mid-gut of crustaceans.

chyle-stomach (kīl'stum″ak), *n.* An anteriorly or mesially dilated portion of the mid-gut of crustaceans.

chylifaction (kī-li- or kil-i-fak'shon), *n.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + L. *factio(n-)*, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make. Cf. *chylify*.] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.

chylifactive (kī-li- or kil-i-fak'tiv), *a.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + **factivus*, < L. *facere*, pp. *factus*, make.] Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle; chylificatory; chylific. Also spelled *chilifactive*.

chyliferous (kī-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *chylifère* = Sp. *quilifero* = Pg. *chylifero* = It. *chilifero*, < NL. *chylus*, chyle, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. Same as *chylifactive*.—2. Containing or conveying chyle.

chylific (kī-lif'ik), *a.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + L. *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Making or converting into chyle; chylopoietic: applied to those portions of the alimentary canal in which food is chylified.—**Chylific ventricle**, in insects, the last or posterior stomach, generally called the *ventriculus* (which see).

> In the *chylific ventricle*, the muscular layers and the basement membrane are disposed much as before.
>
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 355.

chylification (kī″li- or kil″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *chylify* (see *-fy* and *-ation*); = F. *chylification* = Sp. *quilificacion* = Pg. *chylificação* = It. *chilificazione*.] The operation of the digestive, absorptive, and circulatory processes concerned in the formation and absorption of chyle from food. Also called *chylosis*.

chylificatory (kī-lif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *chylify*, after other words in *-atory*.] Making chyle; chylifactive.

chylify (kī'li-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chylified*, ppr. *chylifying*. [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + *-fy*; = F. *chylifier* = Sp. *quilificar*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To convert into chyle.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into chyle.

chylocyst (kī'lō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. χυλός, juice, chyle, + κύστις, bladder.] In *anat.*, the chyle-bladder, or receptaculum chyli; the reservoir of Pecquet.

chylocystic (kī-lō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *chylocyst* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chylocyst.

chylogaster (kī-lō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χυλός, chyle, + γαστήρ, stomach.] A part of the intestinal tube where chyle is elaborated; an anterior portion of the small intestine; the duodenum. [Rare.]

chylogastric (kī-lō-gas'trik), *a.* [< *chylogaster* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chylogaster.

chylopoetic (kī″lō-pō-et'ik), *a.* Same as *chylopoietic*.

chylopoietic (kī″lō- or kil″ō-poi-et'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *quilopoyético*, < Gr. χυλός, chyle, + ποιητικός, < ποιεῖν, make: see *poetic*.] Pertaining to or concerned in the formation of chyle; chylifactive: as, the *chylopoietic* organs.

chylosis (kī-lō'sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *chylose* = Sp. *quilósis* = It. *chilosi*), < Gr. χύλωσις, a converting into juice, < χυλοῦν, convert into juice, < χυλός, juice: see *chyle*.] Same as *chylification*.

chylous (kī'lus), *a.* [= F. *chyleux* = Sp. *quiloso* = Pg. *chyloso* = It. *chiloso*, < NL. *chylosus*, < *chylus*, chyle.] Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling chyle.

chyluria (kī-lū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (> F. *chylurie*), < Gr. χυλός (see *chyle*) + οὖρον, urine.] A pathological condition characterized by the passage of a milky urine, which often coagulates on standing. The color is due to a large amount of emulsionized fat. Blood is often present in greater or less quantity, so that the condition is sometimes called *chylous hematuria*. It appears to be caused by the presence of a microscopic nematoid entozoön (*Filaria sanguinis hominis*) in the blood. It occurs almost exclusively in the warmer countries.

chymbe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chime*.

chyme¹ (kīm), *n.* [= F. *chyme* = Sp. *quimo* = Pg. *chymo* = It. *chimo*, < LL. *chymus*, < Gr. χυμός, juice, chyle, in most senses equiv. to χυλός, both 'chyle' and 'juice,' < χεῖν, pour: see *chyle*, and cf. *alchemy*.] Food as it passes out of the stomach after gastric digestion, and before it has been acted on by the pancreatic, hepatic, and intestinal secretions.

chyme²†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *chime*¹.

chyme-mass (kīm'mås), *n.* In *Protozoa*, same as *endoplasm*.

chymene†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chimney*.

chymere†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chimere*.

chymic†, **chymical**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *chemic*, *chemical*, etc.

chymiferous (kī-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *chymus*, chyme, + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Conveying or containing chyme.

chymification (kī″mi-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *chymify* (see *-fy* and *-ation*); = F. *chymification* = Sp. *quimificacion* = Pg. *chymificação* = It. *chimificazione*.] The process of becoming or of forming chyme; conversion of food into chyme.

chymify (kī'mi-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chymified*, ppr. *chymifying*. [< LL. *chymus*, chyme, + *-fy*; = F. *chymifier* = Sp. *quimificar*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To form into chyme.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into chyme.

chymistical† (ki-mis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *chymist* = *chemist* + *-ic-al*.] Chemical. *Burton.*

chymod (kim'od), *n.* [< *chym-ic* + *od*, q. v.] Chemical od; the odic force of chemism. *Von Reichenbach.* See *od*.

chymosis (ki-mō'sis), *n.* Same as *chemosis*.

chymous (kī'mus), *a.* [< *chyme*¹ + *-ous*.] Pertaining to chyme.

chynche†, *a.* See *chinch*¹.

chyometer (kī-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. √ *χυ (root of χεῖν, pour) + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the volume of a liquid by the amount expelled by a piston moving in a tube containing the liquid, the quantity being indicated by a graduation on the piston.

Chytridiaceæ (ki-trid-i-ā'sē-ē). *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chytridium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of microscopic fungi, very simple in structure, usually with little or no mycelium, and reproduced chiefly by zoöspores. They are commonly parasitic on water-plants, especially algæ; but those belonging to the genus *Synchytrium* inhabit the epidermal cells of land-plants.

chytridiaceous (ki-trid-i-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Chytridiaceæ*.

> The genus Rhizophydium was established by Schenk for *chytridiaceous* parasites, whose spores escape by one or more apertures. *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh*, XXXII. 593.

chytridial (ki-trid'i-al), *a.* [< *Chytridium* + *-al*.] Having the characters of the family *Chytridiaceæ* or of the genus *Chytridium*, or belonging to that genus.

> Parasitic *chytridial* growths.
>
> *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh*, XXXII. 591.

Chytridium (ki-trid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χυτρίδιον, a small pot, < χύτρα, χύτρος, an earthen pot.] The typical genus of the family *Chytridiaceæ*.

ciaconnetta (chå-kon-net'tä), *n.* [It., dim. of *ciaconna*, a chaconne: see *chaconne*.] A little chaconne.

cibaria, *n.* Plural of *cibarium*. See *ciborium*.

cibarial (si-bā'ri-al), *a.* [As *cibari-an* + *-al*.] Same as *cibarian*.—**Cibarial apparatus** or **organs**, the trophi or organs of the mouth.

cibarian (si-bā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *cibarius*, pertaining to food (see *cibarious*), + *-an*. Cf. F. *cibaire*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to or characterized by the structure of the organs of the mouth.—**Cibarian system**, a system of classification, first proposed by Fabricius, in which all the arthropods were arranged in conformity with the structure of the trophi. The same term has been applied to various systems founded on the mouth-parts.

> The success of De Geer's system probably induced Fabricius to construct his *cibarian system* grounded upon the characters of the Trophi alone.
>
> *Westwood*, Introd. to Mod. Class. of Insects, I. 21.

cibarious (si-bā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *cibarius*, pertaining to food, < *cibus*, food.] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.

cibarium (si-bā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cibaria* (-ä). An erroneous form of *ciborium*.

cibation (si-bā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cibation* (only in chem. sense) = It. *cibazione*, < L. *cibatio(n-)*, a feeding, < *cibare*, pp. *cibatus*, feed, < *cibus*, food.] 1†. In *alchemy*, the act of adding to the matter in preparation fresh substances, to supply the waste of evaporation, etc.: the seventh process in alchemy.—2. In *physiol.*, the act of taking food, particularly the more solid kinds.—3. Any chemical operation that gives a substance consistency and solidity.

cibol (sib'ol), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *civol*, also and earlier *chibol*, *chibbol*, *chibbal* (cf. *cive*, *chive*²), < ME. *chibolle*, *chebole*, *chesbolle*, *schybbolle*, < F. *ciboule* = Pr. *cebula*, *sivela* = Sp. *cebolla* = Pg. *cebola* = It. *cipolla* = LG. *zipolle*, *zipel* = OHG. *zwibollo*, *zwivolle*, MHG. *zibolle*, *zwibolle*, *zwippel*, *zwifel*, *zebulle*, G. *zwiebel* (> Dan. *svibel*, flower-bulb), < ML. *cepula*, *cepola*, *cepulla*, corruptly *sipula*, dim. of L. *cæpa*, *cepa*, *cæpe*, *cepe*, an onion (> LL. *cæpulla*, a bed of onions): see *cepa*, *cive*, *chive*².] 1. The shallot, *Allium Ascalonicum*.

> *Chibolles* and chernelles and ripe chiries manye,
> And profred Peres this present to plese with hunger.
>
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 296.

> Ye eating rascals,
> Whose gods are beef and brewis! whose brave angers
> Do execution upon these and *chibbals!*
>
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 2.

2. Another plant of the same genus, *A. fistulosum*, sometimes called the Welsh onion, a native of Asia, but cultivated in various parts of Europe, its fistulous leaves being used in cooking like those of the shallot.

ciboria, *n.* Plural of *ciborium*.

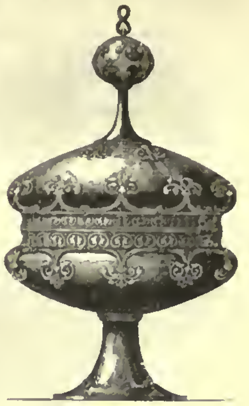
ciborio† (si-bō'ri-ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *ciborium*.

> On the altar a most rich *ciborio* of brasse with a statue of St. Agnes in Oriental alabaster.
>
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

ciborium (si-bō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ciboria* (-ä). [ML. (> F. *ciboire* = Pr. *cibori* = Pg. It. *ciborio*), < L. *ciborium*, a drinking-vessel, < Gr. κιβώριον, the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean, a cup made of it or like it; cf. κιβωτός, with dim. κιβώτιον, a wooden box, chest.] 1. A permanent canopy erected over a high altar; a baldachin.

> Over the Altar, and supported on four shafts, hung the canopy, baldachin, or *ciborium*.
>
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 184.

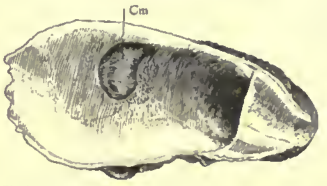
2. Any vessel designed to contain the consecrated bread or sacred wafers for the eucharist. (*a*) A metal pyx, especially one having the form of a chalice with a dome-shaped cover.



Ciborium, 13th century, Treasury of Sens Cathedral, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> Returning I stept into yᵉ grand Jesuites, who had this high day expos'd their *Cibarium*, made all of solid gold and imagerie, a piece of infinite cost.
>
> *Evelyn*, Diary, June 4, 1651.

(*b*) A larger receptacle, often of marble, supported on a high stand raised over the altar or elsewhere, containing the pyx or the wafers themselves. (*c*) A sort of ambry or cupboard in the wall used for the same purpose.



Shell of an Oyster (*Ostræa virginica*), showing *Cm*, the Ciborium or muscular impression.

3. [NL.] In *conch.*, the glossy impression on the inside of the valves of shells where the adductor muscles of the mollusk have been attached; the muscular impression or cicatrix. Those bivalves which have but one ciborium on each shell are called *monomyarian*; those with two, *dimyarian*. [Rarely used.]

ciboul†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cibol*.

cicada (si-kā'dä), *n.*; pl. *cicadas* or *cicadæ* (-däz, -dē). [Also *cicala* (after It.); = F. *cigale* = Pr. *cicala* = Sp. Pg. *cigarra* = It. *cigala*, *cicala*, < L. *cicada* (ML. also *cicala*), the cicada or tree-cricket. In Gr. called τέττιξ.] 1. A popular name of many insects belonging to different orders, *Hemiptera* and *Orthoptera*, which make a rhythmical creaking or chirping noise; a locust, grasshopper, or cricket. In this sense the word has no definite zoölogical signification.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of homopterous hemipterous insects of the family *Cicadidæ*. They are of comparatively large size, and the males have drums under their transparent wings with which a peculiar shrilling noise is made. The adult females deposit their eggs in the twigs of trees. The adolescent life of these insects is passed underground. *C. orni* is the south European species; *C. hematodes* occurs in Germany, England, etc.; *C. septendecim* is the American periodical cicada or seventeen-year locust, and there are several other species in the United States. (*b*) Any species of the genus *Cicada*: in America commonly called *locust*, a name shared by many orthopterous insects, as grasshoppers. See cut under *Cicadidæ*.

Cicadaria (sik-a̤-dā′ri-ä̤), *n.* Same as *Cicadariæ.*

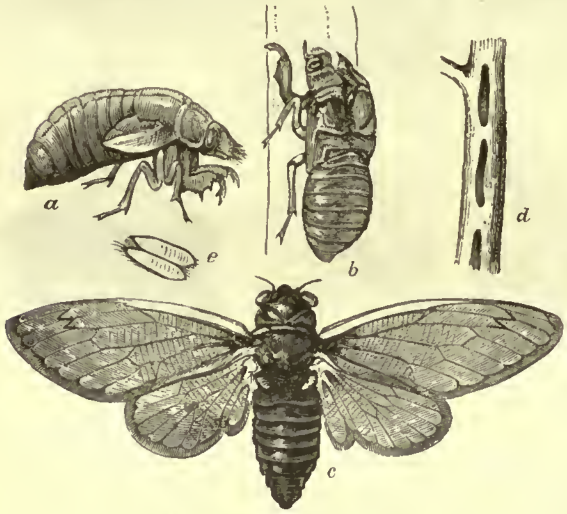
Cicadariæ (sik-a̤-dā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cicada,* 2 (*a*), + *-ariæ.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the first family of homopterous *Hemiptera,* approximately equivalent to the suborder *Homoptera* as now restricted, including the several modern families of *Cicadidæ, Fulgoridæ, Cixidæ,* etc.

Cicadella, Cicadellina (sik-a̤-del′a̤, sik″a̤-de-lī′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of L. *cicada:* see *cicada.*] A group of homopterous hemipterous insects, distinguishing the frog-hoppers or hopping cicadas, such as the *Cercopinæ,* from the cicadas proper. [Not in use.]

Cicadellidæ (sik-a̤-del′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cicadella* + *-idæ.*] A large group of homopterous insects, considered as a family: approximately the same as *Cicadella,* including several families, as *Jassidæ, Ledridæ, Cercopidæ,* etc.

Cicadellina, *n. pl.* See *Cicadella.*

Cicadidæ (si-kad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cicada,* 2 (*a*), + *-idæ.*] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects; the cicadas proper: a group formerly of great extent, now restricted to forms closely related to the genus *Cicada.* As characterized by Westwood in 1840, the *Cicadidæ* have heavy subconical bodies, blunt head, prominent eyes, ridged epistoma, setiform antennæ socketed beneath the edge of the vertex, large mesothorax, scale-like metathorax, elliptical wing-covers of parchment-like consistency, short stout legs, bristly hind tibiæ, and large fluted stridulating organs at the base of the abdomen. It is a widely distributed family, well represented in the United States. Some species, like the seventeen-year locust or periodical cicada, are noted for their length of life underground.



Periodical Cicada (*Cicada septendecim*).
a, pupa; *b,* cast pupa-shell; *c,* imago; *d,* punctured twig; *e,* two eggs. (*a, b,* and *c* natural size; *d* and *e* enlarged.)

cicala (si-kā′lä̤), *n.* [It., < L. *cicada:* see *cicada.*] A cicada.

> At eve a dry *cicala* sung.
> *Tennyson,* Mariana in the South.

cicatrice (sik′a̤-tris), *n.* [< ME. *cicatrice,* < F. *cicatrice* = Sp. Pg. *cicatriz* = It. *cicatrice,* < L. *cicatrix* (*cicatric-*), a scar.] 1. A scar; a seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed: also extended to scars on the bark of trees. See *cicatrix.*

> Thus graffe under the rynde a bough or tree,
> There *cicatrice* is noon but plaine and clene.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

> One Captain Spurio with his *cicatrice,* an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek. *Shak.,* All's Well, ii. 1.

2. Mark; impression. [Rare.]

> Lean upon a rush,
> The *cicatrice* and capable impressure
> Thy palm some moment keeps.
> *Shak.,* As you Like it, iii. 5.

3. A cicatrix, in any sense.

cicatrices, *n.* Plural of *cicatrix.*

cicatricial (sik-a̤-trish′a̤l), *a.* [< *cicatrice* + *-ial;* = F. *cicatriciel,* etc.] Pertaining to, marked by, or forming a cicatrice or scar: as, a *cicatricial* process.—**Cicatricial tissue,** a form of tissue closely resembling ordinary dense connective tissue, into which the granulation tissue filling up and repairing wounds and other losses of substance becomes converted.

cicatricle (sik′a̤-tri-kl), *n.* 1. Same as *cicatricula.*—2. In *bot.:* (*a*) The hilum of a seed. (*b*) The scar left by a fallen leaf. [Rare.]

cicatricose (sik′a̤-tri-kōs), *a.* [< L. *cicatrix* (*cicatric-*), a scar, + *-ose.*] 1. Covered with scars.—2. In *entom.,* having elevated spots like scars of a different color from the rest of the surface: specifically said of the sculpture of insects.

Also *cicatrisate, cicatrose.*

cicatricula (sik-a̤-trik′ṳ̄-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *cicatriculæ* (-lē). [L. (> F. *cicatricule*), dim. of *cicatrix* (*cicatric-*), a scar.] The germinating or formative point in the yolk of an egg. It is also called the *tread,* appearing as a small but very apparent disk on the upper side of the yolk, and is the germ-yolk proper as distinguished from the food-yolk of a meroblastic egg. It is that portion from which alone the embryo is formed. Even in fresh-laid eggs it has already reached the stage of a morula by segmentation of the vitellus. Also *cicatricle.*

> Within the shell, and suspended in the white of the egg, is the rounded yellow mass of the yolk, and on one side of the yolk is a small round patch, the *cicatricula* (Lat. diminutive of *cicatrix,* a scar). Though apparently homogeneous, the microscope shows that the *cicatricula* is made up of minute nucleated cells.
> *Huxley,* Physiography, p. 225.

cicatrisant, *n.* and *a.* See *cicatrizant.*

cicatrisate (sik′a̤-tri-zāt), *a.* [For **cicatrizate,* < *cicatrize* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *cicatricose.*

cicatrisation, cicatrise. See *cicatrization, cicatrize.*

cicatrisive (sik′a̤-trī-siv), *a.* [For **cicatrizive,* < *cicatrize* + *-ive.*] Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.

cicatrix (si-kā′triks), *n.*; pl. *cicatrices* (sik-a̤-trī′sēz). [L.: see *cicatrice.*] 1. A cicatrice or scar.—2. In *conch.,* the impression or mark of the muscular or ligamentous attachment in a bivalve shell; the ciborium.—3. In *entom.,* a small, roughened, or depressed space on a surface, resembling a scar.—4. In *bot.,* the mark of attachment of a seed or leaf.

cicatrizant (sik′a̤-trī-za̤nt), *n.* and *a.* [After F. *cicatrisant* (= Sp. Pg. *cicatrizante,* etc.), ppr. of *cicatriser:* see *cicatrize.*] I. *n.* That which cicatrizes; a medicine or an application that promotes the formation of a cicatrice.

II. *a.* Tending to form a cicatrice; showing a tendency to heal; cicatrisive.

Also spelled *cicatrisant.*

cicatrization (sik″a̤-tri-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [After F. *cicatrisation* (= Sp. *cicatrizacion,* etc.), < *cicatriser:* see *cicatrize.*] The process of healing (as a wound) or forming a cicatrice, or the state of being healed, cicatrized, or skinned over. Also spelled *cicatrisation.*

> [Coughing] . . . hindering the conglutination and *cicatrization* of the vein. *Harvey.*

cicatrize (sik′a̤-trīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cicatrized,* ppr. *cicatrizing.* [< *cicatr*(*ice*) + *-ize;* after F. *cicatriser* (= Sp. Pg. *cicatrizar* = It. *cicatrizzare*), < *cicatrice:* see *cicatrice.*] I. *trans.* To induce the formation of a cicatrice on; heal up (a wound).

II. *intrans.* To form a cicatrice in healing; skin over: as, the wound *cicatrized.*

Also spelled *cicatrise.*

cicatrose (sik′a̤-trōs), *a.* [< *cicatr*(*ice*) + *-ose.* Cf. L. *cicatricosus.*] Same as *cicatricose.*

cicely (sis′e̤-li), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cisley;* a corrupt form of *seseli,* q. v.] A popular name of several umbelliferous plants. See *Seseli.*—**Rough cicely,** *Caucalis Anthriscus.*—**Sweet cicely.** (*a*) *Myrrhis odorata.* Also called *sweet chervil.* (*b*) In North America, the species of *Osmorrhiza.*—**Wild cicely,** *Chærophyllum sylvestre.*

Cicer (sī′sėr), *n.* [L., > ult. E. *chich*[1], a chick-pea, vetch: see *chich*[1].] A genus of leguminous plants allied to the vetch, consisting of annual or perennial herbs, natives of central Asia and of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. See *chick-pea.*

cicerone (sis-e̤-rō′nē̤; It. pron. chē-chā-rō′ne), *n.*; pl. *ciceroni* (-nē). [It., a particular application, in allusion to the loquacity of guides, of the name *Cicerone,* < L. *Cicero*(*n-*), the celebrated Roman orator.] In Italy, one who acts as a guide in exhibiting and explaining antiquities, curiosities, etc.; hence, in general, one who explains the interesting features or associations or the curiosities of a place; a guide.

> I must own to you it surprised me to see my *cicerone* so well acquainted with the busts and statues of all the great people of antiquity. *Addison,* Ancient Medals, i.

Ciceronian (sis-e̤-rō′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ciceronianus,* < *Cicero*(*n-*), Cicero.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Cicero (Marcus Tullius Cicero, 106–43 B. C., often called *Tully*), the Roman orator, or his orations and writings.

> As for his [Maimbourg's] style, it is rather *Ciceronian* — copious, florid, and figurative — than succinct.
> *Dryden,* Post. to Hist. of League.

> His delivery of the commonest matters of fact was *Ciceronian.* *Lamb,* My First Play.

II. *n.* A student or an imitator of Cicero.

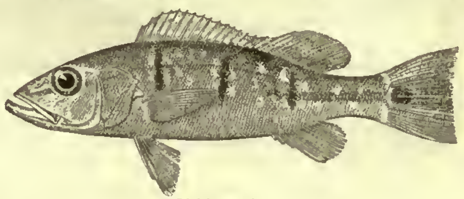
> Let the best *Ciceronian* in Italy read Tullies familiar epistles aduisedly ouer, and I beleve he shall finde small difference for the Latin tong, either in propriety of wordes or framing of the stile, betwixt Tullie and those that write unto him. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 150.

Ciceronianism (sis-e̤-rō′ni-a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *Ciceronian* + *-ism.*] The manner or style of Cicero; a Ciceronian phrase or form of expression.

Ciceronianist (sis-e̤-rō′ni-a̤n-ist), *n.* [< *Ciceronian* + *-ist.*] An imitator, especially an affected imitator, of Cicero.

> Men threw themselves into the new world of thought thus revealed with an eager avidity that left little leisure for that elaborate polishing of periods which had been the delight of the *Ciceronianists.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XIV. 342.

Cichla (sik′lä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίχλη,* a bird like the thrush (*Turdus*), also a sea-fish (*Labrus*).] 1. A genus of fishes inhabiting the fresh waters of South America, and typical of the family *Cichlidæ.* *Schneider,* 1801.—2†. A genus of birds. *Wagler,* 1827.



Cichla ocellaris.

cichlid (sik′lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cichlidæ.*

Cichlidæ (sik′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cichla,* 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Cichla:* more generally known as *Chromides, Chromidæ,* or *Chromididæ.* They have an oblong or somewhat elongated body, moderate cycloid or ctenoid scales, interrupted or deflected lateral line, compressed head, terminal mouth, toothless palate, single nostrils, united lower pharyngeal bones, and four complete rows of gills; the dorsal is long, and its spinous portion forms the greater part of it, while its soft portion and that of the anal are opposite and equal. The species are mostly confined to the fresh waters of tropical Africa and America, but a few are found in Palestine, and one in Texas. They take care of their young, and have considerable superficial resemblance to the centrarchids or sunfishes of the United States. Nearly 150 species are known.

cichling†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chichling.*

cichloid (sik′loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cichla,* 1, + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cichlidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Cichlidæ.*

Cichlomorphæ (sik-lo̤-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κίχλη,* a bird like the thrush (*Turdus*), + *μορφή,* form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the first and highest group or cohort of birds, embracing eight superfamily groups or phalanges, and approximately equivalent to the turdoid *Passeres* or dentirostral *Oscines* of authors in general: one of the six cohorts of this author's *Oscines laminiplantares.*

cichlomorphic (sik-lo̤-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Cichlomorphæ* + *-ic.*] Resembling a thrush in structure; turdiform or turdoid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cichlomorphæ.*

Cichoriaceæ (si-kō-ri-ā′sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cichorium* + *-aceæ.*] In *bot.,* a tribe of the natural order *Compositæ,* characterized by having only perfect flowers with the corollas all ligulate, and by milky juice: coextensive with the suborder *Liguliflorœ.* There are about 50 genera and 750 species, of which much the greater number belong to the old world. It includes the chicory, endive, lettuce, salsify, dandelion, etc.

cichoriaceous (si-kō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Cichoriaceæ.* Also written *chicoriaceous.*

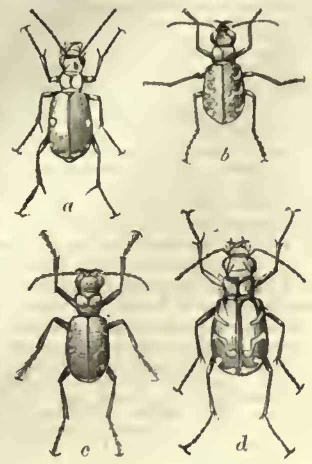
Cichorium (si-kō′ri-um), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κιχώριον,* > E. *cichory, chicory,* and *succory,* q. v.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ.* There are two species, perennial herbs of the old world, the common chicory (*C. Intybus*) and endive (*C. Endivia*) of gardens. See *chicory* and *endive.*

cichory† (sik′o̤-ri), *n.* A former spelling of *chicory.*

cichpea†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chick-pea.*

cicindel (si-sin′del), *n.* [< *Cicindela.*] A beetle of the family *Cicindelidæ;* a tiger-beetle.

Cicindela (sis-in-dē′lä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *cicindela,* a glow-worm, redupl. of *candela,* a candle: see *candle.*] A genus of the family *Cicindelidæ,* or tiger-beetles. Its technical characters are contiguous posterior coxæ, large prominent eyes, and maxillary palpi with the third joint shorter than the fourth. From their elegance of form, as well as beauty and brilliancy of coloring, the numerous species of this genus have always been great favorites with collectors, although, on account of their variability of color and sculpture, they are very difficult to distinguish. They are among the most predaceous beetles, being excellent runners and quick on the wing. Their larvæ live in cylindrical holes in the ground; they are whitish grubs, with a large flat head, the first thoracic joint being furnished with a large corneous plate, and the ninth abdominal joint having on the dorsal side two curved hooks. The four species figured are characteristic examples.



Tiger-beetles.

a, *Cicindela sexguttata*; *b*, *C. repanda*; *c*, *C. splendida*; *d*, *C. vulgaris*. (All natural size.)

Cicindeletæ (sis-in-del′e-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., ＜ L. *cicindela*, a glow-worm, + Gr. ἔτης, a kinsman, neighbor. Cf. *Cicindela*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous or adephagous pentamerous *Coleoptera* or beetles, embracing the tiger-beetles and their allies.

Cicindelidæ (sis-in-del′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ＜ *Cicindela* + *-idæ*.] A family of adephagous *Coleoptera* or beetles, commonly called *tiger-beetles* and *sparklers*. The typical genus is *Cicindela*. The metasternum has an antecoxal piece separated by a well-marked suture reaching from one side to the other, and extending in a triangular process between the hind coxæ, which are small and mobile; and the antennæ are 11-jointed, and inserted on the front above the base of the mandibles. The species are found in every quarter of the globe. They have very prominent eyes, very strong mandibles, are armed with strong teeth, and are remarkable for the beauty of their colors. See *Cicindela*.

Cicindelinæ (si-sin-dẹ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ＜ *Cicindela* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Cicindelidæ*; the tiger-beetles proper.

cicindeline (si-sin′dẹ-lin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of the genus *Cicindela* or subfamily *Cicindelinæ*.

cicinnal (si-sin′ạl), *a.* Same as *cincinnal*.

Cicinnurus, *n.* See *Cincinnurus*.

cicinnus (si-sin′us), *n.* Same as *cincinnus*.

cicisbeism (si-sis′bẹ-izm), *n.* [＜ *cicisbeo* + *-ism*; = F. *sigisbéisme*.] The practice of acting as, or the custom of having, a cicisbeo; the practice of dangling about women.

> The enormous wickedness and utter paganism of the Borgias and Medici seem almost respectable when compared with the reign of *cicisbeism* and Jesuitry.
>
> *Athenæum*, No. 3084, p. 737.

cicisbeo (si-sis′bẹ-ō; It. pron. chē-chēs-bā′ọ), *n.* [It. (＞ F. *cicisbée*, *sigisbée*), said to be ＜ F. *chiche*, small, little, + *beau*, beautiful: see *beau*, *belle*.] **1.** In Italy, since the seventeenth century, the name given to a professed gallant and attendant of a married woman; one who dangles about women.

> *Lady T.* You know I admit you as a lover no farther than fashion sanctions.
>
> *Joseph S.* True—a mere platonic *cicisbeo*—what every wife is entitled to. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

2†. A bow of silk or ribbon with long pendent ends attached to a walking-stick, the hilt of a sword, or the handle of a fan. *Smollett.*

ciclaton†, ciclatoun†, *n.* [In Spenser, after Chaucer, *cheklaton*, *shecklaton*, *schecklaton*; ME. *ciclatoun*, *ciclatun*, *cyclatoun*, *siclatoun*, *syclatoun*, *sykelatoun*, once *chekelatoun*, ＜ OF. *ciclaton*, *ciclatun*, *chiclaton*, *ciglaton*, *siglaton*, *singlaton*, *senglaton*, *segleton* (＞ Sp. *ciclaton*), a kind of mantle or robe, also, at least in AF. (as alone in ME.), a rich fabric (see def.), appar. (with suffix *-on*) (= Sp. *ciclada*, a kind of mantle) ＜ ML. *cyclas* (acc. *cycladem*), *ciclas*, *ciclade*, *ciclades*, *cicladis*, a kind of mantle, also a rich fabric (see def.), ＜ L. *cyclas*, acc. *cyclada* (in Propertius), ＜ Gr. *κυκλάς*, a mantle worn chiefly by women, adorned with a border of purple or gold, with ref. to which, or to its circular form (cf. E. *circular*, a cloak), it received its name, ＜ Gr. *κυκλάς*, round, circular, ＜ *κύκλος*, round: see *cyclas* and *cycle*. The transfer and enrichment of the sense (from 'a round mantle' to 'a costly fabric of diverse use') is remarkable, and, with the peculiar forms, gives some color to the supposition that with the L. *cyclas*, etc., in its proper sense of 'a mantle,' has been merged another word, perhaps of Eastern origin, meaning 'a fabric.' Yule compares the Panjāb trade-name *suklāt*, broadcloth, or the Ar. *Sikiliyat*, Sicily.] **1.** A costly fabric used in the middle ages for men's and women's robes or mantles, and also for leggings, housings, banners, tents, etc. It was sometimes, perhaps generally, of silk, often woven with gold; it is found explained as *pannus aureus*, cloth of gold. From the diversity of its use, the term seems to have been applied to any rich-looking fabric.

> Of Brugges were his hosen brown,
> His robe was of *ciclatoun*,
> That coste many a jane.
>
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 23.
>
> Ther was mony gonfanoun
> Of gold, sendel, and *siclatoun*.
>
> *King Alisaunder* (Weber's Metr. Rom., I. 85), l. 1963.
>
> Off silk, cendale, and *syclatoun*
> Was the emperours pavyloun.
>
> *Rich. Coer de Lion* (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 90).

2. A mantle or robe worn by men and women, apparently of the fabric called by the same name. [But this sense belongs properly only to the French and Spanish *ciclaton* and the Middle Latin *cyclas*; it is not established in English. The word is erroneously explained and used in the following passages by Spenser:

> The quilted leather Jacke is old English; for it was the proper weede of the horseman, as ye may reade in Chaucer, where he describeth Sir Thopas his apparrell and armoure, when he went to fight agaynst the Gyant, in his robe of *shecklaton*, which *schecklaton* is that kind of guilded leather with which they used to embroder theyr Irish jackes. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.
>
> But in a Jacket, quilted richly rare
> Upon *checklaton*, he was straungely dight.
>
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 43.]

Ciconia (si-kō′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., ＜ L. *ciconia*, a stork, dial. *conia*, prob. redupl. from *canere*, sing, cry. Cf. E. *hen*, from same root.] The typical genus of storks of the family *Ciconiidæ*. The best-known species are the common white and black storks of Europe, *C. alba* and *C. nigra*. See *stork*, and cut under *Ciconiidæ*.

ciconian (si-kō′ni-ạ̈n), *a.* [＜ *Ciconia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or consisting of storks: as, "the fierce *ciconian* train," *Pope*, tr. of Odyssey, ix. 68. [Rare.]

Ciconiidæ (sik-ọ-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ＜ *Ciconia* + *-idæ*.] A family of large altricial grallatorial birds, of the order *Herodiones* and suborder *Pelargi* (which see); the storks. The bill is longer than the head, stout at the base, not grooved, tapering to the straight, recurved, or decurved tip; the nostrils are pierced directly in the substance of the bill, and are without nasal scales; the legs are reticulate, and bare above the suffrago; the hallux is not completely insistent; and the claws are not acute. The family contains about 12 species, representing nearly as many modern genera, chiefly of the warmer parts of both hemispheres. It includes the storks proper, the marabous, open-bills, jabirus, wood-ibises, etc. Also written *Ciconidæ*, *Ciconiadæ*.

White Stork (*Ciconia alba*).

ciconiiform (si-kō′ni-i-fôrm), *a.* [＜ NL. *ciconiiformis*, ＜ L. *ciconia*, stork, + *forma*, form.] Having or pertaining to the form or structure of the *Ciconiidæ*; like or likened to a stork.

> Garrod and Forbes suggest a *ciconiiform* origin for the Tubinares. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 47, note.

Ciconiiformes (si-kō″ni-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ciconiiformis*: see *ciconiiform*.] In Garrod's arrangement, the third division of homalogonatous birds, including several modern orders, as storks, herons, pelicans, vultures, hawks, and owls. It is not a recognized group in ornithology.

Ciconiinæ (si-kō-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ＜ *Ciconia* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Ciconiidæ*, containing the true storks, marabous, and jabirus, as distinguished from the open-bills and wood-ibises. The bill is straight or recurved; the nostrils are nearly lateral; the toes are short; the hallux is not insistent; and the claws are broad, flat, and blunt, like nails. *Ciconia*, *Mycteria*, and *Leptoptilus* are the leading genera. Also *Ciconinæ*.

ciconiine (si-kō′ni-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ciconiinæ*; ciconine.

ciconine (sik′ọ-nin), *a.* [＜ L. *ciconinus*, of the stork, ＜ *ciconia*, a stork: see *Ciconia*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ciconiidæ*; having the characters of storks; ciconiiform; pelargic.

cicurate† (sik′ụ̄-rāt), *v. t.* [＜ L. *cicuratus*, pp. of *cicurare*, make tame, ＜ *cicur*, tame.] To tame; reclaim from wildness.

> Even after carnal conversion, poysons may yet retain some portions of their natures; yet are they so refracted, *cicurated*, and subdued, as not to make good their first and destructive malignities.
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

cicuration† (sik-ụ̄-rā′shọn), *n.* [＜ L. as if **cicuratio(n-)*, ＜ *cicurare*, tame: see *cicurate*.] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness. *Ray.*

Cicuta (si-kū′tạ̈), *n.* [L., ＞ It. Sp. Pg. *cicuta* = Pr. *cicuda* = F. *ciguë*, hemlock.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, containing four or five species, one European and three or four American. They are tall, perennial, glabrous herbs, with divided leaves, and compound, many-rayed umbels of white flowers. *C. virosa* and the common American species, *C. maculata*, are popularly called *water-hemlock* or *cowbane*. The roots of all are a deadly poison. Most of the species may be recognized by the peculiar venation of the leaves, the main side-veins running to the notches instead of to the ends of the teeth. See *hemlock*.

cicute†, *n.* Water-hemlock. See *Cicuta*.

cicutine (si-kū′tin), *n.* [＜ *Cicuta* + *-in*^{2}.] A volatile alkaloid found in *Cicuta virosa*, the water-hemlock.

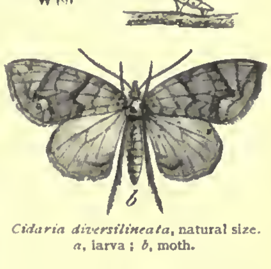
Cid (sid), *n.* [Sp., ＜ Ar. *seid*, *seiyid*, lord, *el seid* (Sp. *el Cid*, 'the Cid'), the lord or chief.] A chief; a commander: a title applied in Spanish literature to Ruy or Roderigo Diaz, count of Bivar, a dauntless champion of the Christian religion and of the old Spanish monarchy against the Moors in the eleventh century. He received this title from the Moors against whom he fought, while from his countrymen he received that of *el Campeador*, the champion; and the two were combined in the form *el Cid Campeador*, the lord champion.

> The title of *Cid* . . . is often said to have come to him from the remarkable circumstance that five Moorish kings or chiefs acknowledged him in one battle as their *Seid*, or their lord and conqueror. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 12.

cidares, *n.* Plural of *cidaris*.

Cidaria (si-dā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), ＜ Gr. *κίδαρις*, a Persian head-dress. See *Cidaris*, 2.] A genus of moths, of the family *Phalænidæ*, characterized by having oblique bands with acute angles across the front wings. The larvæ are true geometers or loopers, having but two pairs of prolegs. *C. diversilineata* feeds on the grape-vine.

cidarid (sid′ạ-rid), *n.* One of the *Cidaridæ* or *Cidaridea*; a desmostichous or regular sea-urchin, as distinguished from a heart-urchin or shield-urchin.



Cidaria diversilineata, natural size.
a, larva; *b*, moth.

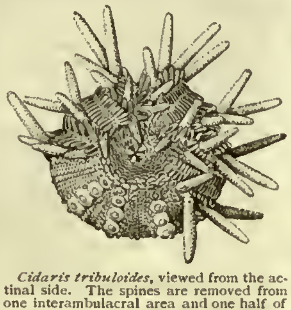
Cidaridæ (si-dar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ＜ *Cidaris* (*Cidarid-*), 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of desmostichous endocyclical or regular sea-urchins, with very narrow ambulacral and broad interambulacral spaces, large perforated tubercles, club-shaped spines, no oral branchiæ, and no sphæridia. They have the shell rounded, unclosed auricles, entire peristome, and ten anal plates. The typical genus is *Cidaris*.

Cidaridea (sid-ạ-rid′ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., ＜ *Cidaris* (*Cidarid-*), 2, + *-ea*.] A superfamily or ordinal group of *Echinoidea*; the regular endocyclical or desmostichous sea-urchins, having the mouth and anus centric, two rows of ambulacra and of interambulacra alternating with one another, and teeth and masticatory apparatus. It is equivalent to the order *Endocyclica* of some authors, and includes the families *Cidaridæ*, *Echinidæ*, *Echinometridæ*, and others.

cidaris (sid′ạ-ris), *n.*; pl. *cidares* (-rēz). [L., ＜ Gr. *κίδαρις*, a turban, tiara; of Pers. origin.] **1.** (*a*) An ornamental head-dress of the ancient Persian kings.

> On his [the Persian king's] head was set a *Cidaris* or Tiara; this was a kind of Cap or Turbant, not like a felt of wooll, but of diuers peeces of cloth sowed together.
>
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 361.

(*b*) The head-dress of the high priest of the Jews. (*c*) A low-crowned episcopal miter. *F. G. Lee.* Also written *kidaris*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cidaridæ*. The species are mostly of warm seas. *C. tribuloides* is found on the Atlantic coast. A British species found in Shetland is *C. papillata*, called the *piper-urchin*, from some fancied resemblance of its globular body and spines to a bagpipe.



Cidaris tribuloides, viewed from the actinal side. The spines are removed from one interambulacral area and one half of another.

cidarite (sid'a-rīt), *n.* [< *Cidaris*, 2, + *-ite*^{2}.] A fossil representative of the genus *Cidaris*, or some similar echinoid, found in the Carboniferous limestone and upward. Many cidarites are of large size, and are furnished with long and often curiously ornamented spines. See *Cidaridæ*.

cider (sī'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cyder*, *sider*, *syder*, < ME. *cidre*, *cyder*, *sider*, *syder*, *cyther*, *sither*, *sythir*, etc. (also *sicer*, *siser*, etc., after L.), < OF. *sidre*, *cidere*, F. *cidre* = Sp. *sidra*, OSp. *sizra*, = Pg. *cidra* = It. *cidro*, *sidro*, cider, < L. *sicera*, < Gr. *σίκερα*, < Heb. *shēkār* (= Ar. *sakar*), strong drink, < *shākar*, be intoxicated.] **1**†. A strong liquor.

> He schall not drinke wyn ne *sydyr* [A. V., strong drink].
> *Wyclif*, Luke i. 15.

2. Formerly, any liquor made of the juice of fruits; now, the expressed juice of apples, either before or after fermentation.

> We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country.
> *Bacon.*

> A flask of *cider* from his father's vats,
> Prime, which I knew. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

Cider Act, an English statute of 1763 (3 Geo. III., c. 12), imposing additional and heavy taxes upon wine, vinegar, cider, perry, etc. It caused great agitation in the country.—**Hard cider**, fermented cider; cider that has lost its sweetness from fermentation.—**Sweet cider**, cider before fermentation, or cider in which fermentation has been prevented.—**Water cider**, a weak cider made by adding to the apples, after the first pressing, one half their weight of water, and expressing the liquor a second time.

cider-brandy (sī'dėr-bran'di), *n.* A sort of brandy distilled from cider. In the United States also called *apple-jack* and *apple-brandy*.

ciderist† (sī'dėr-ist), *n.* [< *cider* + *-ist*.] A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

ciderkin† (sī'dėr-kin), *n.* [< *cider* + dim. *-kin*.] An old name for liquor made from the refuse of apples after the juice had been pressed out for cider.

> *Ciderkin* is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer.
> *Mortimer.*

cider-mill (sī'dėr-mil), *n.* A mill for crushing apples to make cider; an establishment where cider is made.

cider-press (sī'dėr-pres), *n.* A press used in extracting cider from crushed or ground apples.

cider-tree (sī'dėr-trē), *n.* The swamp gum-tree of Australia, *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, the sap of which is occasionally made into a kind of cider.

cider-vinegar (sī'dėr-vin'ē-gär), *n.* A vinegar made by the acetification of cider.

ci-devant (sē-dė-voṅ'), *a.* [F., former; prop. adv., formerly, before: *ci*, contr. from *ici*, here, < L. *ecce*, lo, + *hic*, this; *devant*, OF. *davant*, prop. *d'avant*, < *de*, of, + *avant*, before: see *avant-*, *avaunt*^{1}.] Former; late; ex-: applied to a person with reference to an office or a position which he no longer occupies.

> The *ci-devant* commander. *Quarterly Rev.*

> Much they marvelled to see the wealth of the *ci-devant* blacksmith,
> All his domains and his herds, and his patriarchal demeanor. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

cidron†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *citron*.

C. I. E. An abbreviation of *Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire*, an Anglo-Indian order of knighthood instituted on January 1st, 1878.

ciel†, **cieled**†, etc. See *ceil*, etc.

cienaga (sē-e-nä'gä), *n.* [Sp. *ciénaga*, a quagmire (cf. *cenagal*, a quagmire), < *cieno*, mud, mire, < L. *cænum*, mud, mire, filth.] A swamp or swale: a Spanish word used in Arizona and New Mexico, and to some extent in California and Texas. Sometimes written *cienega*.

cierge (sērj), *n.* [F.: see *cerge*.] Same as *cerge*.

cigar (si-gär'), *n.* [= D. *sigaar* = G. *cigarre* = Dan. Sw. *cigar*, < F. *cigare*, < Sp. *cigarro* = Pg. It. *cigarro*, a cigar, orig. a kind of tobacco grown in Cuba.] A cylindrical roll of tobacco for smoking, pointed at one end for insertion into the mouth and cut at the other for lighting. It is made of the leaves of the tobacco-plant divested of the stems and enveloped tightly in a wrapper of the same material. A cigar of tapering form, but not pointed at either end, is called a *cheroot*. Also written, improperly, *segar*.

cigar-bundler (si-gär'bun"dlėr), *n.* A clamping-press for packing cigars in bundles.

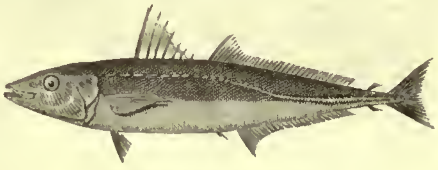
cigar-case (si-gär'kās), *n.* A pocket-case for holding cigars.

cigarette (sig-a-ret'), *n.* [< F. *cigarette*, dim. of *cigare*, a cigar.] A small cigar made of finely cut tobacco rolled up in an envelop of tobacco, corn-husk, or thin paper, generally rice-paper, so as to form a cylinder open at both ends.

cigarette-filler (sig-a-ret'fil"ėr), *n.* A device for filling the envelop of a cigarette with tobacco.

cigarette-paper (sig-a-ret'pā"pėr), *n.* Thin paper, commonly rice-paper, used for the wrappers of the fine-cut tobacco which forms the filling of cigarettes.

cigar-fish (si-gär'fish), *n.* A carangoid fish, *Decapterus punctatus*, having a thick fusiform shape somewhat resembling that of a cigar. It has rays of the dorsal and anal fins detached and developed as pinnules, and a row of blackish dots along the sides. It is an inhabitant of the Caribbean sea and the neighboring coast of the United States, and abounds at Bermuda, where it is of some importance as a food-fish. Also *round-robin*.



Cigar-fish (*Decapterus punctatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

cigar-holder (si-gär'hōl"dėr), *n.* A mouthpiece or tube, often of ivory or amber, used to hold a cigar. Also, rarely, *cigar-tube*.

cigar-plant (si-gär'plånt), *n.* The *Cuphea platycentra*, a native of Mexico, having a bright-scarlet tubular corolla tipped with black and white, well known in cultivation.

cigar-press (si-gär'pres), *n.* A press used to compress cigars preparatory to packing.

cigar-tree (si-gär'trē), *n.* A name of the catalpa, from the shape of its pods.

cigar-tube (si-gär'tūb), *n.* Same as *cigar-holder*.

cigninota (sig-ni-nō'tä), *n.* [NL., prop. **cygninota*, < L. *cygnus*, swan, + *nota*, mark.] Same as *swan-mark*.

cilery†, **cillery**†, *n.* [< **ciler*, **ciller*, for *celer*, *celler*^{2}, *celure*, sculptured work in relief, ornamental carving or other decoration: see *celure*.] Ornamental carving around the head of a pillar; a volute.

> *Voluta* [It., = E. *volute*], that in the head or chapiter of a piller which sticketh out or hangeth ouer in maner of a writhen circle or curled tuft, being a kind of worke of leaues or some such deuise turned diuers and sundrie wayes; caruers and painters call it draperie or *cillerie*.
> *Florio.*

> *Draperie* [F.], . . . a flourishing with leaues and flowers in wood, or stone, used especially on the heads of pillers, and tearmed by our workmen drapery or *cilery*. *Cotgrave.*

cilia, *n.* Plural of *cilium*.

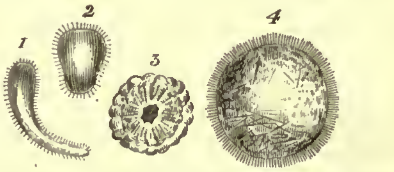
ciliary (sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *ciliaire*, < NL. *ciliaris*, < L. *cilium*, an eyelid: see *cilium*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling cilia; hair-like; filamentous; specifically, belonging to the eyelids: as, the *ciliary* feathers of birds (that is, feathers situated on the edges of the eyelids).—**2.** Furnished with cilia; ciliated.—**3.** Pertaining to cilia; characteristic of cilia; done by cilia: as, *ciliary* action; *ciliary* motion.—**4.** Related, associated, or connected in some way with the eye; situated in or about the eye: applied to various delicate anatomical structures.—**Ciliary arteries**, numerous small branches of the ophthalmic artery, which supply the interior and other parts of the eyeball. They are divided into three sets, long, short, and anterior.—**Ciliary body.** (*a*) That part of the choroid coat of the eye which lies in front of the ora serrata, including the ciliary muscle and ciliary processes, but not the iris. By some restricted to that part of the choroid coat which lies in front of the orbiculus ciliaris. Also called *corpus ciliare*. (*b*) In the eye of a cephalopod, a thickening of the epithelium on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the connective tissue which invests the ciliary muscle and extends to the crystalline lens. Also called *corpus epitheliale*.—**Ciliary canal.** See *canal*^{1}.—**Ciliary ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Ciliary ligament**, an elastic structure surrounding the iris, and connecting the external and middle tunics of the eyeball. See cut under *eye*.—**Ciliary motion, ciliary movement**, the motion of cilia which produces the locomotion of the bodies of which they are a part, as in the ciliated protozoans, or maintains a current over the ciliated surface, as in the ciliated air-passages of man.—**Ciliary muscle**, a muscle attached to the choroid coat of the eyeball. Its contraction draws upon the ciliary processes, affects the shape of the crystalline lens, and is the chief agent in the accommodation or adjustment of the eye to vision at different distances. See cut under *eye*.—**Ciliary muscle of Riolanus**, a small separate fasciculus of the orbicularis palpebrarum, running in the free margin of the eyelid, inside the eyelashes.—**Ciliary nerves**, long and short, ultimate branches of the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve, and of the ciliary ganglion, supplying the ciliary muscle and the iris.—**Ciliary neuralgia**, neuralgia extending over the brow and down the side of the nose, attributed to irritation of the ciliary nerves.—**Ciliary processes**, plaits and folds of the choroid connected with corresponding foldings of the suspensory ligament of the lens of the eye, circularly disposed around the lens behind the iris. They are some 60 or 80 in number. See cut under *eye*.—**Ciliary zone**, the ring or zone marked out by the ciliary processes.

Ciliata (sil-i-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ciliatus*, having cilia: see *ciliate*.] **1.** The ciliated infusorians; a major group of *Infusoria*, as distinguished from the *Flagellata* and the *Tentaculifera*, characterized by the possession of organs of locomotion and prehension in the shape of numerous vibratile cilia, more or less completely clothing the body. The cilia are variously modified as setæ, styles, or uncini, and membraniform expansions are occasionally found; but the *Ciliata* are devoid of the special supplementary lash-like appendages called flagella. They are usually unsymmetrical animals of a high grade of organization in their class, the simplest of them being differentiated into an endosarc and ectosarc with an endoplastule and contractile vacuole, while most, if not all, show an oral region where food is ingested, whence an esophageal depression leads into the endosarc; and there is also, usually, an aboral or anal area through which the refuse of digestion is evacuated. The families are numerous, and have been divided by Stein into the groups *Holotricha*, *Heterotricha*, *Hypotricha*, and *Peritricha*, according to the character of the cilia and their disposition upon the body of the animal. *Paramecium* and *Vorticella* are common examples of the *Ciliata*.

2. A branch of *Platyhelmia*, consisting of two classes, *Planariæ* and *Nemertina*, as together distinguished from a branch *Suctoria*: an inexact synonym of *Nemertoidea* (which see). *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]

Ciliate Flower.

ciliate, ciliated (sil'i-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *ciliatus* (cf. ML. *ciliatus*, with beautiful eyelids), < L. (NL.) *cilium*: see *cilium*, and cf. *Ciliata*.] Furnished with cilia; bearing cilia. (*a*) In *bot.*, marginally fringed with hairs, as leaves, petals, etc.; having motile appendages, as reproductive bodies of many cryptogams. (*b*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, furnished with cilia, in any sense; ciliary: as, *ciliated* cells; a *ciliated* embryo.



1, 2. Ciliated embryos of common red coral (*Corallium rubrum*). 3. Ciliated chamber of a fresh-water sponge (*Spongilla*). 4. Free-swimming ciliated embryo of a sponge. (All highly magnified.)

> The groups of *ciliated* cells thus produced . . . form by their aggregation discoid bodies.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 241.

(*c*) In *entom.*, provided with a row of even, fine, rather stiff, and often curved hairs; fringed: as, a *ciliated* margin.—**Ciliated chambers**, in sponges, various local dilatations of the inhalent canals, to which the endodermic cells, at first forming a continuous layer, are finally restricted. Now usually and more accurately called *flagellated chambers*. See *Leucones*, and cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla*.—**Ciliated groove**, in ascidians, a grooved region of the body connected with a nerve-center and provided with flagella, supposed to be a sense-organ, probably olfactory.—**Ciliated infusorians**, the *Ciliata*.—**Ciliated tracts**, in ascidians, clefts beset with cilia, situated about the entrance to the respiratory chamber, and leading thence to the esophagus or the vicinity of the great nervous ganglion, or ending in the ciliated groove (which see, above).=**Syn.** *Ciliate* and *ciliated* are used interchangeably, but the former is more common in botany, the latter in zoölogy.

ciliately (sil'i-āt-li), *adv.* In a ciliate manner.

ciliation (sil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< NL. as if **ciliatio(n-)*, < *ciliatus*: see *ciliate*.] **1.** The state of being ciliated.

> This general *ciliation* is only found during the most indifferent condition of the larva.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 201.

2. An assemblage or supply of cilia.—**3.** In *entom.*, the fine hairs of a ciliated margin. *Westwood.*

cilice (sil'is), *n.* [< F. *cilice* = Pr. *cilici* = Sp. Pg. *cilicio* = It. *ciliccio*, < L. *cilicium*, a coarse cloth of goats' hair: see *cilicious*, *cilicium*.] Same as *cilicium*.

> Then I must doff this bristly *cilice*.
> *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xciv.

cilicia, *n.* Plural of *cilicium*.

Cilician (si-lish'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cilicia* (< Gr. Κιλικία) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. geog.*, of or pertaining to Cilicia, a country on the south-eastern coast of Asia Minor, having on the east passes through Mount Amanus into Syria, one of which was called the *Cilician Gates.*

> The worship of Mithras became known to the Romans through the *Cilician* pirates captured by Pompey about 70 B. C. — *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 531.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Cilicia.

cilicious† (si-lish′us), *a.* [< L. *cilicium*, < Gr. *κιλίκιον*, a coarse cloth made orig. of Cilician goats' hair, neut. of Κιλίκιος (L. *Cilicius*), Cilician, < Κιλικία, L. *Cilicia*, a country in Asia Minor.] Made or consisting of hair.

> A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of some texture of that hair, a coarse garment, a *cilicious* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his [John the Baptist's] life. — *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 15.

cilicium (si-lish′i-um), *n.*; pl. *cilicia* (-ä̤). [L., a coarse cloth of goats' hair: see *cilicious* and *cilice.*] In the *early* and *medieval church*, an undergarment or shirt of haircloth, worn next the skin by monks or others as a means of mortifying the flesh without ostentation; a hair shirt. Also *cilice.*

ciliella (sil-i-el′ä̤), *n.*; pl. *ciliellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. (NL.) *cilium*, eyelid (cilium): see *cilium.* Cf. *ciliola.*] In *entom.*, a fringe.

ciliferous (si-lif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ciliferus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Provided with or bearing cilia; ciliated.

ciliiform (sil′i-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *forma*, form.] Having the form of cilia; very fine or slender: specifically applied to the teeth of certain fishes when numerous and all equally fine, as those of the perch.

Ciliobrachiata (sil″i-ō-brak-i-ā′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ciliobrachiatus*: see *ciliobrachiate.* Cf. *Brachiata.*] The moss-animalcules; the polyzoans or bryozoans, as a class of "polyps" provided with vibratile cilia: a synonym of *Polyzoa.* [Not in use.]

ciliobrachiate (sil″i-ō-brā′ki-āt or -brak′i-āt), *a.* [< NL. *ciliobrachiatus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *brachium*, the arm.] In *zoöl.*, having the brachia or arms furnished with cilia, as in *Polyzoa*; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ciliobrachiata.*

Cilioflagellata (sil″i-ō-flaj-e-lā′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cilioflagellatus*: see *cilioflagellate.* Cf. *Flagellata.*] An order of free-swimming animalcules, with locomotive appendages consisting of one or more lash-like flagella, a supplementary more or less highly developed ciliary system, and the oral aperture usually distinct; the cilioflagellate infusorians. As instituted by Claparède and Lachmann (1858–60), the order included only the *Peridiniidæ.* As constituted by Saville Kent, it consists of the families *Heteromastigidæ*, *Mallomonadidæ*, and *Trichonemidæ*, besides the *Peridiniidæ.* It corresponds to the *Mastigophora trichosomata* of Diesing. It has been since named by Bütschli *Dinoflagellata* (which see).

cilioflagellate (sil″i-ō-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *cilioflagellatus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *flagellum*, a whip, etc.: see *flagellum.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cilioflagellata.*

Ciliograda (sil″i-ọ-grā′dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ciliogradus*: see *ciliograde.*] De Blainville's name for the *Ctenophora.*

ciliograde (sil′i-ọ-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ciliogradus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *gradi*, walk.] **I.** *a.* Moving by means of cilia.

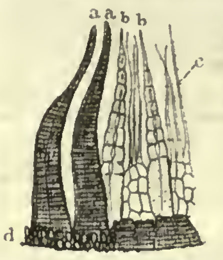
II. *n.* One of the *Ciliograda*; a ctenophoran.

ciliola (si-lī′ọ-lä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ciliolum* (> F. *ciliole*), dim. of *cilium*: see *cilium.* Cf. *ciliella.*] In mosses, the slender hair-like processes sometimes occurring between the teeth of the inner peristome. Also called *cilia.* See cut under *cilium.*

ciliospinal (sil″i-ō-spī′na̤l), *a.* [< *cili*(*ary*) + *spinal.*] Pertaining to the ciliary region of the eyeball and to the spinal cord.—**Ciliospinal center**, the center for dilatation of the pupil in the lower cervical and upper thoracic portions of the spinal cord.

cilium (sil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *cilia* (-ä̤). [NL. (> F. *cil* = Pr. *cil*, *silh* = Sp. *ceja* = It. *ciglio*), a particular use of L. *cilium*, an eyelid, lit. a cover, akin to *celare*, cover, conceal.] 1. In *anat.*, one of the hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelids; an eyelash.—2. One of the minute, generally microscopic, hair-like processes of a cell or other part or organ of the body, or of an entire organism, permanently growing upon and projecting from a free surface, capable of active vibratile or ciliary movement, producing currents in surrounding media, as air or water, and thus serving as organs of ingestion or egestion, prehension, locomotion, etc. In the higher animals cilia are very characteristic of the free surface of various tissues, as mucous membrane, the epithelial cells of which are ciliated. In such cases the cilia have in the individual cells precisely the same action as in the numberless microscopic animals of which they are highly characteristic, as infusorians, radiolarians, polyzoans, rotifers, and the embryonic or larval stages of very many other invertebrates. Cilia are distinguished by their permanency from the various temporary processes which resemble them, such as pseudopodia, and by their minuteness and activity from the similar but usually larger special processes known as flagella, vibracula, etc.; but the distinction is not absolute. The peculiar vibratile action of cilia is termed *ciliary motion.* See cuts under *blastocœle*, *Paramecium*, and *Vorticella.*

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) In mosses, one of the hair-like processes within the peristome. (*b*) One of the microscopic hair-like appendages which are often present upon the reproductive bodies, such as antherozoids and zoospores of cryptogams. They are frequently two in number and vibrate with great rapidity, producing locomotion.—4. In *entom.*, a hair set with others; a fringe, like eyelashes, generally on the leg or margins of the wings of insects.



Cilia.—Portion of peristome of the moss *Hypnum squamosum*, highly magnified.

a, *a*, two outer teeth; *b*, *b*, two inner segments; *c*, cilia; *d*, annulus.

[In all senses most commonly used in the plural.]

cillery†, *n.* See *cilery.*

cillo (sil′ō), *n.* [NL., prob. (like F. *ciller*, wink, *cil*, eyelid) < L. *cilium*, an eyelid: see *cilium.*] In *pathol.*, a constant spasmodic trembling of the upper eyelid. Sometimes called *life's-blood.*

cillosis (si-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., as *cillo* + *-osis.*] Same as *cillo.*

cillotic (si-lot′ik), *a.* [< *cillosis* (*cillot-*) + *-ic.*] Affected with cillosis or cillo.

cima, *n.* See *cyme.*

cimar, *n.* See *simar.*

cimarron (Sp. pron. sē-mär-rōn′), *n.* [Sp. *cimarron*, wild, unruly, < *cima*, < ML. *cima*, the top of a mountain, summit. Hence E. *maroon*, q. v.] A Spanish-American name of the bighorn or Rocky Mountain sheep, *Ovis montana.* [Southwestern U. S.]

cimbal† (sim′bal), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *simnel*, q. v. Cf. It. *ciambella*, a little cake.] A kind of confection. *Nares.*

Cimbex (sim′beks), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1790).] A genus of insects, of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*, characterized by antennæ consisting of 5 joints preceding the club, which consists of 2 joints soldered together; obtuse spurs; the anterior tarsi of male spined beneath; a narrow labrum; wings with 2 marginal and 3 submarginal cells, first submarginal cells with 2 recurrent nervures, and lanceolate cell with a straight cross-line. This is an important genus, comprising some of the largest saw-flies. *C. americana* feeds upon the elm, and occasionally defoliates large trees.

cimbia (sim′bi-ä̤), *n.*; pl. *cimbiæ* (-ē). [NL., appar. an error for *cimbra*, < Sp. *cimbra*, *cimbria* = Cat. *cindria* = F. *cintre*, > E. *cinter*, *center*², an arched frame, orig. a cincture: see *cinter*, *center*².] 1. In *arch.*, a fillet, list, band, or cincture. *Gwilt.*—2. In *anat.*, a slender white band crossing the ventral surface of the crus cerebri, forming a distinct ridge in certain animals, as the cat.

cimbial (sim′bi-a̤l), *a.* [< *cimbia* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the cimbia.

Cimbrian (sim′bri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cimber* (*Cimbri-*), a Cimbrian, + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *Cimbric.*

II. *n.* 1. One of the Cimbri; an inhabitant of Cimbria.—2. Same as *Cimbric.*

Cimbric (sim′brik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cimbricus*, < *Cimbri* (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Cimbri, an ancient people of central Europe, of uncertain local habitation and ethnographical position. They pushed into the Roman provinces in 113 B. C., and in company with the Teutons and Gauls engaged with and defeated Roman armies in southern Gaul and elsewhere (the most notable defeat being that of Cæpio and Mallius in 105 B. C.) until 101 B. C., when they were defeated and virtually exterminated by Marius on the Raudian Fields in northern Italy. The peninsula of Jutland was named from them the *Cimbric Chersonese.*

II. *n.* The language of the Cimbri.

cimelia, *n.* Plural of *cimelium.*

cimeliarch†, *n.* [< LL. *cimeliarcha*, < LGr. *κειμηλιάρχης*, < *κειμήλιον*, treasure, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] 1. A warden or keeper of valuable objects belonging to a church.—2. The apartment in ancient churches where the plate and vestments were deposited; the treasure-chamber of a church.

cimelium (si-mē′li-um), *n.*; pl. *cimelia* (-ä̤). [ML., commonly in pl. *cimelia* (in E. sometimes used as sing.), < Gr. *κειμήλιον*, a treasure, neut. of *κειμήλιος*, treasured up, stored up, < *κεῖσθαι*, lie.] A precious or costly possession; a treasure; especially, an article of plate, a costly robe, vestment, etc., in an imperial or royal treasury, or in the treasury attached to a church, or one of the more valuable objects of art or antiquity in a museum or archæological collection: in the plural, a collection of such objects; a treasury. [The plural form is sometimes used as a singular in the collective sense.]

> The monsters of porcelain which compose the *cimelia* of the days of the Duchess of Portland. — *Art Journal*, VII. 210.

ciment†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cement.*

cimeter, *n.* See *simitar.*

cimex (sī′meks), *n.* [L., a bug, > Sp. *chinche*, > E. *chinch*², q. v. Cf. *cimiss.*] 1. Pl. *cimices* (sim′i-sēz). A bug, as a bedbug.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, typical of the family *Cimicidæ.* *Cimex lectularius* is the bedbug. See *bug*², 2.

cimicic (si-mis′ik), *a.* [< L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), a bug (see *cimex*), + *-ic.*] Belonging to or derived from bugs of the genus *Cimex.*—**Cimicic acid**, $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$, an acid forming yellowish crystals, and having a feeble but characteristic smell and taste, prepared from a species of *Cimex.*

cimicid (sim′i-sid), *n.* A bug of the family *Cimicidæ.*

Cimicidæ (si-mis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cimex* (*Cimic-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects or bugs, named from the genus *Cimex.* It is divided into two subfamilies, *Anthocorinæ* and *Cimicinæ.* Also called *Acanthiidæ.*

Cimicifuga (sim-i-sif′ụ-gä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), bug, + *fugare*, drive away, caus. of *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, closely allied to *Actæa*; the bugworts or bugbanes. The species are perennial herbs, natives of Europe, Siberia, and North America. The European *C. fœtida* is very fetid, and is used for driving away vermin. The American black snakeroot is *C. racemosa*, the root of which is used as a remedy in rheumatism, chorea, dropsy, chronic bronchitis, etc.

cimicifugin (sim-i-sif′ụ-jin), *n.* [< *Cimicifuga* + *-in*².] An impure resin obtained from *Cimicifuga racemosa.*

Cimicinæ (sim-i-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cimex* (*Cimic-*) + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Cimicidæ*, represented by the common bedbug.

cimicine (sim′i-sin), *n.* [< L. *cimex* (*cimic-*) + *-ine*².] The substance which emits the very disagreeable odor used as a means of defense by the bedbug and many other *Hemiptera.* It is a fluid which is secreted by glands in the metathorax, and in some species can be ejected to a considerable distance.

cimier (sē-miā′), *n.* [F., a crest, a buttock (of beef).] 1. The crest of a helmet; specifically, the ornamental crest of a medieval helmet. See *heaume.* This French word is used to distinguish the medieval crest from the crests of the helmets of classical antiquity, Oriental nations, etc.

2. In *her.*, the ornament, consisting of a helmet with lambrequins, which surmounts some escutcheons.

cimiss†, *n.* [< F. as if *cimice (OF. *cime*) = It. *cimice*, < L. *cimex* (*cimic-*): see *cimex.*] The bedbug. See *cimex.*

cimiter†, *n.* See *simitar.*

Cimmerian (si-mē′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cimmerius* (Gr. Κιμμέριος), pertaining to the Cimmerii, Gr. Κιμμέριοι.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Cimmerii, a mythical people mentioned by Homer as dwelling "beyond the ocean-stream, where the sun never shines, and perpetual darkness reigns." Later writers sought to localize them, and accordingly placed them in Italy, near the Avernus, or in Spain, or in the Tauric Chersonese, and represented them as dwelling in perpetual darkness, so that the expression *Cimmerian darkness* (*Cimmeriæ tenebræ*) became proverbial. See 3.

Hence—2. Very dark; obscure; gloomy.

> There, under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,
> As ragged as thy locks,
> In dark *Cimmerian* desert ever dwell.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 10.

3. Pertaining to the Cimmerii, a nomadic people of antiquity dwelling in the Crimea, near the sea of Azof, and in the country of the lower Volga, and perhaps, from some vague knowledge, the original of the mythical Cimmerii.

II. *n.* One of the Cimmerii, in either the mythical or the historical application of that name.

> Our bark
> Reached the far confines of Oceanus.
> There lies the land, and there the people dwell,
> Of the *Cimmerians*, in eternal cloud
> And darkness. — *Bryant*, Odyssey, xi.

cimolia† (si-mō′li-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *cimolia* (sc. *creta*, clay, or *terra*, earth), < Gr. *κιμωλία* (sc. *γῆ*, earth), prop. adj., fem. of *Κιμώλιος* (L. *Cimolius*), of *Κίμωλος* (L. *Cimolus*), an island of the Cyclades, now *Kimolo* or Argentiera.] Cimolite. *Holland.*

cimolian (si-mō′li-a̤n), *a.* [< *cimolia* + *-an.*] Pertaining to cimolite.

Cimoliornis (si-mō-li-ôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κιμωλία* (see *cimolia*) + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil animals, so called because found in cimolite. This fossil, from the Chalk of Maidstone, was supposed by Owen to be a bird, and was named *C. diomedea*, but was afterward identified by Bowerbank with a pterodactyl, *Pterodactylus giganteus.*

cimolite (sim′ǭ-līt), *n.* [< *cimolia* + *-ite*^{2}: = F. *cimolite.*] A species of clay, or hydrous silicate of aluminium, used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammatory diseases. It is white, of a loose, soft texture, and molders into a fine powder. It is useful for taking spots from cloth.

cinaper†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cinnabar.*

> Great quantitie of quicksiluer and of *Cinaper.*
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 229.

cincanter†, **cincater**†, *n.* [< F. *cinquante*, < L. *quinquaginta*, fifty, < *quinque*, five: see *cinque.*] A man fifty years old. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cinch (sinch), *n.* [< Sp. *cincha*, f., a girth, girdle, also *cincho*, m., < L. *cingula*, ML. also *cingla*, f., *cingulum*, neut., > E. *cingle*, a girdle: see *cingle.*] A saddle-girth made of leather, canvas, or woven horsehair. [Western U. S.]

> The two ends of the tough cordage which constitute the *cinch* terminate in long, narrow strips of leather, called látigos [Spanish, thongs], which connect the *cinches* with the saddle and are run through an iron ring, called . . . the larigo ring, . . . and then tied by a series of complicated turns and knots known only to the craft. *L. Swinburne.*

cinch (sinch), *v.* [< *cinch, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gird with a cinch. Hence — **2.** To bind or subdue by force. [Colloq., western U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To tighten the cinch: used with *up.*

> At Giles's ranch, on the divide, the party halted to *cinch up.* *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 732.

cinche, *n.* Same as *chinche*^{2}.

cinchomeronic (sin-kō-me-ron′ik), *a.* Used only in the following phrase. — **Cinchomeronic acid**, $C_{11}H_8N_2O_6$, an acid produced by the oxidation of cinchonine with HNO_3, crystallizing in crusts and nodules of small needles.

Cinchona (sin-kō′nä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), for *Chinchona*, so called after the Countess of *Chinchon* (Sp. *Chinchon*, a town in Spain near Madrid), vice-queen of Peru, who in 1638 was cured of fever by the use of cinchona bark, and who assisted in making the remedy known. The NL. name according to the Sp. would prop. be *Chinchona* (pron. chin-chō′nä), but it rarely appears in that form, being adapted in form and pron. to L. analogies.] **1.** A genus of evergreen trees, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of the Andes from the United States of Colombia to Bolivia, growing chiefly on the eastern slopes at an average altitude of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. They are the source of Peruvian or cinchona bark and of quinine. There are about 40 species, but the cinchona barks of commerce are produced by about a dozen. The barks used in pharmacy are chiefly of three kinds: loxa, crown, or pale cinchona bark, the ordinary Peruvian bark, afforded by *C. officinalis*; calisaya or yellow cinchona bark, from *C. Calisaya*; and red cinchona bark, from *C. succirubra*. Several other barks are used exclusively in the manufacture of quinine, as the Colombian or Cartagena bark, from *C. lancifolia* and *C. cordifolia*; Pitayo bark, from *C. Pitayensis*; gray, Lima, or Huanuco bark, from *C. Peruviana* and other species; and Cusco bark, from *C. pubescens*. The British and Dutch governments have done much to promote the cultivation of the more important species, and extensive plantations have been successfully established in the Himalayas and in Ceylon, Java, and Jamaica. Cinchona bark is most valuable as a remedy in fevers and as a general tonic; but the alkaloids obtainable from the bark have in practice largely taken the place of the bark itself. Of these the most abundant and the one in most common use is quinine. Others equally valuable are quinadin, cinchonine, and cinchonidine. The amount of alkaloids yielded by the bark is very variable, from a very small percentage to as much as 12 per cent., of which from one third to three fourths is quinine. **2.** [*l. c.*] The medicinal bark of the species of *Cinchona.* — **African cinchona**, the bark of species of the rubiaceous genus *Sarcocephalus*, from western Africa. Also called *doundaké.*

Flowering branch of *Cinchona Calisaya*, with single flower on larger scale.

cinchonaceous (sin-kǭ-nā′shius), *a.* [< *Cinchona* + *-aceous.*] Pertaining or allied to the genus *Cinchona.*

cinchonamine (sin-kon′a-min), *n.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *amine.*] An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$) obtained from a variety of cuprea bark, the product of *Remijia Purdieana.*

cinchonate (sin′kǭ-nāt), *n.* [< *cinchon*(*ic*) + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt of cinchonic acid; a quinate.

cinchona-tree (sin-kō′nä̤-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus *Cinchona.*

cinchonia (sin-kō′ni-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < *cinchona*, 2.] Same as *cinchonine.*

cinchonic (sin-kon′ik), *a.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-ic.*] Of or belonging to cinchona; derived from or having the properties of cinchona: as, *cinchonic* acid. Also *quinic, kinic.*

cinchonicine (sin-kon′i-sin), *n.* [< *cinchonic* + *-ine*^{2}.] An artificial alkaloid derived from cinchonine and isomeric with it.

cinchonidia (sin-kǭ-nid′i-ä̤), *n.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-id*^{1} + *-ia*^{1}.] Same as *cinchonidine.*

cinchonidina (sin-kon-i-dī′nä̤), *n.* Same as *cinchonidine.*

cinchonidine (sin-kon′i-din), *n.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-id*^{1} + *-ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid of cinchona bark, especially abundant in the red bark, and isomeric with cinchonine. It is used in medicine in the form of the sulphate for the same purposes as quinine, but is a less powerful antiperiodic.

cinchonine (sin′kǭ-nin), *n.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) obtained from the bark of several species of *Cinchona.* It crystallizes in white prisms, which are odorless, not so bitter as quinine, with which it is generally associated, and soluble in alcohol, but not in water. With acids it forms crystallizable salts. Its medicinal effects are like those of quinine, but milder. Also called *cinchonia.*

cinchoninic (sin-kǭ-nin′ik), *a.* [< *cinchonine* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, existing in or derived from cinchonine: as, *cinchoninic* acid.

cinchonism (sin′kǭ-nizm), *n.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-ism.*] In *pathol.*, a disturbed condition of the system, characterized by excessive buzzing in the ears, the result of overdoses of cinchona or quinine.

> The condition here called *cinchonism* is marked by the occurrence of giddiness, deafness, and a sense of buzzing, or some kind of tinnitus, in the ears.
> *Sir T. Watson*, Lectures on Physic, lxxxvi.

cinchonize (sin′kǭ-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cinchonized*, ppr. *cinchonizing.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-ize.*] In *med.*, to bring under the influence of the cinchona alkaloids; administer large doses of cinchona or quinine to.

cinchotannic (sin-kǭ-tan′ik), *a.* [< *cincho*(*nine*) + *tann*(*in*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from cinchonine and tannin. — **Cinchotannic acid**, a form of tannic acid found in the cinchona barks.

cinchotenin (sin-kot′e-nin), *n.* A neutral nitrogenous principle, derived from cinchonine by the action of potassium permanganate.

cinchovatin (sin-kǭ-vā′tin), *n.* [< *cincho*(*nine*) + *v*(*inum*), wine, + *-ate*^{1} + *-in*^{2}.] Same as *aricin.*

Cincian law. See *law.*

cincinnal (sin-sin′a̤l), *a.* [< *cincinnus* + *-al.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, resembling or related to a cincinnus; scorpioid. Also *cicinnal.*

Cincinnati group. See *group.*

Cincinnurus (sin-si-nū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818, in the form *Cicinnurus*), < L. *cincinnus*, a curl (see *cincinnus*), + Gr. *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of birds of Paradise, of the family *Paradiseidæ* and subfamily *Paradiseinæ*, having the two middle tail-feathers long-exserted in the form of naked wiry shafts coiled at the end into a scorpioid or cincinnal racket which bears vanes, whence the name. The only species is *C. regius*, the manucode or king bird of Paradise, which is 6½ inches long, with the middle tail-feathers about as long. The male is chiefly of a crimson or flaming orange color, varied with iridescent green. The species inhabits New Guinea and several neighboring islands, including Salwatti, the Aru islands, Misol, and Jobie.

King Bird of Paradise (*Cincinnurus regius*).

cincinnus (sin-sin′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *cincinnus* = (perhaps <) Gr. *κίκιννος*, curled hair. Cf. *cirrus.*] In *bot.*, a form of definite inflorescence in which the successive axes arise alternately to the right and left of the preceding one, in distinction from the *bostryx*, in which the suppression is all on one side; a uniparous scorpioid cyme. Also *cicinnus.*

cinclid (sing′klid), *n.* A member of the family *Cinclidæ*; a water-ouzel.

Cinclidæ (sing′kli-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinclus*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of turdoid oscine passerine birds, the dippers or water-ouzels, remarkable among land-birds for their aquatic habits. They spend much of their time in the water, through which element they fly with ease. They have a stout thick-set body; very short tail of 12 rectrices; short rounded wings of 10 primaries, the first of which is spurious; the tarsi booted; the bill shorter than the head, slender, nearly straight, with convex gonys; the linear nostrils partly overhung by feathers; and no rictal bristles. It is a small group, having the single genus *Cinclus* and about 12 species, inhabiting clear mountain streams of most parts of the world.

American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*).

cinclides, *n.* Plural of *cinclis.*

Cinclinæ (sing-klī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinclus*, 1 (in sense 2, < *Cinclus*, 2), + *-inæ.*] **1.** The dippers or water-ouzels rated as a subfamily of *Turdidæ* or of some other group of birds. — **2.** The turnstones as a subfamily of *Hæmatopodidæ.* *G. R. Gray*, 1841. See *Strepsilas.*

cinclis (sing′klis), *n.*; pl. *cinclides* (-kli-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *κιγκλίς*, pl. *κιγκλίδες*, a latticed gate.] An aperture in the wall of the somatic cavity of some actinozoans, as sea-anemones, for the emission of craspedota and acontia.

Cinclosoma (sing-klǭ-sō′mä̤), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1825), < Gr. *κίγκλος*, water-ouzel (see *Cinclus*), + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of Australian birds of uncertain affinities, usually ranged with *Crateropus*. It includes four species, *C. punctatum, castanonotum, cinnamomeum*, and *castaneothorax.* They are sometimes called *ground-thrushes.*

Cinclus (sing′klus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίγκλος*, a certain bird, according to some a kind of wagtail or water-ouzel.] **1.** The typical and only genus of birds of the family *Cinclidæ* or water-ouzels. The European species is *C. aquaticus*; the North American is *C. mexicanus*. *Bechstein*, 1802. See cut under *Cinclidæ.* — **2.** A name given by G. R. Gray (after Moehring, 1752) to a genus of wading birds, the turnstones, usually called *Strepsilas* (which see).

cinctoplanula (singk-tǭ-plan′ụ̄-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *cinctoplanulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *cinctus*, girdled, + NL. (LL.) *planula*: see *planula.*] In *zoöl.*, a girdled planula; the peculiar collared embryo of sponges, or the embryonic stage of a sponge when it resembles a choanoflagellate infusorian.

> The gastrula [of certain sponges] evidently occupies a stage between that of the amphiblastula, or the parenchymula when that is present, and the *cinctoplanula* or girdled planula.
> *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 81.

cinctoplanular (singk-tǭ-plan′ụ̄-lä̤r), *a.* [As *cinctoplanula* + *-ar*^{3}.] Collared, as the embryo of a sponge; having the character of a cincto-planula.

cincture (singk'tūr), *n.* [= F. *ceinture* = Pr. *centura* = It. *cintura* (Sp. *cintura*, the waist, formerly a girdle, = Pg. *cintura*, the waist), < L. *cinctura*, a girdle, < *cingere*, pp. *cinctus*, gird, surround. Cf. *ceint*, *ceinture*, *center*² = *cinter*, and see *cinch*, *cingle*, etc.] 1. A belt, girdle, or band worn round the body or round a part of it.

> Now happy he whose cloak and *cincture* can
> Hold out this tempest. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3.
>
> Like one that shuddered, she unbound
> The *cincture* from beneath her breast.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, i.

Specifically—2. The girdle used to confine a clergyman's cassock, usually of the color of the cassock and made of silk or serge.

> Stepped from the crowd a ghostly wight,
> In azure gown, and *cincture* white.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 16.

Hence—3. Something resembling a belt or girdle.

> Round all the dazl'd Zodiac which throws
> His spangled *Cincture* o'r the slippery Spheres
> To keep in order and gird up the Years.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 69.

4. That which encompasses or incloses; inclosure; barrier; circuit; fence.

> The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon*, Hen. VII.

5. In *arch.*, a raised ring or a list around a column.—**Humeral cincture**, in *ichth.*, a belt of bones bearing the pectoral fin of a fish, by some considered homologous with the scapular arch, by others with the humerus.

cinctured (singk'tūrd), *a.* [< *cincture* + *-ed*².] Girded with a cincture; girdled.

> Their feather-*cinctured* chiefs and dusky loves.
> *Gray*, Progress of Poesy.
>
> His movements were watched by hundreds of natives, . . . an exceedingly tall race, almost naked, . . . the women *cinctured* with a woof of painted feathers or a deerskin apron. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 34.

cinder (sin'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *cinder*, *sinder* (spelled *cyndyr*, *syndyr* in Prompt. Parv., 1440, perhaps the earliest ME. authority for the word), prob. < AS. *sinder*, scoria, dross of iron, = Icel. *sindr* = Sw. *sinder*, slag or dross from a forge, = Dan. *sinder*, a spark of ignited iron, a cinder, = D. *sintels*, cinders, coke, = OHG. *sintar*, MHG. G. *sinter*, dross of iron, scale (> E. *sinter*, q. v.); origin uncertain. Tho spelling and sense of the E. word have been affected by F. *cendre*, < L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] 1. A piece or mass of any substance that has been partially consumed or calcined by heat and then quenched: as, the *cinder* of a forge.—2. A small live coal among ashes; an ember. [Rare or obsolete.]

> I shall show the *cinders* of my spirits
> Through the ashes of my chance.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

3. *pl.* The mass of ashes, with small fragments of unconsumed coal interspersed, which remains after imperfect combustion, or after a fire has gone out. (See *coke*¹.)—4. *pl.* In *geol.*, coarse ash or scoriæ thrown out of volcanos. (See *ash*².) This material when solidified becomes tuff or tufa.—5. One of the scales thrown off by iron when it is worked by the blacksmith.

> There is in smiths' *cinders*, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

6. In *metal.*, slag, especially that produced in making pig-iron in the blast-furnace.—7. Any strong liquor, as brandy, whisky, sherry, etc., mixed with a weaker beverage, as soda-water, lemonade, water, etc., to fortify it; a "stick." [Slang.]

cinder-bed (sin'dėr-bed), *n.* A quarrymen's name for a stratum of the upper Purbeck series, almost wholly composed of oyster-shells, and named from its loose structure. It is a marine bed lying among fresh-water deposits.

cinder-cone (sin'dėr-kōn), *n.* A formation resulting from the deposition of successive eruptions of fine material, ash, lapilli, and scoriæ. from a volcano.

cinder-fall (sin'dėr-fâl), *n.* The dam over which the slag from the cinder-notch of a furnace flows.

cinder-frame (sin'dėr-frām), *n.* In locomotive engines, a frame of wirework placed before the tubes to arrest the ascent of large pieces of burning coke.

cindering, cindring (sin'dėr-ing, -dring), *a.* [< *cinder* + *-ing*¹.] Reducing to cinders. [Rare.]

> Sword and *cindring* flame. *Gascoigne* (1587).

cinder-notch (sin'dėr-noch), *n.* In *metal-working*, a notch made on the top of the dam of a blast-furnace to allow the slag to run off.

cinderous†, cindrous† (sin'dėr-us, -drus), *a.* [< *cinder* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or like cinder; slaggy.

> Metals by heat well purified and cleans'd,
> Or of a certain sharp and *cindrous* humour.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas, p. 450.

cinder-path (sin'dėr-pȧth), *n.* A path or way laid with cinders instead of gravel.

> There was a broad *cinder-path* diagonally crossing a field. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

cinder-pig (sin'dėr-pig), *n.* Pig-iron made from cinder. See *bulldog*, 6.

cinder-sifter (sin'dėr-sif"tėr), *n.* One who or that which sifts cinders; specifically, a perforated shovel or sieve for sifting ashes or dust from cinders.

cinder-tub (sin'dėr-tub), *n.* A shallow iron truck with movable sides into which the slag of a furnace flows from the cinder-fall.

cinder-wench (sin'dėr-wench), *n.* A cinder-woman.

> In the black form of *cinder-wench* she came.
> *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 131.

cinder-woman (sin'dėr-wům"an), *n.* A woman whose occupation it is to rake for cinders in heaps of ashes. [Eng.]

cinder-wool (sin'dėr-wůl), *n.* A fibrous glass obtained by the action of a jet of air or steam upon molten slag as it flows from a blast-furnace. More commonly called *mineral wool*.

cindery (sin'dėr-i), *a.* [< *cinder* + *-y*¹.] Resembling cinders; containing cinders, or composed of them; scoriaceous.

> In some cases the [lava] rock is compact, while in others it is spongy or *cindery*, when it is said to be scoriaceous.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 190.

cindring, *a.* See *cindering*.

cindrous†, *a.* See *cinderous*.

cinefaction† (sin-ẹ-fak'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *cinefactio(n-)*, < L. *cinefactus*, turned to ashes, < *cinis*, ashes, + *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make. Cf. *cinefy*.] The act or process of reducing to ashes. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cinefy†, *v. t.* [< L. *cinis*, ashes, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make. Cf. *cinefaction*.] To reduce to ashes. *Coles*, 1717.

cinematic, cinematical, etc. Same as *kinematic*, etc.

cinenchyma (si-neng'ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κινεῖν, move, + ἔγχυμα, infusion, < ἐγχεῖν, infuse, pour in, < ἐν, = E. *in*, + χεῖν, pour.] In *bot.*, tissue consisting of irregularly branching and anastomosing vessels, and containing a milky or yellow juice.

> The latex [of *Euphorbia phosphorea*] exhibits movements which have given origin to the name *cinenchyma* applied to laticiferous tissue by some authors. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 87.

cinenchymatous (sin-eng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [< *cinenchyma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or composed of cinenchyma; containing latex or elaborated sap; laticiferous.

cineraceous (sin-ẹ-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *cineraceus*, ashy, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes (esp. common in reference to the ashes of a corpse that has been burned), = Gr. κόνις, dust, ashes; cf. Skt. *kana* (lingual *n*), a small grain, as of dust or rice. Cf. *cinder*.] Of ashes; ashy; cinereous.

Cineraria (sin-ẹ-rā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (so called from the soft white down which covers the surface of the leaves), < L. *cinerarius*, pertaining to ashes: see *cinerary*.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, consisting of herbs or small shrubs, with small heads of yellow flowers. They are chiefly found in South Africa. Several species formerly included in this genus have been transferred to other genera.

Cineraria of the Gardens (*Senecio cruentus*).

2. [*l. c.*] A name given by florists to plants of the genus *Senecio*, derived by cultivation from *S. cruentus* (formerly *Cineraria cruenta*), a native of Teneriffe in the Canary islands. They have white or purple flowers. See cut in preceding column.

cinerarium (sin-ẹ-rā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cineraria* (-ä). [L.: see *cinerary*.] In *archæol.*, a niche in the wall of a tomb designed to receive a cinerary urn; hence, any niche in the wall of a tomb, even when large enough to receive a sarcophagus. Ancient tombs were often provided with cineraria in three or even all of their side walls.

cinerary (sin'ẹ-rạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *cinerarius*, pertaining to ashes, neut. *cinerarium*, a receptacle for the ashes of the dead, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Of or pertaining to ashes; containing ashes.—**Cinerary urn**, a sepulchral urn in which are deposited the ashes of a cremated corpse.

> There were also many niches for *cinerary urns*.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 281.

Cinerary Urn.
(From a columbarium near Rome.)

cineration (sin-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **cineratio(n-)*, < *cineratus*, reduced to ashes, pp. of **cinerare*, < L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] The reducing of anything to ashes by combustion; incineration.

cinerea (si-nē'rẹ-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *cinereus*, ashy: see *cinereous*.] Gray or cellular nerve-tissue, as distinguished from white or fibrous nerve-tissue; the gray substance of the brain and spinal cord.

cinereal (si-nē'rẹ-al), *a.* [< *cinerea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cinerea of the brain.

cinereous (si-nē'rẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *cinereus*, ashy, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Like ashes; having the color of the ashes of wood; dark opaque gray; ash-gray.

> Pale *cinereous* earthen vessels.
> *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 124.

cinerescent (sin-ẹ-res'ẹnt), *a.* [< LL. *cinerescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cinerescere*, turn into ashes, < L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Turning gray or ash-colored; becoming cinereous; somewhat ashy-gray.

cineritious (sin-ẹ-rish'us), *a.* [< L. *cineritius*, more correctly *cinericius*, like ashes, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Having the color or consistence of ashes; ash-gray: specifically applied, in *anat.*, to the cinerea or gray nerve-tissue as distinguished from white: as, the *cineritious* or cortical substance of the brain; a *cineritious* ganglion.—**Cineritious tubercule**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The tuber cinereum. See *tuber*. (*b*) The tuberculum cinereum of Rolando. See *tuberculum*.

cinerulent† (si-ner'ọ̈-lẹnt), *a.* [< L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes (see *cineraceous*), + *-ulent*, as in *pulverulent*, etc.] Full of ashes. *Bailey*, 1731.

Cingalese, Singhalese (sing-gạ-lēs' or -lēz'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the island of Ceylon, or to its principal native race. See *Ceylonese*.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* A member or members of the principal native race of Ceylon; the primitive races of Ceylon collectively.—2. The language of the people of Ceylon.

Also *Sinhalese*.

cingle† (sing'gl), *n.* [= D. *singel* = F. *sangle*, OF. *cengle*, = Sp. *cincha* (> E. *cinch*, q. v.) = Pg. *cilha* = It. *cenghia*, *cinghia*, < L. *cingula* (ML. also *cingla*), f. (cf. Sp. *cincho*, also later *cíngulo* = Pg. *cingulo* = It. *cingolo*, < L. *cingulum*, neut.), a girdle, < *cingere*, gird. Cf. *ceint*, *ceinture*, *cincture*, and *surcingle*.] A girth. See *surcingle*.

cingle† (sing'gl), *v. t.* [< *cingle*, *n.*] To girdle; gird.

Cenghiare, cinghiare [It.], to girt or *cingle* a horse. *Florio.*

cingula, *n.* Plural of *cingulum.*

cingulate (sing′gū̦-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *cingulatus*, < L. *cingula, cingulum*, a girdle: see *cingle, n., cingulum.*] In *entom.*, surrounded by one or more colored bands: used especially in describing the thorax or abdomen.

cingulum (sing′gū̦-lum), *n.*; pl. *cingula* (-lä̦). [L. (ML. NL.): see *cingle.*] **1.** [ML., > Sp. *cíngulo* = Pg. *cingulo* = It. *cingolo.*] *Eccles.*, the girdle with which the alb of a priest is gathered in at the waist.—**2.** [NL.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A girdle, belt, or zone; also, the waist; some part constricted as if girdled. Specifically—(1) The neck of a tooth, or the constriction separating the crown from the fang.

> A band of dental substance (termed the *cingulum*) may surround the tooth, and even in man's own order (Primates) may develop small accessory cusps which project downwards external to the two outer of the four principal cusps. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 264.

(2) One of the zones of the carapace of an armadillo. (*b*) A longitudinal bundle of white fibers in the gyrus fornicatus, arising from below the genu of the corpus callosum in front, and extending down behind into the gyrus hippocampi. (*c*) In *entom.*, a belt-like mark; a transverse band of color. *Say.*—**3.** [NL.] In annelids, same as *clitellum.*—**4.** [NL.] In *pathol.*, herpes zoster, or shingles.

Ciniflo (sin′i-flō), *n.* [NL. (Blackwall), < L. *ciniflo(n-)*, a hair-curler, < (?) *cinis*, ashes, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] A genus of spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ* or giving name to the family *Cinifloidæ.* *C. ferox*, a very voracious species, is a type of the genus.

Ciniflonidæ (sin-i-flon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ciniflo(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of spiders, typified by the genus *Ciniflo*, characterized by the peculiar spinnerets. Several species are common in England, living in crevices of rocks and walls, etc., or under leaves or old bark, and weaving nets of a most elaborate description, connected with their retreat by means of a tunnel, through which the animal darts when it feels the vibration of an insect in the web. By most arachnologists the typical species are referred to the family *Agalenidæ.*

Cinixyinæ (si-nik-si-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinixys* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Testudinidæ*, proposed for the genus *Cinixys.* All the species are African. Also *Kinixyina.*

Cinixys belliana.

Cinixys (si-nik′sis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), orig. written *Kinixys* (Bell, 1815), as if < Gr. *κινύσσεσθαι* (*κινυγ-*), waver or sway to and fro, extended form of *κινεῖσθαι*, move: see *kinetic.*] A remarkable African genus of chelonians, of the family *Testudinidæ* or land-tortoises, and constituting a proposed subfamily *Cinixyinæ*, having the carapace mobile at the sides above the inguinal plates.

cink†, *n.* See *cinque.* *Chaucer.*

cinkefoile†, *n.* See *cinquefoil.*

cinnabar (sin′a̤-bär), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cinabar, cinaber, cinober, cinoper* (ME. *cynoper*); = D. *cinaber*, < F. *cinabre* = Pr. *cinobri, cynobre* = Sp. Pg. *cinabrio* = It. *cinabro*, formerly also *cenabrio*, = MHG. *zinober*, G. *zinnober* = Dan. *cinnober* = Sw. *cinober*, < L. *cinnabaris*, < Gr. *κιννάβαρι*, also *κιννάβαρις* and *τιγγάβαρι*, cinnabar, vermilion; of Eastern origin: cf. Pers. *zinjarf, zinjafr* = Hind. *shangarf*, cinnabar.] **1.** Red sulphid of mercury. *Native cinnabar* is a compact, very heavy mineral, sometimes finely crystallized, but more generally massive, occurring in Spain, Hungary, Chili, Mexico, California, Japan, etc.; it is the principal and most valuable ore of the mercury of commerce, which is prepared from it by sublimation. *Artificial cinnabar*, prepared by subliming a mixture of mercury and sulphur, is an amorphous powder, brighter than the native cinnabar; it is used as a pigment, and is more usually called *vermilion.* *Hepatic cinnabar* is an impure variety of a liver-brown color and submetallic luster.

2. A red resinous juice obtained from an East Indian tree, *Calamus Draco*, formerly used as an astringent; dragon's-blood.—**Cinnabar lacquer.** See *lacquer.*—**Inflammable cinnabar.** Same as *idrialite.*

cinnabar-green (sin′a̤-bär-grēn), *n.* A name sometimes given to chrome-green, especially in Germany. It contains no cinnabar or mercury.

cinnabaric (sin-a̤-bar′ik), *a.* [< *cinnabar* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar or containing it: as, *cinnabaric* sand.

cinnabarine (sin′a̤-bär-in), *a.* [< *cinnabar* + *-ine*[1]. Cf. Gr. *κινναβάρινος*, like cinnabar, < *κιννάβαρι*: see *cinnabar.*] Same as *cinnabaric.*

cinnamate (sin′a̤-māt), *n.* [< *cinnam(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cinnamic acid.

cinnamene (sin′a̤-mēn), *n.* [< *cinnam(on)* + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon (C_8H_8) produced by the polymerization of acetylene, and from benzene and other hydrocarbons at high temperatures. It may thus often be detected in coal-tar. It occurs naturally in storax. It is a mobile liquid having an agreeable smell. Also called *cinnamole* and *styrolene.*

cinnamic (sin′a̤-mik), *a.* [< *cinnam(on)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from cinnamon. Also *cinnamomic.*—**Cinnamic acid**, $C_9H_8O_2$, an acid found in storax, balsam of Tolu, and other resinous bodies. It crystallizes in fine needles, is odorless, and is soluble in hot water and in alcohol. Oil of cinnamon is mostly an aldehyde of this acid.

cinnamole (sin′a̤-mōl), *n.* [< *cinnam(on)* + *-ole.*] Same as *cinnamene.*

cinnamomeous (sin-a̤-mō′mē̦-us), *a.* [< L. *cinnamomum*, cinnamon, + *-eous.*] Cinnamon-colored: as, the *cinnamomeous* humming-bird.

cinnamomic (sin-a̤-mom′ik), *a.* [< *Cinnamomum* + *-ic.*] Same as *cinnamic.*

Cinnamomum (sin-a̤-mō′mum), *n.* [L.: see *cinnamon.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Lauraceæ*, natives of tropical Asia and the Polynesian islands. They have ribbed evergreen leaves, and a 6-cleft calyx with 9 stamens in 3 rows; each anther has 4 cells, which open by valves inwardly except in the outer row. All the species possess an aromatic volatile oil. See *cinnamon, camphor*, and *cassia-lignea.*

cinnamon (sin′a̤-mo̤n), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cinamon*, dial. *sinament*, etc.; < ME. *cinamome, cynamum, synamon*, etc., = OF. *cinamome* = Pr. *cinamomi* = Sp. Pg. *cinamomo* = It. *cinnamomo* = OHG. *sinamin*, MHG. *zinemin, zinment*, G. *zimmet*, < L. *cinnamomum*, also *cinnamum* and *cinnamon*, ML. also *cinamonium*, < Gr. *κιννάμωμον*, also *κινάμωμον* and *κίναμον*, < Heb. *qinnāmōn*, cinnamon, prob. connected with *qāneh*, a reed, a cane; so *cannel*[2], cinnamon, ult. < ML. *canella, cannella*, dim. of *cana, canna*, cane: see *cane*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A tree of the genus *Cinnamomum*, especially *C. Zeylanicum.* This tree is cultivated for its bark in Ceylon, Sumatra, and Borneo, and on the Malabar coast. It is sometimes confounded with *C. Cassia*, which yields the Chinese cinnamon or common cassia-lignea (which see).

Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*).

2. The inner bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.* It is stripped from the branches, and in drying takes the form of rolls called *quills*, the smaller quills being introduced as they are drying into the larger ones. The true cinnamon is a grateful aromatic, of a fragrant smell and moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of sweetness and astringency. It is used in medicine for its cordial and carminative properties, and is one of the best restorative spices. The bark of *C. Cassia*, being cheaper, is often substituted for true cinnamon, but it is thicker, coarser, and less delicate in flavor.

> Then take powdur of *Synamome*, & temper hit with red wyne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

> The Islands are fertile of Cloues, Nutmegs, Mace and *Cinnamom.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 214.

> *Sinament* and Ginger, Nutmegs and Cloves,
> And that gave me my jolly red nose.
> *Ravenscroft*, Deuteromela, Song No. 7 (1609).

Black cinnamon, of Jamaica, *Pimenta acris.*—**Oil of cinnamon**, an oil obtained from the bark and leaves of different trees of the genus *Cinnamomum.* It consists chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde, C_9H_8O, mixed with various resins.—**White cinnamon**, or **wild cinnamon**, of the West Indies. See *Canella*[1].

II. *a.* Of the color of cinnamon; light reddish-brown.—**Cinnamon bear**, the cinnamon-colored variety of the common black bear of North America, *Ursus americanus.*

cinnamon-brown (sin′a̤-mo̤n-broun), *n.* Same as *phenylene brown* (which see, under *brown*).

cinnamon-fern (sin′a̤-mo̤n-fėrn), *n.* The *Osmunda cinnamomea*: so called from the cinnamon-colored sporangia which cover the fertile fronds.

cinnamon-oil (sin′a̤-mo̤n-oil), *n.* Same as *oil of cinnamon* (which see, under *cinnamon*).

cinnamon-stone (sin′a̤-mo̤n-stōn), *n.* A variety of garnet, found in Ceylon and elsewhere, of a cinnamon, hyacinth-red, yellowish-brown, or honey-yellow color, sometimes used in jewelry. Also called *essonite, hessonite.*

cinnamon-suet (sin′a̤-mo̤n-sū″et), *n.* A fatty substance obtained from the ripe fruit of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.*

cinnamon-water (sin′a̤-mo̤n-wâ″tėr), *n.* A medicinal beverage made from cinnamon-oil and water.

cinnamyl (sin′a̤-mil), *n.* [< *cinnam(ic)* + *-yl.*] The radical (C_8H_7CO) supposed to exist in cinnamic acid.—**Cinnamyl cinnamate**, styracin.

cinnyrid (sin′i-rid), *n.* A bird of the family *Cinnyridæ.*

Cinnyridæ (si-nir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinnyris* + *-idæ.*] A family of birds, named from the genus *Cinnyris.* The name has been made to cover a multitude of dissimilar forms, and is now disused. It is properly a synonym of *Nectariniidæ* (which see), as applied to the sun-birds.

Cinnyrimorphæ (sin″i-ri-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinnyris* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of oscine passerine birds with long extensile tongue, whence they are also called *Tubilingues.* It is composed of five families of the birds commonly known as *sun-birds* and *honey-suckers*, belonging to the genera *Drepanis, Meliphaga, Nectarinia, Cinnyris*, and their allies.

cinnyrimorphic (sin″i-ri-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Cinnyrimorphæ* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cinnyrimorphæ.*

Cinnyris (sin′i-ris), *n.* [NL. (G. Cuvier, 1817), said to be < Gr. **κιννυρίς*, a small bird.] An extensive genus of small tenuirostral passerine birds of Africa, of brilliant and varied hues; the sun-birds. The name has been used in different senses, but is properly a synonym of *Nectarinia.*

cinoper†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cinnabar.* *B. Jonson.*

cinosternid (sin-ō̦-stėr′nid), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Cinosternidæ.*

Cinosternidæ (sin-ō̦-stėr′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinosternum* + *-idæ.*] A family of fresh-water turtles, typified by the genus *Cinosternum.* They have the carapace and plastron united by suture, no intersternal bone, no intergular scuta, and no mesosternal bone. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of North and South America. Most of them emit a strong musky odor, and some are therefore called *stink-turtles, stinkpots*, and *musk-turtles.* Also written *Kinosternidæ.*

cinosternoid (sin-ō̦-stėr′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cinosternum* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cinosternidæ.*

II. *n.* A cinosternid.

Cinosternum (sin-ō̦-ster′num), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1824), irreg. < Gr. *κινεῖν*, move, + *στέρνον*, breastbone.] A genus of small fresh-water turtles, giving name to the family *Cinosternidæ.* *C. pennsylvanicum* is a common mud-turtle of many parts of the United States. Also written *Cinosternon, Kinosternon.*

Cinosternum pennsylvanicum.

cinqfoil (singk′foil), *n.* Same as *cinquefoil.*

cinq-trou (singk′trö), *n.* [F., < *cinq*, five, + *trou*, hole.] In *lace-making*, a form of mesh in which large openings are set alternately in quincunx, the material which separates them being pierced with very small holes so placed as to surround the large ones.

cinquain (sing-kān′), *n.* [F., < *cinq*, five: see *cinque.*] In old military evolutions, an order of battle governing the drawing up of five battalions so as to constitute three lines—that is, a van, main body, and reserve. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cinque (singk), *n.* [< ME. *cink*, < OF. *cinc*, F. *cinq* = Sp. Pg. *cinco* = It. *cinque*, five, < L. *quinque* = E. *five*, q. v.] 1. A group of five objects, or five units treated as one: used in certain games.

These five *cinques*, or these 25 round spots, in arms do signify numbers.
F. Potter, Interpretation of the Number 666.

2. *pl.* The changes which may be rung on a chime of eleven bells: so called because five pairs of bells change places in the order of ringing every time a change is rung.—**Barons of the Cinque Ports.** See *baron.*—**Cinque Ports**, originally, five ports or havens on the southern shore of England, toward France, namely, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, to which were afterward added Winchelsea and Rye, together with a number of subordinate places. These were anciently deemed of so much importance, in the defense of the kingdom against an invasion from France, that they received royal grants of particular privileges, on condition of providing in case of war a certain number of ships at their own expense. The very ancient office of warden of the Cinque Ports is still maintained, with some of its ancient powers.

cinque-centist (ching-kwe-chen'tist), *n.* [< It. *cinquecentista*, < *cinquecento*: see *cinque-cento* and *-ist.*] 1. A writer or an artist of the sixteenth century; one who imitates the sixteenth-century style. See *cinque-cento.*

Careful observation and the reading of Lanzi convinced me that all the great Italian artists, including the *cinquecentists*, had grown from a training of patient self-restraint, imposed by masters who had never indulged their hands in uncertainty and dash. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 477.

2. A student of or authority on the period known as the cinque-cento.

cinque-cento (ching-kwe-chen'tọ), *n.* and *a.* [It. *cinquecento*, lit. 500 (< *cinque*, five (see *cinque*), + *cento*, < L. *centum* = E. *hundred*, q. v.), but used as a contraction of *mille cinque cento*, 1500, with ref. to the century (1501–1600) in which the revival took place.] I. *n.* The sixteenth century, with reference to Italy, and especially with reference to the fine arts of that period.

II. *a.* 1. Executed or designed in the sixteenth century: applied specifically to the decorative art and architecture characteristic of the attempt at purification of style and reversion to classical forms which attained full development in Italy at the beginning of the sixteenth century; also often loosely applied to ornament of the sixteenth century in general, properly included in the term *renaissance.*

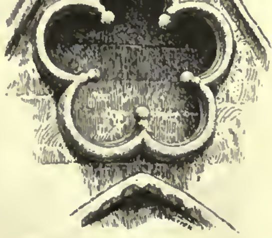
Cinque-cento Work.—Pedestal of the Perseus by Cellini, Florence.

What is given the student as next to Raphael's work? *Cinque-cento* ornament generally. *Ruskin.*

2. Living in the sixteenth century.

The process of casting as it was understood and practised by the *Cinque-Cento* medallists is also here described.
Numis. Chron., 3d ser., I. 278.

cinquefoil (singk'foil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cinkefoile*, < It. *cinquefoglie*, *cinquefoglio*, < *cinque*, five, + *foglio*, leaf: see *cinque* and *foil*¹. Cf. F. *quintefeuille*, and see *quinquefoliate.*] 1. An ornament in the Pointed style of architecture, consisting of five cuspidated divisions. This form is frequently introduced in circular windows, bosses, rosettes, etc. See *foil.*—2. The common name of several species of plants of the genus *Potentilla*, from their quinate leaves. Also called *five-finger.* See *Potentilla.*—3. In *her.*, a five-leafed clover, used as a bearing. It is represented conventionally as having a round leaf at the intersection of the five stems, and also as a figure with five lobes about a small circle forming the center.


Cinquefoil.—Southeast porch, Lincoln Cathedral, England.

Also spelled *cinqfoil.*

cinque-pace (singk'pās), *n.* An old French dance, distinguished by a movement of five steps.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a measure, and a *cinque-pace*: . . . then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque-pace* faster and faster, till he sink into his grave. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

cinque-port†, *n.* [< F. *cinq*, five, + *porte*, gate, port. Cf. *Cinque Ports*, under *cinque.*] A sort of fishing-net: so called from the five entrances into it. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cinque-spotted (singk'spot″ed), *a.* Having five spots.

On her left breast
A mole *cinque-spotted*, like the crimson drops
I' the bottom of a cowslip. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2.

cinquième (F. pron. sang-kiām'), *n.* [F., lit. fifth, < *cinq*, five.] A coin of Louis XV. of France, the fifth part of an écu, or the quarter of a United States dollar.

cinquino (It. pron. ching-kwē'nọ), *n.* [It., < *cinque*, five: see *cinque.*] An old Neapolitan money of account, the fortieth part of a ducat of the realm, being about an English penny.

cinter†, **cintre**†, *n.* See *center*².

Cinura (si-nū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κινούρης*, shaking the tail, < *κινεῖν*, move, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A group of thysanurous insects, in some systems of classification a suborder of the order *Thysanura*, containing apterous ametabolous insects with peculiar mouth-parts, abortive or imperfect abdominal legs, and long abdominal appendages (whence the name). They are known as *bristletails*, and are of the genera *Campodea*, *Japyx*, *Lepisma*, etc., commonly ranged in two families, *Campodeidæ* and *Lepismatidæ*. See cut under *Campodea.*

cinurous (si-nū'rus), *a.* [< *Cinura* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cinura.*

cioid (sī'ọ-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Cioidæ.*

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Cioidæ.*

Cioidæ (sī-ō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cis* + *-idæ.*] A family of serricorn malacodermatous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Cis*. The ventral segments are normally free, the tarsi are 4-jointed, and the antennæ are generally clavate, sometimes flabellate. Some of the species have clavicorn characteristics. Also called *Cisidæ*. See cut under *Cis.*

cion¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion.* *Howell.*

cion² (sī'ọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula.] The uvula.

-cion. [ME. *-cion*, *-ciun*, *-cioun*, *-tion*, *-tiun*, *-tioun*: see *-tion.*] An obsolete spelling of the termination *-tion*. In *coercion*, *epinicion*, *internecion*, *suspicion*, the *c* belongs to the root.

cionitis (sī-ọ-nī'tis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cionite*), < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uvula.

Cionocrania (sī″ọ-nọ-krā'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, a column, + *κρανίον*, skull: see *cranium*. Cf. Gr. *κιονόκρανον*, *κιόκρανον*, the capital of a column.] Literally, column-skulls: a systematic name applied to the principal group of *Lacertilia*, from the fact that they possess a columella or column-bone of the skull. See *Cyclodus*. Also *Kionocrania*. [Rarely used.]

The great majority of existing Lacertilia belong to the procœlous *Kionocrania*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 196.

Cionocrania amphicœlia, a division of *Cionocrania* containing those lacertilians which have amphicœlian vertebræ, as the *Ascalabota*, *Rhynchocephala*, *Homœosauria*, and *Protorosauria*.—**Cionocrania procœlia**, a division of *Cionocrania* containing those lacertilians which have procœlian vertebræ, being all the *Cionocrania* excepting those above named.

cionocranial (sī″ọ-nọ-krā'ni-al), *a.* [As *Cionocrania* + *-al.*] Having a column-skull, as a lizard; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cionocrania*. Also *kionocranial.*

cionorrhaphia (sī″ọ-nọ-rā'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Same as *staphylorrhaphy.*

cionotome (sī-on'ọ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A surgical instrument for excising a portion of the uvula.

cionotomy (sī-ọ-not'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy.*] In *surg.*, the operation of excising a part of the uvula.

Cionus (sī'ọ-nus), *n.* [NL. (Clairville, 1798), < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* or weevils. *C. verbasci* is a globular species found on mullen and other scrophulariaceous plants.

cipers†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cypress*, gauze, crape.

Why, doost thinke I cannot mourne, unlesse I weare my hat in *cipers* like an aldermans heire?
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iii. 1.

ciper-tunnel†, *n.* An erroneous form of *cipher-tunnel.*

cipher (sī'fėr), *n.* [Also *cypher*, early mod. E. also *cifer*, *cifre*, < ME. **cifre*, *ciphre* = D. *cijfer* = Dan. *siffer* = Sw. *siffra*, < OF. *cifre*, F. *chiffre* (> Sw. *chiffer*) = Sp. Pg. *cifra* = It. *cifra*, *cifera* = MHG. *zifer*, *ziffer*, G. *ziffer*, a number, a sign, < ML. *cifra*, *zifera*, the figure 0, pl. *cifræ*, the Arabic numerals (also applied to any occult characters), also (by association with *zephyrus*, zephyr) *zephyrum* (> It. *zefiro*, contr. *zero*, > Sp. Pg. *zero* = F. *zéro*, > E. *zero*, q. v.); < Ar. *sifr*, *sefr*, a cipher, lit. empty, nothing, < *safara*, be empty.] 1. In *arith.* and *alg.*, a character of the form 0, which by itself is the symbol of nought or null quantity, but when used in certain relations with other figures or symbols increases or diminishes their relative value according to its position. Thus, in whole numbers, a cipher when placed at the right hand of a figure increases its value tenfold, as 1, 10; in decimal fractions, when placed at the left hand of a figure, it divides the value of that figure by ten, as, .1, one tenth, .01, one hundredth, etc.; as an exponent it reduces the value of the expression whose exponent it is to unity, as $x^0 = 1$, etc.

2. Figuratively, something of no value, consequence, or power; especially, a person of no weight, influence, usefulness, or decided character.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,
To fine the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

Our minister at the court of London is a *cipher*.
S. Adams, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 270.

Here he was a mere *cipher*, there he was lord of the ascendant. *Irving.*

3†. A written character in general, especially a numeral character.

This wisdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

4. (*a*) A combination of letters, as the initials of a name, in one complex device, engraved, stamped, or written on something, as on a seal, plate, coach, tomb, picture, etc.; a literal device. See *monogram*. (*b*) In *her.*, such a combination of letters borne upon a small escutcheon or cartouche, and substituted in an achievement of arms of a woman for the crest, which appears only in those of men.—5. A secret or disguised manner of writing; any method of conveying a hidden meaning by writing, whether by means of an arbitrary use of characters or combinations understood only by the persons concerned, or by a conventional significance attached to words conveying a different meaning to one not in the secret; cryptography.

Zifers or nota furtivæ, secret marks for the hiding of the writer's mind from others, save him to whom he writes it. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 261.

I write you freely, without the cover of *cipher*.
Monroe, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 389.

6. Anything written in cipher; a cryptogram.—7. The key to a cipher or secret mode of writing.

cipher (sī'fėr), *v.* [< *cipher*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To use figures; practise arithmetic by means of numerical figures or notation.

'Twas certain he could write and *cipher* too.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village, l. 208.

2. In *fox-hunting*, to hunt carefully about in search of a lost trail: said of a dog. [New Eng.]—3. To run on three legs: said of a dog. [Kentucky.]—4. Of an organ-pipe, to sound independently of the action of the player, in consequence of some mechanical derangement in the organ.

II. *trans.* [Cf. *decipher.*] 1. To reckon in figures; cast up; make out in detail, as or as if by ciphering: generally with *up* or *out*, and often used figuratively: as, to *cipher* or *cipher up* the cost of an undertaking; to *cipher out* the proper method of proceeding. [Chiefly colloq.]—2. To write in occult characters.

The characters of gravity and wisdom *ciphered* in your aged face. *Gough*, Strange Discovery. (*Nares.*)

3†. To designate or express by a sign; characterize.

Some loathsome dash the herald will contrive,
To *cipher* me how fondly I did dote.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 207.

4†. To decipher.

The illiterate, that know not how
To *cipher* what is writ in learned books.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 811.

cipherer (sī′fėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who ciphers; one who performs arithmetical processes.—**2.** One skilled in writing in cipher.

> The Chancellor sallied forth with his Sovereign to do the diplomatic work of the campaign at the head of a devoted band of privy-councillors, secretaries, *cipherers*, newspaper-hacks, couriers, and cooks. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 526.

cipherhood (sī′fėr-hůd), *n.* [< *cipher* + *-hood.*] The state of being a cipher; insignificance; nothingness. [Rare.]

> Therefore God, to confute him and bring him to his native *cipherhood*, threatened to bring a sword against him. *Goodwin*, Works, V. 443.

ciphering (sī′fėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cipher*, *v.*] **1.** The act of using figures, as in arithmetic.—**2.** The sounding of an organ-pipe, in consequence of some mechanical derangement or misadjustment, independently of the action of the player.

ciphering-book (sī′fėr-ing-bůk), *n.* A book in which to solve arithmetical problems or enter them when worked.

ciphering-slate (sī′fėr-ing-slāt), *n.* A slate on which to work arithmetical problems.

cipher-key (sī′fėr-kē), *n.* A key to a system of writing in cipher.

cipher-tunnel (sī′fėr-tun″el), *n.* A mock chimney; a chimney built merely for outward show.

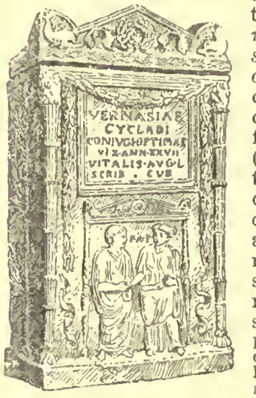
> The device of *cypher-tunnels* or mock chimneys merely for uniformity of building. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., V. iii. 46.

ciphus, *n.* See *scyphus.*

cipolin (sip′ọ̄-lin), *n.* [= F. *cipolin*, < It. *cipollino*, a granular limestone (so called from its being veined or stratified like an onion), < *cipolla*, an onion: see *cibol.*] Same as *cipollino.*

cipollino (sip-ọ̄-lē′nō; It. pron. chē-pōl-lē′nọ̄), *n.* [It.: see *cipolin.*] In *geol.*, a granular limestone containing mica.—**Italian cipollino**, marble or gypsum having a thinly laminated and concretionary structure, resembling that of the onion.

cippus (sip′us), *n.*; pl. *cippi* (-ī). [L. (> F. *cippe*), also *cipus*, a stake, post, pillar, perhaps akin to *scipio*, a staff, and that prob. to Gr. σκῆπτρον, a scepter: see *scepter.*] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a post or pillar, or even a large stake, of wood or stone, used for forming a palisade (for which purpose tree-trunks stripped of their branches were commonly used), or as a mark or monument; specifically, such a monument marking a grave or a sacred place. The cippus was either cylindrical or square, and sometimes had a base and a capital, and more or less sculptured ornament. Many cippi bear the inscription S. T. T. L. (*Sit tibi terra levis*, May the earth be light to thee); but many other forms of inscription appear. Cippi were also used to display decrees of the senate and other public notices.



Roman Funeral Cippus, British Museum.

2. In *Rom. milit. hist.*, a palisade for military purposes.

circ (sėrk), *n.* [< L. *circus*, a circle: see *circus*, *cirque.*] A prehistoric stone circle.

> *Circs* of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. i.

circ. An abbreviation of *circa.*

circa (sėr′kạ̈), *adv.* [L., adv. and prep., about, around, equiv. to *circum*, about: see *circum-.*] About; at or near a date given, when the exact time is not known: as, *circa* A. D. 500. Abbreviated *circ.*, *ca.*, or *c.*

Circæan, *a.* See *Circean.*

Circaëtus (sėr-kā′e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. κίρκος, a kind of hawk flying in circles (see *circus*), + ἀετός, an eagle.] A genus of small eagles or large hawks with the tarsi partly feathered, the nostrils oval and perpendicular, the head crested with lanceolate feathers, and the wing more than half as long again as the tail. The type is *C. gallicus*, a European species, otherwise known as *Aquila brachydactyla.*

circar, *n.* See *sircar.*

Circassian (sėr-kash′ian), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Circassien*, < *Circassia*, a Latinized form (F. *Circassie*) of the Russian name *Zemlya Cherkesovŭ*, lit. the land of the Circassians: *zemlya*, land; *Cherkesovŭ*, gen. pl. of *Cherkesŭ*, a Circassian, > G. *Tscherkesse*, a Circassian, *Tscherkessien*, Circassia, E. also *Cherkesses*, pl. The Circassians call themselves *Adighe.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or inhabiting Circassia, a district of Russia (until 1864 an independent territory) situated on the northern slope of the Caucasus, and bordering on the Black Sea.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Circassia; specifically, one of the native race of Circassia, distinguished for the fine physical formation of its members, especially its women. —**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *circassienne.*

circassienne (sėr-kas-i-en′), *n.* [F., fem. (sc. *étoffe* = E. *stuff*) of *Circassien*: see *Circassian.* But the name is arbitrarily given.] A variety of light cashmere made of silk and mohair.

Circe (sėr′sē), *n.* [A NL. use of L. *Circe*, < Gr. Κίρκη, Circe, a sorceress. See *Circean.*] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds, the type of which is *C. latirostris* of Mexico. *J. Gould*, 1861.—**2.** In *conch.*, a genus of siphonate bivalves, of the family *Cyprinidæ*, containing such species as *C. corrugata. Schumacher*, 1817.—**3.** A genus of *Trachymedusæ*: synonymous with *Trachynema* (which see).—**Circe's cup.** See *cup.*

Circe corrugata.

Circeadæ, *n. pl.* See *Circeidæ.*

Circean, Circæan (sėr-sē′an), *a.* [< L. *Circæus*, < Gr. Κιρκαῖος, pertaining to Circe, < Κίρκη, L. *Circe*: see def.] Pertaining to Circe, in Greek mythology a beautiful sorceress, who is represented by Homer as having converted the companions of Ulysses into swine by means of an enchanted beverage; hence, fascinating but brutifying; infatuating and depraving: as, a *Circean* draught.

> Many sober English men not sufficiently awake to consider this, like men inchanted with the *Circæan* cup of servitude, will not be held back from running thir heads into the Yoke of Bondage. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

Circeidæ, Circeadæ (sėr-sē′i-dē, -ạ̈-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Circidæ*, < *Circe*, 3, + *-idæ*, *-adæ.*] A family of *Trachymedusæ*, represented by and taking name from the genus *Circe.* See *Trachynemidæ.*

circensial (sėr-sen′shiạ̈l), *a.* Same as *circensian.*

circensian (sėr-sen′shiạ̈n), *a.* [< L. *circenses* (sc. *ludi*), games of the circus, pl. of *circensis*, a., < *circus*: see *circus.*] Pertaining to or taking place in the circus in Rome, where athletic games of various kinds were practised, as chariot-races, running, wrestling, combats, etc. Circensian games took place in connection with the frequent public festivals.

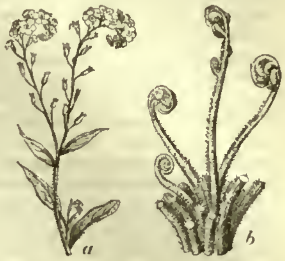
Circinæ (sėr-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Circus*, 4, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of hawks, of the family *Falconidæ*, the harriers, having an incomplete facial disk and large ear-parts, as in some owls, a weak toothless bill, and lengthened wings, tail, and legs: a small group represented by the genus *Circus* and its subdivisions, containing 15 or 20 species, of various parts of the world.

Marsh-hawk, or Harrier (*Circus hudsonius*).

circinal (sėr′si-nal), *a.* [< L. *circinus* (see *circinate*, *v.*) + *-al.*] **1.** In *bot.*, rolled spirally downward. See *circinate*, *a.*—**2.** In *entom.*, rolled spirally backward and inward: applied to the proboscis of a haustellate insect, as a butterfly.

circinate† (sėr′si-nāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. *circinatus*, pp. of *circinare*, make round, < *circinus*, < Gr. κίρκινος, a pair of compasses, < κίρκος = L. *circus*, a circle, ring: see *circle*, *circus*, and (ult. < L. *circinus*) *cerne.*] To make a circle (upon) with a pair of compasses. *Bailey.*

circinate (sėr′si-nāt), *a.* [< L. *circinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Circular or ring-shaped: as, a *circinate* eruption: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to that mode of vernation or foliation in which the leaf is rolled up on its axis from the apex toward the base, like a shepherd's crook, as in the fronds of ferns and the leaves of the sundew; but the term is also sometimes used when the coil simply forms a ring.



Circinate.
a, inflorescence of forget-me-not; *b*, young fronds of a fern.

> The vernation . . . of the ferns and cycads is *circinate.* *Lindley*, Introd. to Botany.

circinately (sėr′si-nāt-li), *adv.* In a circinate manner, form, or arrangement.

> *Circinately* or fasciately convolute. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 40.

circination (sėr-si-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *circinatio(n-)*, circumference, orbit, < *circinare*, pp. *circinatus*, make round: see *circinate*, *v.*] **1.** The state of being circinate.—**2†.** A circling or turning round. *Bailey.*

circinglet†, *n.* A misspelling of *surcingle.*

Circinus (sėr′si-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *circinus*, a pair of compasses: see *circinate*, *v.*] The Compasses, a small southern constellation made by Lacaille in 1752.

circle (sėr′kl), *n.* [The spelling with *i* is due to mod. imitation of the Latin; < ME. *cercle*, *sercle*, < OF. *cercle*, F. *cercle* = Pr. *cercle*, *sercle* = Sp. *círculo* = Pg. *circulo* = It. *circolo*, also *cerchio*, = AS. *circul*, *circol* = D. Sw. Dan. *cirkel* = OHG. *zirkil*, MHG. G. *zirkel*, < L. *circulus*, a circle (in nearly all senses), dim. of *circus* = Gr. κίρκος, usually κρίκος, a circle, a ring (perhaps = AS. *hring*, E. *ring*¹, q. v.): see *circus.*] **1.** In *elementary geom.*, a plane figure whose periphery is everywhere equally distant from a point within it, the center; in *modern geom.*, the periphery of such a figure; a circumference.—**2.** A circular formation or arrangement; a circlet; a ring: as, a *circle* of stones or of lights.

> On hir heed she hadde a *cercle* of goolde bright shynynge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 430.

3. A round body; a sphere; an orb.

> It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. Isa. xl. 22.

4†. Circuit; course.

> The sun in his *sercle* sette vpo lofte;
> All clerit the course, clensit the aire.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7633.

> I went my winter *circle* thro' my district, Rochester & other places. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 14, 1666.

5. Compass; inclosure.

> In the *circle* of this forest. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

> Certainly there is no happiness within this *circle* of flesh. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 44.

6. Something conceived as analogous to a circle; specifically, a number of persons intimately related to a central interest, person, or event; hence, a number of persons associated by any tie; a coterie; a set: as, a *circle* of ideas; to move in the higher *circles* of society; the *circles* of fashion; the family *circle.*

> As his name gradually became known the *circle* of his acquaintance widened. *Macaulay.*

> In private *circles*, indeed, he [Sunderland] was in the habit of talking with profane contempt of the most sacred things. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. A series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated.

> Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain,
> And the year rolls within itself again.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 556.

8. A complete system, involving several subordinate divisions: as, the *circle* of the sciences.

> When he has gone thus far, he has shown you the whole *circle* of his accomplishments. *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

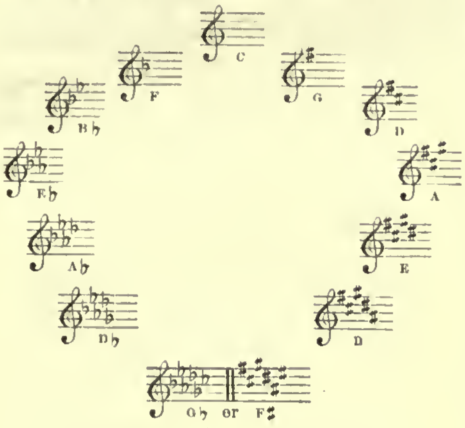
9. Circumlocution; indirect form of speech. [Rare.]

> Has he given the lye
> In *circle* or oblique, or semi-circle,
> Or direct parallel? You must challenge him.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

10. In *logic*, an inconclusive form of argument, in which two or more unproved statements, or their equivalents, are used to prove each other: often called a *vicious circle*, or *argument in a* *circle.*—**11.** The English equivalent of the name given in some countries, as in Germany, to certain administrative divisions.—**12.** In *astron.* and *geod.*, a piece of metal or glass with lines engraved upon it so as to form graduations dividing the circumference of a circle into equal parts; hence, any instrument of which such a graduated circle forms the part that is most important or most difficult to make.—**13.** A small shuttle made in the form of a horseshoe, and moving in a circular path. It is a French improvement on the simple swivel, and is used in tissue-weaving to form figures on the surface of a fabric.

The small shuttles called *circles* are an elaborate substitute for the simple swivel, over which they have certain advantages. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 184.

Addendum-circle. See *addendum.*—**Altitude and azimuth circle,** an altazimuth; a telescope moving upon a vertical and a horizontal axis, both being provided with circles.—**Antarctic circle, arctic circle.** See the adjectives.—**Argument in a circle.** See def. 10, above.—**Auxiliary circle.** See *auxiliary.*—**Azimuth circles.** See *azimuth.*—**Bifid circle.** See *bifid.*—**Brocard circle** (named from the discoverer, the French mathematician Captain H. Brocard), a circle passing through the symmedian point and circumcenter of any triangle, and through five other points, two of which are each the intersection of three lines from the vertices of the triangle parallel to the sides of one of the triangles inscribed in the given triangle and in the Tucker circle, while the other three points are each the intersection of two such lines (one parallel to one inscribed triangle, and the other to the other) with one of the three lines through the symmedian point parallel to the sides of the original triangle. The Brocard circle is concentric with the Tucker circle. Also called *seven-point circle.*—**Circle in definition** (*circulus in definiendo*), a fault of a definition consisting in introducing a word or conception which can be understood only when the word or conception to be defined is understood.—**Circle of aberration.** See *aberration.*—**Circle of altitude.** Same as *almucantar.*—**Circle of Apis,** a period of 25 years used in ancient Egypt in connection with the worship of Osiris.—**Circle of convergence.** See *convergence.*—**Circle of curvature,** the osculating circle at any point of a curve.—**Circle of declination,** a great circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the equator.—**Circle of dissipation.** See *dissipation.*—**Circle of glory,** in *her.*, a sort of crown made by rays, leaving a circular open space in the middle.—**Circle of higher order,** a curve which passes more than twice through the circular points at infinity.—**Circle of inversion.** See *inversion.*—**Circle of keys,** in *music*, an arrangement of keys or tonalities in the order of their closest relationship—that is, each key-note being the dominant (fifth) or subdominant (fourth) of the one before it. The circle is perfect in the tempered scale of the pianoforte, but not strictly so in theoretical acoustics. The theoretical error, $\frac{531441}{524288}$, is called a *Pythagorean comma*, and is approximately represented as $\frac{81}{80}$.—**Circle of latitude.** (*a*) In *astron.*, a great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. Upon such circles celestial latitudes are measured. (*b*) In *geog.*, a small circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth; a circle of the globe parallel to the equator: more usually called a *parallel of latitude.*—**Circle of least confusion.** See *confusion.*—**Circle of perpetual apparition.** See *apparition.*—**Circle of perpetual occultation.** See *occultation.*—**Circle of the empire,** an administrative division of the Roman German Empire.—**Circle of the sphere,** a circle described on the sphere of the earth or the heavens. The equator, the ecliptic, the meridians, and the parallels of latitude are all circles of the sphere. A great circle of the sphere is one the plane of which passes through the center of the earth, as the equator.—**Circle of Ulloa,** a luminous ring or white rainbow sometimes appearing in alpine regions opposite the sun during foggy weather.—**Circle of Willis,** the circle of arteries at the base of the brain formed by the posterior cerebral, the posterior communicating, the internal carotid, the anterior cerebral, and the anterior communicating arteries.—**Circle parade, or the parade of circle,** in *fencing*, a method of parrying by wheeling the foil closely and rapidly round from right to left, to throw off the adversary's weapon from the center of attack. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**Coaxial circles,** a system of circles having one line of centers and one radical axis.—**Cotes's properties of the circle** (named from the discoverer, the English mathematician Roger Cotes, 1682–1716), the two theorems that, given a circle of radius R and a point P at a distance *r* from the center *c*, if, starting with the intersection of Pc with the circumference, we divide the latter into *n* equal parts, then the continued product of the distances of P from the *n* points so obtained is equal to $\pm(R^n - r^n)$, and the continued product of the distances of P from the middle points of the *n* arcs is $R^n + r^n$.—**De Moivre's property of the circle** (named from the discoverer, the Franco-English mathematician Abraham de Moivre, 1667–1754), the theorem that, if the circumference of a circle of radius R is divided into *n* equal parts, and P be any point at a distance *r* from the center *c*, then the continued product of the squares of the distances of P from the *n* points on the circumference is $R^{2n} - 2r^n R^n \cos n\theta + r^{2n}$, where θ is the angle between Pc and the radius to one of the points of division of the circumference.—**Diametral circle.** See *diametral.*—**Diffraction circles,** small circles round the well-defined image of a star as seen in a telescope under favorable circumstances.—**Diffusion circles.** See *diffusion.*—**Directing circle.** See *gabion.*—**Director circle,** in *geom.*, the locus of the intersection of two tangents to a conic cutting each other at right angles.—**Diurnal circle,** a circle described by a star or other point in the heavens, in its apparent diurnal revolution about the earth, or, in reality, in the rotation of the earth upon its axis.—**Druidical circles.** See *druidical.*—**Fairy circle.** See *fairy.*—**Galactic circle.** See *galactic.*—**Great circle,** a circle on a sphere the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere.—**Horary circle,** or **hour-circle.** (*a*) In artificial globes, a small brass circle fixed to the north pole, divided into 24 parts of 15° each, corresponding to the 24 hours of the day, and furnished with an index to point them out. (*b*) A line showing the hour on a sun-dial. (*c*) A circle of declination: referred to as the *two-hour circle*, etc., especially as the *six-hour circle.*—**Knights of the Golden Circle.** See *knight.*—**Mural circle,** a transit-circle attached to a wall instead of being mounted between two piers.—**Nine-point circle,** a circle drawn through the middle points of the sides of a triangle, the feet of the perpendiculars let fall on the sides from the vertices, and the middle points of the lines from the common intersection of these perpendiculars to the vertices.—**Oblique circle.** See *oblique.*—**On the circle,** in *com.*, a phrase used of bills or similar obligations maturing or successively falling due in the course of business. [Eng.]—**Osculating circle,** a circle having a higher order of contact with a curve at a given point than any other circle, and passing through at least three consecutive points of the curve. See *osculation.*—**Polar circle.** See *polar.*—**Radical axis of two circles.** See *axis*¹.—**Reflecting circle,** an instrument constructed upon the principle of the sextant, but carrying two verniers.—**Repeating circle,** an instrument so arranged that successive measures of the same angle are mechanically added together upon a graduated circle: a mode of construction formerly much employed with a view of eliminating the errors of graduation.—**Secondary circle,** a great circle of a sphere perpendicular to another regarded as primary.—**Seven-point circle.** Same as *Brocard circle* (which see, above).—**To square the circle.** See *circle-squarer.*—**Tucker circle** (named from the discoverer, an English mathematician, Robert Tucker), the circle through the six points where the sides of any triangle are cut by parallels to the other sides through the symmedian point.—**Vanishing circle,** a great circle of the heavens in which a number of parallel planes meet or appear to meet.—**Vertical circle,** an instrument used in geodesy, consisting of a theodolite provided with a very accurate circle attached to its horizontal axis, for the purpose of measuring angular elevations.—**Vicious circle,** in *logic*, an argumentation in a circle. See def. 10, above.



F is the subdominant of C; B♭ is the subdominant of F; etc. G is the dominant of C; D is the dominant of G; etc.

circle (sėr′kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circled*, ppr. *circling.* [< ME. *cerclen*, < OF. *cercler* = Pr. *celclar* = Sp. Pg. *circular* = It. *circolare*, also *cerchiare*, = G. *zirkeln* = Sw. *cirkla* = Dan. *cirkle*, < LL. *circulare*, make circular, encircle, < L. *circulus*, circle: see *circle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To encircle; encompass; surround; inclose.

> Where should I stay? To what end should I hope?
> Am I not *circled* round with misery?
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Sea Voyage, i. 1.

> We may find fault with the rich valleys of Thasus, because they are *circled* by sharp mountains.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 439.

> *Circled* with the glow Elysian
> Of thine exulting vision. *Lowell*, To the Future.

2. To move around; revolve around. [Rare.]

> Drake's old ship at Deptford may sooner *circle* the world again. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

3. To make to move in a circle or to revolve.

> The acrobat went about to market and fair, *circling* knives and balls adroitly through his hands.
> *Welsh*, English Literature, I. 70.

To circle in, to confine; keep together by encircling or inclosing. *Sir K. Digby.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move in a round or circle; circulate; revolve or turn circularly.

> Full well the busy whisper *circling* round
> Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned.
> *Goldsmith*, Deserted Village, l. 203.

> Each *circling* wheel a wreath of flowers entwines.
> *Dr. E. Darwin*, Botanic Garden.

> Her mate . . . with short uneasy sweeps
> *Circles* above his eyry.
> *M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. To form a circle; assume or have the form of a circle.

> The forme of this City is in maner round with 3. strong wals, *circuling* the one within the other.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

> Impenetrable, impaled with *circling* fire.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 647.

> Peers who *circled* round the king.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 24.

circle-cutter (sėr′kl-kut″ėr), *n.* A tool used by opticians to cut circles in thin glass.

circled (sėr′kld), *a.* [< *circle*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] **1.** Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

> O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,
> That monthly changes in her *circled* orb.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

> Like a cat's splendid *circled* eyes.
> *A. C. Swinburne*, Felise.

2. In *her.*, surrounded by rays of light forming a sort of halo.

circle-iron (sėr′kl-ī″ėrn), *n.* **1.** A hollow punch for cutting circular blanks, wafers, etc.—**2.** The fifth wheel in a carriage; a horizontal circle of iron between the fore axle and the body. *E. H. Knight.*

circler (sėr′klėr), *n.* [< *circle* + *-er*¹; in sense 2, a translation of Horace's *scriptor cyclicus*: see *cyclic* and *circular*, *a.*, 5.] **1.** One who circles or goes around anything.

> Neptune, *circler* of the earth. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiii. 42.

2†. A cyclic poet. See *cyclic* and *circular*, 5.

> Nor so begin, as did that *circler* late:
> I sing a noble war and Priam's fate.
> *B. Jonson*, Art of Poetry.

circle-reading (sėr′kl-rē″ding), *n.* The reading of a graduated circle in a mathematical instrument.

> The mean of the results from the four microscopes is called the *circle-reading*. *Newcomb*, Astronomy, p. 156.

circle-squarer (sėr′kl-skwãr″ėr), *n.* A person who devotes himself to attempts to solve one of the two impossible problems of squaring the circle, namely: 1st, by means of a ruler and compasses only to construct a square of the same area as a given circle; 2d, to state in exact arithmetical terms the ratio of the circumference to the diameter.

circlet (sėr′klet), *n.* [< *circle* + dim. *-et.*] **1.** A little circle; a ring-shaped ornament or article of dress, especially for the head; a chaplet; a head-band.

> Her faire lockes in rich *circlet* be enrold.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 5.

> Certain Ladies or Countesses, with plain *circlets* of gold, without flowers. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

2. An orb or a disk-shaped body.

> Till Hesperus displayed
> His golden *circlet* in the western shade.
> *Pope*, Odyssey.

3. A circular piece of wood put under a dish at table. [Prov. Eng.]

circlewise (sėr′kl-wīz), *adv.* [< *circle* + *-wise.*] In a circle.

> *Circlewise* sit they, with bound locks
> And foreheads garlanded.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, The Blessed Damozel.

circline (sėr′klin), *n.* [< *circle* + *-ine*¹.] A broad sash used to confine a cassock at the waist: more commonly called a *cincture.*

circling-boy† (sėr′kling-boi), *n.* A ruffian; a roaring blade; a bully.

> One Val Cutting that helps Jordan to roar, a *circling-boy.* *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

> Those lawless ruffians, who, to the disgrace of the city, under the various names of Mohawks, Roarers, *Circling-boys*, Twibills, Blades, Tityre-tu's, Oatmeals, etc., infested the streets almost with impunity, from the days of Elizabeth down to the beginning of the last century.
> *Dyce*, in Ford's Sun's Darling, i. 1.

circly (sėr′kli), *a.* [< *circle* + *-y*¹.] Having the form of a circle. *Huloet.* [Rare.]

circondario (It. pron. chēr-kon-dä′rē-ọ), *n.* [It., < *circondare* = Sp. *circundar* = Pg. *circumdar*, < L. *circumdare*, surround, inclose, < *circum*, around, + *dare*, put.] In Italy, a district; a subdivision of a province.

> Faenza, a city of Italy, at the head of a *circondario* in the province of Ravenna. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 846.

Circoporidæ (sėr-kọ̄-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Circoporus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tripyleans with a fenestrated shell which is spherical, subspherical, or polyhedric in shape. Sometimes the shell is composed of reticulated plates; it always has one large principal opening and several detached porous areas, and usually hollow radial spicules. Leading genera are *Circoporus*, *Porostephanus*, and *Porospathis.*

Circoporus (sėr-kop′ọ̄-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *circus* (Gr. *κίρκος*), a circle, + *porus* (Gr. *πόρος*), a passage.] The typical genus of tripyleans of the family *Circoporidæ.*

circovarian (sėr-kọ̄-vā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *circus*, a circle, + NL. *ovarium*, ovary.] Surrounding an ovary: specifically said of certain plates or ossicles encircling the ovary of cystic crinoids. [Rare.]

circuit (sėr′kit), *n.* [< ME. *circuit*, < OF. *circuit*, F. *circuit* = Pr. *circuit* = Sp. *circúito* = Pg. It. *circuito*, < L. *circuitus*, a going round, < *circuire* or *circumire*, pp. *circuitus*, go around, < *circum*, around (see *circum-*), + *ire* = Gr. *ἰέναι* = Skt. √ *i*, go: see *go.*] **1.** The act of moving or passing around; a circular movement, progress, or journey; a revolution.

> His [Jupiter's] periodical *circuit* round the sun.
> *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

> The two men who carried the pigs continued to walk round me all the time, making at least a dozen *circuits*.
> *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iii. 11.

2. A boundary-line encompassing any object; the distance round any space, whether circular or of other form; circumference; limit; compass.

> That Tour, with the Cytee, was of 25 Myle in *cyrcuyt* of the Walles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 41.

> The *circuit* or compasse of Ireland is 1800 miles.
> *Stow*, Description of England.

> We are now within the *circuit* of the ancient colony.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 59.

3†. That which encircles; a ring or circlet.

> The golden *circuit* on my head,
> Like to the glorious sun's transparent beams.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

4. The space inclosed in a circle or within certain limits.

> That the comyns may haue knowleche of hur comyn grounde and of the *circuite* of ther ffraunchese.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 370.

> Like Maia's son he stood,
> And shook his plumes, that heavenly fragrance fill'd
> The *circuit* wide. *Milton*, P. L., v. 287.

> All the pomp that fills
> The *circuit* of the summer hills. *Bryant*, June.

5. The journey of a judge or other person from one place to another for the purpose of holding court or performing other stated duties.

> He went from year to year in *circuit* to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, and judged Israel in all those places.
> I Sam. vii. 16.

6. The district or territory in which any business involving periodical journeys from place to place is carried on; the places visited. Specifically —**7.** The district or portion of country in which the same judge or judges hold courts for the trial of questions of fact. The circuits of England and Wales (of which there are seven fixed by order in Council) are now constituted as follows: the *home circuit*, or *southeastern circuit*, includes Hertford, Chelmsford, Lewes, Maidstone, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Ipswich (alternately with Bury St. Edmunds), and Norwich; the *midland circuit*, Bedford, Aylesbury, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, Oakham, Warwick Division, and Birmingham; the *northern circuit*, Carlisle, Appleby, Northern Division, Lancaster, Manchester, and Liverpool; the *northeastern circuit*, Durham, Newcastle, York, and Leeds; the *Oxford circuit*, Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester; the *western circuit*, general assizes, Winchester, Devizes (alternately with Salisbury), Dorchester, Exeter, Bodmin, Taunton (alternately with Wells), and Bristol; the *North Wales circuit*, Welshpool (alternately with Newtown), Dolgelly, Carnarvon, Beaumaris, Ruthin, Mold, and Chester Castle; and *South Wales circuit*, Haverfordwest, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Swansea or Cardiff, Brecon, and Presteign. Ireland is divided into six circuits; and Scotland, exclusive of the Lothians, is divided into three circuits, each presided over by two judges of the High Court of Judiciary, or Supreme Criminal Court. The circuits of the United States courts are now constituted as follows: *First circuit*, the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; *second circuit*, the districts of Vermont, Connecticut, and New York (northern, southern, and eastern); *third circuit*, the districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania (eastern and western), and Delaware; *fourth circuit*, the districts of Maryland, North Carolina (eastern and western), South Carolina (eastern and western), West Virginia, and Virginia (eastern and western); *fifth circuit*, the districts of Georgia (northern and southern), Florida (northern and southern), Alabama (southern, middle, and northern), Mississippi (northern and southern), Louisiana (eastern and western), and Texas (eastern, western, and northern); *sixth circuit*, the districts of Ohio (northern and southern), Michigan (eastern and western), Kentucky, and Tennessee (eastern, middle, and western); *seventh circuit*, the districts of Indiana, Illinois (northern and southern), and Wisconsin (eastern and western); *eighth circuit*, the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri (eastern and western), Kansas, Arkansas (eastern and western), Nebraska, and Colorado; *ninth circuit*, the districts of California, Oregon, and Nevada.

> During the long and brilliant judicial career of Judge McLean, his *circuit* grew into an empire.
> *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 170.

Hence —**8.** A circuit court (see below).—**9.** In the *Meth. Ch.*, the district assigned to an itinerant preacher.

> On his two *circuits* he has reported extraordinary revivals. *E. Eggleston*, Circuit-Rider, xx.

> The societies of Methodism — each of these consisting of one or more "classes" — were themselves grouped into *circuits*, each of which was placed under the care of one or more of Wesley's Conference preachers.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 188.

10. A number of theaters controlled by one manager.—**11.** The name given by foreigners in China to a subdivision of a province, containing two or more fû or prefectures, under the control of an official styled a Tao-tai.—**12.** The arrangement by which a current of electricity is kept up between the two poles of an electrical machine or of a voltaic battery; the path of an electric current. In a voltaic battery the circuit consists of the metallic plates in the cells, with the liquid in which they are immersed, and also the conductor — for example, a wire — which joins the two poles of the battery; in the telegraph the earth forms part of the circuit. When the path of the current is completely made, so that the electricity is free to flow, the circuit is said to be *made*, *completed*, or *closed*; if interrupted at any point, it is *broken* or *opened*.

13. A roundabout argument or statement; circumlocution. [Rare.]

> Thou hast used no *circuit* of words. *Huloet.*

14. In *logic*, the extension of a term. See *extension*.—**15.** In *math.*, a closed path on a surface.—**Circuit court**, the court held by a judge in circuit. —**Commissioner of the Circuit Court.** See *commissioner*.—**Independent circuits**, in *math.*, circuits which cannot by continuous change be made to coincide.—**Reducible circuit**, in *math.*, a circuit which by continuous change can be made to shrink up into a point: opposed to *irreducible circuit*.—**To make a circuit**, to take a roundabout road; go out of the direct road.—**To ride circuit**, or **the circuit**. (*a*) To ride or drive from place to place, accompanying a circuit court: said of judges or lawyers. (*b*) In the *Meth. Ch.*, to go the rounds of a circuit as an itinerant preacher.—**United States Circuit Court**, the principal federal court below the Supreme Court, having a large original jurisdiction, within a defined circuit, besides deciding appeals from the district courts under its jurisdiction.

circuit (sėr'kit), *v.* [< *circuit*, *n.*] **I.†** *trans.* To revolve about or go around in. [Rare.]

> Geryon, having *circuited* the air.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 246.

II. *intrans.* To move in a circle or circuit; go around. [Rare.]

> Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
> The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
> Quick *circuiting*. *J. Philips.*

> Atoms, he [Lotze] says, need not be simple or unextended. . . . Perhaps, although the most subtle and primitive of all things, even they have their periods, and are *circuiting* back to an earlier condition.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 96.

circuit-breaker (sėr'kit-brā″kėr), *n.* A device for opening or breaking an electrical circuit at regular intervals, usually a spur-wheel operated by clockwork; a rheotome.

circuit-closer (sėr'kit-klō″zėr), *n.* A device for closing an electrical circuit. The most common form is the telegraphic (Morse) key. A disk having intervals upon the rim covered with insulatory material is also used for certain purposes. A spring resting on the disk closes the circuit when by the revolution of the disk it is brought in contact with the parts not protected by the insulating material.

circuiteer (sėr-ki-tēr'), *n.* [< *circuit* + *-eer*.] One who moves in or travels a circuit. [Rare.]

> Like your fellow-*circuiteer* the sun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. *Pope*, To Mr. —— on the Circuit.

circuiteer (sėr-ki-tēr'), *v. i.* [< *circuiteer*, *n.*] To go on a circuit. [Rare.]

> We find the originals of our present iron railways in those wooden railways which Roger North, when *circuiteering* with his brother Lord North, noted as existing at Newcastle. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 64.

circuiter (sėr'kit-ėr), *n.* [< *circuit* + *-er*^{1}.] One who goes on a circuit; a circuit judge. [Rare.]

> The thieves condemned by any *circuiter*.
> *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 513.

circuition (sėr-kū̦-ish'o̦n), *n.* [< L. *circuitio(n-)*, *circumitio(n-)*, < *circuīre*, *circumire*, go round: see *circuit*, *n.*] **1.** The act of going round. *Bp. Pearson.*—**2.** Circumlocution. [Rare in both uses.]

> Intricate *circuitions* of discourse. *Hooker*, Eccl. Pol., v. 9.

circuitous (sėr-kū'i-tus), *a.* [< ML. *circuitosus*, < L. *circuitus*, a circuit: see *circuit*, *n.*] Going round in a circuit; not direct; roundabout: as, a *circuitous* road or course; "*circuitous* means," *Burke.*

> His army marched by a *circuitous* path, near six miles in length. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

circuitously (sėr-kū'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a circuitous manner.

circuitousness (sėr-kū'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality, state, or condition of being circuitous or roundabout; circuity: as, the *circuitousness* of the route led to delay.

circuit-rider (sėr'kit-rī″dėr), *n.* In the *Meth. Ch.*, one who rides a circuit; a minister who supplies the several stations which constitute a circuit, preaching at each successively.

> He was accustomed to preach twice every week-day and three times on every Sunday, after the laborious manner of the *circuit-rider* of his time.
> *E. Eggleston*, Circuit-Rider, xiii.

circuity (sėr-kū'i̦-ti), *n.*; pl. *circuities* (-tiz). [< L. *circuitus*, a circuit: see *circuit*, *n.*] **1.** A going round; movement in a circle or circuit.

> The deer lies dead eight good miles from the spot where the tufters first roused him, although the *circuities* of the chase have made us travel over far more ground than the point measurement shows. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 514.

Hence —**2.** A roundabout manner of moving or acting; departure from the nearest or straightest way or line: as, the *circuity* and delay of justice.—**3.** A tendency to assume a circular form; the state of being circular.

> The characteristic property of running water is progress, of stagnant is *circuity*.
> *T. Whately*, Modern Gardening, p. 67.

4†. Compass; extent; circuit.

> A dominion of muche more large and ample *circuitee* then the same whiche he was Lorde of before.
> *Udall*, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms, p. 220.

Circuity of action, in *law*, the indirectness of successive actions by different persons, when an action by the first person in the series directly against the last might afford relief with equal justice.

circulable (sėr'kū̦-la̦-bl), *a.* [< *circul(ate)*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being circulated.

circulant (sėr'kū̦-la̦nt), *n.* [< L. *circulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *circulari*, form a circle: see *circulate*.] In *math.*, a determinant having all the elements of the principal diagonal equal, and those of every row the same as those of any other cyclically transposed.—**Skew circulant**, a determinant which differs from a circulant as above defined only in having the signs of all the elements on one side of the principal diagonal changed.

circular (sėr'kū̦-lä̤r), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *circulaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *circular* = It. *circolare*, < LL. *circularis*, < L. *circulus*, a circle: see *circle*, *n.*, and *-ar*^{3}.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a circle; round.

> The frame thereof seemed partly *circulare*,
> And part triangulare. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 22.

2. Moving in or forming a circle, circuit, or round; returning to the starting-point: as, *circular* motion.—**3.** Related to the circle: as, *circular* points. See below.—**4.** Figuratively, passing through a round or circuit of events or experiences; successive in order and recurrent. [Rare.]

> The life of man is a perpetual war,
> In misery and sorrow *circular*.
> *Sandys*, Book of Job, p. 12.

5. Adhering to a certain cycle of legends; cyclic: applied to certain poets. See *cyclic*. [Rare.]

> Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

6. Intended for circulation among certain persons. See *circular letter*, below.

> The first thing we did was to settle the forme of a *circular* letter to the Governors of all his Ma^{tys} Plantations and Territories in the West Indies and Islands thereof.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, May 26, 1671.

7†. Complete; perfect.

> The King and Queen's court, which is *circular*
> And perfect. *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

> In this, sister,
> Your wisdom is not *circular*.
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, iii. 1.

> How shall I then begin, or where conclude,
> To draw a fame so truly *circular*?
> *Dryden*, Death of Cromwell, l. 18.

8†. Roundabout; circuitous; circumlocutory.

> If you knew well my heart, you would not be
> So *circular*.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Fair Quarrel, ii. 2.

Circular arc, in *math.*, an arc of a circle.—**Circular canon**, in *music*. See *canon*^{1}.—**Circular cone.** See *cone*.—**Circular constant**, in *math.*, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.—**Circular cubic**, in *math.*, a cubic curve passing through the two circular points at infinity.—**Circular file.** See *file*^{1}.—**Circular function**, in *math.*, a simply periodic function having a real period; the sine, cosine, secant, cosecant, tangent, or cotangent of an angle.—**Circular insanity**, insanity in which there are distinct periods of exaltation and depression alternating with each other, with or without the interposition of periods of lucidity.—**Circular instruments**, astronomical or nautical instruments for measuring angles in which the graduation extends round the whole circumference of a circle, or to 360°; for instance, a mural circle.—**Circular letter**, a letter conveying information or instructions of common interest to a number of persons, either in a single copy to be passed from hand to hand, or addressed in independent copies to all those concerned. See II., 1.—**Circular line**, in *math.*, a line tangent to the absolute, or passing through one of the circular points. —**Circular loom**, a loom in which the shuttle moves continuously in a circular race through warps arranged in a circle.—**Circular measure.** See *measure*.—**Circular micrometer.** See *annular micrometer*, under *micrometer*.—**Circular note**, one of a number of notes or letters of credit, each for the same sum, furnished by bankers to persons about to travel abroad. Along with the note the traveler receives "a letter of indication," bearing the names of certain foreign bankers who will cash the note or notes on presentation, on which letter he is required to write his name. On presentation the foreign banker can demand a view of the "letter of indication," and by requiring the presenter to write his name in his presence can compare the signature thus made with that in the letter, and so far satisfy himself whether the presenter is really the person entitled to receive the money. —**Circular number**, in *math.*, a number the powers of which are expressed by numbers the last figure in which is the number itself. Thus, 5 and 6 are circular numbers, because $5^2=25$, $6^2=36$, $5^3=125$, $6^3=216$, etc.—**Circular plane**, in *math.*, a plane tangent to the absolute.—**Circular points at infinity**, in *math.*, two fictitious points in every plane through which every circle in that plane is conceived to pass. See *absolute*, *n.*, 2.—**Circular polarization.** See *polarization.*—**Circular sailing**, the method of sailing on the arc of a great circle. See *sailing.*—**Circular saw.** See *saw*¹.—**Circular sinus**, in *anat.*, a venous ring lying in the sella turcica, and connecting the right and left cavernous sinuses.—**Circular system**, in *nat. hist.*, a name sometimes given to the quinary systems of classification used by MacLeay and by Swainson. See *quinary.*—**Napier's circular parts**, in *math.*, five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle. They are the legs, the complement of the hypothenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles. If any one part is called the *middle* part, the two next to it are the *adjacent* parts, and the other two the *opposite*. Napier's rules for the circular parts serve for the solution of all cases of right-angled spherical triangles.

II. *n.* 1. A letter, notice, or printed paper containing information, or an announcement, or a request, etc., intended for general circulation or for circulation among a particular class or circle of persons; a circular letter: as, a business *circular;* a diplomatic *circular.*

> The Government loudly proclaims to Europe reforms for Poland. It informs the various Courts of them by diplomatic *circulars.*
> *H. S. Edwards*, Polish Captivity, II. i.

2. [Cf. *cyclas*, *ciclaton.*] A kind of long cape or sleeveless cloak worn by women: as, a fur *circular.*

circularity (sėr-kū̦-lar'i̦-ti), *n.* [< ML. *circularita(t-)s*, < LL. *circularis*, circular: see *circular.*] The state or quality of being circular; a circular form or space: as, "the *circularity* of the heavens," *Sir T. Browne.*

circularize (sėr'kū̦-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circularized*, ppr. *circularizing.* [< *circular* + *-ize.*] To make circular.

circularly (sėr'kū̦-lär-li), *adv.* In a circle; in a circular manner; in the form of a circle; so as to return to the starting-point.

> Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow. *Dryden.*

> And then for fruit, the best way is to have walls built *circularly* one within another. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 417.

> A ray of light polarized in a plane is equivalent to two rays polarized *circularly.*
> *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 577.

circulary† (sėr'kū̦-lā̦-ri), *a.* [< LL. *circularis:* see *circular.*] Circular. *Hooker.*

circulate (sėr'kū̦-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circulated*, ppr. *circulating.* [< LL. *circulatus*, pp. of *circulare*, make circular, encircle, a later collateral form of L. *circulari*, form a circle (of men) around one's self, < *circulus*, a circle: see *circle*, *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To travel round; make a circuit of.

> They sente out their shallop againe with 10 of their principall men, & some sea men, upon further discovery, intending to *circulate* that deepe bay of Cap-codd.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 83.

> His head hath been intoxicated by *circulating* the earth.
> *Bp. Croft*, On Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Pref.

2. To cause to pass from place to place or from person to person; spread; disseminate: as, to *circulate* a report; to *circulate* bills of credit.

> *Circulate* the money of the great among the ingenious, and from them to the lower rank of people, and encourage arts and sciences.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

> One tract, written with such boldness and acrimony that no printer dared to put it in type, was widely *circulated* in manuscript. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move in a circle or circuit; move or pass through a circuit back to the starting-point: as, the blood *circulates* in the body; the bottle *circulated* about the table.

> Our knowledge, like our blood, must *circulate.*
> *Sir J. Denham*, Progress of Learning.

2. To be diffused or distributed; pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand: as, air *circulates* in a building; money *circulates* in the country; the report *circulated* throughout the city.

> The whisper'd tales that *circulate* about.
> *Crabbe*, Lady Barbara.

Circulating capital, decimal, library, medium, etc. See the nouns.—**Circulating element**, in *math.*, a function Aq of two whole numbers a and q, such that $Aq=1$ if q is exactly divisible by a, and $Aq=0$ if there is a remainder.—**Circulating function.** Same as *circulator*, 3.

circulate (sėr'kū̦-lāt), *n.* [< LL. *circulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] A circulating decimal.

circulation (sėr-kū̦-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *circulation* = Sp. *circulacion* = Pg. *circulação* = It. *circolazione*, < L. *circulatio(n-)*, a circular course (as of a planet), < *circulari:* see *circulate*, *v.*] 1. The act of circulating or moving in a circle or circuit; movement in such a manner as to go forth and return to the starting-point: as, the *circulation* of the blood (see phrases below).—2. The act or state of being diffused or distributed; the act of passing from point to point or from person to person; diffusion: as, the *circulation* of sap in a tree; the *circulation* of money; the *circulation* of a piece of news.

> The true doctrines of astronomy appear to have had some popular *circulation.* *Whewell.*

> Thus the endless *circulations* of the divine charity nourish man. *Emerson*, Nature.

3. The extent to which a thing circulates or is diffused or distributed: as, the *circulation* of the two periodicals was about 300,000 copies.—4. A repetition of a series of things or events in the same order.

> For the sins of war thou seest fit to deny us the blessings of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries.
> *Eikon Basilike.*

5. The amount of coin, notes, bills, etc., in actual use as currency: as, the *circulation* of the national banks.

> It comes with something solid in aid of the credit of the paper *circulation.* *Burke.*

6. In *chem.*, the repeated vaporization and condensation of a substance in distillation.—7. In *math.*, the amount of flow round a closed path or circuit; the line-integral round a closed curve of the component velocity of a fluid along the curve.—**Circulation of the blood**, the passage of the blood from the heart into the arteries, from them into the veins, and through the veins back to the heart. The blood passes from the right auricle to the right ventricle, and from the right ventricle by the pulmonary artery to the capillaries of the lungs, where it gives off carbon dioxid and takes up oxygen. From the capillaries of the lungs it returns to the heart, and flows into the left auricle through the four pulmonary veins; thence it goes to the left ventricle, and thence by the aorta to distribute itself over the body. Passing from the arteries through the capillaries into the veins, it returns to the right auricle through the superior and inferior vena cava. The blood-vessels form a continuous system without visible pores; but there is continual leakage of the blood-plasma into the tissues, as well as passage of oxygen through the walls of the vessels; and while there is some reëntrance of substances from the tissues into the blood, there is also provided in the lymphatic vessels a system of drains which takes up from the tissues the leakage from the blood-vessels, changed as it is by all that it has received from and given up to the tissues. These lymphatics pour their contents into the thoracic duct, which discharges into the veins at the union of the veins from the head and neck on the left side; except that the lymphatics from the right side of the head and the right arm and shoulder empty into the veins at the corresponding point on the right side. The velocity of the circulation is greatest as it leaves the heart, diminishes as it proceeds to the capillaries, and increases as it comes back to the heart again in the great veins. It is estimated as from 15 to 20 inches per second in the aorta, on the average, and in the capillaries as .02 to .03 of an inch per second. The time for the complete circuit in man is a little less than half a minute. The tension of the blood in the human aorta is probably between 5.90 and 7.87 inches of mercury above the atmospheric pressure. It diminishes continuously in the arteries, capillaries, and veins, and in the large venous trunks near the heart, as the subclavian, becomes slightly less than the atmospheric pressure, and is called *negative.* The circulation of the blood was first correctly described and fully established by Harvey (1628); but the exact way in which the blood passed from the arteries to the veins was unknown until Malpighi discovered the capillaries (1661). In the mean time the main features of the lymphatic system had been worked out by Bartholin and others. The determination of blood pressures and velocities and the functions of the vasomotor nerves has been the work almost entirely of the present century.—**Collateral circulation**, in *physiol.*, the passage of the blood from one part to another of the same system of vessels by collateral communicating channels. It is much more frequent in the veins than in the arteries.

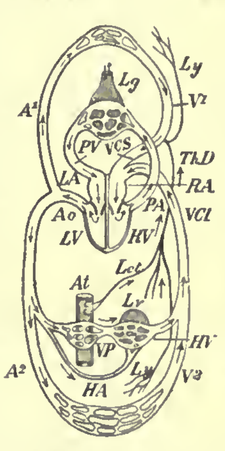


Diagram of the Human Heart and Vessels, showing the course of the Circulation, viewed from behind, so that the proper left of the observer corresponds with the left side of the heart in the diagram.

LA, left auricle; *LV*, left ventricle; *Ao*, aorta; *A*¹, arteries to upper part of the body; *A*², arteries to lower part of the body; *HA*, hepatic artery, which supplies the liver with part of its blood; *V*¹, veins of the upper part of the body; *V*², veins of the lower part of the body; *VP*, vena portæ; *HV*, hepatic vein; *VCI*, inferior vena cava; *VCS*, superior vena cava; *RA*, right auricle; *RV*, right ventricle; *PA*, pulmonary artery; *Lg*, lung; *PV*, pulmonary vein; *Lct*, lacteals; *Ly*, lymphatics; *ThD*, thoracic duct; *Al*, alimentary canal; *Lv*, liver. The arrows indicate the course of the blood, lymph, and chyle. The vessels which contain arterial blood have dark contours, while those which carry vennus blood have light contours.

circulative (sėr'kū̦-lā̦-tiv), *a.* [< *circulate*, *v.*, + *-ive.*] Circulating; causing circulation. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

circulator (sėr'kū̦-lā-to̤r), *n.* [< NL. *circulator;* cf. L. *circulator*, a peddler, later a mountebank, quack, ML. a public crier, < *circulari*, collect people around one's self: see *circulate*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which circulates: specifically applied to a circulating decimal fraction. See *decimal.*—2†. A juggler; a mountebank; one who goes about showing tricks.

> These new Gnosticks, . . . a kind of Gipsy-Christians, or a race of *Circulators*, Tumblers, and Taylers in the Church. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 200.

3. A function of two whole numbers, a variable, q, and a period, a, of the form

$$A_0 a_q + A_1 a_{q-1} + \;.\;.\;.\;.\; A_{a-1} a_{q-a+1},$$

where a_q, etc., are circulating elements, and A_0, etc., are numerical coefficients. Also called *circulating function.*—**Prime circulator**, a circulator whose numerical coefficients satisfy the following equations for every value of b which exactly divides the period a:

$$A_0 + A_b + \quad .\;.\;.\;.\; A_{a-b}=0$$
$$A_1 + A_{b+1} + \;.\;.\;.\;.\; A_{a-b+1}=0$$
$$A_2 + A_{b+2} + \;.\;.\;.\;.\; A_{a-b+2}=0, \text{ etc.}$$

circulatorious† (sėr″kū̦-lā̦-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *circulatorius:* see *circulatory.*] Traveling in a circuit, or from house to house.

> *Circulatorious* jugglers. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xx.

circulatory (sėr'kū̦-lā̦-tō̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *circulatoire* = Sp. Pg. *circulatorio* = It. *circulatorio*, circulatory, < L. *circulatorius* (which, however, has only the special sense of 'relating to a mountebank'), < *circulator:* see *circulator.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Moving over or through a circuit.

> Borde's *circulatory* peregrinations, in the quality of a quack doctor. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 76.

2. Pertaining to circulation, as of the blood: as, the *circulatory* vessels.

> In the *circulatory* system [of the blood], pressure has doubtless played an important part.
> *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 355.

> Warming should not be continued after the *circulatory* action [of the air] has commenced.
> *J. Constantine*, Pract. Ventilation, p. 29.

Circulatory letter†, a circular letter or circular. *Johnson.*

II.† *n.*; pl. *circulatories* (-riz). In *old chem.*, a glass vessel in which a fluid was submitted to the process of circulation. Several kinds were in use, but the two chiefly used were called the *pelican* or *blind alembic* and the *diota.* *E. Phillips*, 1706.

circulet† (sėr'kū̦-let), *n.* [< L. *circulus* (see *circle*) + dim. *-et.*] A circlet. *Spenser.*

circuli, *n.* Plural of *circulus.*

circuline† (sėr'kū̦-lin), *a.* [< L. *circulus* (see *circle*) + *-ine*¹.] Moving in a circle; circular; circulatory.

> With motion *circuline*
> Let turn about.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 33.

circulus (sėr'kū̦-lus), *n.*; pl. *circuli* (-lī). [L. (ML., NL.): see *circle.*] 1. A circle. Specifically—2. A time-signature in early music. In the form of a complete circle, it denoted triple time; in that of an arc only, duple time.

3†. A glass-makers' tool for cutting off the necks of glass vessels. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. In *anat.*, a circle; a ring: especially applied to vascular structures.—5. The head-band of a miter. Since miters in the middle ages were commonly made of stuff, either embroidered or plain, and not stiffened in any other way than by a lining of buckram or similar material, the circulus was an important feature; in very rich miters it becomes the auriphrigium.—**Circulus articuli vasculosus**, the vascular circle of a joint; the vascular border of the synovial membrane about an articular cartilage.—**Circulus cephalicus** (cephalic circle), in *ichth.*, the arterial circle formed beneath the base of the skull.

> The anterior branchial vein gives off, at its dorsal termination, a considerable carotid trunk, which passes forward under the base of the skull; and this is united with its fellow by a transverse branch — so that a complete arterial circle, the *circulus cephalicus*, is formed.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 140.

Circulus in arguendo. Same as *argument in a circle.* See *circle*, *n.*, 10.—**Circulus in definiendo.** Same as *circle in definition* (which see, under *circle*).—**Circulus major, circulus minor**, the greater and lesser vascular rings around the pupil of the eye.—**Circulus tonsillaris**, a plexus of small branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve over the tonsil.—**Circulus venosus**, a venous vascular ring around the base of the nipple of the mammary gland. —**Circulus Willisii**, the circle of Willis (which see, under *circle*).

circum-. [= F. *circom-*, *circon-*, *circum-* = Sp. *circun-*, *circum-* = Pg. *circum-* = It. *circon-*, *circo-*, *circun-*, *circu-*, *circum-*, *circom-*, < L. *circum-*, before a vowel usually *circu-*, combining form of *circum*, adv. and prep., around, about, orig. acc. of *circus*, a circle, ring: see *circus* and *circle.* Cf. G. *rings*, around (< *ring* = E. *ring*¹), and E. *around*, *round*², *adv.* and *prep.*] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'round about,' 'in a circle,' 'on all sides': frequent in compounds taken from the Latin, or formed in English or other modern tongues. Many such compounds are merely occasional. Only the principal ones are entered in this dictionary.

circumaggeration† (sėr-kum-aj-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumaggeratio(n-)*, < *circumaggerare*, pp. *circumaggeratus*, heap up around, < *circum*, around, + *aggerare*, heap, < *agger*, heap: see *agger*.] A heaping up round about.

circumagitate (sėr-kum-aj'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *circum-* + *agitate*.] To agitate or move about on all sides or in all directions. [Rare.]

> God hath . . . given to every one of his appointed officers a portion of the fiery matter to *circumagitate* and roll. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, iii. 177 (Ord MS.).

circumagitation (sėr-kum-aj-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *circumagitate*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumagitating; the state or condition of being circumagitated. [Rare.]

> A visible *circumagitation* of a white snowy substance. *Gregory*, Econ. of Nature, i. 139 (Ord MS.).

circumambagious (sėr″kum-am-bā'jus), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *ambages*: see *ambage*.] Indirect; not going straight to the point; roundabout. *Southey*. [Rare.]

circumambiency (sėr-kum-am'bi-ẹn-si), *n.* [< *circumambient*: see *-ency*.] The state or quality of being circumambient; the act of surrounding or encompassing.

> Ice receiveth its figure according unto . . . the *circumambiency* which conformeth it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

circumambient (sėr-kum-am'bi-ẹnt), *a.* [< *circum-* + *ambient*. Cf. It. *circumambiente*.] Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing or being on all sides: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the pronotum when the anterior angles are elongated in curved processes which form a circle above the head, overlapping in front.

> The *circumambient* air. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 28.

> The *circumambient* heaven. *Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health, iii.

circumambulate (sėr-kum-am'bụ̄-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circumambulated*, ppr. *circumambulating*. [< LL. *circumambulatus*, pp. of *circumambulare*, walk around, < L. *circum*, around, + *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To walk round or about.

> Persons that *circumambulated* with their box and needles. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

II. *trans.* To go round; search through.

> Why should he *circumambulate* the vocabulary for another couplet? *Seward*, Letters, I. 345.

circumambulation (sėr-kum-am-bụ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *circumambulate*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumambulating or walking round or about.

> A perambulation and *circumambulation* of the terraqueous Globe. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 103.

> Passing into the mosque, he should repair to the "Black Stone," touch it with his right hand, kiss it, and commence his *circumambulation*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 407.

circumambulator (sėr-kum-am'bụ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* [< *circumambulate* + *-or*.] One who circumambulates or walks about.

> Still he was determined to obtain the palm of being the first *circumambulator* of the earth. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 162.

circumanal (sėr-kum-ā'nạl), *a.* [< L. *circum*, about, + *anus*, anus, + *-al*.] Situated about the anus; periproctous.

circumarea (sėr-kum-ā'rẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *area*, area.] In *math.*, the area of a circumscribed circle.

circumbendibus (sėr-kum-ben'di-bus), *n.* [< L. *circum*, around, + E. *bend*^{1}, jocularly treated as if it were Latin, and put in the form of a dative or ablative plural (case-suffix *-ibus*).] A roundabout way; a circumlocution. [Jocose.]

> The periphrasis, which the moderns call the *circumbendibus*. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

> I then introduced them to the gibbet on Heavy-Tree Heath; and from that, with a *circumbendibus*, I fairly lodged them in the horse-pond at the bottom of the garden. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

> If you have no foundation of knowledge, or habit of thought, to work upon, what chance have you of persuading a hungry man that a capitalist is not a thief "with a *circumbendibus*"? *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 37.

Circumcellion (sėr-kum-sel'iọn), *n.*; pl. *Circumcellions*, *Circumcelliones* (-iọnz, -sel-i-ō'nēz). [= F. *Circoncellion*, < LL. *Circumcellio(n-)*, < L. *circum*, around, + *cella*, cell; also called in ML. *Circellio(n-)*, *Circillio(n-)*, as if directly < L. *circellus*, dim. of *circulus* (> ML. *Circulio*), a circle: see *circle* and *circulus*.] **1.** One of a party of Donatists in northern Africa, chiefly peasants, in the fourth and fifth centuries: so called because they wandered about in bands from place to place. They persistently courted death, wantonly insulting pagans and challenging all they met to kill them, looking upon such a death as a martyrdom. They supported themselves by plunder, and committed so many acts of violence, aggravated by their religious differences from the orthodox, that soldiery often had to be employed against them. They were not entirely extinct till about the close of the fifth century.

> If I take this ring with me, some of Heraclian's *Circumcellions* will assuredly knock my brains out for the sake of it. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, viii.

2. In the fourth and succeeding centuries, in various places, a vagabond monk, acknowledging no regularly constituted ecclesiastical authority.

circumcenter (sėr'kum-sen″tėr), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *centrum*, center.] In *math.*, the center of a circumscribed circle. Thus, the circumcenter of a triangle is the center of the circle circumscribed about it.

circumcentral (sėr-kum-sen'tral), *a.* [As *circumcenter* + *-al*.] In *math.*: (*a*) Situated about or directed toward a common center. (*b*) Related to the center of a circumscribed circle.

circumcide† (sėr'kum-sīd), *v. t.* [< ME. *circumciden*, *-siden* (Wyclif), = Pr. *circumcir* = F. *circoncire* = Sp. *circuncidar* = Pg. *circumcidar* = It. *circoncidere*, < L. *circumcidere*: see *circumcise*.] To circumcise.

> There was oure Lord *circumcyded*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

circumcinct†, *a.* [< L. *circumcinctus*, pp. of *circumcingere*, gird around, < *circum*, around, + *cingere*, gird.] Girt about. *Coles*, 1717.

circumcircle (sėr'kum-sėr″kl), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *circulus*, circle.] In *math.*, a circumscribed circle.

circumcise (sėr'kum-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumcised*, ppr. *circumcising*. [< ME. *circumcisen*, *-sisen*, < L. *circumcisus*, pp. of *circumcidere* (> E. *circumcide*), cut around, cut off, < *circum*, around, + *cædere*, cut.] Literally, to cut round about; specifically, to perform the act or rite of circumcision on: as, to *circumcise* a child; also occasionally in Scripture, metaphorically, to purify from sin.

> Kest askes [ashes] on thaire [fig-trees'] *circumcised* roote. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

> *Circumcise* yourselves to the Lord, and take away the foreskins of your heart, ye men of Judah and inhabitants of Jerusalem. Jer. iv. 4.

> In whom also ye are *circumcised* with the circumcision made without hands, in putting off the body of the sins of the flesh by the circumcision of Christ. Col. ii. 11.

circumcised (sėr'kum-sīzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *circumcise*, *v.*] **1.** Having been subjected to the rite or operation of circumcision; by extension, Jewish.—**2.** In *lichenology*, divided from the thallus by a distinct fissure: applied to an apothecium.

circumciser (sėr'kum-sī-zėr), *n.* One who performs circumcision.

> Having gained a competent skill and experience, they set up for *circumcisers*. *L. Addison*, State of the Jews, p. 61.

circumcision (sėr-kum-sizh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *circumcisioun*, *-cisiun*, *-sicion* = F. *circoncision* = Pr. *circumcisio* = Sp. *circuncision* = Pg. *circumcisão* = It. *circoncisione*, < LL. *circumcisio(n-)*, < L. *circumcidere*: see *circumcise*.] **1.** The act of circumcising, or cutting off the foreskin or prepuce of males, or the performance of an analogous operation on females, as a religious rite, or in accordance with a custom founded on belief in the prophylactic value of the operation. The circumcision of males is recorded in the Old Testament as divinely enjoined on Abraham and his descendants, and is required by the Mosaic law. It is still practised among the Jews, the Christians of Abyssinia, the Mohammedans, and a number of semi-barbarous tribes.

> A race . . .
> Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
> From Gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain.
> *Milton*, P. R., iii. 425.

2. As metaphorically used in Scripture, spiritual purification.

> He is a Jew, which is one inwardly; and *circumcision* is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter; whose praise is not of men, but of God. Rom. ii. 29.

3. *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches, a festival observed on the octave of Christmas day (that is, the first day of January), in honor of the circumcision of Christ.—**The circumcision**, in the Scriptures: (*a*) The Hebrew nation.

> They that were of *the circumcision* contended with him [Peter]. Acts xi. 2.

(*b*) Those spiritually purified and elevated.

> We are *the circumcision*, which worship God in the spirit, . . . and have no confidence in the flesh. Phil. iii. 3.

circumclusion† (sėr-kum-klö'zhọn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumclusio(n-)*, < *circumcludere*, pp. *circumclusus*, inclose on all sides, < *circum*, around, + *claudere*, *cludere*, close: see *close*^{1}.] The act of inclosing on all sides.

circumcone (sėr'kum-kōn), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *conus*, a cone.] In *math.*, a surface, the locus of tangents through a fixed point to a given surface. The locus is said to be a circumcone of the latter surface.

circumconic (sėr-kum-kon'ik), *n.* [< *circum-* + *conic*.] In *math.*, a circumscribing conic.

circumcubic (sėr-kum-kū'bik), *n.* [< *circum-* + *cubic*.] In *math.*, a circumscribing cubic.

circumcursation† (sėr″kum-kėr-sā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumcursatio(n-)*, < *circumcursare*, pp. *circumcursatus*, run about, < *circum*, about, + *cursare*, freq. of *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *course*.] **1.** The act of running about.—**2.** Rambling language. [Rare.]

> The address . . . was but a factious *circumcursation*. *Barrow*, The Pope's Supremacy.

circumdate†, *v. t.* [< L. *circumdatus*, pp. of *circumdare*, put around, surround, < *circum*, around, + *dare*, put: see *date*^{1}.] To compass about. *Coles*, 1717.

circumdate†, *a.* [= It. *circondato*, < L. *circumdatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Surrounded.

> O pleasaunt olyue with grace *circundate!*
> O lemyng lawmpe, in light passyng nature!
> How greately is thy name glorificate!
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

circumdenudation (sėr-kum-dē-nụ̄-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *circum-* + *denudation*.] In *geol.*, erosion of such a character that isolated hills are left as the result of the denuding or erosive action. Such eminences usually owe their origin to the fact that the material of which they are composed is harder and better able to withstand the action of the weather than that of the strata by which they were originally surrounded. [Little used.]

circumduce (sėr-kum-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumduced*, ppr. *circumducing*. [< L. *circumducere*: see *circumduct*.] In *Scots law*, same as *circumduct*, 4.

circumduct (sėr-kum-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumductus*, pp. of *circumducere*, lead around, < *circum*, around, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] **1.** To lead around or about. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.*, to move (a limb) around an imaginary axis in such manner that it describes a conical figure, the distal extremity moving in a circle while the proximal extremity is fixed.

> A limb is . . . *circumducted* when it is made to describe a conical surface by rotation round an imaginary axis. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 216.

3. In *old Eng. law*, to contravene; nullify. *Ayliffe*.—**4.** In *Scots law*, to declare (the term for leading a proof) elapsed: as, the judge *circumducted* the term. Also *circumduce*.

circumduction (sėr-kum-duk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *circonduction*, now *circumduction*, < L. *circumductio(n-)*, < *circumducere*, lead around: see *circumduct*.] **1.** A leading about. [Rare.]

> By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker.*

2. In *anat.*, the act of circumducting a limb. See *circumduct*, 2.—**3.** In *old Eng. law*, an annulling; cancelation. *Ayliffe*.—**Circumduction of the term**, in *Scots law*, the sentence of a judge, declaring the time elapsed for leading a proof or doing some other judicial act, and precluding the party from bringing forward any further evidence.

circumductory (sėr-kum-duk'tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *circumduct* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to circumduction: as, *circumductory* movements of the arm.

circumesophageal (ser-kum-ē-sō-fā'jẹ̄-ạl), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + NL. *œsophagus*, esophagus, + *-al*.] Surrounding the esophagus. Also spelled *circumœsophageal*.

> The *circum-œsophageal* commissures prove that the ventral ganglia have become more dorsal in position. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 349.

Circumesophageal nerves, those nerves which surround the gullet in many invertebrates, entering into the composition of the esophageal ring.—**Circumesophageal plate**, in holothurians, as the genus *Synapta*, one of the numerous calcareous pieces which form a hard ring around the gullet, into some of which the longitudinal muscles of the perisome are inserted, and through notches or perforations of which pass the ambulacral nerves from the circumesophageal ring. See cut under *Synapta*.—**Circumesophageal ring**, the nervous collar, composed of certain ganglia and their commissures, which surrounds the gullet of many invertebrates, as mollusks, arthropods, etc. Often called simply *esophageal ring*.

circumfer† (sėr-kum-fėr'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumferre*, bear around: see *circumferent*.] To limit; keep within bounds.

> In philosophy, the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God, or are *circumferred* to nature, or are reflected or reverted upon himself. *Bacon.*

circumference (sėr-kum′fe̤-rens), *n.* [< ME. *circumference*, < OF. *circonfërence*, F. *circonférence* = Pr. *circumferensa* = Sp. *circunferencia* = Pg. *circumferencia* = It. *circonferenza*, < LL. *circumferentia*, circumference, < L. *circumferen(t-)s*, surrounding: see *circumferent*. Cf. *periphery*.] **1.** The line that bounds a circle; by extension, the bounding line of any regular plane curvilinear figure; a periphery: as, the *circumference* of a circle or an ellipse. The circumference of a sphere is that of a great circle of the sphere.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent *circumference*. *Newton*, Opticks.

Hence—**2.** Loosely, any bounding line: as, the *circumference* of a city.—**3.** The space included in a circle; anything circular in form. [Rare.]

His ponderous shield . . .
Behind him cast; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon.
Milton, P. L., i. 286.

4†. A going about; circumlocution. [Rare.]

Come, we spend time in a vain *circumference*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 3.

circumference† (sėr-kum′fe̤-rens), *v. t.* [< *circumference*, *n.*] To include in a circular or spherical space.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included onely in itself, or *circumferenced* by its surface.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

circumferent (sėr-kum′fe̤-rent), *a.* [< L. *circumferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumferre*, carry or move around, < *circum*, around, + *ferre* = Gr. φέρειν = E. *bear*^{1}.] Surrounding; encircling; specifically, of or pertaining to a circumference.

This is soft and pliant to your arm
In a *circumferent* flexure.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

The round year
In her *circumferent* arms will fold us all.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

To bring out the general perfectness of the great curve and *circumferent* stateliness of the whole tree.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, p. 195.

circumferential (sėr-kum-fe̤-ren′shal), *a.* [= Sp. *circunferencial* = It. *circonferenziale*, < ML. **circumferentialis* (in neut. *circumferentiale*, circumference; cf. *circumferentialiter*, adv.), < LL. *circumferentia*, circumference: see *circumference*, *n.*] **1.** Relating or pertaining to the circumference; situated in the circumference; surrounding.

In many Compositæ and Umbelliferæ, and in some other plants, the *circumferential* flowers have their corollas much more developed than those of the centre.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 129.

The spaces between the rays are in great part filled up by the *circumferential* network.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 502.

A *circumferential* velocity of 24 feet per minute.
Sci. Amer., LIV. 22.

2. Indirect; circuitous.

He preferred death in a direct line before a *circumferential* passage thereunto. *Fuller*, Worthies, III. 406.

Circumferential cartilage. See *cartilage*.

circumferentially (sėr-kum-fe̤-ren′shal-i), *adv.* In a circumferential manner; around, in, or as regards the circumference.

In some of the earlier patterns of Siemens' machines the cores of the drum are of wood, overspun with iron wire *circumferentially* before receiving the longitudinal windings. *S. P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 134.

Circumferentially corrugated wrought iron and steel tubes. *London Engineer*, Dec. 31, 1886.

circumferentor (sėr-kum-fe̤-ren′tor), *n.* [Irreg. < *circumferent* + *-or*.] **1.** An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles. It consists of a graduated brass circle and an index, all of one piece, and carrying a magnetic needle suspended above the center of the circle. The index being directed to an object, the angle which it makes with the magnetic meridian is noted. The index is then directed to the second object, and the angle it makes with the same meridian observed in like manner. The difference or sum (as the case may be) of the two observed angles gives the angle between the two objects. *Brande and Cox.* Also called *circumventor* and *land-compass*.

2. A device for measuring the length of the tire of a wheel, consisting of a wheel of known circumference, which is rolled over the tire.

circumflant† (sėr′kum-flant), *a.* [< L. *circumflan(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumflare*, blow around, < *circum*, around, + *flare* = E. *blow*^{1}.] Blowing around: as, "*circumflant* air," *Evelyn*.

circumflect (sėr-kum-flekt′), *v. t.* [= It. *circonflettere*, < L. *circumflectere*, bend around, < *circum*, around, + *flectere*, bend: see *flexion*.] **1.** To bend around.—**2.** To place the circumflex accent on; circumflex.

circumflection, circumflexion (sėr-kum-flek′sho̤n), *n.* [= Pg. *circumflexão* = It. *circonflessione*, < LL. *circumflexio(n-)*, < L. *circumflectere*, pp. *circumflexus*, bend around: see *circumflect*.] **1.** The act of circumflecting. (*a*) The act of bending into a curved form, or of bending around something else. (*b*) The act of marking with the circumflex accent. **2.** A turning; a winding about; a circuity.

To go by his power and omniscience, is a far quicker way than by the *circumflections* of Nature and second causes. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 33.

circumflex (sėr′kum-fleks), *a.* and *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *circumflex* = F. *circonflexe* = Pr. *circumflec* = Sp. *circunflejo* = Pg. *circumflexo* = It. *circonflesso*, < L. *circumflexus*, bent round, pp. of *circumflectere*: see *circumflect*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Moved or turned round. *Swift.* [Rare.]—**2.** Curved; winding about: used in anatomy in the specific description of several parts. See below.—**3.** Pronounced with or indicating the tone called circumflex.—**4.** Marked with the accentual sign designating such pronunciation.—**Circumflex artery.** (*a*) Of the arm, one of two branches, anterior and posterior, of the axillary artery, which wind round the neck of the humerus. (*b*) Of the thigh, one of two branches, anterior and posterior, of the profunda femoris artery, supplying muscles of the thigh.—**Circumflex iliac artery.** See *iliac*^{1}.—**Circumflex muscle of the palate.** Same as *circumflexus*, (*a*).—**Circumflex nerve**, the axillary nerve, a branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus, arising in common with the musculospiral nerve, supplying muscles and other parts about the shoulder.

II. *n.* **1.** A certain accent or tone of voice in the utterance of a syllable, consisting in a higher or acute tone followed by a lower or grave tone within the same syllable. This tone is recognized as belonging to certain syllables in Greek, in Latin, and in Sanskrit; in the first two languages it is limited to long vowels.

2. The sign used to mark a vowel so accented. It is theoretically made by combining the sign for acute tone and that for grave, and has various forms, as ^, or ⌒, or ∽.

3. The same mark (^, ⌒, ∼) used as the sign of a long vowel in certain languages, and as a diacritical mark in phonetic notation.—**4.** In *elocution*, a combined rising and falling or falling and rising inflection on a word or syllable, to express surprise, mockery, etc.

circumflex (sėr′kum-fleks), *v. t.* [< *circumflex*, *n.*] **1.** To pronounce with the accent or intonation called the circumflex.—**2.** To mark or designate with the sign of such accentuation.

circumflexion, *n.* See *circumflection*.

circumflexus (sėr-kum-flek′sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *circumflexus*, bent around: see *circumflex*, *a.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) The tensor palati, a muscle of the palate which serves to stretch it; the circumflex muscle of the palate. (*b*) The circumflex nerve (which see, under *circumflex*).

circumfluence (sėr-kum′flö-e̤ns), *n.* [< *circumfluent* (see *-ence*); = Pg. *circumfluencia* = It. *circonfluenza*.] A flowing around on all sides; an inclosure as by water.

circumfluent (sėr-kum′flö-e̤nt), *a.* [= Pg. *circumfluente*, < L. *circumfluën(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumfluere*, flow around, < *circum*, around, + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing around; surrounding as a fluid.

The deep *circumfluent* waves. *Pope*, Odyssey, i. 230.

circumfluous (sėr-kum′flö-us), *a.* [< L. *circumfluus*, flowing around, < *circumfluere*, flow around: see *circumfluent*.] Flowing around; encompassing as a fluid; circumfluent.

Built on *circumfluous* waters calm.
Milton, P. L., vii. 270.

Love scooped this boat, and with soft motion
Piloted it round the *circumfluous* ocean.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, xxxiii.

circumforanean (sėr″kum-fō̤-rā′nē̤-a̤n), *a.* Same as *circumforaneous*.

circumforaneous (sėr″kum-fō̤-rā′nē̤-us), *a.* [= Pg. *circumforaneo*, < L. *circumforaneus*, about the market-place, < *circum*, about, + *forum*, market-place: see *forum*.] Going about, as from market-place to market-place; walking or wandering from house to house; vagrant; vagabond.

Not borrowed from *circumforaneous* rogues and gipsies.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 58.

circumfulgent (sėr-kum-ful′je̤nt), *a.* [< L. *circumfulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumfulgere* (> It. *circonfulgere*), shine around, < *circum*, around, + *fulgere*, shine: see *fulgent*.] Shining around; shining widely.

circumfuse (sėr-kum-fūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumfused*, ppr. *circumfusing*. [< L. *circumfusus*, pp. of *circumfundere*, < *circum*, around, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*.] To pour around; spread about; suffuse.

Appeared a face all *circumfused* with light.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

Even forms and substances are *circumfused*
By that transparent veil [poesy] with light divine.
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

circumfusile (sėr-kum-fū′zil), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *fusilis*, fusile. Cf. *circumfuse*.] Capable of being poured or spread around. [Rare.]

Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold
The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold.
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 541.

circumfusion (sėr-kum-fū′zho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *circumfusio(n-)*, < L. *circumfundere*: see *circumfuse*.] The act of circumfusing, or pouring or spreading around; the state of being poured around. *Swift.*

circumgestation† (sėr″kum-jes-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. as if **circumgestatio(n-)*, < *circumgestare*, pp. *circumgestatus*, carry around, < *circum*, around, + *gestare*, freq. of *gerere*, carry.] The act of carrying around or about.

Circumgestation of the eucharist.
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, i. § 11.

circumgyrate (sėr-kum-jī′rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circumgyrated*, ppr. *circumgyrating*. [< ML. *circumgyratus*, pp. of *circumgyrare*, *-girare*, turn around: see *circumgyre*, and cf. *gyrate*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to roll or turn round.

Vessels curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together.
Ray, Works of Creation.

II. *intrans.* To roll or turn round; revolve.

circumgyration (sėr″kum-jī-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *circumgyrate*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumgyrating; rolling or revolving.

The heavenly bodies are said to delight in movement and *circumgyration*. *Howell*, Foreign Travel, p. 11.

circumgyratory (sėr-kum-jī′ra̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< *circumgyrate* + *-ory*.] Revolving; rotatory; turning over and over.

That functionary, however, had not failed, during his *circumgyratory* movements, to bestow a thought upon the important object of securing the epistle. *Poe*, Tales, I. 5.

circumgyre† (sėr-kum-jīr′), *v. i.* [< ML. *circumgyrare*, *-girare*, < L. *circum*, around, + *gyrare*, turn around: see *gyre*, *v.*, and cf. *circumgyrate*.] To circumgyrate; move circuitously.

A sweet river, which after 20 miles *circumgyring*, or playing to and fro, discharges itself into the ocean.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 43.

circumincession (sėr″kum-in-sesh′o̤n), *n.* [< ML. *circumincessio(n-)*, < L. *circum*, around, + *incessus*, a going, a walking, < *incedere*, pp. *incessus*, go unto or against, < *in*, unto, + *cedere*, go: see *cession*, and cf. *incession*.] In *theol.*, the reciprocal existence in one another of the three persons in the Godhead.

A callow student of theology confesses that he is fairly gravelled by the hypostatic *circumincession*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 38.

circuminsular (sėr-kum-in′sụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *insula*, island (see *isle*^{1}), + *-ar*^{3}.] Surrounding an island; specifically, in *anat.*, surrounding the so-called island of Reil in the brain.

circumition† (sėr-kum-ish′o̤n), *n.* [< L. *circumitio(n-)*, *circuitio(n-)*, a going around: see *circuition*.] A going about; the act of going round. *Bailey.*

circumjacence, circumjacency (sėr-kum-jā′se̤ns, -se̤n-si), *n.* [< *circumjacent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] **1.** The state or condition of being circumjacent.—**2.** That which is circumjacent.

All the mongrel curs of the *circumjacencies* yelp, yelp, yelp, at their heels. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iv. 16.

circumjacent (sėr-kum-jā′se̤nt), *a.* [= F. *circonjacent* = Pg. *circumjacente*, < L. *circumjacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumjacere*, lie around, < *circum*, around, + *jacere*, lie.] Lying about; bordering on every side.

We had an entire prospect of ye whole citty, which lyes in shape of a theatre upon the sea brinke, with all the *circumjacent* islands. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

The Euxine . . . made dreadful havoc on the *circumjacent* coasts.
A. Drummond, Travels through Germany, p. 132.

A large extent of *circumjacent* country . . . was annexed to each city. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

circumjovial (sėr-kum-jō′vi-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *Jovis*, gen. of *Jupiter* (see *Jove*, *jovial*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Surrounding or moving about the planet Jupiter.

II. *n.* One of the planet Jupiter's moons or satellites. *Derham.*

circumligation† (sėr″kum-li-gā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. as if **circumligatio(n-)*, < *circumligare*, pp. *circumligatus*, bind around, < *circum*, around, + *ligare*, bind.] **1.** A binding or tying about. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**2.** The bond with which anything is encompassed. *Johnson.*

circumlition (sėr-kum-lish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *circumlitio(n-)*, a smearing over, < *circumlinere*, pp. *circumlitus*, smear, stick, or spread all over, < *circum*, around, + *linere*, smear: see *liniment.*] In *classical antiq.*, the practice and method of tinting as applied to the surface of marble statues. See *encaustic* and *polychromy.*

circumlittoral (sėr-kum-lit′ọ̄-rạl), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *litus* (*litor-*), shore, adj. *litoralis* (incorrectly *littus, littoralis*): see *littoral.*] Adjacent to the shore-line; extending along the shore: specifically applied to one of the zones into which some naturalists have divided the sea-bottom according to the depth of water covering each. In regard to depth the circumlittoral is the fourth zone, reckoning from the deepest or abyssal.

circumlocution (sėr″kum-lọ̄-kū′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *circonloquution*, F. *circonlocution* = Pr. *circumlocutio* = Sp. *circunlocucion* = Pg. *circumlocução* = It. *circonlocuzione*, < L. *circumlocutio(n-)* (tr. Gr. *περίφρασις*, periphrasis), < (LL.) *circumloqui*, speak roundabout, use circumlocution, < *circum*, around, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution.*] A roundabout way of speaking; an indirect mode of statement; particularly, a studied indirectness or evasiveness of language in speaking or writing.

> A maker [of verses] will seeme to vse *circumlocution* to set forth any thing pleasantly and figuratiuely, yet no lesse plaine to a ripe reader, then if it were named expresly. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 162.

> I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way of calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by *circumlocution.* *Swift.*

> The *circumlocutions* which are substituted for technical phrases are clear, neat, and exact. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Circumlocution Office, a name used by Dickens in "Little Dorrit" as that of a department of government, to ridicule roundabout official methods and the resulting delays. The Circumlocution Office is there said to be the chief of "public departments, in the art of perceiving how not to do it." Hence the phrase (with or without capitals) is often applied to official methods that seem indirect or unnecessarily slow. =**Syn.** *Periphrasis*, etc. See *pleonasm.*

circumlocutional (sėr″kum-lọ̄-kū′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *circumlocution* + *-al.*] Characterized by circumlocution; circuitous or indirect in language; periphrastic.

circumlocutionary (sėr″kum-lọ̄-kū′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *circumlocution* + *-ary.*] Circumlocutional; roundabout; periphrastic.

> The fashionable rhetoric of philosophical liberalism is as incomprehensible to him [the Russian peasant] as the flowery *circumlocutionary* style of an Oriental scribe would be to a keen city merchant. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 500.

> *Circumlocutionary* euphemisms for things which, though natural, are rarely named. *T. Inman*, Symbolism, Int., p. xiii.

circumlocutionist (sėr″kum-lọ̄-kū′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *circumlocution* + *-ist.*] One who uses circumlocution; a roundabout, indirect, or evasive talker. *Gentleman's Magazine.* [Rare.]

circumlocutionize (sėr″kum-lọ̄-kū′shọn-īz), *v. i.* [< *circumlocution* + *-ize.*] To use circumlocution. [Rare.]

> If we want to say, "It was clearly meant as an insult, but he didn't choose to relever it," we must *circumlocutionize* with four extra words — "to take any notice of it," or at least with two — "to take it up." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 450.

circumlocutory (sėr-kum-lok′ụ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [As *circumlocut(ion)* + *-ory.*] Exhibiting circumlocution; periphrastic.

> A diffused and *circumlocutory* manner of expressing a common idea. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

circummeridian (sėr″kum-mẹ̄-rid′i-ạn), *a.* [< *circum-* + *meridian.*] Situated near or about the meridian; relating to what is near the meridian.

> On the 23d [of October, 1871], *circum-meridian* observations of Jupiter were made. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp. (1876), p. 168.

circummigration (sėr″kum-mī-grā′shọn), *n.* [< *circum-* + *migration.*] The act of wandering about; migration from place to place. [Rare.]

> Till in their ever-widening progress, and round of unconscious *circummigration*, they distribute the seeds of harmony over half a parish. *Lamb*, Elia.

circummure (sėr-kum-mūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circummured*, ppr. *circummuring.* [< L. *circum*, around, + LL. *murare*, pp. *muratus*, wall: see *mure, v.* Cf. Pg. *circummurado*, pp.] To wall about; encompass with a wall. [Rare.]

> He hath a garden *circummur'd* with brick. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

circumnavigable (sėr-kum-nav′i-gạ-bl), *a.* [< *circumnavigate*, after *navigable.* Cf. Pg. *circumnavegavel.*] Capable of being circumnavigated or sailed round: as, the earth is *circumnavigable.*

circumnavigate (sėr-kum-nav′i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumnavigated*, ppr. *circumnavigating.* [< L. *circumnavigatus*, pp. of *circumnavigare* (> Pg. *circumnavegar*), sail around, < *circum*, around, + *navigare*, sail: see *navigate.*] To sail round; pass round by water: as, to *circumnavigate* the globe.

> Having *circumnavigated* the whole earth. *Fuller*, Worthies, Suffolk.

circumnavigation (sėr-kum-nav-i-gā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *circonnavigation*, now *circumnavigation*, = Sp. *circunnavigacion* = Pg. *circumnavegação* = It. *circonnavigazione*, < NL. **circumnavigatio(n-)*, < L. *circumnavigare*, circumnavigate: see *circumnavigate.*] The act of sailing round the earth, or any body of land or water.

circumnavigator (sėr-kum-nav′i-gā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *circumnavegador*, < NL. **circumnavigator*: see *circumnavigate*, and cf. *navigator.*] One who circumnavigates or sails round a body of land or water: generally applied to one who has sailed round the globe.

> Magellan's honour of being the first *circumnavigator* has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake. *Guthrie*, Gram. of Geog.

circumnuclear (sėr-kum-nū′klẹ̄-ạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *nucleus*, a nut, kernel (nucleus), + *-ar*3.] Surrounding a nucleus.

> The independent expulsion of a more or less considerable mass of *circumnuclear* protoplasm. *Micros. Science*, XXVI. 594.

circumnutate (sėr-kum-nū′tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *circumnutated*, ppr. *circumnutating.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *nutatus*, pp. of *nutare*, nod, freq. of **nuere*, nod: see *nutant.*] To nod or turn about; specifically, in *bot.*, to move about in a more or less circular or elliptical path: said of the apex of a stem and of other organs of a plant. See *circumnutation.*

> It will be shown that apparently every growing part of every plant is continually *circumnutating*, though often on a small scale. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, Int., p. 3.

circumnutation (sėr″kum-nụ̄-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *circumnutate*: see *-ation.*] A nodding or inclining round about; specifically, in *bot.*, the continuous motion of some part of a plant, as the apex of the stem, a tendril, etc., in which it describes irregular elliptical or circular figures. While describing such figures, the apex often travels in a zigzag line, or makes small subordinate loops or triangles of motion.

> On the whole, we may at present conclude that increased growth first on one side, and then on the other, is a secondary effect, and that the increased turgescence of the cells, together with the extensibility of their walls, is the primary cause of the movement of *circumnutation.* *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, Int., p. 2.

circumocular (sėr-kum-ok′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *circum*, about, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*2.] Surrounding the eye; orbital: as, *circumocular* prominence.

circumœsophageal, *a.* See *circumesophageal.*

circumoral (sėr-kum-ō′ral), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *-al.*] Surrounding the mouth; situated about the mouth.

> In the Crinoïda the *circumoral* suckers acquire the function of tentacles. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 200.

Circumoral ambulacral vessel. See *ambulacral.*

circumparallelogram (sėr-kum-par-ạ-lel′ō-gram), *n.* [< *circum-* + *parallelogram.*] In *math.*, a circumscribed parallelogram.

circumpentagon (sėr-kum-pen′tạ-gon), *n.* [< *circum-* + *pentagon.*] A circumscribed pentagon.

circumplexion† (sėr-kum-plek′shọn), *n.* [< L. *circumplexus*, pp. of *circumplectere*, dep. *circumplecti*, clasp around, < *circum*, around, + *plectere*, *plecti*, bend, turn: see *plexus.*] **1.** A folding round.—**2.** Something folded or twined about; a cincture; a girdle.

> It was after his fall that he [man] made himself a fig-leaf *circumplexion.* *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 53.

3. An entangling circumstance; a complication; an embarrassing surrounding.

> *Circumplexions* and environments. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 827.

circumplication (sėr″kum-pli-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumplicatio(n-)*, < *circumplicare*, pp. *circumplicatus*, wind or fold around, < *circum*, around, + *plicare*, fold: see *ply*, and cf. *complication.*] A folding, rolling, or winding about; the state of being inwrapped. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

circumpolar (sėr-kum-pō′lạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *polus*, pole: see *pole*2, *polar.*] Surrounding one of the poles of the earth or of the heavens: as, a *circumpolar* sea; *circumpolar* stars.

> The moon to-morrow will be for twelve hours above the horizon, and so nearly *circumpolar* afterward as to justify me in the attempt to reach the Esquimaux hunting-ground about Cape Alexander. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 448.

Circumpolar star, a star near the pole; a star which revolves round the pole without setting.

circumpolygon (sėr-kum-pol′i-gon), *n.* [< *circum-* + *polygon.*] A circumscribed polygon.

circumposition (sėr″kum-pọ̄-zish′ọn), *n.* [< LL. *circumpositio(n-)*, < L. *circumponere*, pp. *circumpositum*, set or place around, < *circum*, around, + *ponere*, place: see *position.*] The act of placing round about; the state of being so placed.

> When a plant is too high or its habit does not conveniently admit of its being layered, it may often be increased by what is called *circumposition*, the soil being carried up to the branch operated on. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 235.

circumpressure (sėr-kum-presh′ụ̈r), *n.* [< *circum-* + *pressure.*] Pressure on all sides. [Rare.]

circumradius (sėr-kum-rā′di-us), *n.*; pl. *circumradii* (-ī). [< *circum-* + *radius.*] In *math.*, the radius of a circumscribed circle.

circumrasion† (sėr-kum-rā′zhọn), *n.* [< L. *circumrasio(n-)*, < *circumradere*, pp. *circumrasus*, scrape around, < *circum*, around, + *radere*, shave, scrape: see *rase.*] The act of shaving or paring round. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

circumrenal (sėr-kum-rē′nạl), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *ren* (only in pl. *renes*), kidney, + *-al*: see *reins* and *renal.*] Situated near or lying about the kidneys; perinephric.

circumrotary (sėr-kum-rō′tạ-ri), *a.* [< *circum-* + *rotary.* Cf. *circumrotate.*] Turning, rolling, or whirling about. Also *circumrotatory.*

circumrotate (sėr-kum-rō′tāt), *v. i.* [< L. *circumrotatus*, pp. of *circumrotare*, turn round in a circle, < *circum*, around, + *rotare*, turn round: see *rotate.*] To revolve or rotate.

circumrotation (sėr″kum-rọ̄-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *circumrotate*: see *-ation.*] **1.** The act of rotating or revolving, as a wheel or a planet; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.—**2.** A single rotation of a rotating body. *Johnson.*

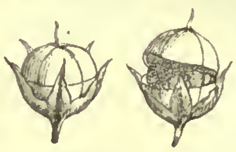
circumrotatory (sėr-kum-rō′tạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* Same as *circumrotary.*

> A great many tunes, by a variety of *circumrotatory* flourishes, put one in mind of a lark's descent to the ground. *Shenstone.*

circumsail (sėr-kum-sāl′), *v. t.* [< *circum-* + *sail.*] To circumnavigate. [Rare.]

> *Circumsailed* the earth. *Warner*, Albion's England, xi. 63.

circumscissile (sėr-kum-sis′il), *a.* [< NL. *circumscissilis*. < L. *circumscissus*, pp. of *circumscindere*, cut about: see *scissile.*] In *bot.*, opening or divided by a transverse circular line: applied to a mode of dehiscence in some fruits, as in the pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), henbane, and monkeypot, the fruit in such cases being called a *pyxidium.*



Circumscissile Pod of Pimpernel.

circumscribable (sėr-kum-skrī′bạ-bl), *a.* [< *circumscribe* + *-able.*] Capable of being circumscribed.

circumscribe (sėr-kum-skrīb′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumscribed*, ppr. *circumscribing.* [< ME. *circumscrive* = F. *circonscrire* = Sp. *circunscribir* = Pg. *circumscrever* = It. *circonscrivere*, < L. *circumscribere*, draw a line around, limit, < *circum*, around, + *scribere*, write, draw: see *scribe*, *script*, etc., and cf. *ascribe, describe, inscribe, prescribe, proscribe, subscribe*, etc.] **1.** To write or inscribe around. *Ashmole.* [Rare.]—**2.** To mark out certain bounds or limits for; inclose within certain limits; limit; bound; confine; restrain.

> Old Simeon did comprehend and *circumscribe* in his arms him that filled all the world. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

> That mass of flesh that *circumscribes* me limits not my mind. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 11.

> The sage . . .
> Has seen eternal order *circumscribe*
> And bound the motions of eternal change.
> *Bryant*, The Fountain.

3. In *geom.*, to draw around so as to touch at as many points as possible. A curve is said to be circumscribed about a polygon when it passes through every vertex of the latter; a multilateral figure is said to circumscribe or be circumscribed about a curve when its every side is tangent to the curve. The term is also applied similarly to surfaces. Thus, a cone circumscribes a surface only if every side of it is tangent to that surface.

circumscribed (sėr-kum-skrībd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *circumscribe, v.*] Inclosed within certain limits; narrow, as applied to the mind: specifically, in *pathol.*, applied to tumors whose bases are well defined and distinct from the surrounding parts.

circumscriber (sėr-kum-skrī'bėr), *n.* One who or that which circumscribes.

circumscript (sėr'kum-skript), *a.* [= F. *circonscrit* = Pg. *circumscripto* = It. *circonscritto*, < L. *circumscriptus*, pp. of *circumscribere*, circumscribe: see *circumscribe.*] Circumscribed; limited. [Rare.]

> These results seem clearly to show that the notion of small *circumscript* areas [in the brain], each one of which performs certain definite functions, must be abandoned.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 140.

circumscriptible† (sėr-kum-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *circumscriptus*, pp. of *circumscribere* (see *circumscribe*), + *-i-ble.*] Capable of being circumscribed, limited, or confined.

> He that sits on high and never sleeps,
> Nor in one place is *circumscriptible.*
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, II., ii. 2.

circumscription (sėr-kum-skrip'shon), *n.* [= F. *circonscription* = Sp. *circunscripcion* = Pg. *circumscripção* = It. *circonscrizione*, < L. *circumscriptio(n-)*, < *circumscribere*, pp. *circumscriptus*, circumscribe: see *circumscribe.*] 1†. A writing around; a circular inscription.

> The *circumscription*, cut likewise upon brass, is much defaced.
> *Ashmole*, Berkshire, I. 142.

2. The act of circumscribing or the state of being circumscribed; the act of bounding, settling, or defining; limitation; restraint; confinement: as, the *circumscription* of arbitrary power.

> I would not my unhoused free condition
> Put into *circumscription* and confine.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

3. The exterior line which marks the form of a figure or body; periphery: as, the *circumscription* of a leaf.

circumscriptive (sėr-kum-skrip'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *circunscriptivo* = Pg. *circumscriptivo*, < L. *circumscriptus*, pp. of *circumscribere*: see *circumscript* and *-ive.*] 1. Circumscribing or tending to circumscribe; bringing under certain limits or limitations. *Milton.*—2. Forming or coincident with the superficies of a body. [Rare.]

> Such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eaglestone, is properly called the figure.
> *N. Grew.*

circumscriptively (sėr-kum-skrip'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a circumscriptive or limited manner or sense. [Rare.]—2. In such a manner as to occupy space and prevent other bodies from occupying it: as, a body is situated where it is *circumscriptively.*

> The nature of a soul is not to be *circumscriptively* in place.
> *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 231.

circumscriptly (sėr'kum-skript-li), *adv.* Narrowly; in a slavishly literal sense. [Rare.]

> These words taken *circumscriptly* . . . are just as much against plain equity and the mercy of religion as these words of "Take, eat, this is my body," elementally understood, are against nature and sense.
> *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 15.

circumseated (sėr-kum-sē'ted), *p. a.* [< *circum-* + *seated.*] Seated around. *Clifton.* [Rare.]

circumsept† (sėr-kum-sept'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumseptus*, pp. of *circumsepire*, < *circum*, around, + *sepire*, *sæpire*, hedge in, < *sepes*, *sæpes*, a hedge: see *septum.*] To hedge in; inclose; surround.

> So that here we stand like sheep in a fold *circumcepted* and compassed between our enemies and our doubtful friends.
> *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

circumsepted (sėr-kum-sep'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *circumsept*, *v.*] Hedged about: in *entom.*, applied to the wings when the nervures are so arranged that the outer ones accompany and strengthen the margin all round, as in certain *Diptera.*

circumsolar (sėr-kum-sō'lär), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *sol*, sun, + *-ar*^{3}.] Surrounding the sun; situated about the sun.

> It has not been proved, however, that meteorites move in *circumsolar* orbits.
> *Ure*, Dict., I. 30.

> The intense illumination of the *circumsolar* region of our atmosphere masks, under ordinary circumstances, the red prominences. They are quenched, as it were, by excess of light.
> *Tyndall*, Light and Electricity, p. 83.

circumspect (sėr'kum-spekt), *a.* [= F. *circonspect* = Sp. *circunspecto* = Pg. *circumspecto* = It. *circonspetto*, < L. *circumspectus*, prudent, pp. of *circumspicere*, look around, be cautious, take heed, < *circum*, around, + *specere*, look: see *species*, *spy.*] Literally, looking about on all sides; hence, examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination; watchful on all sides; cautious; wary.

> You rulers and officers, be wise and *circumspect*, look to your charge, and see you do your duties.
> *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> High-reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect.*
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2.

> You know I have many enemies. . . . It is, therefore, the more necessary for you to be extremely *circumspect* in all your behavior, that no advantage may be given to their malevolence.
> *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 346.

circumspect (sėr-kum-spekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumspectare*, look around attentively, freq. of *circumspicere*: see *circumspect*, *a.*] To look on all sides of; examine carefully; scrutinize. [Rare.]

> To *circumspect* and note daily all defects.
> *Newcourt*, Repertorium, p. 233.

circumspection (sėr-kum-spek'shon), *n.* [= F. *circonspection* = Sp. *circunspeccion* = Pg. *circumspecção* = It. *circonspezione*, < L. *circumspectio(n-)*, < *circumspicere*, look around: see *circumspect*, *a.*] Attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case, and to natural or probable consequences, with a view to ascertain the correct or safe course of conduct or to avoid undesirable results; watchfulness; wariness; caution: as, "sly *circumspection*," *Milton*, P. L., iv. 537.

> He shook his head, and observed that an affair of this sort demanded the utmost *circumspection.*
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

> The active, energetic man, loving activity for its own sake, . . . wants the delicate *circumspection* of another man who does not love activity for its own sake, but is energetic only at the spur of his special ends.
> *A. Bain*, Corr. Forces.

=**Syn.** Vigilance, thoughtfulness, forecast, deliberation.

circumspectious† (sėr-kum-spek'shus), *a.* [< *circumspection* + *-ous*, as *ambitious* from *ambition.*] Circumspect; vigilant; cautious. *Monmouth.*

circumspective (sėr-kum-spek'tiv), *a.* [< *circumspect*, *v.*, + *-ive.*] Literally, looking about in every direction; hence, cautious; careful of consequences; wary; vigilant. [Rare.]

> All sly, slow things, with *circumspective* eyes.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 226.

circumspectively (sėr-kum-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a circumspective manner. *Foxe.* [Rare.]

circumspectly (sėr'kum-spekt-li), *adv.* In a circumspect manner; cautiously; prudently.

> See then that ye walk *circumspectly*, not as fools, but as wise.
> Eph. v. 15.

> Then judge yourself and prove your man,
> As *circumspectly* as you can. *Cowper*, Friendship.

circumspectness (sėr'kum-spekt-nes), *n.* [< *circumspect*, *a.*, + *-ness.*] The quality of being circumspect; caution; circumspection; prudence.

circumspicuous (sėr-kum-spik'ū-us), *a.* [< L. as if **circumspicuus*, < *circumspicere*, look around: see *circumspect*, *a.* Cf. *conspicuous.*] So situated as to be seen on all sides. [Rare.]

> God shall, like the air, be *circumspicuous* round about him.
> *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 98.

circumstance (sėr'kum-stans), *n.* [< ME. *circumstance*, *-staunce* = F. *circonstance* = Pr. Pg. *circumstancia* = Sp. *circunstancia* = It. *circonstanzia*, *circostanzia*, < L. *circumstantia*, a standing around, a state, condition, attribute, circumstance (tr. Gr. περίστασις), < *circumstan(t-)s*, surrounding: see *circumstant.*] 1. A fact related to another fact and modifying or throwing light upon its meaning, significance, importance, etc., without affecting its essential nature; something attending, appendant, or relative; something incidental; an accidental or unessential accompaniment; especially, some fact which gives rise to a certain presumption or tends to afford evidence.

> He that is truly dedicate to war
> Hath no self-love; nor he that loves himself
> Hath not essentially, but by *circumstance*,
> The name of valour. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

> If *circumstances* lead me, I will find
> Where truth is hid. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

> Come, do not hunt,
> And labour so about for *circumstance*,
> To make him guilty, whom you have foredoomed.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

> They beheld me with all the marks and *circumstances* of wonder.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

> Inward essence and outward *circumstances.* *J. Caird.*

2. A particular or detail; a matter of small consequence: as, that is a mere *circumstance* compared to what followed.

> To use too many *circumstances* ere one come to the matter is wearisome.
> *Bacon*, Of Discourse.

3. Collectively, detail; minuteness; specification of particulars.

> With *circumstance* and oaths, so to deny
> This chain. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

> What need this *circumstance?* pray you, be direct.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

> With all *circumstance* they tell us when and who first set foot upon this island.
> *Milton.*

4. A ceremonious accompaniment; a formality required by law or custom; more specifically, in a concrete sense, adjuncts of pomp and ceremony; ceremonies; display.

> And it was wel don to hertis plesance,
> The Ausoys loged wel with all *circumstance.*
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2016.

> All quality,
> Pride, pomp, and *circumstance* of glorious war.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

> We set him vpon a rug, and then brought our Gouernour to him with Drums and Trumpets; where after some *circumstances*, for they vse few compliments, we treated of peace with them.
> *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 226.

> The aged Harper's soul awoke!
> Then would he sing achievements high,
> And *circumstance* of chivalry.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi., Epilogue.

5. The surroundings, rarely of a thing, generally of a person; existing condition or state of things; facts external to a person considered as helping or, more especially, as hindering his designs, or as inducing him to act in a certain way; predicament, unforeseen or unprovided for; a person's worldly estate, or condition of wealth or poverty; fortune; means: generally in the plural.

> None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances.*
> *Bacon.*

> Every man knows his own *circumstances* best.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

> Who does the best his *circumstance* allows,
> Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 91.

> I am the very slave of *circumstance*
> And impulse—borne away with every breath!
> *Byron*, Sardanapalus, iv. 1.

> Now, the time for seeing the young women of a Grecian city, all congregated under the happiest *circumstances* of display, was in their local festivals. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

> His *circumstances* are more affluent than ever.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

6. Event; occurrence; incident.

> Conquerors weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstance* in history.
> *Addison.*

> The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination.
> *Addison*, Spectator.

Easy circumstances, moderate wealth.—**Narrow circumstances**, respectable poverty.—**Not a circumstance to**, nothing in comparison with. [U. S.] = **Syn.** 1. *Incident*, *Occurrence*, etc. See *event.*

circumstance (sėr'kum-stans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumstanced*, ppr. *circumstancing.* [< *circumstance*, *n.*] 1. To place in a particular situation or condition with regard to attending facts or incidents: only in the past participle: as, he was so *circumstanced* that he could not accept.

> Another miscarriage of the like nature, more odiously *circumstanced*, was also discovered.
> *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 122.

> In one so *circumstanced* it cannot be supposed that such a trifle . . . would be much resented.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 91.

2. To control or guide by circumstances: only in the following passage.

> *Cas.* 'Tis but a little way that I can bring you,
> For I attend here; but I'll see you soon.
> *Bian.* 'Tis very good: I must be *circumstanc'd.*
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4.

3. To furnish or dress out with incidents and details; add circumstances to. [Rare.]

> The poet took the matters of fact as they came down to him, and *circumstanced* them after his own manner.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 351.

circumstant† (sėr'kum-stant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *circunstante* = Pg. *circumstante* = It. *circonstante*, *circostante*, < L. *circumstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumstare*, surround, stand around, < *circum*, around, + *stare*, stand. Hence *circumstance.*] **I.** *a.* Surrounding.

> All *circumstant* bodies.
> *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul.

> A fair candlestick, bearing a goodly and bright taper, which sends forth light to all the house, but round about itself there is a shadow and *circumstant* darkness.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 237.

II. *n.* A bystander; a spectator.

> When these *circumstants* shall but live to see
> The time that I prevaricate from thee.
> *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 82.

circumstantiable† (sėr-kum-stan′shi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *circumstanti(ate)*, *v.*, + *-able.*] Capable of being circumstantiated. *Jer. Taylor.*

circumstantial (sėr-kum-stan′shạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *circonstanciel* = Sp. *circunstancial* = Pg. *circumstancial*, < L. as if **circumstantialis*, < *circumstantia*, circumstance: see *circumstance*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Attending; incidental; casual; sustaining a minor or less important relation.

This is an attempt to separate what is substantial and material from what is *circumstantial* and useless in history. *Goldsmith*, The Martial Review, Pref.

All that is merely *circumstantial* shall be subordinated to and in keeping with what is essential. *J. Caird.*

2. Consisting in, pertaining to, or derived from circumstances or particular incidents: as, *circumstantial* evidence.

The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under *circumstantial* variety. *Paley.*

Strangers, whether wrecked and clinging to a raft, or duly escorted and accompanied by portmanteaus, have always had a *circumstantial* fascination for the virgin mind, against which native merit has urged itself in vain. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 129.

3. Abounding with circumstances; exhibiting or stating all the circumstances; minute; particular; detailed: as, a *circumstantial* account or recital.

All the rest the prisoner himself confirmed by a more *circumstantial* account. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxxi.

Circumstantial evidence, evidence from more or less relevant circumstances or incidents bearing upon a case under consideration, as distinguished from direct testimony. Such evidence may either be quite inadequate to establish the fact, or constitute by logical inference the strongest proof of its existence. = **Syn. 3.** *Particular*, etc. See *minute*, *a.*

II. *n.* Something incidental and of subordinate importance; an accident or incident; a circumstance: opposed to an *essential*.

To study thy preceptive will, to understand even the niceties and *circumstantials* of my duty. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from his own in the *circumstantials* before one that differs from it in the essentials? *Addison*, Freeholder.

circumstantiality (sėr-kum-stan-shi-al′ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *circumstantialities* (-tiz). [< *circumstantial* + *-ity.*] **1.** The quality of being circumstantial; minuteness; fullness of detail: as, the *circumstantiality* of a story or description.

From the *circumstantiality* . . . [of Homer's account of killing a wild goat], it is evident that some honour attached to the sportsman who had succeeded in such a capture. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

2. A circumstance; a particular detail.

The deep impression of so memorable a tragedy had carried into popular remembrance vast numbers of specialties and *circumstantialities*. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

circumstantially (sėr-kum-stan′shạl-i), *adv.* **1.** In regard to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally. [Rare.]

Of the fancy and intellect the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

2. Minutely; exactly; with every circumstance or particular.

To set down somewhat *circumstantially* not only the events but the manner of my trials. *Boyle*, Works, II. 470.

circumstantiate (sėr-kum-stan′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumstantiated*, ppr. *circumstantiating*. [< NL. as if **circumstantiatus*, pp. of **circumstantiare*, < L. *circumstantia*, circumstance: see *circumstance*, *n.*, and *-ate*2.] **1.** To place in particular circumstances; invest with particular conditions, accidents, or adjuncts. [Rare.]

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely which now it wills reluctantly. *Bramhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth. [Rare.]

A number infinitely superior and the best *circumstantiated* are for the succession of Hanover. *Swift.*

3. To confirm by circumstances; establish circumstantially. [The prevalent use of the word.]

Neither will time permit to *circumstantiate* these particulars. *Hargrave.*

4. To describe circumstantially; give full or minute details regarding. [Rare.]

De Foe is the only author known who has so plausibly *circumstantiated* his false historical records as to make them pass for genuine, even with literary men and critics. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

circumstantiate† (sėr-kum-stan′shi-āt), *a.* [< NL. **circumstantiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Circumstantial.

God . . . also does distinguish us by the proportions and *circumstantiate* applications of his grace to every singular capacity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 49.

circumstantiation (sėr-kum-stan-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *circumstantiate*, *v.*: see *-ation.*] The act of circumstantiating, or investing with circumstantial and plausible adjuncts.

By inventing such little *circumstantiations* of any character or incident as seem, by their apparent inertness of effect, to verify themselves. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

circumstantly† (sėr′kum-stạnt-li), *adv.* [< *circumstant* (with ref. to *circumstance*) + *-ly*2.] Circumstantially; exactly.

A gentleman . . . cuttes asunder certain partes of the wild beaste in a certain order very *circumstantly*. *Chaloner*, Praise of Follie.

circumterraneous (ser″kum-te-rā′nẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *terra*, earth: see *terraneous.*] Around the earth; being or dwelling around the earth. *Hallywell.* [Rare.]

circumtorsion (sėr-kum-tôr′shọn), *n.* [< *circum-* + *torsion.*] A torsional stress; an elastic force tending to make a bar, fiber, etc., untwist itself.

circumtriangle (sėr′kum-trī″ang-gl), *n.* [< *circum-* + *triangle.*] In *math.*, a circumscribed triangle.

circumtropical (sėr-kum-trop′i-kạl), *a.* [< *circum-* + *tropic* + *-al.*] Surrounding the tropics; adjacent to tropical regions.

The total number of species of coral in the *circumtropical* seas must be very great; in the Red Sea alone, 120 kinds, according to Ehrenberg, have been observed. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 87.

circumundulate (sėr-kum-un′dụ̄-lāt), *v. t.* [< *circum-* + *undulate*, *v.*] To flow round, as waves. [Rare.]

circumvallate (sėr-kum-val′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumvallated*, ppr. *circumvallating*. [< L. *circumvallatus*, pp. of *circumvallare* (> It. *circonvallare* = Sp. *circunvalar* = Pg. *circumvallar*), wall around, < *circum*, around, + *vallare*, wall, fortify with a rampart, < *vallum*, wall, rampart: see *wall.*] To surround with or as with a rampart or fortified lines. *Johnson.*

circumvallate (sėr-kum-val′āt), *a.* [< L. *circumvallatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Walled in; surrounded by or as by a parapet.—**Circumvallate papillæ**, large papillæ, 7 to 12 in number, on the back part of the tongue. They are of the shape of a truncated cone, and are surrounded by an annular depression (fossa) and elevation (vallum). Also called *calyciform papillæ*.

circumvallation (sėr″kum-va-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *circonvallation* = Sp. *circunvalacion* = Pg. *circumvallação* = It. *circonvallazione*, < NL. **circumvallatio(n-)*, < L. *circumvallare*, wall around: see *circumvallate*, *v.*] In *fort.*, the art or act of throwing up fortifications about a place, either for defense or attack; the line of works so formed. Specifically—(*a*) A line of works thrown up to protect an investing or besieging army from attacks in the rear. (*b*) A line of field-works consisting of a rampart or parapet with a trench, surrounding a besieged place or the camp of a besieging army.

3 August, at night, we rode about the lines of *circumvallation*, the Gener'll being then in the field. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1641.

The wall of *circumvallation* round Paris, and the places by which we are to be let out and in, are nearly completed. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 224.

The besieging forces closed round [the place] . . . on every side, and the lines of *circumvallation* were rapidly formed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

circumvection† (sėr-kum-vek′shọn), *n.* [< L. *circumvectio(n-)*, < *circumvectus*, pp. of **circumvehere*, carry around, dep. *circumvehi*, ride around, < *circum*, around, + *vehere*, carry, move: see *vehicle*, and cf. *convection*, etc.] A carrying about. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

circumvent (sėr-kum-vent′), *v. t.* [< L. *circumventus*, pp. of *circumvenire* (> F. *circonvenir* = Sp. *circunvenir* (obs.) = It. *circonvenire*), come around, encompass, beset, deceive, cheat, < *circum*, around, + *venire* = E. *come.*] To gain advantage over by artfulness, stratagem, or deception; defeat or get the better of by cunning; get around; outwit; overreach: as, to *circumvent* one's enemies.

It might be the pate of a politician, . . . one that could *circumvent* God, might it not? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Circumvented thus by fraud. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 152.

With a commonplace capacity, and with a narrow political education, he intended to *circumvent* the most profound statesman of his age. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 530.

= **Syn.** See *cheat*1.

circumvention (sėr-kum-ven′shọn), *n.* [= F. *circonvention* = Sp. *circunvencion* = It. *circonvenzione*, < LL. *circumventio(n-)*, < L. *circumvenire*, circumvent: see *circumvent.*] **1.** The act of circumventing; the act of outwitting or overreaching; deception; fraud; stratagem.

They stuff thir Prisons, but with men committed rather by *circumvention*, then any just cause. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. Means of circumventing. *Shak.* [Rare.] —**3.** In *Scots law*, an act of fraud or deceit.

circumventive (sėr-kum-ven′tiv), *a.* [< *circumvent* + *-ive.*] Tending or designed to circumvent; deceiving by artifices; outwitting; deluding.

circumventor (sėr-kum-ven′tọr), *n.* [< LL. *circumventor*, < L. *circumvenire*, circumvent: see *circumvent.*] **1.** One who circumvents, or gains his purpose by cunning or wiles; a plotter or schemer.

Your majesty now of late hath found . . . the said Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, . . . to be the most false and corrupt traitour, deceiver, and *circumventor* against your most royal person. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, iii. 16.

2. Same as *circumferentor*, 1.

circumversion† (sėr-kum-vėr′shọn), *n.* [< L. *circumversio(n-)*, < *circumvertere*, pp. *circumversus*, turn around, < *circum*, around, + *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse.*] A turning about. *Holland.* [Rare.]

circumvest† (sėr-kum-vest′), *v. t.* [< L. *circumvestire*, clothe or cover over, < *circum*, around, + *vestire*, clothe: see *vest*, *invest*, etc.] To cover round, as with a garment.

Who on this base the earth didst firmly found,
And mad'st the deep to *circumvest* it round.
Sir H. Wotton, Poems.

circumvolation (sėr″kum-vọ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumvolatio(n-)*, < *circumvolare*, pp. *circumvolatus*, fly around, < *circum*, around, + *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] The act of flying about. [Rare.]

circumvolution (sėr″kum-vọ̄-lū′shọn), *n.* [= F. *circonvolution* = Sp. *circunvolucion* = Pg. *circumvolução* = It. *circonvoluzione*, < L. as if **circumvolutio(n-)*, < *circumvolvere*, pp. *circumvolutus*, roll around: see *circumvolve.*] **1.** The act of rolling around.

Stable, without *circumvolution*;
Eternall rest.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 36.

2. The state of being rolled around or wound into a roll.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution* or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. One of the windings of a thing wound or twisted; a convolution. [Rare.]—**4.** Figuratively, a winding; a roundabout method of procedure.

He had neither time nor temper for sentimental *circumvolutions*. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, vi. 2.

Never did a monarch hold so steadfastly to a deadly purpose, or proceed so languidly and with so much *circumvolution* to his goal. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 102.

circumvolve† (sėr-kum-volv′), *v.* [= It. *circonvolgere*, < L. *circumvolvere*, roll around, < *circum*, around, + *volvere*, roll: see *volution.*] **I.** *trans.* To turn or cause to roll about; cause to revolve.

Whene'er we *circumvolve* our eyes.
Herrick, On Fletcher's Incomparable Plays.

To ascribe to each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it were unphilosophical. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

II. *intrans.* To roll around; revolve. *E. Darwin.*

circumvolvence† (sėr-kum-vol′vẹns), *n.* [< *circumvolve* + *-ence.*] Circumvolution; revolution.

See the piled floors of the sky, and their furniture, clouds, *circumvolvence*, contest, and war. *H. Jennings*, Rosicrucians, p. 75.

circus (sėr′kus), *n.* [= F. *cirque* = Sp. Pg. It. *circo* = D. G. Sw. *circus* = Dan. *cirkus*, < L. *circus*, a circle, ring (in this sense commonly *circulus*: see *circle*), a circus (see def. 1), a race-course, = Gr. *κρίκος*, later *κίρκος*, a ring, a circle, also, after the L., a circus. Hence (from L. *circus*) ult. E. *circ*, *circle*, *circum-*, *circulate*, *cirque*, *encircle*, etc., and *search*, q. v.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a large, oblong, roofless inclosure, used especially for horse- and chariot-races. It was rounded at one end, and had at the other the barriers or starting-places for the horses. The course passed round a low central wall, called the *spina*, which reached nearly from end to end, and was surrounded by tiers of seats rising one above another for the accommodation of the spectators. It was essentially an adaptation of the Greek hippodrome, but was used also, like the amphitheater, for gladiatorial contests, combats with wild beasts, etc.

This broken *circus*, where the rock-weeds climb,
Flaunting with yellow blossoms, and defy
The gods to whom its walls were piled so high.
Bryant, Ruins of Italica (trans.).

2. In modern times, a place of amusement where feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays form the principal entertainment; the company of performers in such a place, with their equipage; the entertainment given.

A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses* which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses. *Sir P. Sidney.*

They must have something to eat, and the *circus*-shows to look at. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 1.

3. In England, the space formed at the intersection of two streets by making the buildings at the angles concave, so as to give the intervening space the form of a circle: as, Oxford *Circus*, Regent *Circus*, in London.—4. An inclosed space of any kind; a circuit.

The narrow *circus* of my dungeon wall.
Byron, Lament of Tasso.

Subsequently to this event [the eruption of a volcano] considerable dislocations have taken place, and an oval *circus* has been formed by subsidence.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 46.

5. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, a genus of diurnal birds of prey, the harriers, typical of the subfamily *Circinæ* (which see). *C. cyaneus* is the common harrier of Europe; *C. hudsonius* is the North American marsh-hawk; and there are sundry other species.—**Circus movements**, in *pathol.*, movements in a circle, the result of some unilateral lesions of the base of the brain.

cire perdue (F. pron. sēr per-dü′). [F., lit. lost wax: *cire*, < L. *cera*, wax; *perdue*, fem. of *perdu*, pp. of *perdre*, < L. *perdere*, lose: see *cere*, *n.*, and *perdu*.] A method of casting bronze by making a model in wax and inclosing it in plaster, melting the wax out of the plaster, and then using the latter as a mold for the bronze.

cirke†, *n.* See *cirque*.

cirl (sėrl), *n.* [< NL. *cirlus*, < It. *zirlo*, whistling (of a thrush), < *zirlare*, whistle (like a thrush), = Sp. *chirlar* = Pg. *chilrar*, twitter.] Same as *cirl-bunting*. [Rare, except in composition.]

cirl-bunting (sėrl′bun″ting), *n.* [< *cirl* + *bunting*⁴.] A bird of the family *Fringillidæ* and genus *Emberiza*, the *E. cirlus*, a common European species. Also written as two words, *cirl bunting*.

Cirl-bunting (*Emberiza cirlus*).

cirque (sėrk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cirke*; < F. *cirque*, < L. *circus*: see *circus*, and cf. *circ*.] 1. A circus. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Although the *Cirques* were generally consecrated unto Neptune, yet it seemeth that the Sunne had a speciall interest in this.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 232.

See, the *Cirque* falls! th' unpillar'd temple nods.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 107.

2. A circle; specifically, a circle regarded as inclosing any space or surrounding any object or group of objects. [Obsolete or poetical.]

When we saw our old acquaintance would not stay aboord vs as before for hostage, but did what they could to draw vs into a narrow *cirke*, we exchanged one Owen Griffin with them for a yong fellow of theirs.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 111.

Like a dismal *Cirque*
Of Druid stones upon a forlorn moor.
Keats, Hyperion, 1.

3. Same as *comb*².

cirque-couchant (sirk′kö′shant), *a.* Lying coiled up or in a circle. [A poëtical coinage.]

He found a palpitating snake,
Bright, and *cirque-couchant* in a dusky brake.
Keats, Lamia.

cirrate (sir′āt), *a.* [< L. *cirratus*, curled, having ringlets, < *cirrus*: see *cirrus*.] Having cirri or a cirrus; cirriferous or cirrigerous.—**Cirrate antennæ**, antennæ in which each joint has one or more long, curved, or curled processes, which are generally fringed with fine hairs: a modification of the pectinate type.

cirrated (sir′ā-ted), *a.* [< *cirrate* + *-ed*².] Provided with cirri or a cirrus; curled like a cirrus; cirrose.

cirrh-. For words beginning thus, not found under this form, see *cirr-*.

cirrhonosus (si-ron′ọ-sus), *n.* [< Gr. κιρρός, tawny, + νόσος, disease.] In *pathol.*, a diseased condition of a fetus, characterized by a yellow appearance of the pleura, peritoneum, etc.

cirrhosis (si-rō′sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cirrhose*), < Gr. κίρρος, tawny, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, chronic inflammation of interstitial connective tissue, especially of the liver. The name is derived from the yellow appearance of the liver when in this condition, but it may be applied to the same state exhibited in other organs.

cirrhotic (si-rot′ik), *a.* [< *cirrhosis*: see *-otic*.] Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis.

cirri, *n.* Plural of *cirrus*.

cirribranch (sir′i-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *branchiæ*, gills.] I. *a.* Having cirrous gills: applied to the tooth-shells.

II. *n.* One of the *Cirribranchiata*.

Also *cirribranchiate*.

Cirribranchiata (sir-i-brang-ki-ā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cirribranchiatus*: see *cirribranchiate*.] An order of scaphopodous mollusks, having the oral extremity surmounted by filiform tentacles. It was proposed for the family *Dentaliidæ* (which see), or tooth-shells. Also *Cirribranchia*, *Cirrhibranchia*, *Cirrobranchia*, *Cirrobranchiata*, *Cirrhobranchia*, etc.

cirribranchiate (sir-i-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cirribranchiatus*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + NL. *branchiatus*, having gills, branchiate: see *cirribranch* and *branchiate*.] Same as *cirribranch*.

cirriferous (si-rif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Provided with cirri or a cirrus; cirrigerous.

cirriform (sir′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cirriforme*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *forma*, form.] Formed like a tendril; curly, as a cirrus.

cirrigerous (si-rij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Bearing cirri or a cirrus; cirrate; cirriferous.

The . . . peristomial somite is *cirrigerous*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 206.

cirrigrade (sir′i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *gradi*, go.] I. *a.* Moving by means of tendril-like appendages: as, *cirrigrade Acalephæ*. *Carpenter.*

II. *n.* That which moves by means of cirri. *R. Owen.*

cirriped, cirripede (sir′i-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cirripède*, < NL. *cirripes* (*-ped-*), < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Having feet like cirri; specifically, pertaining to the *Cirripedia*. Also *cirropodous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cirripedia*.

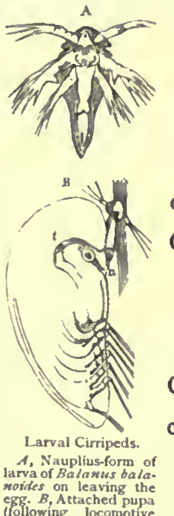
Certain hermaphrodite *cirripedes* are aided in their reproduction by a whole cluster of what I have called complemental males, which differ wonderfully from the ordinary hermaphrodite form.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 275.

Also *cirrhiped*, *cirrhipede*, *cirrhopod*, *cirrhopode*, *cirropod*, *cirropode*.

Cirripeda (si-rip′e-dạ̈), *n. pl.* An improper form of *Cirripedia*.

cirripede, *a.* and *n.* See *cirriped*.

Cirripedia (sir-i-pē′di-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cirripes* (*-ped-*): see *cirriped*.] A subclass of low parasitic entomostracous crustaceans; the barnacles and acorn-shells. They have a multivalvular shell or carapace, and a mantle. The abdomen is rudimentary or obsolete; the feet are in the form of cirri (whence the name) and normally 6 in number; the sexes are mostly united, or, if distinct, the male is a minute parasite of the female; and the young are free, but the adults are affixed by the head to some foreign body, either by a long peduncle exserted from the shell, or oftener by a short process inclosed in the shell. These singularly metamorphosed and disguised crustaceans become degraded by parasitism as they mature, the free young being altogether more highly organized than the fixed adults. They are usually divided into three orders, *Thoracica*, *Abdominalia*, and *Apoda*, to which a fourth, *Rhizocephala*, is sometimes added. Also *Cirrhipeda*, *Cirrhipedia*, *Cirrhopoda*, *Cirrhopodes*, *Cirripeda*, *Cirripedes*, etc. See also cuts under *Balanus* and *Lepas*.



Larval Cirripeds.

A, Nauplius-form of larva of *Balanus balanoides* on leaving the egg. *B*, Attached pupa (following locomotive pupal stage) of *Lepas australis*: *n*, antennary apodemes; *t*, gut-formed gland with cement-duct running to the antenna.

Cirrites (si-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816), < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *-ites*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cirritidæ*. Also *Cirrhites* (originally *Cirrhitus*). *Lacépède*, 1803.

cirritid (sir′i-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cirritidæ*. Also *cirrhitid*.

Cirritidæ (si-rit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cirrites* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cirrites*, to which different limits have been ascribed. They have perfect ventral fins, no bony stay for the preoperculum, a continuous lateral line, the lower rays of the pectoral fins unbranched, and neither trenchant teeth nor molars in the jaws. The species are confined to the Pacific ocean, and some are important food-fishes. The family has been divided into the subfamilies *Cirritinæ*, *Chilodactylinæ*, *Chironeminæ*, and *Haplodactylinæ*. Also *Cirrhitidæ*.

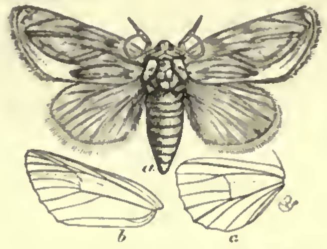
Cirrites forsteri.

Cirrobranchiata, *n. pl.* See *Cirribranchiata*.

cirro-cumulus (sir-ọ-kū′mụ-lus), *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*.] A form of cloud having the character of both the cirrus and the cumulus. See *cloud*¹, I.

Cirrodermaria (sir″ọ-dėr-mā′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. δέρμα, skin, + *-aria*.] The echinoderms.

Cirrophanus (si-rof′ạ-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. φανός, light, bright.] A genus of noctuid moths, founded by Grote in 1872 on a single species, *C. triangulifer*. In general appearance it resembles the *Arctiidæ*. The wings are long, the primaries blunted, the secondaries small; the thorax is square with a central crest; the abdomen is stout; the antennæ are stout, simple, and with thickened scape; the head is held forward; the labial palpi are free and projected; the front tibiæ have a simple superior terminal claw; and the ovipositor is simple and exsertile. The genus probably belongs with the *Stiriinæ*. The larva is unknown. Also *Cirrhophanus*.



Cirrophanus triangulifer, natural size.
a, female moth; *b*, primary, and *c*, secondary, showing venation.

cirropod, cirropode (sir′ọ-pod, -pōd), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] See *cirriped*.

cirropodous (si-rop′ọ-dus), *a.* [< *cirropod* + *-ous*.] Same as *cirriped*.

cirrose (sir′ōs), *a.* [< NL. *cirrosus*, < L. *cirrus*: see *cirrus*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Having a cirrus or tendril: specifically applied to a leaf tipped with a tendril, or, in mosses, with a very narrow or hair-like sinuous point. (*b*) Resembling tendrils, or coiling like them.—2. In *ornith.*, having the head tufted with slender, usually curly, plumes. *Coues.*—3. In *entom.*, bearing one or more slender bunches of curved or curled hairs, as the antennæ of certain longicorn beetles.

Also written *cirrous*, *cirrhose*, *cirrhous*.

cirrostomatous (sir-ọ-stom′ạ-tus), *a.* Same as *cirrostomous*.

Cirrostomi (si-ros′tọ-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cirrostomus*: see *cirrostomous*.] One of the many names applied to the acranial vertebrates (*Pharyngobranchii*, *Leptocardia*, or *Acrania*) represented by the genus *Amphioxus* or *Branchiostoma*, the lancelets: so named from the cirri surrounding the mouth.

Cirrostomidæ (sir-ọ-stom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [As *Cirrostomi* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Cirrostomi*.

cirrostomous (si-ros′tọ-mus), *a.* [< NL. *cirrostomus*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. στόμα, mouth.] Having cirri around the mouth; specifically, having the characters of the *Cirrostomi*. Also *cirrostomatous*.

cirro-stratus (sir-ọ-strā′tus), *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *stratus*, spread flat: see *stratum*.] A form of cloud having the character of both the cirrus and the stratus. See *cloud*¹, 1.

cirroteuthid (sir-ọ-tū′thid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cirroteuthidæ*. Also *cirrhoteuthid*.

Cirroteuthidæ (sir-ọ-tū′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cirroteuthis* + *-idæ*.] A family of octopod cephalopods, represented by the genus *Cirroteuthis*, with a rather long body, provided with short lateral fins (one on each side), supported by internal cartilage, and arms united nearly to the tips by a broad umbrellar web. Also *Cirrhoteuthidæ*.

Cirroteuthis (sir-ọ-tū′this), *n.* [NL., < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. τευθίς, a squid.] A genus of cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Cirroteuthidæ*, characterized by an unpaired oviduct, the right one being aborted. Also *Cirrhoteuthis.*

cirrous (sir'us), *a.* Same as *cirrose.*

Cirri.—Branch of Passion-flower.

cirrus (sir'us), *n.*; pl. *cirri* (-ī). [=F. *cirre* in bot. and zoöl. senses, *cirrus* in sense 3, < L. *cirrus*, a curl or tuft of hair, tuft or crest of feathers, arm of a polyp, filament of a plant, a fringe, in NL. also a tendril, a filament of an animal, a form of cloud, etc. (see defs.); perhaps related to *circus:* see *circus.*] **1.** In *bot.*, a tendril; a long thread-like organ by which certain plants climb.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Cirripedia*, one of the curved multiarticulate filaments alternately protruded and retracted with a sweeping motion from the shell or carapace of a cirriped, as an acorn-shell (*Balanus*) or barnacle (*Lepas*). They are the thoracic appendages or feet of the animal, each representing an endopodite and an exopodite, borne upon a protopodite. See cut under *barnacle.* (*b*) In *Crinoidea*, one of the branched filaments given off from the joints of the stem. See cut under *Crinoidea.* (*c*) In *conch.*, one of the cirrose branchiæ of the *Cirribranchiata* or tooth-shells. (*d*) In *ichth.*: (1) One of the cirrose filaments surrounding the mouth of a lancelet. (2) A barbel in sundry fishes. (*e*) In *ornith.*, a tuft of curly plumes on the head. (*f*) In *Vermes*, the protrusible cirrose terminal portion of the vas deferens of a trematoid or cestoid worm; a kind of penis.

> This *cirrus* is frequently beset with spines which are directed backwards, and serves as a copulatory organ.
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 329.

(*g*) One of the filamentous appendages of the parapodia in chætopodous annelids, which may be larger than the parapodia, or even replace them when atrophied. (*h*) In *entom.*, a tuft of curled hairs such as are often seen on the legs and antennæ of insects. (*i*) Some other cirrose part or organ, as the long flattened modification of ordinary cilia upon the peristomial region of many ciliate *Infusoria.* (*j*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. *Sowerby*, 1818.—**3.** A light fleecy cloud, formed at a great height in the atmosphere. See *cloud*^{1}, 1. Also called *curl-cloud.* Often abbreviated *c.*—**Cirrus-sac, cirrus-sheath,** a pouch which contains the coiled cirrus of a trematoid or cestoid worm, whence the organ may be protruded.

Cirsium (sėr'si-um), *n.* [NL. (L. *cirsion*, Pliny), < Gr. *κίρσιον*, a kind of thistle said to cure the varicocele, < *κιρσός*, varicocele, varix: see *cirsos.*] A genus of thistles, now included in the genus *Cnicus.*

cirsocele (sėr'sọ̄-sēl), *n.* [= F. *cirsocèle*, < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] A varicocele. Also, erroneously, *circocele.*

cirsoid (sėr'soid), *a.* [< Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *εἶδος*, form.] Caused or characterized by an enlargement of a blood-vessel.—**Cirsoid aneurism,** a tumor formed by an elongated coiled or tortuous sacculated artery. It is most frequent in the smaller arteries, especially in the temporal and occipital.

cirsomphalos (sėr-som'fa̤-los), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cirsomphale*), < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *ὀμφαλός*, navel.] In *pathol.*, a varicose condition around the navel.

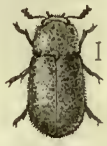
cirsophthalmia (sėr-sof-thal'mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In *pathol.*, a varicose condition of the conjunctival blood-vessels.

cirsophthalmy (sėr-sof-thal'mi), *n.* [= F. *cirsophthalmie.*] Same as *cirsophthalmia.*

cirsos (sėr'sos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κιρσός*, enlargement of a vein, varicocele.] In *pathol.*, a varix, or dilated vein. [Not in use.]

cirsotome (sėr'sọ̄-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, varix, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *anatomy.*] A surgical instrument used to extirpate a varicose vein.

cirsotomy (sėr-sot'ọ̄-mi), *n.* [= F. *cirsotomie*, < NL. *cirsotomia*, < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, varix, + MGr. *τομία*, a cutting: see *anatomy.*] In *surg.*, the removal of a varix with a knife.



Cis biarmatus, female. (Line shows natural size.)

Cis (sis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1798), < Gr. *κίς*, a worm in wood or grain.] A genus of xylophagous coleopterous insects, giving name to a family *Cioidæ* or *Cisidæ.* Some are minute beetles which infest the various species of *Boleti* or mushrooms. The larvæ of others do much harm to books, furniture, wood of houses, etc., by piercing them with small holes. Those which perforate books are popularly known as *book-worms.*

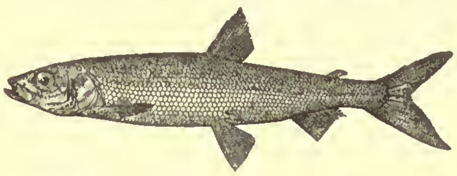
cis-. [L. *cis*, prep., on this side, as prefix in *Cis-alpinus*, *cis-montanus*, *Cis-rhenanus*, *Cis-tiberis*, adj., on this side of the Alps, the mountains, the Rhine, the Tiber; compar. *citer*, adj., on this side, abl. fem. *citrā*, as adv. and prep., equiv. to *cis;* from pronominal stem *ci-*, this.] A prefix of Latin origin, signifying 'on this side of,' forming adjectives with names of rivers, mountains, etc. In compounds of Roman origin Rome was considered as the point of departure, as in *cisalpine*, etc.; in modern formations the point of departure varies with the circumstances, as *cisatlantic*, on this side (whether American or European) of the Atlantic. Opposed to *trans-* (which see).

cisalpine (sis-al'pin), *a.* [=F. *cisalpin*, < L. *Cisalpinus*, < *cis*, on this side, + *Alpes*, Alps, adj. *Alpinus*, alpine.] Situated on this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome—that is, on the south of the Alps: opposed to *transalpine.*—**Cisalpine Republic,** the state formed by Napoleon Bonaparte in northern Italy in 1797, including the previously formed Cispadane and Transpadane Republics south and north of the Po, with Milan for its capital. It was abolished in 1799 and restored in 1800, and under the empire constituted the greater part of the kingdom of Italy.

cisatlantic (sis-at-lan'tik), *a.* [< *cis-* + *Atlantic.*] Situated on this (the speaker's) side of the Atlantic ocean.

> I mean only to suggest a doubt . . . whether nature has enlisted herself as a *cis-* or trans-*Atlantic* partisan.
> *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 107.
>
> The two voices were pitched in an unforgotten key, and equally native to our *Cisatlantic* air.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Passionate Pilgrim, i.

cisco (sis'kō), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A name of sundry species of whitefish, of the genus *Coregonus.* *C. artedii*, also called *lake-herring*, is the largest and most important of the American species; it is more elongate than the rest, with relatively larger mouth and projecting lower jaw. The cisco of Lake Michigan, *C. hoyi*, is the smallest, most slender, and handsomest of the American whitefish, being rarely over 10 inches long and of a silvery luster. It appears simultaneously with the shad-fly.



Cisco (*Coregonus hoyi*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

> In the small lakes around Lake Michigan . . . the *cisco* has long been established. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 149.

ciseleur (sēz'lėr), *n.* [F., < *ciseler*, carve, chase: see *ciselure.*] A chaser; especially, an artist in bronze and ormolu metal-work for furniture, etc.

> The famous *ciseleur* Goutière.
> *Cat. Spec. Exhib. S. K.*, 1862, No. 826.

ciselure (sōz'lūr), *n.* [F., < *ciseler*, chisel, carve, chase, < *ciseau*, OF. *cisel*, a chisel: see *chisel*^{2}.] **1.** The art or operation of chasing.—**2.** The chasing upon a piece of metal-work.

Cisidæ (sis'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cioidæ.* *Leach*, 1819.

Cisleithan (sis-lī'tha̤n), *a.* [< *cis-* + *Leitha:* see def.] This side of the Leitha, a river flowing partly along the boundary between Hungary and the archduchy of Austria: applied to that division of the Austro-Hungarian empire having its seat in Vienna. See *Austrian.*

Cisleu, *n.* Same as *Chisleu.*

cisley†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cicely.*

cismatan (sis'ma-tan), *n.* The seeds of the *Cassia absus*, obtained from central Africa, and used in Egypt in the preparation of remedies for ophthalmia. *De Colange.*

cismontane (sis-mon'tān), *a.* [= F. *cismontain*, < L. *cis-montanus*, < *cis*, on this side, + *mon(t-)s*, mountain, adj. *montanus:* see *mountain.*] Situated on this (the speaker's) side of the mountain; specifically, on the northern side of the Alps (with special reference to the relation of the peoples north of Italy to the see of Rome): opposed to *ultramontane.*

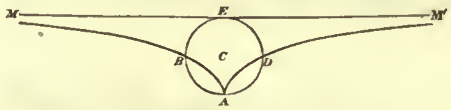
cispadane (sis-pā'dān), *a.* [< L. *cis*, on this side, + *Padus*, the river Po, adj. *Padanus.*] Situated on this side of the Po, with regard to Rome—that is, on the south side.—**Cispadane Republic,** a republic formed in 1796 by Napoleon Bonaparte out of the dominions of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, and modeled on that of France. In 1797 it was merged with the Transpadane Republic in the new Cisalpine Republic.

cis-saharic (sis-sa̤-har'ik), *a.* [< L. *cis*, on this side, + *Sahara* (see def.).] In *zoögeog.*, situated on this side of the great African desert, from a European standpoint; north of the desert of Sahara.

Cissampelos (si-sam'pe-los), *n.* [NL. (so called because it climbs like the ivy, and has fruit like the vine), < Gr. *κισσός*, ivy, + *ἀμπελός*, a vine.] A genus of climbing plants, natural order *Menispermaceæ*, of which there are nearly 20 species, of tropical America and southern Africa. The velvet-leaf, *C. Pareira* of South America, yields the spurious pareira brava.

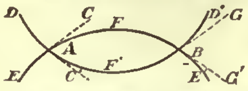
cissing (sis'ing), *n.* The process of wetting a surface to be grained with a sponge moistened with beer and then rubbing it with whiting, in order that the colors which are mixed with beer may adhere. *E. A. Davidson*, House Painting.

cissoid (sis'oid), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *κισσοειδής*, like ivy, < *κισσός*, ivy, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *n.* A curve of the third order and third class, having a cusp at the origin and a point of inflection at infinity.



The Cissoid of Diocles.
M M', the inflexional asymptote; *A B E D*, the generating circle, the center being at *C;* *B D*, a diameter of this circle.

It was invented by one Diocles, a geometer of the second century B. C., with a view to the solution of the famous problem of the duplication of the cube, or the insertion of two mean proportionals between two given straight lines. Its equation is $x^3=y^2(a-x)$. In the cissoid of Diocles the generating curve is a circle; a point A is assumed on this circle, and a tangent M M' through the opposite extremity of the diameter drawn from A; then the property of the curve is that if from A any oblique line be drawn to M M', the segment of this line between the circle and its tangent is equal to the segment between A and the cissoid. But the name has sometimes been given in later times to all curves described in a similar manner, where the generating curve is not a circle.



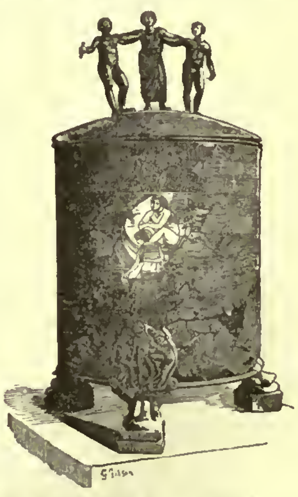
Cissoid and Sistroid Angles.
D F D' and *E F E'* are two arcs of curves. The angular space *C A C'* is a cissoid angle, and *G B G'* is a sistroid angle.

II. *a.* Included between the concave sides of two intersecting curves: as, a *cissoid* angle.

cissoidal (sis'oi- or si-soi'da̤l), *a.* [< *cissoid* + *-al.*] Resembling the cissoid of Diocles: applied to mechanical curves partaking of that character.

cissorium†, *n.* See *scissorium.*

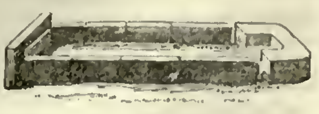
Cissus (sis'us), *n.* [NL. (so called in reference to their scrambling roots), < Gr. *κισσός*, Attic *κιττός*, ivy.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Vitaceæ*, nearly allied to the grape (*Vitis*), and united with it by some authorities. It differs chiefly in having but 4 petals, which usually expand before falling, and in the 4-lobed disk at the base of the ovary. The fruit is rarely edible. There are over 200 species, mostly found within the tropics, and usually climbing by tendrils.



Ficoroni Cist (Etruscan), 3d century B. C.—Kircherian Museum, Rome.

cist^1 (sist), *n.* [= F. *ciste* (= AS. *cest*, > E. *chest*^{1}), < L. *cista*, < Gr. *κίστη*, a chest: see *chest*^{1}, and cf. *cist*^{2}.] A case; a chest; a basket. Specifically, in *archæol.*: (*a*) One of the mystic baskets used in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries, or a chest or box used in various religious ceremonies of like character. (*b*) A box, usually of bronze, used in the toilet. Several beautiful cists ornamented with elaborate designs, both in relief and incised, have been found in the parts of Italy anciently called Magna Græcia and Etruria.

cist^2, **kist**^{2} (sist, kist), *n.* [< W. *cist* (pron. kist), < L. *cista*, < Gr. *κίστη*, a chest: see *cist*^{1} and *chest*^{1}.] A place of interment belonging to an early or prehistoric period, and consisting of a stone chest formed in general of two parallel rows of stones fixed on their edges, and covered by similar flat stones, or sometimes in rocky districts hewn in the rock itself. Cists of the former kind are found in barrows or mounds, inclosing bones. Also called *cistvaen*, *cestvaen*, and *kistvaen*.



Cist.

Scarce an old English barrow, or *cist*, happens to be opened, but some ornament or another made of crystal is found. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, I. 293.

cist^3, *n.* See *cyst*.

Cistaceæ (sis-tā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of low shrubby plants or herbs, with entire leaves and crumpled, generally ephemeral, showy flowers. The principal genera are *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*, commonly called *rock-rose*. Most of the species are natives of the Mediterranean region. See cut under *Cistus*.

cistaceous (sis-tā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order *Cistaceæ*.

cistal (sis'tạl), *a.* [< *Cistus* + *-al*.] Related to the *Cistaceæ*: applied by Lindley to one of his alliances of plants including the *Cruciferæ*, *Capparidaceæ*, *Resedaceæ*, and *Cistaceæ*.

Cistela (sis-tē'lạ̈), *n.* Same as *Cistella*, 3.

cistelid (sis'te-lid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cistellidæ*.

cistella (sis-tel'ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *cistellæ* (-ē). [L. (NL.), dim. of *cista*, a box: see *cist*^{1}, *chest*^{1}.] 1. In *bot.*, the capsular shield of some lichens.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of brachiopods, of the family *Terebratulidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1853.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of the family *Cistellidæ*. *C. ceramboides* and *C. sulphurea* are examples. Also *Cistela*.

Cistellidæ (sis-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistella*, 3, + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, with anterior coxal cavities closed behind, and tarsal claws pectinate, typified by the genus *Cistella*.

Cistercian (sis-tėr'shiạn), *n.* [< F. *Cistercien*, < ML. **Cistercianus*, < *Cistercium*, Latinized form of F. *Cîteaux* (see def.).] A member of an order of monks and nuns which takes its name from its original convent, Cîteaux (Cistercium), near Dijon, in France, where the society was founded in 1098 by Robert, abbot of Molesme, under the rule of St. Benedict. They led a contemplative and very ascetic life, and, having emancipated themselves from the oversight of the bishops, formed a sort of religious republic, under the government of a high council of twenty-five members, the abbot of Citeaux being president. St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux (founded 1115), was the most celebrated member of the order, and is regarded as its second founder. Its discipline was afterward greatly relaxed, and several times reformed. From the Cistercians emanated the barefooted monks or Feuillants in France, the nuns of Port-Royal, and the monks of La Trappe. The French revolution reduced the Cistercians to a few convents in Belgium, Austria, Poland, and the Saxon part of Upper Lusatia. They wear a white cassock with a black scapular, but when officiating are clothed with a large white gown, with great sleeves and a hood of the same color. The Cistercians have abbeys in the United States at Gethsemane in Kentucky, and near Dubuque in Iowa.

cistern (sis'tėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cisterne* and corruptly *cestron*; < ME. *cisterne*, < OF. *cisterne*, F. *citerne* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cisterna* = G. Dan. *cisterne* = Sw. *cistern*, < L. *cisterna*, a reservoir for water, < *cista*, a box, chest: see *cist*^{1}, *chest*^{1}.] 1. A natural or artificial receptacle or reservoir for holding or storing water or other fluid, most commonly consisting of mason-work sunk in the ground, but sometimes constructed of wood and placed on the tops of houses.

> Our intercession, then,
> Must be to him that makes the camp a *cestron*
> Brimm'd with the blood of men.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

My people have . . . forsaken me, the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out *cisterns*. Jer. ii. 13.

A *cistern* containing a hundred and twenty gallons of punch was emptied to his Majesty's health. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

2†. A vessel made of lead to hold a stock of water for household uses; also, one made of silver, copper, or other metal, to put bottles or glasses in. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—3. The vessel inclosing the condenser of a condensing steam-engine, and containing the injection-water. *E. H. Knight.*—4. The receptacle into which glass is ladled from the pots to be poured on the table in making plate-glass, or in casting glass; a cuvette. *E. H. Knight.*—5. In *decorative art*: (*a*) A large vessel, generally of pottery or porcelain, shallow in proportion to its length and breadth, and usually oval in plan. (*b*) A tank or receptacle for water, usually hung upon the wall, and serving to give water, by a spigot or tap, for use in washing, etc.: often of faience or of copper, and a very decorative object. Compare *fountain* in this sense.—6. In *anat.*, a reservoir or receptacle of some natural fluid of the body.—**Cistern of Pecquet** (cisterna Pecqueti), in *anat.*, the receptacle of the chyle.—**Cistern of the cerebrum** (cisterna cerebri), the fourth ventricle of the brain. =**Syn.** See *well*.

cistic, *a.* See *cystic*.

Cisticola (sis-tik'ọ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *cistus*, q. v., + L. *colere*, inhabit.] An extensive genus of small warbler-like birds, widely dispersed in the old world. It is of uncertain limits and systematic position, but is commonly placed in the family *Timeliidæ*, and contains many species related to the European *C. schœnicola* or *C. cursitans*, often distributed in the genera *Drymœca*, *Prinia*, etc. It was formerly the specific name of the European species *Sylvia cisticola*, made generic by J. J. Kaup in 1829.

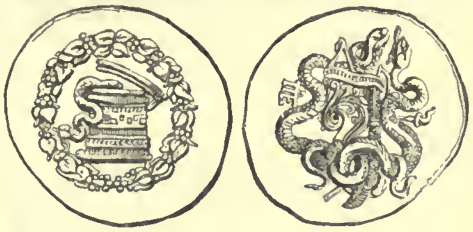
cistome (sis'tōm), *n.* [Appar. for **cistostome*, < Gr. *κίστη*, box, chest, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *bot.*, the lining membrane of the intercellular space into which the stoma of a leaf opens, or the space itself. [Rare.]

cistophore (sis'tọ̄-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *cistophorum*, < Gr. *κιστοφόρος*, carrying a chest: see *cistophorus*.] In *bot.*, the stipe supporting the fruit in certain fungi.

cistophori, *n.* Plural of *cistophorus*.

cistophoric (sis-tọ̄-for'ik), *a.* [< *cistophorus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a cistophorus. *B. V. Head.*

cistophorus (sis-tof'ọ̄-rus), *n.*; pl. *cistophori* (-rī). [< Gr. *κιστοφόρος*, carrying a chest; as a noun, a coin bearing on the obverse a figure of a cist or casket; < *κίστη*, chest, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] A Greek silver coin, weighing on the average something over 193 grains, first issued by the kings of Pergamum, probably in the second century B. C., for circulation in their dominions in western Asia Minor.



Obverse. Reverse.

Cistophorus of Pergamum, British Museum. (Size of original.)

In Asia Minor the chief silver coinage consisted of the famous *Cistophori*. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, Int., p. lxii.

Cistothorus (sis-toth'ọ̄-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < *cistus* + Gr. *θορεῖν*, 2d aor. of *θρώσκειν*, leap, spring, rush.] A genus of American marsh-wrens, of the family *Troglodytidæ*, containing such species as the short-billed marsh-wren, *C. stellaris*, of the United States.

cistudinid (sis-tū'di-nid), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Cistudinidæ*.

Cistudinidæ (sis-tū-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistudo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of cryptodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Cistudo*, having the plastron united to the carapace by a ligamentous lateral suture, and also divided transversely into two movable portions. It includes all the box-tortoises, of which one genus, *Emys*, is European, and another, *Cistudo*, American.

Cistudinina (sis-tū-di-nī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistudo* (*-din-*) + *-ina*^{2}.] A subfamily of *Emydoidæ*, including forms with scarcely webbed feet and perfectly closing plastron. It includes only the typical box-tortoises of or related to the genus *Cistudo*, the genus *Emys* being referred to another subfamily called by Agassiz *Evemydoidæ*. Also *Cistudininæ*. *Agassiz.*

Cistudo (sis-tū'dō), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822), for **Cistitestudo*, < L. *cista*, a box, chest, + *testudo*, a tortoise: see *Testudo*.] A genus of box-tortoises, typical of the family *Cistudinidæ*, which have the plastron hinged, so that the shell can be made to close upon and entirely conceal the animal. *C. carolina* is the common box-turtle of the United States.

Box-tortoise (*Cistudo carolina*).

cistula (sis'tụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *cistulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *cista*, a box, chest: see *cist*^{1}, *chest*^{1}.] 1. A small cist; specifically, a reliquary of the shape of a box or casket.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Cyclostomidæ*. *Humphrey*, 1797. (*b*) A genus of reptiles. *Say*, 1825.—**Catoptric cistula.** See *catoptric*.

Cistulea (sis-tū'lẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistula*, 2 (*a*), + *-ea*.] A group of cyclostomoid shells: same as *Cistulinæ*.

Cistulinæ (sis-tụ̄-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistula*, 2 (*a*), + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyclostomidæ*, typified by the genus *Cistula*. The numerous species are inhabitants of tropical America, and chiefly of the West Indian islands.

cistus (sis'tus), *n.* [= F. *ciste* = Sp. Pg. *cisto* = It. *cisto*, *cistio*, < NL. *cistus* (L. *cisthos*), < Gr. *κίστος*, also *κίσθος*, or *κισθός*, the rock-rose.] 1. A rock-rose; a plant of the genus *Cistus*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants of many species, belonging to the natural order *Cistaceæ*, natives of Europe, or of the countries bordering the Mediterranean; the rock-roses. Some of them are beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens. Gum ladanum is obtained from *C. Creticus*, *C. ladaniferus* (called the gum-cistus), and other species.—**Ground-cistus**, a dwarf rhododendron-like plant, *Rhodothamnus Chamæcistus*, a handsome alpine shrub of Switzerland.

Rock-rose (*Cistus Creticus*).

cistvaen, **kistvaen** (sist'-, kist'vā-en or -vān), *n.* [< W. *cistfaen* (*f* pron. as E. *v*), a cist, < *cist* (< L. *cista*), a chest, + *maen*, a stone.] Same as *cist*^{2}.

cit (sit), *n.* [Abbr. of *citizen*.] A citizen; an inhabitant of a city; especially, a cockney of London: used in disparagement. [Colloq.]

The *cits* of London and the boors of Middlesex. *Johnson*, Thoughts on the late Trans. in Falkland Islands.

Paulo is a citizen, and Avaro a *cit*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

citable (sī'tạ̈-bl), *a.* [< *cite* + *-able*; = F. Sp. *citable*.] Capable of being cited or quoted.

citadel (sit'ạ̈-del), *n.* [= D. *citadel* = G. *citadelle* = Dan. *citadel*, < F. *citadelle*, < It. *cittadella* = Sp. *ciudadela* = Pg. *cidadella*, < ML. *civitatella*, also *cittadella* (after Rom.), a citadel, orig. a small town, dim. of L. *civita*(*t-*)*s*, > It. *cittade*, *cittate*, now *città*, = Sp. *ciudad*, etc., a city: see *city*.] 1. A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended to keep the inhabitants in subjection, or, in case of a siege, to form a final refuge and point of defense: frequently used figuratively.

All our moralities are but our outworks, our Christianity is our *citadel*. *Donne*, Letters, lxix.

I go one step further, and reach the very *citadel* of controversy. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 278.

> The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal
> Troas and Ilion's column'd *citadel*,
> The crown of Troas. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

2. Any strongly fortified post.

By force of stranger soldiers in *citadels*, the nests of tyranny and murderers of liberty. *Sir P. Sidney.*

They [the Northmen in England] pitched their palisades and threw up their moated *citadels*. *G. T. Clark*, Military Architecture, I. ii.

=**Syn.** 1. See *fortification*.

cital (sī′tạl), *n.* [< *cite* + *-al.*] 1. The act of citing to appear; a summons. [Rare.]—2. Recital; mention. [Rare.]

> He made a blushing *cital* of himself,
> And chid his truant youth.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

3†. Quotation; citation. *Johnson.*

citation (sī-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *citacion, -oun,* = F. Pr. *citation* = Sp. *citacion* = Pg. *citação* = It. *citazione* = G. Dan. *citation* (prob. < F.), < ML. *citatio(n-)*, < L. *citare*, pp. *citatus*, cite: see *cite.*] 1. A summons; an official call or notice given to a person to appear in a court and answer to a demand; a call or notice to appear.

> The remonstrants were ready according to their *citation.* *Sir M. Hale*, Letter from Synod of Dort, p. 24.

> The courts had their own methods of process, derived in great measure from the Roman law, with a whole apparatus of *citations*, libels, and witnesses.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 724.

2. The paper containing such notice or call.—3. The act of citing or quoting a passage from a book, or a statement in the words of the one who made it; hence, the passage or words quoted; a quotation.

> It is the beauty and independent worth of the *citations*, far more than their appropriateness, which have made Johnson's dictionary popular even as a reading-book.
> *Coleridge.*

4. Specifically, in *law*, a reference to decided cases, or to statutes, treatises, or other authorities, to maintain a point of law.—5†. Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*—**Edictal citation.** See *edictal.*—**Law of citations**, a law of Theodosius II. (A. D. 426) prescribing the relative authority to be conceded to the writers upon Roman law.

citator (sī-tā′tọr), *n.* [= F. *citateur* = Sp. Pg. *citador*, < L. as if **citator*, < *citare*, pp. *citatus*, cite: see *cite.*] One who cites. [Rare.]

citatory (sī′tạ-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *citatoire* = Sp. Pg. *citatorio*, < LL. **citatorius* (in neuter *citatorium*, n., a summoning before a tribunal), < L. **citator*: see *citator.*] Citing; summoning; having the force or form of a citation.

> If a judge cite one to a place to which he cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory.* *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

cite¹ (sīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cited*, ppr. *citing.* [= D. *citeren* = G. *citiren* = Dan. *citere* = Sw. *citera*, < F. *citer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *citar* = It. *citare*, < L. *citare*, cause to move, excite, summon, freq. of *ciēre, cīre*, pp. *cĭtus*, rouse, excite, call, = Gr. *κίειν*, go, caus. *κινεῖν*, move. Hence, in comp., *accite* (of which, in its early form, *acite, assite, cite* is partly an abbreviation), *concite, excite, incite, recite.*] 1. To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear; summon before a person or tribunal; give legal or official notice to appear in court to answer or defend.

> The *cited* dead
> Of all past ages, to the general doom
> Shall hasten. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 327.

> He hath *cited* me to Rome, for heresy,
> Before his Inquisition.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 2.

2†. To call to action; rouse; urge; incite.

> And had I not been *cited* so by them,
> Yet did I purpose as they do entreat.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

3. To quote; name or repeat, as a passage from a book or the words of another.—4. To refer to in support, proof, or confirmation: as, to *cite* an authority or a precedent in proof of a point in law.

> The devil can *cite* scripture for his purpose.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

> Multitudes of incarnations can be *cited*, from the various pagan mythologies.
> *Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., p. 376.

5†. To mention; recount; recite.

> We *cite* our faults,
> That they may hold excus'd our lawless lives.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 1.

6†. To bespeak; argue; evidence; denote.

> Yourself,
> Whose aged honour *cites* a virtuous youth.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

=**Syn.** 3 and 4. *Recite, Adduce*, etc. See *adduce* and *quote.*

citee†, **cite**²†, *n.* Middle English forms of *city.*

citer (sī′tėr), *n.* 1. One who cites.—2. One who summons into court.—3. One who quotes. [Rare.]

> I must desire the *citer* henceforth to inform us of his editions too. *Bp. Atterbury.*

citer-tree† (sit′ėr-trē), *n.* Same as *citron-tree.*

> Eke *Citurtree* this moone in places colde
> Is forto graffe, as is beforne ytolde.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

citess† (sit′es), *n.* [< *cit* + *-ess.*] 1. A city woman: feminine of *cit.* [Rare.]

> Cits and *citesses* raise a joyful strain,
> 'Tis a good omen to begin a reign.
> *Dryden*, Prol. to Albion and Albanius, l. 43.

2. A female citizen: a translation of the French *citoyenne* in use during the French revolutionary period. *Pickering.*

cithara (sith′ạ-rä), *n.* [As applied to mod. instruments usually in the form *cither* or (by confusion with *gittern*) *cithern, cittern*, q. v.; = F. *cithare* = Pr. *cidra* = Sp. *citara* = Pg. *cithara* = It. *citera, cetera*, formerly also *citara, cetara, cetra* (also with variant term., OSp. *cítola* = Pr. *citola* = OF. *citole* (> MHG. *zitōle, zitōl* = ME. *citole*: see *citole*); ML. *citola*) = AS. *cytere* = OHG. *cithara, cythara, cythera, zitera*, MHG. *zitter*, G. *zitter* (G. also, accom. to the L., *cithar, cither, zither*) = D. *cither* = Dan. *cither* = Sw. *cittra*, a cithara, guitar, etc.; < L. *cithara*, < Gr. *κιθάρα*, a kind of lyre: see def. The word, as derived through the L., shows in E. five forms, *cithara, cither, cithern, cittern, citole* (as well as *zither*, from the G.); as derived through the Ar. and Sp. it shows two other forms, *gittern* and *guitar*: see these words.] 1. An ancient Greek musical instrument of the lyre class. See *lyre.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks.

Citharexylum (sith-ạ-rek′si-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κιθάρα*, a lyre, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of trees and shrubs, of the natural order *Verbenaceæ.* There are about 20 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America. The wood is very hard and tough. See *fiddlewood.* Also *Citharexylon.*

Citharinina (sith″ạ-ri-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Citharinus* + *-ina*².] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Characinidæ* with an adipose fin, imperfect dentition, and a rather long dorsal fin.

Citharinus (sith-ạ-rī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < *Citharus* + *-inus.*] An African genus of characinoid fishes, giving name to the *Citharinina.*

citharist (sith′ạ-rist), *n.* [= F. *cithariste* = Pg. *citharista* = Sp. It. *citarista*, < L. *citharista*, < Gr. *κιθαριστής*, < *κιθαρίζειν*, play on the cithara, < *κιθάρα*, cithara.] A player on the cithara.

> First the flute players and next the *citharists*, stepping to a slow and stately tune.
> *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 40.

citharistic (sith-ạ-ris′tik), *a.* [= F. *citharistique* = Sp. *citarístico*, < Gr. *κιθαριστικός*, < *κιθαριστής*: see *citharist* and *-ic.*] Pertaining to the cithara, or to other stringed instruments on which the sounds are produced by plucking with the fingers or with a plectrum. Also *kitharistic.*

> It is true that the ancients also had an instrumental music separate from poetry; but while this in modern times has been coming more and more to be the crown of musical art, it was confined in antiquity to the *kitharistic* and auletic nomes. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 90.

Citharus† (sith′ạ-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cithara*: see *cithara.*] A genus of fishes.

cither (sith′ėr), *n.* [= G. *cither, zither, zitter* = Dan. *cither*, etc., < L. *cithara*: see *cithara*, and cf. *cithern.*] Same as *cithern.*

cithern, cittern (sith′-, sit′ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *citherne, citterne, cyterne, citheron, citron*, etc.; same as *cither*, with form accom. in part to that of *gittern*, < ME. *gitterne, giterne*: see *cither*, and also *gittern*, which is ult. of the same origin, namely, < L. *cithara*: see *cithara.*] A musical instrument having metal strings which are played with a plectrum. In medieval times it was a kind of lute or guitar, having 8 strings strung over a neck and a body, and held vertically. In modern times it is a four-sided harp, having between 30 and 40 strings, and laid horizontally upon a table. The melody is played upon strings the length of which may be varied by stopping on a fret-board; the accompaniment is played on open strings. Also *cither, zither.*

Cithern. — South Kensington Museum, London.

> Others who more delighted to write songs or ballads of pleasure, to be sung with the voice, and to the harpe, lute, or *citheron* & such other musical instruments; they were called melodious Poets [melici], or by a more common name Lirique Poets. *Puttenham*, Art of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

> She held a little *cithern* by the strings,
> Shaped heartwise, strung with subtle-coloured hair.
> *Swinburne*, Ballad of Life.

citheron†, *n.* Same as *cithern.*

citicism† (sit′i-sizm), *n.* [Also *cityeism*; < *city* + *-c-* + *-ism.* Cf. *Atticism, criticism, witticism.*] The characteristics of dwellers in cities; the manners of a cit or citizen. [Rare.]

> Although no bred courtling, yet . . . reformed and transformed from his original *citycism.*
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

citied (sit′id), *a.* [< *city* + *-ed*².] 1. Belonging to a city; having the peculiarities of a city. [Rare.]

> The loathsome airs of smoky *citied* towns.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 166.

2. Occupied by a city or cities; covered with cities: as, "the *citied* earth," *Keats.*

Citigrada (sit-i-grā′dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *citigradus*: see *citigrade.*] A group of vagabond spiders with two pulmonary sacs, comprising forms which run swiftly, as the *Lycosidæ*, etc.: opposed to the *Saltigrada*, or those which leap.

citigrade (sit′i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *citigrade*, < NL. *citigradus*, < L. *cĭtus*, swift (prop. pp. of *ciēre, cīre*, move, arouse: see *cite*), + *gradi*, go.] **I.** *a.* Swiftly moving; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Citigrada.*

II. *n.* One of the *Citigrada.*

citiner† (sit′i-nėr), *n.* [Sc. also *citinar*; early mod. E. also *cittiner*; < ME. *cyttenere*, < *cite*, city, + *-n-* + *-ere*, -er².] One born or bred in a city; a cit.

> You talk like yourself and a *cittiner* in this, i' faith.
> *Marston, Jonson, and Chapman*, Eastward Ho, v. 1.

citizen (sit′i-zn), *n.* and *a.* [(1) < ME. *citizen, citezein, citeseyn, citesayne, citesyn, cytesyn, citeceyn*, < OF. (AF.) **citezein* (found once, spelled *sithezein*) (the *z* appar. repr. orig. *ʒ* = *y* = *i* between two vowels), prop. *citeein, citeien, citeen, citien, citeain, citaain, citaen, citoen, citaien*, F. *citoyen* = Pr. *ciutadan, ciptadan* (now *citoyen*, after F.) = Cat. *ciutadà* = Sp. *ciudadano* = Pg. *cidadão* = Wall. *cetatscan*, a citizen; prop. adj., OF. *citeein, citeien, citeen*, etc., *citoen, citoien*, F. *citoyen* = Sp. *ciudadano*, pertaining to a city, civil, < ML. as if **civitatanus*; cf. (2) OF. *citadin*, F. *citadin* = It. *cittadino*, a citizen, prop. adj., It. *cittadino*, pertaining to a city, < ML. as if **civitatinus*; (3) ML. *civitatensis* (rare, the usual word being *civis* or *burgensis*: see *burgess*), a citizen; with suffixes *-anus* (E. *-an, -en*), *-inus* (E. *-ine*¹), and *-ensis* (E. *-ese, -ess*), respectively, < L. *civita(t-)s*, a city, a state, > It. *città* = Wall. *cetate* = Cat. *ciutat* = Sp. *ciudad* = Pg. *cidade* = F. *cité*, OF. *cite*, > E. *city*, q. v. *Citizen* is thus etymologically equiv. to *city* + *-an*; cf. obs. *citiner*, equiv. to *city* + *-er*². Hence by abbr. *cit.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A native of a city or town, or one who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city or town in which he resides; a freeman of a city or town, as distinguished from a foreigner or one not entitled to its franchises.

> I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus, . . . a *citizen* of no mean city. Acts xxi. 39.

> All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen.
> *Sir W. Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2. Any inhabitant of a city or town, as opposed to an inhabitant of a rural district; a townsman.—3. In a restricted sense, a person engaged in trade, as opposed to a person of birth and breeding.

> Sweep on, you fat and greasy *citizens*;
> 'Tis just the fashion: wherefore do you look
> Upon that poor and broken bankrupt there?
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1.

4. A member of the state or nation; one bound to the state by the reciprocal obligation of allegiance on the one hand and protection on the other. Persons of the following classes are citizens of the United States: (1) Persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power (except untaxed Indians). This includes children of alien parents other than those of foreign ambassadors, etc. (2) Children born elsewhere to fathers who were, at the time of their birth, citizens at some time resident in the United States. (3) Naturalized persons, including some in effect naturalized by treaty, etc. (4) Women (though not born here nor naturalized) if not incapable of naturalization, and married to citizens. (5) Freedmen under the act of emancipation. (6) Indians born within the United States who have withdrawn from the tribal relation, entered civilized life, and are taxed. (7) Indians who have accepted lands allotted in severalty under the Dawes Bill (1887); but there may be a question whether they practically become citizens before their reservation is thrown open. A person may be a citizen of the United States without being a citizen of any particular State, as, for instance, an inhabitant of the District of Columbia. The two citizenships are distinct in legal contemplation, although one is usually held by any person who holds the other; and practically, as a general rule, citizenship in a State consists of citizenship of the United States plus a domicile (that is, a fixed abode) in the State. The right to vote or hold office is not a test of citizenship, for minors and women are commonly citizens without those rights, and there are cases where aliens may hold office.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are *citizens* of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside.
Const. of U. S., 14th Amendment.

5. A private person, as opposed to a civil official or a soldier: as, a police officer in *citizen's* dress.—**Natural-born citizen**, one who is a member of a state or nation by virtue of birth. Whether it is necessary to this that the father should be a citizen is disputed; those jurists who follow the doctrine of national character prevailing in continental Europe hold that it is; American jurists generally hold that it is not. The English courts, while holding that a child born within the allegiance and jurisdiction is a natural-born British subject irrespective of alien parentage, held also, after much conflict of opinion, and in disregard of abstract consistency, that a child born in a foreign country of British parents was also a natural-born British subject. The American rule is that a child born and remaining within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States is a citizen, and within its allegiance and protection, irrespective of the birth or nationality of its parents.—**Naturalized citizen**, one of foreign birth who has become a citizen by adoption or naturalization, as distinguished from a native-born or natural-born citizen.

II.† *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen; town-bred; effeminate. [Rare.]

> But not so *citizen* a wanton, as
> To seem to die, ere sick.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

citizeness (sit′i-zn-es), *n.* [< *citizen* + *-ess;* made to represent F. *citoyenne*, fem. of *citoyen*, citizen: see *citizen.*] A female citizen.

> "Good day, *citizeness.*"
> "Good day, citizen."
> This mode of address was now prescribed by decree.
> *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, iii. 5.

citizenize (sit′i-zn-īz), *v. t.* [< *citizen* + *-ize.*] To make a citizen of, whether of foreign or native birth; naturalize. [Rare.]

> Talleyrand was *citizenized* in Pennsylvania when there in the form of an emigrant. *T. Pickering.*

> In 1843 Congress passed a law declaring them [Stockbridge Indians] civilized, Christianized, and *citizenized.*
> *New York Evangelist*, March 25, 1869.

citizenry (sit′i-zn-ri), *n.* [< *citizen* + *-ry.*] The general body of citizens; the inhabitants of a city as opposed to country people, or the mass of people in common life as opposed to the military, etc.

> The salutary checks and pauses to the high and rushing tide of greasy *citizenry*. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

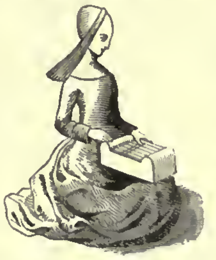
> No Spanish soldiery nor *citizenry* showed the least disposition to join him. *Carlyle*, Life of Sterling, xiii.

citizenship (sit′i-zn-ship), *n.* [< *citizen* + *-ship.*] The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen. See *citizen.*

> Our *citizenship*, as saith the apostle, is in heaven.
> *Bp. Horne*, Occasional Sermons, p. 158.

> It is possible for a person, without renouncing his country, or expatriating himself, to have the privileges of *citizenship* in a second country, although he cannot sustain the same obligations to both.
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. [Law, § 66.

citole†, *n.* [ME. *citole* = MHG. *zitōle*, *zitōl*, < OF. *citole*, *citolle*, *sitole* = Pr. *citola* = OSp. *citola* (ML. *citola*), < L. *cithara*, cithern: see *cithara*, *cithern.*] A small dulcimer used in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.



Citole.—From a drawing in the British Museum.

citoler†, *n.* [< OF. *citoleor*, *citoleur* (= OSp. *citolero*), < *citoler*, play on the citole, < *citole*, citole.] One who plays on the citole.

citraconic (sit-ra-kon′ik), *a.* [< *Citr*(*us*) + *Acon*(*itum*) + *-ic.*] Derived from or relating to plants of the genera *Citrus* and *Aconitum*.—**Citraconic acid**, $C_5H_6O_4$, a bibasic acid forming deliquescent crystals, which are odorless and have a bitter acid taste. It is prepared from citric acid, and is also called *pyrocitric acid.*

citramalic (sit-ra̤-mal′ik), *a.* [< *citr*(*ic*) + *-a-* + *malic.*] Composed of citric and malic acids.

citrate (sit′rāt), *n.* [< *citr*(*ic*) + *-ate*^{1}; = F. *citrate* = Sp. Pg. *citrato* (NL. *citratum*).] In *chem.*, a salt of citric acid.

citrean (sit′rẹ̄-an), *a.* [< L. *citreus* (see *citreous*) + *-an.*] Same as *citrine*, 1.

citrene (sit′rēn), *n.* [< *citr*(*ic*) + *-ene.*] A terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}$) found in the oil of lemon. It is a colorless liquid, of agreeable odor, and combines directly with hydrochloric acid to form a crystalline compound.

citreous (sit′rẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *citreus*, of or pertaining to the citron-tree, < *citrus*: see *citrus.*] Of a lemon-yellow color; citrine.

citric (sit′rik), *a.* [= F. *citrique* = Sp. *cítrico* = Pg. It. *citrico*, < NL. *citricus*, < L. *citrus*, citron-tree: see *citrus*, *citron*, and *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from lemons or citrons.—**Citric acid**, $C_6H_8O_7$, an acid contained in many fruits, but in the largest quantity in limes and lemons, lemon-juice yielding from 6 to 7 per cent. It is colorless, inodorous, and extremely sharp in its taste, and crystallizes in rhombic prisms, readily soluble in water. It is used as a discharge in calico-printing, and as a substitute for lemon in making saline draughts.

citril (sit′ril), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *citrine* or *citron*; cf. *citrul*, and the specific name *citrinella*: see *citrine*, *citron.*] A common fringilline bird of southern Europe, also called *citril-finch*, *Fringilla* or *Chrysomitris citrinella*: so called from the color of its breast.

citril-finch (sit′ril-finch), *n.* Same as *citril.*

citrination (sit-ri-nā′sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *citrinacioun*, < ML. *citrinacio*(*n̈-*), < **citrinare*, < *citrinus*, citrine: see *citrine.*] The process of becoming citrine in color; the state of being so colored. Also *citronation.*

> Eek of our materes encorporing,
> And of our siluer *citrinacioun.*
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 816.

citrine (sit′rin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *citrine*, < OF. *citrin* = Sp. *citrino*, *cetrino* = Pg. It. *citrino*, < ML. *citrinus*, lemon-colored, < L. *citrus*, a lemon or citron: see *citrus.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a lemon-color; yellow or greenish-yellow; specifically, of a color differing from yellow only in its greatly reduced chroma and somewhat reduced luminosity. Also *citrean*, *citrinous.*

> Over against the West was a dull *citrine* glare, like the smoke that overhangs a battle-field on a sunlit day.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 204.

2. Pertaining to the genus *Citrus*; having the characters of or resembling the citron, lemon, lime, or orange.—**Citrine lake.** Same as *brown pink* (which see, under *brown*).—**Citrine ointment**, the common name of an ointment made of nitrate of mercury. It consists of 3 parts of mercury, 7 of nitric acid, and 33 of lard. *U. S. Pharmacopœia.*

II. *n.* **1.** Citron-color. See extract.

> *Citrine*, or the colour of the citron, is the first of the tertiary class of colours, or ultimate compounds of the primary triad, yellow, red, and blue; in which yellow is the archeus or predominating colour, and blue the extreme subordinate. *Field*, Chromatography, p. 310.

2. A yellow pellucid variety of quartz. *Dana.*

Citrinella (sit-ri-nel′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), dim. of ML. *citrinus*, citrine, yellow: see *citrine*, and cf. *citril.*] **1.** A genus of old-world emberizine birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*, containing the yellowhammer, the cirl-bunting, the ortolan, etc.—**2.** A name given by Bonaparte (1838) to a genus of birds of which the citril is the type. See *citril.*

citrinous (sit′ri-nus), *a.* [< *citrine* + *-ous.*] Same as *citrine*, 1.

citrometer (si-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *citr*(*ic*) + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the amount of citric acid contained in the juice of limes or lemons. *Spon*, Encyclopædia.

citron (sit′ro̤n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cidron*; < F. *citron* = It. *citrone*, *cedrone* (Florio) = D. *citroen* = G. *citrone* = Dan. Sw. *citron*, < ML. *citro*(*n-*), aug. of L. *citrus*, the citron-tree; cf. *citreum* (sc. *malum*, apple), a citron, < Gr. *κίτρον*, a citron, > *κίτριον*, also *κιτρία*, *κιτρέα*, the citron-tree; said to be of Ar. origin. Cf. *citrus*, *citer-tree.*] **1.** The fruit of the citron-tree, a variety of *Citrus medica*, distinguished from the lemon by the absence of an umbo at the summit and by its very thick rind. The rind is candied and used in confections and pastries. The fingered citron is a variety in which the fruit is curiously divided into large finger-like lobes.

2. The citron-tree, *Citrus medica.*—**3.** A round and nearly solid variety of the watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris*, with white and almost flavorless flesh, sometimes used as a preserve.—**4.** Same as *citron-water.*

> Drinking *citron* with his Grace.
> *Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot*, Misc., IV. 222.

citronation (sit-rọ̄-nā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *citron*(*ize*) + *-ation.*] Same as *citrination.*

citronella (sit-rọ̄-nel′ä̤), *n.* [NL., < ML. *citro*(*n-*), citron, + dim. *-ella.*] A fragrant grass, *Andropogon Nardus*, extensively cultivated in Ceylon and Singapore for an oil (citronella-oil) which is obtained from it. The oil is esteemed in India as a remedy for rheumatism, and is used in Europe and America by soap-makers and perfumers.

citronize†, *v. i.* [< *citron* + *-ize.*] To become citrine in color.

> Eight, nine, ten days hence,
> He will be silver potate; then three days
> Before he *citronise.* *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

citron-tree (sit′ro̤n-trē), *n.* [< *citron* + *tree.* Cf. ME. *citur-tre*, *cytyr-tre.*] The tree, *Citrus medica*, which produces the citron. It has an upright smooth stem, with a branchy head, rising from 5 to 15 feet, adorned with large, oval, spear-shaped leaves.

citron-water (sit′ro̤n-wâ″tėr), *n.* A liquor distilled from the rind of citrons. Also *citron.*

> Like *citron waters* matrons' cheeks inflame.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 69.

citron-wood (sit′ro̤n-wu̇d), *n.* The wood of the *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a cypress-like tree of Algeria. The stems are frequently burned off by the Arabs, and the roots consequently become large and knotted, producing an intricately mottled grain, much valued in cabinet-work. Different kinds of it are known as *tiger-wood* and *panther-wood*. Also called *arar-wood*. See *Callitris.*

citron-yellow (sit′ro̤n-yel″ō), *n.* A pigment composed of chromate of zinc, of a bright pale-lemon color, of little strength, and not very permanent.

citrul (sit′rul), *n.* [< F. *citrouille*, formerly also *citrulle*, a pumpkin, < It. *citriuolo*, *cetriuolo*, a cucumber, < L. *citrus*, the citron-tree: see *citrus.*] The watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris*. Also *citrule.*

Citrullus (si-trul′us), *n.* [NL. (so called from the color of the fruit when cut), < F. *citrouille*, a pumpkin: see *citrul.*] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants. *C. Colocynthis* yields the well-known cathartic drug called *colocynth*. *C. vulgaris* is the watermelon. A third species is found in South Africa. See cut under *colocynth.*

citrus (sit′rus), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *cidra* = It. *cedro*, < L. *citrus*, the citron-tree: see *citron.*] **1.** A citron-tree; in general, any tree or fruit of the genus *Citrus*: as, *citrus*-culture; the *citrus* trade.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of small trees, natural order *Rutaceæ*, with pinnate but apparently simple coriaceous and punctate leaves upon usually winged petioles. The flowers are white and fragrant, with numerous stamens united by their filaments into several irregular bundles. The fruit is pulpy, with a spongy rind. To this genus belong the orange, *C. Aurantium*, of which the kumquat is a variety; the shaddock and pumelo, *C. decumana*; the lemon and citron, *C. medica*; and the lime, which probably originated from *C. Hystrix.*

citrus-tree (sit′rus-trē), *n.* [In earlier form *citer-tree*, q. v.] Any tree of the genus *Citrus.*

Citta (sit′ä̤), *n.* Same as *Pitta.*

cittern, *n.* See *cithern.*

cittern-head†, *n.* An empty-headed person.

> Shall brainlesse *cyterne heads*, each jobernole
> Pocket the very genius of thy soule?
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, Prol.

city (sit′i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *citie*; < ME. *cite*, *citee*, < OF. *cite*, *citet*, *citeit*, F. *cité* = Pr. *ciu*, *ciutat*, *cieutat*, *ciptat* = Cat. *ciutat* = Sp. *ciudad* = Pg. *cidade* = It. *cittate*, *cittade*, now *città* (also in place-names *cività*) = Wall. *cetate* = Albanian *kjoutet*, *kjoutete*, < L. *cīvita*(*t-*)*s*, the condition of a citizen, the body of citizens, the state, later a city, < *cīvis*, OL. *ceivis*, a citizen, prob. akin to AS. *hīw*, family (see *hind*^{2}), perhaps connected with *quies* (> E. *quiet*), rest, and with Gr. *κεῖσθαι*, lie down, rest, Skt. √*çī*, lie down: see *quiet* and *cemetery*. Hence (from L. *cīvita*(*t-*)*s*) ult. E. *citadel*, and (from *cīvis*) *civic*, *civil*, *civility*, *civilize*, etc.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *cities* (-iz). **1.** A large and important town; any large town holding an important position in the state in which it is situated. In the United States a city is properly an incorporated municipality, usually governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council. The number of inhabitants required to constitute a city is commonly over 10,000; but it differs greatly in different States, some (especially in the west) having incorporated cities of fewer than 3,000 inhabitants. In Great Britain the term is applied in a narrower sense to a town corporate which is or has been the seat of a bishop and of a cathedral church. The word is often used, like *town*, in opposition to *country.*

> And who so had be thence a myle or twayn,
> Vppon the feld to loke or cast his Ie,
> It shuld hym seme a town or a *Citee.*
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1981.

> In the United States nearly all *cities* have come from the growth and expansion of villages, with such occasional cases of coalescence as that of Boston with Roxbury and Charlestown. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 64.

2. The inhabitants of a city, collectively.

> I do suspect I have done some offence,
> That seems disgracious in the *city's* eye.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

City of Refuge. (*a*) Any one of six cities, three on the east of the river Jordan (established by Moses), and three on the west (established by Joshua), to which those persons who had inadvertently slain a human creature might flee for refuge. They were Bezer, Ramoth, and Golan on the east, and Hebron, Shechem, and Kadesh on the west. (*b*) Medina in Arabia, where Mohammed took refuge when driven by conspirators from Mecca, his native city, A. D. 622.—**Free city** or **town**, a city or town having its own government and laws, independently of the country with whose territory it is immediately connected—that is, forming a state by itself. The towns of the Hanseatic league in Germany and northern Europe, in the middle ages, were generally free; some of those in Germany were also called *imperial cities*, as members of the German empire. The only free cities remaining are Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, which since 1871 have been sovereign members of the present German empire. Frankfort-on-the-Main was a free city till 1866, when it was annexed to Prussia.—**Holy city.** See *holy.*—**The City of London**, that part of

London, the metropolis of England, which constituted the original city. It lies on the north bank of the Thames, extending from Temple Bar on the west to the Tower on the east, and as far north as Finsbury. It covers an area of 668 acres, constitutes a county in itself (see *county*), and is governed by a lord mayor, elected by the trade guilds, 26 aldermen holding office for life, elected by the wards, and a common council of 206 members. The great business and commercial interests of London are chiefly centered in this district.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a city; urban: as, a *city* feast; *city* manners; "*city* wives," *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

> A *city* clerk, but gently born. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

2. Pertaining to the class of tradespeople, as opposed to people of birth. [Eng.]

> My new *city*-dame, send me what you promised me for consideration, and mayest thou prove a lady.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 3.

City article, in English newspapers, the editorial summary of the commercial or financial news of the day, and remarks upon it.—**City court,** in the United States, a municipal court, or a court whose jurisdiction is coextensive with a city.—**City editor,** in Great Britain, the editor on the staff of a newspaper whose duty it is to superintend the preparation of the city or financial article; in the United States, the editor who superintends the collection and classification of local news.—**City flat-cap†,** formerly, a cap with a flat top, sometimes of cloth, sometimes of knitted wool, worn especially by citizens of London. The modern muffin-cap is derived from it. Also called *statute cap.*—**City item,** in American newspapers, an item of local or city news, as distinguished from foreign or general news.—**City man.** (*a*) A man engaged in business in that part of London which is called "the City." (*b*) One engaged in mercantile pursuits, as distinguished from one whose interests are landed, agricultural, or professional; a business man. [Eng.]

> He had made his mark in the mercantile world as a thoroughly representative *City-man.*
> *T. W. Higginson*, Eng. Statesmen, p. 350.

City sword†, a sword worn by gentlemen in the city, that is, in private life, as distinguished from the sword used in war. See *sword*, *rapier*, and *small sword* (under *sword*).—**City ward†,** a watchman, or the watchmen collectively, of a city. *Fairfax.*

cityward (sit′i-wärd), *adv.* [< *city* + *-ward.*] Toward the city; in the direction of the city.

> Look *cityward* and see the trains flying.
> *The Century*, XXVI. 823.

Çivaistic, *a.* See *Sivaistic.*

cive (sīv), *n.* [Also *chive*^{2}, q. v.; usually in pl. *cives;* < F. *cive*, < L. *cepa, cæpa*, also *cepe, cæpe*, an onion.] A small bulbous garden-plant, *Allium Schœnoprasum*, of the same genus as the leek and onion, cultivated as a pot-herb. Also *chive, chive-garlic.*

civery†, severy†, *n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *cintry, centry*, in a somewhat similar sense.] In *arch.*: (*a*) A bay or compartment in a vaulted roof. (*b*) A compartment or division of scaffolding. *Oxford Glossary.*

civet^1 (siv′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sivet, zivet*, < F. *civette* = G. *zibeth*, < It. *cibetto, zibetto*, formerly also *guibetto* (NL. *civetta*), < MGr. *ζαπέτιον*, civet, *ζαπέτης*, civet-cat (NGr. *ζαμπέτι*), < Ar. *zabbād, zubād* = Pers. *zabād*, the froth of milk or water, civet.] 1. The secretion of the anal glands of the civet-cats, used in perfumery, etc. It is an unctuous resinous substance, of an aromatic odor like musk or ambergris, of the consistence of butter or honey, of a pale-yellowish color, and contains a volatile oil to which it owes its smell, together with resin, fat, mucus, and extractive matters.

> *Civet* is of a baser birth than tar; the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

> I cannot talk with *civet* in the room.
> *Cowper*, Conversation.

2. (*a*) The civet-cat. (*b*) *pl.* The animals of the genus *Viverra* or family *Viverridæ.*

civet^1 (siv′et), *v. t.* [< *civet*^{1}, *n.*] To scent with civet; perfume.

> Fops at all corners, ladylike in mien,
> *Civeted* fellows, smelt ere they are seen.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 830.

civet^2**†** (siv′et), *n.* [F. *civet* (so called from the cives with which it is flavored), < *cive*, cive.] A stew, usually of rabbit or hare, flavored with onion, cives, garlic, or the like.

civet-cat (siv′et-kat), *n.* 1. The animal from which civet is obtained; a carnivorous quadruped of the family *Viverridæ* and genus *Viverra*, having well-developed anal glands secreting civet. There are several species, the best-known of which is that of northern Africa, *V. civetta*, about 2 feet long, of a yellowish-gray color, and marked with dusky spots disposed in rows. It is kept in confinement, especially in Abyssinia, the principal seat of the civet trade, for the sake of the secretion, which is taken from the bag twice a week, a dram being a large yield. When thus kept they are fed on raw flesh with the view of increasing the quantity of civet.

Civet-cat (*Viverra civetta*).

2. *pl.* The civets; the animals of the family *Viverridæ*, as the genets, ichneumons, and many others.—**American civet-cat,** *Bassaris astuta.* See *Bassaris.*—**Civet-cat fruit,** the durian. See *Durio.*

Civetta (si-vet′ä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier).] A genus of civet-cats. See *Viverra.*

civic (siv′ik), *a.* [= F. *civique* = Sp. *cívico* = Pg. It. *civico*, < L. *civicus*, < *civis*, a citizen: see *city.*] Pertaining to a city or to citizenship; relating to civil life or affairs.

> In the *civic* acceptation of the word, I am a merchant.
> *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, iii. 2.

> At *civic* revel and pomp and game.
> *Tennyson*, Duke of Wellington, vi.

> A candid examination will show that the Christian civilisations have been as inferior to the Pagan ones in *civic* and intellectual virtues as they have been superior to them in the virtues of humanity and of chastity.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 148.

Civic crown, garland, or **wreath,** in *Rom. antiq.*, a crown or garland of oak-leaves bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

> The commonwealth owes him a *civic garland.*
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

> Many a *civic wreath* they won,
> The youthful sire and the gray-haired son.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Dorothy Q.

civical (siv′i-kal), *a.* [< *civic* + *-al.*] Civic. *Sir T. Browne.*

civics (siv′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *civic:* see *-ics.*] The science of civil government; the principles of government in their application to society.

civiere (siv-i-ãr′), *n.* [< F. *civière* = It. dial. *civiera, scivera*, < *civeo, civea*, a barrow or sledge, perhaps < ML. *cœnovehum*, a barrow in which to convey filth, < L. *cœnum*, prop. *cænum*, filth, + *vehere*, carry.] 1. A small hand-barrow carried by two men.—2. A litter used by artillery. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

civil (siv′il), *a.* [Early mod. E. *civill;* = D. *civiel* = G. Dan. Sw. *civil*, < F. *civil* = Sp. Pg. *civil* (Pg. also *civel*, civil (law), also rustic) = It. *civile*, < L. *civilis*, belonging to a citizen, civic, political, urbane, courteous, civil, < *civis*, a citizen: see *city.*] 1. Pertaining to the state in general; pertaining to organized society as represented by government.

> Besides the gifts wherewith he was enriched, and the *civill* authoritie wherewith he was dignified.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 64.

> Where the Parlament sitts, there inseparably sitts the King, there the Laws, there our Oaths, and whatsoever can be *civil* in Religion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xix.

2. Specifically, relating to the commonwealth as secularly organized for purposes of peace: opposed to *ecclesiastical*, *military*, or *naval;* relating to the citizen in his relations to the commonwealth as thus organized, or to his fellow-citizens: as, *civil* rights; or, in particular, relating to property and other rights maintainable in law at the owner's suit: opposed to *criminal:* as, *civil* actions, *civil* courts, *civil* remedies.

> Christ himself was a great observer of the *Civil* power, and did many things only justifiable because the State requir'd it. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 88.

3. Reduced to order, rule, and government; not in a condition of anarchy; controlled by a regular administration; exhibiting some refinement of customs and manners; not savage or wild; civilized: as, *civil* life; *civil* society.

> It is but even the other day since England grewe to be *civill.* *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> Men that are *civil* do lead their lives after one common law, appointing them what to do.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. § 15.

> Is 't fit such ragamuffins as these are,
> Should bear the name of friends, and furnish out
> A *civil* house? *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 2.

4. Intestine; not foreign: as, *civil* war.

> The whole Land with *civil* broils was rent into five Kingdoms, long time waging Warr each on other.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

5. Courteous; obliging; well bred; affable; often, merely or formally polite; not discourteous.

> These of all other we found most *civill* to giue intertainement. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 118.

> *Sir Luc.* Begin now—"Sir,"——
> *Acres.* That's too *civil* by half.
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

> A *civil* man now is one observant of slight external courtesies in the mutual intercourse between man and man; a *civil* man once was one who fulfilled all the duties and obligations flowing from his position as a "civis."
> *Abp. Trench*, Gloss. Eng. Words, p. 36.

6†. Characteristic of a citizen, as opposed to a courtier, soldier, etc.; not gay or showy; sober; grave; somber.

> A *civil* habit
> Oft covers a good man; and you may meet,
> In person of a merchant, with a soul
> As resolute and free, and all ways worthy
> As else in any file of mankind.
> *Fletcher*, Beggar's Bush, ii. 3.

> Come, *civil* night,
> Thou sober-suited matron, all in black.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

> That fourteen yard of satin give my woman,
> I do not like the color, 'tis too *civil.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Prize, iii. 3.

Civil action. See *action*, 8.—**Civil architecture, corporation.** See the nouns.—**Civil crown.** Same as *civic crown* (which see, under *civic*).—**Civil damage act, civil damage law,** the name commonly given to a statute adopted, in varying forms, in a number of the United States, making the seller of intoxicating liquor liable civilly in damages to those injured by the intoxicated person, including his family, if their means of support are impaired by his intoxication.—**Civil day, death, engineering,** etc. See the nouns.—**Civil law.** (*a*) That part of the laws of a state or nation which concerns the civil power as distinguished from the military power and foreign relations, and regulates within the territorial jurisdiction the rights of persons and property, except when superseded by the military power in time of war. (*b*) More specifically, the municipal law of the Roman empire, the phrase *jus civile* (civil law) being used in Roman law for those rules and principles of law which were thought to be peculiar to the Roman people, in contradistinction to those which were supposed to be common to all nations (*jus gentium*). By English and American legal authors *civil law* is now commonly used to signify the whole system of Roman law, of which the principal source is the collection made by the Emperor Justinian, consisting of the Digest, Code, and Novellæ Constitutiones. Sometimes the term is also applied to the unwritten law of the principal nations of continental Europe, especially of Germany, which is based on the Roman law. Some authors speak in the latter case of *modern civil law.* The civil law is the basis also of the law of Scotland, Spanish America, Louisiana, and Quebec.—**Civil liberty,** natural liberty so far restrained by human laws (and so far only) as is necessary and expedient for the public good. *Minor.*—**Civil list,** the sum annually allowed to the sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the support of his (or her) household and the dignity of the crown. This sum has been fixed by statute (1 Vict., c. 2) at £385,000, as follows: For her Majesty's privy purse, £60,000; salaries of her Majesty's household and retired allowances, £131,260; expenses of her Majesty's household, £172,500; royal bounty, alms, and special services, £13,200; and unappropriated moneys, £8,040. Besides this, £1,200 per annum is allowed for pensions.—**Civil marriage.** See *marriage.*—**Civil Rights Act,** an act of the United States Congress of 1875 (18 Stat., 335), forbidding the exclusion of any person from the enjoyment of inns, public conveyances, theaters, etc., on account of race or color.—**Civil Rights Bill,** an act of the United States Congress of 1866 (14 Stat., 27), conferring citizenship upon all persons born in the United States, not subjects of other powers, "of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery." It specially affected the recently emancipated slaves.—**Civil rights cases,** the name by which the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in Strauder *v.* West Virginia, 1879 (100 U. S., 303), and five other cases, 1883 (109 U. S., 3), are frequently referred to, which discuss the effect of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States upon the legal status of freedmen.—**Civil servant,** an official of a government not belonging to either its military or its naval forces: especially applied to such an official in British India.

> Every one holding a post under the Government [of Great Britain] that is not a legal, military, or naval post, is called a *civil servant*, from the Prime Minister down to a penny postman.
> *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, p. 155.

Civil service, the executive branch of the public service, as distinguished from the military, naval, legislative, and judicial.—**Civil-service Act,** a United States statute of 1871 (16 Stat. 514, sec. 9), authorizing the President to prescribe rules for the admission of persons into the civil service. Its object was to make such admission dependent upon fitness only, without regard to party association. Similar laws in several States are known by the same name.—**Civil-service Commissioners,** a body appointed to superintend the examination of candidates for appointments in the civil service.—**Civil state,** the whole body of the citizens who are not included in the military, naval, and ecclesiastical bodies.—**Civil war,** war between different sections of one country, or between differing factions of one people.—**Civil year.** See *year.*—**Covenanted civil service,** that branch of the East Indian civil service whose members enter a special department, and are entitled to regular promotion and a pension after serving a specified number of years, and who cannot resign without permission. They were also called *civilians.*—**Uncovenanted civil service,** a branch of the East Indian civil service whose members (Europeans or natives) are subject to no entrance examination, are not entitled to promotion or a pension on retiring, and may resign their office at pleasure.=**Syn. 5.** *Courteous, Urbane*, etc. See *polite.*

civilation (siv-i-lā′shon), *n.* [Appar. a humorous corruption of *civilization.*] Intoxication. [Irish slang.]

> In a state of *civilation.* *De Quincey.*

civilian (si-vil′yan), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *civilian*, < L. *civilis*, civil: see *civil.*] **I.** *n.* 1. One who is skilled in the Roman or civil law; a professor or doctor of civil law.

> Elizabeth caused an inquiry to be instituted before a commission of privy councillors and *civilians.*
> *Hallam*, Const. Hist., I. iii.

2. A student of the civil law at a university.

> He kept his name in the college books and changed his commoner's gown for that of a *civilian*.
> *Graves*, Shenstone.

3. One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical; especially, a non-military inhabitant of a garrisoned town.—**4†.** One who, despising the righteousness of Christ, did yet follow after a certain civil righteousness, a *justitia civilis* of his own. *Abp. Trench.*

> The mere naturalist or *civilian*, by whom I mean such an one as lives upon dregs, the very reliques and ruins of the image of God decayed. *D. Rogers.*

5. A covenanted civil servant in British India.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a civilian.

> To the *civilian* mind it might seem that, when a king writes up an inscription to record his buildings, he wishes that inscription to be read of all men for all time.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 296.

civilisable, civilisation, etc. See *civilizable*, *civilization*, etc.

civilist (siv'i-list), *n.* [< ML. *civilista*, < L. *civilis*, civil: see *civil.*] A civilian, or person versed in the civil law. *Warburton.*

civility (si-vil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *civilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *civylite*, citizenship, < OF. *civilite*, F. *civilité* = Sp. *civilidad* = Pg. *civilidade* = It. *civilità*, *civiltà*, civility, < L. *civilita(t-)s*, the art of government, politics, also courtesy, < *civilis*, civil: see *civil* and *-ity.*] **1†.** Citizenship.

> I with moche summe gat this *ciuylite*.
> *Wyclif*, Acts xxii. 28.

2. The state of being civilized; redemption from barbarity; civilization. See first extract under *civilization*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 134.

> Reducing Heathen people to *ciuilitie* and true Religion, bringeth honour to the King of Heauen.
> *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 59.

> They [Malayans] are civil enough, engaged thereto by Trade: for the more Trade, the more *civility*; and on the contrary, the less Trade the more barbarity and inhumanity. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. 115.

> Another step in *civility* is the change from war, hunting, and pasturage to agriculture. *Emerson*, Civilization.

3. Relation to the civil law rather than to religion.

> If there were nothing in marriage but meer *civility*, the magistrate might be meet to be employed in this service.
> *Bp. Hall*, Conscience, iii. 10.

4. Good breeding; politeness, or an act of politeness; courtesy; kind attention: as, to show one many *civilities*.

> A man has manners;
> A gentleman, *civility* and breeding.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

> The insolent *civility* of a proud man. *Chesterfield.*

> I also received many *civilities* from the French merchants. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 85.

civilizable (siv'i-lī-za-bl), *a.* [< *civilize* + *-able*; = F. *civilisable* = Pg. *civilizavel.*] Capable of being civilized. Also spelled *civilisable*.

civilization (siv″i-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *civilize* + *-ation*; = F. *civilisation* = Sp. *civilizacion* = Pg. *civilização* = D. *civilisatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *civilisation.*] **1.** The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; the state of being reclaimed from the rudeness of savage life, and advanced in arts and learning.

> I asked him [Johnson] if "humiliating" was a good word. He said he had seen it frequently used, but he did not know it to be legitimate English. He would not admit *civilization*, but only "civility." *Boswell*, Johnson.

> The entire structure of *civilisation* is founded upon the belief that it is a good thing to cultivate intellectual and material capacities, even at the cost of certain moral evils which we are often able accurately to foresee.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 116.

2†. The act of rendering a criminal process civil. Also spelled *civilisation*.

civilize (siv'i-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *civilized*, ppr. *civilizing*. [< *civil* + *-ize*; = F. *civiliser* = Sp. Pg. *civilizar* = It. *civilizzare* = D. *civiliseren* = G. *civilisiren* = Dan. *civilisere* = Sw. *civilisera.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reclaim from a savage or semi-barbarous state; introduce order and civic organization among; refine and enlighten; elevate in social and individual life.

> We send the graces and the muses forth,
> To *civilize* and to instruct the North. *Waller.*

> Such sale of conscience and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of *civilized* society.
> *Quincy.*

> I am conscious that life has been trying to *civilize* me for now seventy years with what seem to me very inadequate results. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

2†. To make subject to a civil instead of a criminal process.—**3.** To place under civil, as opposed to military, control; transfer from military to civil control.

II.† *intrans.* To behave civilly or with propriety. [Rare.]

> I *Ciuilize*, lest that I seem obscæne:
> But Lord (Thou know'st) I am vnchast, vnclean.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

> Rigby, who had seen him so often come to beg a guinea of Sir C. Williams, and Bathurst, at whose father's he had lived for victuals, understood that dignity as little, and pulled themselves chairs; on which he *civilised*.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 163.

Also *civilise*.

civilizee (siv-i-lī-zē'), *n.* [< *civilize* + *-ee*^{1}.] One who is civilized, or is in process of civilization.

> The creature that Whitman terms the *civilizee*.
> *The Century*, XXVI. 933.

civilizer (siv'i-lī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which civilizes. Also spelled *civiliser*.

> To nations at a certain stage of their life, which may be called the formative or receptive stage, commerce has always proved the great *civilizer*.
> *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 416.

civilly (siv'i-li), *adv.* In a civil manner. (*a*) In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of members of the community at large; especially, in a secular manner, as opposed to *ecclesiastically*.

> If you ask which is the better of these two, *Civilly* the Gentleman of Blood, Morally the Gentleman by Creation may be the better. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 52.

> That a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing—for this is *civilly* to live— . . . is not possible. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i.

> It [the state in France] made, for instance, the marriage of priests invalid *civilly*.
> *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 398.

(*b*) In a manner relating to private rights: opposed to *criminally*.

> That accusation which is publick is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured, or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment.
> *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

(*c*) Not naturally, but by law: as, a man *civilly* dead. (*d*) Politely; considerately; gently; with due decorum; courteously.

> I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

(*e*†) Without gaudy colors or finery; soberly.

> The chambers were handsome and cheerfull, and furnished *civilly*. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

civil-suited† (siv'il-sū″ted), *a.* Somberly arrayed.

> *Civil-suited* Morn, . . .
> Not trick'd and frounc'd as she was wont
> With the Attick boy to hunt,
> But kercheft in a comely cloud.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 122.

civism (siv'izm), *n.* [< F. *civisme*, < L. *civis*, a citizen, + F. *-isme*, -ism.] Good citizenship; devotion to one's country or city: a word of late French origin, more restricted in meaning than *patriotism*. *Dyer.* See *incivism*.

civity†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *civitie* (cf. *city*, early mod. E. *citie*), < L. *civita(t-)s*, a city: see *city.*] A city.

> An ancient *civitie*. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland.

civol†, *n.* See *cibol*.

cizar†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *scissor*.

cizars†, cizers†, *n. pl.* Obsolete spellings of *scissors*.

C. J. An abbreviation of *chief justice*.

Cl. The chemical symbol of *chlorin*.

clabber† (klab'ėr), *n.* [See *bonnyclabber.*] Same as *bonnyclabber*.

clabber (klab'ėr), *v. i.* [< *clabber*, *n.*] To become thick in the process of souring: said of milk.

clach (klaċh), *n.* [Gael.: see *clachan.*] Same as *clachan*, 1.

clachan (klaċh'an), *n.* [Gael., < *clach*, pl. *clachan*, a stone; orig., it is supposed, *clachan* meant 'a stone circle for sacred or sepulchral uses.'] **1.** A rude stone sarcophagus; specifically, one large and massive enough to form a sort of monument. Also called *clach* and *cist* in England. *Jour. of Archæol.*, III. 107.—**2.** In Scotland, a small village or hamlet, especially one clustering around a parish church.

> The *clachan* yill [ale] had made me canty.
> *Burns*, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

> Yonder are the lights in the *Clachan* of Aberfoyle.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxviii.

clack (klak), *v.* [= Sc. *clake*, *claik*, < ME. *clacken*, *clakken*, *claken* (not found in AS., but see below, and cf. *clatter* and *crack*) = MD. *klacken*, clack, crack, whack, shake, D. *klakken*, clack, crack (> OF. *clacquer*, *claquer*, clack, clap, clatter, F. *claquer*, clap in applause: see *claque*), = MLG. *klaken*, cluck (as a hen), = Icel. *klaka*, twitter, chatter (as a bird), wrangle, dispute, = Norw. *klakka*, strike, knock; cf. MLG. *klacken*, LG. *klakken*, throw or daub on, as clay, mud, or other soft mass, = OHG. *clecchan*, *clechan*, *kleken*, crack with a noise, cause to burst, MHG. *klechen*, *klecken*, crack or burst with a noise, also as in G. *klecken* and *klecksen*, daub, smear; all being secondary forms of an assumed verb, agreeing nearly with *click*^{1}, q. v.: AS. as if **clecan*, pret. **clæc*, pp. **clocen*, whence also AS. *cloccian*, E. *clock*^{1} and *cluck*, make the peculiar noise of the hen, = OHG. *chlochōn*, *chlocchōn*, *cloccōn*, strike, knock, whence also ult. E. *clock*^{2}: see *click*, *clock*^{1}, *clock*^{2}, *cluck*. The words are all more or less imitative; cf. G. *klack*, *klacks*, interj., slap!; Ir. Gael. *clac*, make a din; Gr. *κλάζειν*, scream, bark, clash, rattle. The series *clack*, *click*^{1}, nasalized *clank*, *clang*, *clink*, with the related *clock*^{1}, *cluck*, and further *clap*^{1}, *clatter*, *clash*, and *crack*, *crash*, with their numerous cognates, though of various historical origin, may be regarded as ult. imitative variations of a common root.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a quick sharp noise, or a succession of sharp sounds, as by striking or cracking; crack; rattle; snap.

> The palace bang'd, and buzz'd, and *clackt*,
> And all the long-pent stream of life
> Dash'd downward in a cataract.
> *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, The Revival.

> The *clacking* loom
> Not long within the homestead still did stand.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 202.

2. To utter sounds or words rapidly and continually, or with sharpness and abruptness; let the tongue run or rattle.

> Talke discretelye, let not thy tongue go *clack* in an outrage. *Rhodes*, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

> Let thy tonge not *clakke* as a mille.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 109.

> But ah! the more the white goose laid,
> It *clack'd* and cackled louder.
> *Tennyson*, The Goose.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to make a sharp, short, snapping sound; rattle; clap: as, to *clack* two pieces of wood together.—**2.** To speak without thought; rattle out.

> Unweighed custom makes them *clack* out anything their heedless fancy springs. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 4.

clack (klak), *n.* [< ME. *clakke*, clack (of a mill), = MD. *klack*, a crack, cracking, = MHG. *klac* (*klack-*), a crack, crash, loud threatening sound, = Sw. *kläck*, a sudden alarm; cf. OF. *clac*, a clacket, clacker, clapper, F. *claque*, a claque; from the verb: see *clack*, *v.*] **1.** A sharp, repeated, rattling sound; clatter: as, the *clack* of a mill.—**2.** In a grist-mill: (*a*) That part of the mill that strikes the hopper, to move or shake it, for discharging its contents.

> Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,
> And mark the *clack*, how justly it will sound.
> *Betterton.*

(*b*) A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in the hopper. *Johnson.*—**3.** A valve of a pump.—**4.** A ball-valve connected with the boiler of a locomotive. See *ball-valve* and *clack-box*, 2.—**5.** A kind of small windmill with a clapper, set on the top of a pole to frighten away birds. Also called *clack-mill*, and formerly *clacket*.—**6.** Continual talk; prattle; gossip; tattle.

> A woman's *clack*, if I have skill,
> Sounds somewhat like a throwster's mill. *Swift.*

> The *clack* of tongues, and confusion of voices in this new assembly, was so very great, that the goddess was forced to command silence several times.
> *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

> Weakness runs never to this, but always to unthinking *clack* and rattle.
> *Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 18.

clack-box (klak'boks), *n.* **1.** In *mach.*, the box in which a clack-valve works.—**2.** In a locomotive, a box fitted to the boiler in which a ball-valve is placed to close the orifice of the feed-pipe, and prevent steam or hot water from reaching the pumps. The ball of the clack is raised from its seat by the stroke of the pump-plunger forcing water against it; the water then passes into the boiler, but is prevented from returning by the instant fall of the ball.

3. The tongue. [Prov. Eng.]

clack-dish (klak'dish), *n.* A beggar's dish or receptacle for money, fitted with a lid so arranged as to produce when agitated a clatter upon the edge of the vessel. Its use was abandoned in the seventeenth century, and it was succeeded by the alms-pot. Also called *clap-dish*.

> His use was, to put a ducat in her *clack-dish*.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

> Can you think I get my living by a bell and a *clack-dish*? *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 2.

clack-door (klak'dōr), *n.* A plate of iron or brass covering an aperture in the side of a clack-box. It is attached by screws, and can be removed to give access to the valve-seat or recess into which the valve fits.

clacker (klak'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clacks; the clack of a mill; the clapper.

> This they find by the noise of those boat mills; their *clackers* beat much slower.
> *Sir H. Blount*, Voyage to the Levant, p. 18.

2. A rattle used to frighten birds. See *clack*, *n.*, 5.

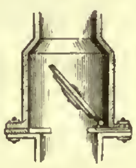
clacket†, *n.* [< *clack* + dim. *-et.*] Same as *clack*, 5.

clack-goose (klak'gös), *n.* [Sc. also *claik-goose*, *claik.*] Same as *barnacle*^{1}, 1.

clack-mill (klak'mil), *n.* Same as *clack*, 5.

clack-piece (klak'pēs), *n.* The casting in which a clack-door is placed, and which forms the valve-chamber. See *clack-door* and *clack*, 4.

clack-seat (klak'sēt), *n.* In a locomotive, one of the two recesses in each pump into which the clacks fit.



Clack-valve.

clack-valve (klak'valv), *n.* A valve with a single flap, hinged at one edge, and consisting of a plate of leather a little larger than the valve-aperture, used in pumps. The leather plate is strengthened above by a plate of iron a little larger than the opening, and below by another iron plate a little smaller than the opening. The diameter of the valve-box is generally one half more than that of the valve-opening. Also called *clapper.*

clad (klad). [< ME. *clad*, *cled*, *cladd*, contr. from *clathed*, earlier form of *clothed*: see *clothe.*] Preterit and past participle of *clothe.*

clad† (klad), *v. t.* [Var. of *clothe*, *clathe*, after *clad*, pret. and pp.] To clothe.

> What, shall I *clad* me like a country maid?
> *Greene*, James IV., iii. 3.

cladanthus (kla-dan'thus), *n.*; pl. *cladanthi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. κλάδος, a shoot, branch (see *cladus*), + ἄνθος, a flower: see *anther.*] In mosses, a flower terminating a lateral branch.

cladding (klad'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clad*, *v.* Cf. *clothing.*] Clothing; clothes. [Rare.]

> There were countless lords and ladies of high degree in *claddings* of past centuries.
> *New York Tribune*, March 27, 1885.

cladenchyma (kla-deng'ki-mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλάδος, a branch, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion, < ἐγχεῖν, infuse, pour in, < ἐν, = E. *in*, + χεῖν, pour; cf. E. *gush.*] In *bot.*, tissue composed of branching cells.

cladgy (klaj'i), *a.* [Assibilated form of *claggy* (q. v.) = *cledgy*, q. v.] Stiff; tenacious; cledgy. [Rare.]

cladi, *n.* Plural of *cladus*, 1.

cladine (klad'in), *a.* [< *cladus* + *-ine*^{1}.] Same as *cladose.* *W. J. Sollas.*

Cladobranchia (klad-ọ̄-brang'ki-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κλάδος, a branch, + βράγχια, gills.] A small superfamily of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, having foliaceous, plumose, or ramose branchiæ, whence the name.

cladobranchiate (klad-ọ̄-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *Cladobranchia* + *-ate*^{1}.] Pertaining to the *Cladobranchia.*

Cladocarpi (klad-ọ̄-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cladocarpus*: see *cladocarpous.*] One of the three groups into which the true mosses, *Bryaceæ*, are divided. They are characterized by having the capsules borne at the ends of short lateral branches. The group includes the *Fontinaleæ*, or aquatic mosses.

cladocarpous (klad-ọ̄-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *cladocarpus*, < Gr. κλάδος, a shoot, a branch, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit terminal upon short lateral branchlets: as, *cladocarpous* mosses. Also *cladogenous.*

Cladocera (kla-dos'ẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cladocerus*: see *cladocerous.*] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his *Branchiopoda lophopoda*, equivalent to the *Daphnides* of Strauss or the *Daphniacea* of others. The section included such genera as *Latona*, *Sida*, and *Polyphemus*, and was practically equivalent to the following group of the same name.

2. An order of *Entomostraca* or a suborder of *Phyllopoda*, comprising the small crustaceans known as water-fleas, abounding in fresh water. They are very prolific, produce ephippial eggs, molt frequently, are more or less transparent, have a bivalvular carapace hinged on the back, a single large eye, from 4 to 6 foliaceous feet bearing branchiæ, and large ramose or branched antennæ (whence the name) acting as swimming-organs. Leading families are *Daphniidæ*, *Polyphemidæ*, *Lynceidæ*, and *Sididæ*. Also *Cladocerata.*

cladocerous (kla-dos'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cladocerus*, < Gr. κλάδος, a branch, + κέρας = E. *horn.*] Having branched or ramose antennæ; specifically, pertaining to the *Cladocera.*

Cladodactyla (klad-ọ̄-dak'ti-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλάδος, a branch, + δάκτυλος, finger.] A genus of dendrochirotous pedate holothurians: so called from the much-branched tentacular processes. *C. crocea* is a saffron-colored species inhabiting the southern seas. *Brandt.*

cladode, cladodium (klad'ōd, kla-dō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *cladodes*, *cladodia* (-ōdz, -ä). [NL. *cladodium*, < Gr. κλαδώδης, with many branches, lit. branch-like, < κλάδος, a branch (cf. dim. κλάδιον, a branchlet), + εἶδος, form.] In *bot.*, a leaf-like flattened branch or peduncle, as in *Ruscus* and some species of *Phyllanthus*. Also *cladophyl.*

cladodont (klad'ọ̄-dont), *a.* [< Gr. κλάδος, a branch, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] Same as *hybodont.*

Cladode of *Phyllanthus angustifolius.*

Cladodus (klad'ọ̄-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλάδος, a branch, + ὀδούς = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil placoid fishes of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, having teeth of the kind called cladodont or hybodont. *Agassiz*, 1843.

cladogenous (kla-doj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. κλάδος, a branch, + -γενης, producing: see *-genous.*] Same as *cladocarpous.*

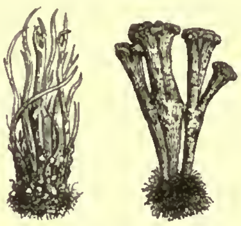
cladome (klad'ōm), *n.* [< Gr. κλάδος, a branch: see *cladus* and *-oma.*] The branching arms or rays of a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type, collectively considered. Each branch of the cladome is a cladus.

> The secondary rays are the arms or cladi, collectively the head or *cladome* of the spicule.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

Cladonema (klad-ọ̄-nē'mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1843), < Gr. κλάδος, a branch, + νῆμα, a thread, < νεῖν, spin.] The typical genus of *Cladonemidæ*, having branched or cladose tentacles, whence the name.

Cladonemidæ (klad-ọ̄-nem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cladonema* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Anthomedusæ*, typified by the genus *Cladonema*, having branched tentacles, 4 or 8 simple or branched radial canals, and 4 or 8 gastral gonads. The medusæ bud on polyp-colonies which contain alimentary zoöids or gastrozoöids, together with scattered capitate tentacles.

Cladonia (kla-dō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλαδών (κλαδον-), a branch, < κλάδος, a branch: see *cladus.*] A genus of lichens, representative of the family *Cladoniei*. The apothecia are mostly capitate, variously colored (not black), and borne on the vertical portion of the thallus (podetium). The latter is either simple, and often cup-shaped or funnel-shaped, or very much branched. The branching is shown in the reindeer-moss, *Cladonia rangiferina*. See *reindeer-moss.*



1. *Cladonia subcornuta.* 2. *Cladonia extensa.* These illustrate two forms of podetia, one much branched, the other nearly simple.

cladonic (kla-don'ik), *a.* [< *Cladonia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from the genus *Cladonia.*—**Cladonic acid**, an acid obtained from *Cladonia rangiferina.*

Cladoniei (klad-ọ̄-nī'ẹ̄-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cladonia.*] A family of lichens, belonging to the tribe *Lecideacei*, and having a twofold thallus, a vertical one, called the *podetium*, ascending from a horizontal, squamulose, or granulose one. The latter is sometimes wanting.

cladonieine (klad-ọ̄-nī'ẹ̄-in), *a.* [< *Cladoniei* + *-ine*^{1}.] Belonging to or having the characters of the family *Cladoniei.*

cladoniine (kla-dō'ni-in), *a.* [< *Cladonia* + *-ine*^{1}.] Belonging to or having the characters of the genus *Cladonia.*

cladonioid (kla-dō'ni-oid), *a.* [< *Cladonia* + *-oid.*] Resembling lichens of the genus *Cladonia.*

> *Cladonioid* variation of the parmeliaceous thallus.
> *E. Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. 6.

Cladophora (kla-dof'ọ̄-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλάδος, a branch, + -φόρος, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*^{1}.] 1. In *bot.*, a large genus of green algæ, including a large part of the *Chlorosporeæ*. It consists of firm, not gelatinous filaments, which branch throughout. The species grow in fresh or salt water, on rocks, and in tide-pools and ditches, usually in tufts, sometimes forming layers.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

Cladophora nuda, with branched filament magnified.

cladophyl, cladophyll (klad'ọ̄-fil), *n.* [< Gr. κλάδος, a branch, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] Same as *cladode.*

cladoptosis (klad-op-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλάδος, a branch, + πτῶσις, a fall, < πίπτειν, fall.] In *bot.*, the annual falling of leafy twigs instead of individual leaves, such as takes place in many of the cypress family.

cladose (klā'dōs), *a.* [< NL. *cladosus*, < *cladus*, < Gr. κλάδος, a branch: see *cladus.*] Branched or ramose, as a sponge-spicule: as, a *cladose* rhabdus. *W. J. Sollas.* Also *cladine.*

Cladosporium (klad-ọ̄-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλάδος, a branch, + σπόρος, a seed.] A large genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having subdecumbent, intricately branched, olivaceous hyphæ, and typically uniseptate conidia.

Cladothrix (klad'ọ̄-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλάδος, a branch, + θρίξ, a hair.] A genus of bacteria growing in the form of filaments, and especially characterized by what is called *false branching*—that is, the formation of a filament by the side of another, which, soon diverging, gives the appearance of branching. The principal species, *Cladothrix dichotoma*, occurs in stagnant or running water containing much organic matter, especially when putrefying.

Cladrastis (kla-dras'tis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque), irreg. < Gr. κλάδος, a branch, + θραυστός, brittle.] A peculiar leguminous genus of Kentucky and Tennessee; the yellow-wood. The only species, *C. tinctoria*, is a handsome tree with pinnate leaves and ample panicles of white flowers. It is cultivated as an ornamental shade-tree; the wood is very hard, heavy, strong, of a bright-yellow color changing to brown, and yields a yellow dye.

cladus (klā'dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλάδος, a branch, a young slip or shoot, prob. < κλᾶν, break.] 1. Pl. *cladi* (-dī). One of the secondary arms, rays, or branches of a ramose sponge-spicule, which collectively form the cladome. *W. J. Sollas.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects.

claes (klāz), *n. pl.* [Also written *clais*, *clase*, formerly *clayis*, etc.; contr. of ME. *clathes*, clothes.] Clothes. [Scotch.]

clag^1 (klag), *n.* [North. E. and Sc.: see *clog* and *clay.*] 1. A clot; a mass of sticky or adhesive matter: as, a *clag* of mud on one's shoe.—2. A clog, encumbrance, or burden, as on property.

clag^1 (klag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clagged*, ppr. *clagging*. [North. E. and Sc.: see *clog*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To clog; encumber with something adhesive, as clay.

> Thoult read a satyre or a sonnet now,
> *Clagging* their ayery humour.
> *Marston*, What you Will, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* To stick or adhere. *Brockett.*

clag^2 (klag), *n.* [Gael. *clag*, a bell: see *clock*^{2}.] A portable bell used by the early Scotch Christians, apparently in the service of the mass, and also carried before the host when taken out of the church, and before a dead body when carried to the grave.

claggy (klag'i), *a.* [Sc. (also *cladgy*, *cledgy*, q. v.), < *clag* + *-y*^{1}. Cf. *clayey.*] Sticky; adhesive. [Great Britain.]

claik, claik-goose (klāk, klāk'gös), *n.* Same as *clack-goose.*

claim^1 (klām), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *claime*, *clame*, < ME. *claimen*, *cleimen*, *clamen*, < OF. *claimer*, *cleimer*, *clamer*, call, cry out, claim, challenge, = Sp. *llamar*, formerly *clamar*, = Pg. *clamar* = It. *chiamare*, call, name, send for, *clamare*, speak loud, bawl, < L. *clamare*, call, cry out, connected with *calare*, call (see *calends*), = Gr. καλεῖν, call, convoke. From the same L. verb come *clamor*, *acclaim*, *declaim*, *exclaim*, *proclaim*, *reclaim*, etc.; and *class*, *calendar*, *ecclesiastic*, etc., are related.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To call; call out; cry out.

> And aftre that, where that evere thei gon, ever more thei *cleymen* for Mynstralle of the grete Chane.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

> "Is that soth," saide william, "mi swete lady hende [gentle]?
> *Cleymeth* he after clothes for cristes loue in heuen?"
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4481.

2. To be entitled to a thing; have a right; derive a right; especially, to derive a right by descent.

> Howbeit they would hold up this Salique law,
> To bar your highness *claiming* from the female.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

> We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. *Locke.*

3. To assert a claim; put forward a claim.—4. To assert a belief or an opinion; maintain; assert. [A common use, regarded by many as inelegant.]

> And in the light of clearest evidence,
> Perceives Him acting in the present tense;—
> Not, as some *claim*, once acting but now not.
> *A. Coles*, The Microcosm.

II. *trans.* 1†. To proclaim.

> "Trewly, frende," seide the kynge, "in good prison hath he you sette that to me hath you sente, ffor I *clayme* yow quyte [quit: see *quit-claim*]; but ye shall telle me youre name." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 686.

2†. To call or name.

> And that in so gret honoures put be
> That ayther of thaim *claymed* is a kyng.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1675.

3. To ask or demand by virtue of a right or asserted right to the possession of the thing demanded, or of authority to demand it; demand as a right or as due; assert a right to: as, to *claim* obedience or respect; to *claim* an estate by descent; to *claim* payment: with *from* or *of* before the person on whom the claim is made.

> And, look, when I am king, *claim* thou *of* me
> The earldom of Hereford. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1.

> If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, nobody can *claim* that obedience but he that can shew his right. *Locke.*

> Earth, that nourished thee, shall *claim*
> Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again.
> *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

> The Bible surely accords with the highest science when it *claims* the vegetable kingdom, with all its wonders, as a product of Almighty power.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 108.

4. To hold or maintain as a fact or as true; assert as a fact, or as one's own belief or opinion: as, I *claim* that he is right. [Considered by many an inelegant use.]

> The firste fader and foundour of gentilesse [i. e., Christ],
> What man that *claymeth* gentyl for to be,
> Moste folowe his tras. *Chaucer*, Gentilesse, l. 2.

> He never made known his history, and *claimed* he had no relation living. *Boston Transcript*, Feb. 7, 1876.

=**Syn.** 3. *Request, Beg*, etc. See *ask.*

claim^1 (klām), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *claime, clame*, < ME. *claime, clame, cleyme*, < OF. *claim, clam* = Pr. *clam* (ML. *clameum*), a challenge, = Pg. *clama* (obs.), a protest; from the verb.] 1†. A cry; a call, as for aid.

> I cald, but no man answerd to my *clame.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 11.

2. A demand of a right or alleged right; a calling on another for something due or asserted to be due: as, a *claim* of wages for services.

> The King of Prussia lays in his *claim* for Neufchatel, as he did for the principality of Orange.
> *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

> A Prince of Wales, what between public *claims* and social *claims*, finds little time for reading, after the period of childhood; that is, at any period when he can comprehend a great poet. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

3. A right to claim or demand; a just title to something in one's own possession or in the possession or at the disposal of another.

> Don Christopher, in a long catalogue of virtues which he possessed to a very eminent degree, had not the smallest *claim* to that of patience, so very necessary to those that command armies. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 185.

> A thousand *claims* to reverence closed
> In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.
> *Tennyson*, To the Queen.

> The past has no *claim* to infallibility any more than the present. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 22.

4. The thing claimed or demanded; specifically, a piece of public land which a squatter or settler marks out for himself with the intention of purchasing it when the government offers it for sale: as, he staked out a *claim*. Hence—5. A piece of land obtained in this manner; specifically, in *mining*, the portion of mineral ground held by an individual or an association in accordance with the local mining-laws of the district. These laws usually require that a certain amount of work be done, or money expended, in order to prevent the claim from being forfeited. Claims may also be made for water-rights, for mining purposes, adjacent to streams. [Cordilleran mining region.]—**Alabama claims**, certain claims of the United States against Great Britain for damages inflicted on American shipping during the civil war by privateers built, equipped, and supplied in England, and sent out from British ports to prey on American commerce. The most famous of these privateers was the Alabama (at first called the "290"), built at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, in 1862. At the close of the war claims for damages were presented, and referred by the treaty of Washington (July 4th, 1871) to arbitrators, who met at Geneva in 1872. Their decision, rendered September 14th, known as the Geneva award, asserted the responsible negligence of the British government, allowed the chief claims for direct damages, and awarded $15,500,000 to the United States, which was paid by Great Britain, and apportioned among the claimants.—**Claim in a service**, in *Scots law*, a petition addressed by the heir to the sheriff, in which he states his relationship to the deceased, and prays to be served heir to him.—**Continual claim**, in *law*, a claim that is reiterated from time to time in order that it may not be deemed abandoned.—**Court of Claims.** See *court.*—**Timber claim**, the right or assertion of right (under the acts of Congress to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies) on the part of one who has planted and maintained the requisite number of acres of timber on public lands devoid of timber, and maintained them for a term of years, to have a grant of the quarter section or other smaller tract containing his plantation.—**To lay claim to**, to demand as a right or rightful possession.

claim^2 (klām), *v. t.* [E. dial., also *clame*, < ME. **claimen*, **cleimen* (cf. adj. *claimous*, ME. *cleymous*), var. (after Icel. Norw. *kleima*) of *clemen*, mod. dial. *cleam*, q. v. Cf. *glaim.*] 1. To stick; paste: as, to *claim* up an advertisement. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To clog; overload. [Prov. Eng.]

claimable (klā'ma̤-bl), *a.* [< *claim*^{1}, *v.*, + *-able.* Cf. OF. *claimable, clamable.*] Capable of being claimed or demanded as due: as, wages not *claimable* after dismissal.

claimant (klā'ma̤nt), *n.* [< OF. *claimant, clamant*, a claimant (prop. ppr.), < L. *claman(t-)s*, ppr. of *clamare*, cry out, > OF. *claimer, clamer*, cry out, claim: see *claim*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *clamant.*] 1. A person who claims; one who demands anything as his right.

> A wise man will . . . know that it is the part of prudence to face every *claimant*, and pay every just demand on your time, your talents, or your heart.
> *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. In admiralty proceedings, a person admitted to defend an action in rem brought against goods to which he claims a right.

claimer (klā'mėr), *n.* A claimant; one who demands something as his due. [Rare.]

> Till an agreement was made and the value of the ground paid to the *claimer.*
> *Sir W. Temple*, Introd. to Hist. Eng., p. 296.

claimless (klām'les), *a.* [< *claim*^{1}, *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no claim. [Rare.]

claim-notice (klām'nō″tis), *n.* In the regions of the United States on the Pacific coast, a notification posted by a miner or other settler upon a piece of public land, declaring his occupancy or intended occupancy thereof.

claimous†, *a.* [ME. *cleymous*; < *claim*^{2} + *-ous*; or var. of *glaimous*, q. v. Cf. *clam*^{2}, *a.*] Sticky; viscous.

> Clam, or *cleymous* [var. *gleymous*], glutinosus, viscosus.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 79.

clairaudience (klãr-â'di-e̤ns), *n.* [After *clairvoyance* (q. v.); < F. *clair* (< OF. *cler*, > E. *clear*), clear, + *audience*, hearing: see *clear* and *audience.*] 1. The supposed power of hearing in a mesmeric trance sounds which are not audible to the ear in the natural waking state.—2. An exercise of this power.

> The hallucinations, or clairvoyances, or *clairaudiences*, or presentiments, that our "intelligence and veracity" can muster. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 256.

clairaudient (klãr-â'di-e̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [After *clairvoyant* (q. v.); < F. *clair*, clear, + **audient*, < L. *audien(t-)s*, hearing: see *clairaudience.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of clairaudience.

> The *clairaudient* interconsciousness of friends a thousand miles apart. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 261.

II. *n.* One supposed to have the power of clairaudience.

claire-cole, clear-cole (klãr'-, klēr'kōl), *n.* [The latter form partly Englished; < F. *clair*, = E. *clear*, + *colle*, glue or size, < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue.] 1. In *painting*, a preparation of size put on an absorbent surface to prevent the sinking in of subsequent coats of oil-paint.—2. In *gilding*, a coating of size over which gold-leaf is to be applied.

clair-obscure (klãr'o̤b-skūr'), *n.* [Also *clare-obscure*; < F. *clair-obscur* = It. *chiaroscuro*: see *chiaroscuro.*] Same as *chiaroscuro.*

> As masters in the *clare obscure*
> With various light your eyes allure.
> *Prior*, Alma, ii. 25.

clairvoyance (klãr-voi'a̤ns), *n.* [F., < *clairvoyant*: see *clairvoyant.*] 1. A power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state, by which they are supposed to discern objects concealed from sight, and to see what is happening at a distance.

> *Clairvoyance*, which sees into things without opening them. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

Hence—2. Sagacity; penetration; quick intuitive knowledge of things.

clairvoyant (klãr-voi'a̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *clara voyant*; < F. *clairvoyant*, lit. clear-seeing, but peculiarly used in mesmerism, < *clair*, = E. *clear*, + *voyant*, ppr. of *voir*, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, the supposed faculty of clairvoyance, or of seeing or perceiving things not discernible by the senses.

> I am *clara voyant.* *Villiers*, Rehearsal (ed. Arber), iii. 1.

> As I reached up to lower the awning overhead, I had a *clairvoyant* consciousness that some one was watching me from below. *Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 145.

II. *n.* A person possessing or supposed to possess the power of clairvoyance.

> Alberti . . . became in the end neither a great artist like Raphael, nor a great discoverer like Galileo, but rather a *clairvoyant* to whom the miracles of nature and of art lie open. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 247.

clairvoyante (klãr-voi'a̤nt), *n.* [F., fem. of *clairvoyant*: see *clairvoyant.*] A female clairvoyant. [Rare.]

claise (klāz), *n. pl.* A variant of Scotch *claes.*

claith (klāth), *n.* [Sc., = E. *cloth*, q. v.] 1. Cloth.

> Has clad a score i' their last *claith.*
> *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. *pl.* Clothes. See *clothes, claes.*

claity (klā'ti), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *clarty.*] Dirty. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

clake^1 (klāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *claked*, ppr. *claking.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *clack.*

clake^2 (klāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *claked*, ppr. *claking.* [E. dial. Cf. *clatch*^{1}.] To scratch. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

clake-goose (klāk'gös), *n.* Same as *clack-goose.*

clam^1 (klam), *n.* [(1) Also *clamm*; < ME. **clam*, **clamme*, < AS. *clam, clom* (*clamm-, clomm-*), m., a band, bond, chain, fetter, in pl. *clammas, clommas*, fetters, confinement, = MD. *klamme*, a clamp, hook, grapple, = MLG. *klamme*, LG. *klemme*, a clamp, hook, = OHG. *clamma*, MHG. *klamme, klamm*, a constriction, a narrow pass, G. dial. *klamm*, a spasm of the throat, a narrow pass (cf. MHG. *chlemme, klemme*, G. *klemme*, a clamp, vise, a pinch, a narrow pass, dial. locked jaw), = Dan. *klamme*, a clamp, cramp, cramp-iron (also *klem*, force, *klemme*, a clamp, press, pinch, strait), = Sw. *klämma*, a press, = Norw. *klemb*, force, pressure, *klemba*, a clamp, press; cf. (2) MHG. *klamere, klamer*, clam, hook, G. *klammer*, a clamp, clamp-iron, brace, clincher, bracket, = Dan. *klammer*, a clamp, cramp, cramp-iron (Sw. Dan. *klammer*, brackets, < G.); and (3) MHG. *klamber, klamper*, G. dial. *klamper* = Norw. *klember, klæmb* = Icel. *klömbr*, a clamp, vise (cf. E. *clamper*); with other similar forms, all derived, with various formatives, in connection with the verbs *clam*^{1} and *clem*^{1}, and with the closely related and in part identical verb *clamp*^{1}, from the pret. **klam* (AS. **clam*) of an assumed orig. verb, Teut. (Goth.) **kliman* (AS. **climman*), press or adhere together, stick, to which are also referred *clam*^{2}, *clem*^{2} = *cleam* = *claim*^{2} (all more or less mixed with *clam*^{1}), *cloam, clamber, climb, climp*^{1}, etc. *Clam*^{1} in ordinary use has been superseded by *clamp*^{1}, q. v. With *clam, clamp*, compare *cram, cramp*, which belong to a different group, but agree closely in sense, and may be regarded as variations of the same orig. base.] 1. A clamp (see *clamp*^{1}); in plural, forceps, pincers. Specifically —(*a*) A clamp or vise of wood used by carpenters, etc. (*b*) Same as *clamp*^{1}, 1 (*e*). (*c*) Pincers or nippers of iron used in castrating horses, bulls, etc. [Scotch.] (*d*) A kind of forceps or pincers with long wooden handles, with which farmers pull up weeds. [Prov. Eng.] (*e*) A kind of forceps used in weighing gold. [Scotch.] (*f*) See the extract.

> In the year 1818, Sir John Ross, in command of H. M. S. "Isabella," on a voyage of discovery for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, invented a machine "for taking up soundings from the bottom of any fathomable depth," which he called a "deep-sea *clamm.*" A large pair of forceps were kept asunder by a bolt, and the instrument was so contrived that on the bolt striking the ground, a heavy iron weight slipped down a spindle and closed the forceps, which retained within them a considerable quantity of the bottom, whether sand, mud, or small stones.
> *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 209.

2. A stick laid across a stream of water to serve as a bridge. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A rat-trap. [Prov. Eng.]

clam^1 (klam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clammed*, ppr. *clamming.* [Chiefly dial., in part denominative of *clam*^{1}, *n.*, and in part a var. of *clem*^{1} (AS. **clemman*, etc.: see *clem*^{1}) as the factitive of the orig. verb which is the common source of *clam*^{1}, *n.*, *clam*^{2}, *a.*, *clam*^{2}, *v.*, and *clem*^{1}, *clem*^{2}, *clem*^{3}, *cleam*, *claim*^{2}, *cloam*, etc.: see these words. Cf. *clamp*^{1}, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To press together; compress; pinch.—**2.** To clog up; close by pressure; shut.—**3.** To castrate, as a bull or ram, by compression.—**4.** To rumple; crease.—**5.** To snatch.—**6.** To pinch with hunger; emaciate; starve.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To stick close.—**2.** To grope or grasp ineffectually. [Scotch.]—**3.** To die of hunger; starve.

In reality we are *clamming* and very near starved to death. *Arnold*, Cotton Famine, p. 224.

[In all senses obsolete or provincial.]

clam^2 (klam), *a.* [Sc. also *clem* (see *clem*^{3}); < ME. *clam* = MD. D. *klam*, clammy, moist, = MLG. *klam*, close, fast, rigid, oppressed, discouraged, = MHG. *chlam*, *klam*, close, small, weak, G. *klamm*, narrow, close, scarce, clammy (also MHG. *klemm*, close, G. dial. *klemm*, close, scarce), = Dan. *klam*, clammy, damp; of like origin with *clam*^{1}, *n.*, and *clam*^{1}, *v.*, namely, from the pret. **klam* of the orig. verb **kliman*, press or adhere together, stick: see *clam*^{1}, *n.*, and *clam*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** Sticky; viscous; clammy (which see).

Clam, or cleymous [see *claimous*], glutinosus, viscosus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 79.

A *clam* pitchie ray shot from that Centrall Night. *Dr. H. More*, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 33.

2. Moist; thawing, as ice.—**3.** Vile; mean; unworthy.

In vile and *clam* coveitise of men. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 29.

clam^2 (klam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clammed*, ppr. *clamming*. [Chiefly dial., in part from *clam*^{2}, *a.*, and in part a var. of *clame*^{2}, *claim*^{2}, which is a var. of *clem*^{2}, *cleam*, q. v.; in meaning and form mixed with and ult. related to *clam*^{1}, *clem*^{1}, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To smear; daub; clog with glutinous or viscous matter.

He spitte in the erthe, and made clay of the spittyng, and *clammyde* cley on his eyen. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 93.

2. To stick; glue.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they clogged and *clamm'd* themselves till there was no getting out again. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *intrans.* To be glutinous; be cold and moist; be clammy.

A chilling sweat, a damp of jealousy,
Hangs on my brows and *clams* upon my limbs.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii. 1.

clam^2 (klam), *n.* [< *clam*^{2}, *a.* and *v.*] Clamminess; the state or quality of having or conveying a cold moist feeling. [Rare.]

Corruption and the *clam* of death. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 5.

clam^3 (klam), *n.* [Also formerly *clamp;* being a particular use (prob. through *clam-shell*, *clamp-shell*, that is, orig., a shell like a clamp or vise) of *clam*^{1}, *n.*, 1., or the equiv. *clamp*^{1}, *n.*, with ref. to the closed 'jaws' of this shell-fish. Said by some to have ref. to "the firmness with which some clams adhere to rocks"; but clams do not adhere to rocks.] A name given in different localities to different bivalve mollusks. Thus, in England, about the mouth of the river Helford, it is given to the piddock, *Pholas dactylus;* in New York and neighboring States, to *Venus mercenaria*, *Mya arenaria* being known as the *soft clam* or *long clam;* in Massachusetts, to *Mya arenaria*, *Venus mercenaria* being designated as the *hard clam* or *round clam;* in many parts of the interior United States, to any species of *Unionidæ* or mussels; along the Pacific coast of the United States, to species of *Tapes* and *Saxidomus;* and, with qualifying prefixes, to various other species. The giant clam is *Tridacna gigas;* the thorny clam is *Chama lazarus*, etc.

They scatered up & down . . . by y^e water side, wher they could find ground nuts & *clames.* *W. Bradford*, Hist. Plymouth Plantation, ii. 130.

Bear's-paw clam, *Hippopus maculatus*, a large heavy bivalve of the family *Tridacnidæ.* See *Hippopus.*

clam^4 (klam), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *klemt*, a tolling. The E. word is usually associated with *clamor*, q. v. See *clam*^{4}, *v.*] A ringing of all the bells of a chime simultaneously; a clamor; a clangor. [Prov. Eng.]

clam^4 (klam), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clammed*, ppr. *clamming*. [Cf. Dan. *klemte* = Sw. *klämta*, chime, toll. See the noun.] **1.** To sound all the bells in a chime simultaneously.—**2.** See extract. [Prov. Eng.]

Clam, to muffle a bell. See Waldron's Sad Shepherd, p. 167. According to some, to ring a bell irregularly or out of tune. *Halliwell.*

clam^5 (klam), *n.* Same as *clamp*^{2}, *n.*, 1.

clam^6†. An obsolete variant of *clamb*, old preterit of *climb.*

clamance†, *n.* [ME., < ML. *clamantia*, claim, < L. *claman(t-)s*, ppr. of *clamare*, claim: see *clamant* and *claim*^{1}, *v.*] Claim.

clamancy (klam'ạn-si), *n.* [< *clamant:* see *-cy.*] Urgency; urgency arising from necessity. [Scotch.]

clamant (klam'a̤nt), *a.* [= OF. *claimant*, *clamant* (see *claimant*) = Pg. *clamante*, < L. *claman(t-)s*, ppr. of *clamare*, cry: see *claim*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *claimant.*] **1.** Crying; beseeching. [Poetical.]

A train of *clamant* children dear.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 350.

"Behold!" This *clamant* word
Broke through the careful silence.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

2. Urgent; calling for prompt attention or relief, etc.; crying: as, a very *clamant* case.

The combat was merely preliminary to something greater even if less *clamant*—the contest over the American university question. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 145.

3. Crying for punishment or vengeance; highly aggravated. [Scotch.]

clamation† (kla-mā'shọn), *n.* [= It. *clamazione*, < ML. *clamatio(n-)*, < L. *clamare*, pp. *clamatus*, cry out: see *clamant* and *claim*^{1}, *v.*] The act of crying out.

Their iterated *clamations.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Clamatores (klam-a̤-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *clamator*, one who cries out, < *clamare*, pp. *clamatus*, cry out: see *claim*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** In Cabanis's classification (1842), an order of insessorial birds, consisting of a majority of those non-oscine forms which had been called *Picariæ* by Nitzsch, having ten primaries, the first of them well developed, and the feet neither zygodactyl nor anisodactyl. It was an artificial assemblage, and is now recognized, if at all, only in a modified sense. The name was adapted from Andreas Wagner (1841).

2†. The gallinaceous birds, or *Gallinæ:* so called from the crowing or clamoring of the males, especially as instanced in domestic poultry.

clamatorial (klam-a̤-tō'ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *Clamatores* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to the *Clamatores.*

clamb†. Obsolete strong preterit of *climb.* *Chaucer.*

clam-bake (klam'bāk), *n.* A repast consisting chiefly of clams baked in a hole in the ground on a layer of stones previously heated, the hole being covered with seaweed, etc., during the process, usually as an accompaniment of a picnic at the sea-shore; hence, a picnic of which such a repast is the principal feature. [U. S.]

Mya arenaria, the clam par excellence, which figures so largely in the celebrated New England *clam-bake*, is found in all the northern seas of the world. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 280.

clamben†. Middle English preterit plural of *climb.*

clamber (klam'bėr), *v.* [Formerly also *clammer* (E. dial. *clammas*), < ME. *clambren*, *clameren*, climb, also heap closely together (not in AS.; perhaps Scand.), = MLG. *klempern*, LG. *klempern*, *klemmern*, climb, = Icel. *klambra*, *klembra* = Norw. *klembra*, pinch closely together, clamp, = Sw. dial. *klammra* = Dan. *klamre*, grasp firmly, = G. *klammern*, dial. *klampfern*, *klampern*, MHG. *klemberen*, *klampferen*, clamp; in part from the noun represented by Icel. *klömbr* (gen. *klambrar*) = Dan. *klammer* = G. *klammer*, dial. *klampfer*, *klamper*, an extended form of the noun seen in E. *clamp*^{1}, *clam*^{1}, with freq. *climb.* The related words are somewhat confused.] **I.** *intrans.* To climb, especially with difficulty or by using both hands and feet, as in ascending a steep mountain: often used figuratively.

Lord, who shall ascend to thy tabernacle, and dwell in thy holy hill? David does not mean that there is no possibility of ascending thither, or dwelling there, though it be hard *clambering* thither, and hard holding there. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

We *clambered* over the broken stones cumbering the entrance. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 50.

I turned and *clambered* up
The rivulet's murmuring path.
Bryant, Sella.

II. *trans.* To ascend by climbing; climb with difficulty. [Now rare.]

Clambering the walls to eye him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

clamber (klam'bėr), *n.* [< *clamber*, *v.*] The act of clambering or climbing with difficulty. *Moore.*

clamber-clown†, *n.* A drink similar to cup, made of ale or beer, in use in the eighteenth century.

clamber-skull (klam'bėr-skul), *n.* Very strong ale. [Prov. Eng.]

clam-cod (klam'kod), *n.* See *cod*^{2}.

clam-cracker (klam'krak″ėr), *n.* A selachian of the family *Myliobatidæ*, *Rhinoptera quadriloba:* so called at Savannah, Georgia, where it molests the oyster-beds.

clame^1†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *claim*^{1}.

clame^2, *v. t.* See *claim*^{2}.

clamentes (klạ-men'tēz), *n.* See *camenes.*

clamjamfery (klam-jam'fe̤-ri), *n.* Same as *clanjamfrie.*

clamm, *n.* See *clam*^{1}.

clammas^1 (klam'a̤s), *v. i.* [Cf. *clamber.*] To climb. [Prov. Eng.]

clammas^2 (klam'a̤s), *n.* [Cf. *clamor.*] A noise; a clamor. [Prov. Eng.]

clammer^1† (klam'ėr), *v.* An obsolete form of *clamber.*

clammer^2 (klam'ėr), *n.* [< *clam*^{1} + *-er*^{1}. Otherwise for *clamper.*] A forceps, like a pair of tongs, used in deep-sea soundings to obtain specimens from the bottom of the sea. The jaws are closed by means of a weight. Also called *clam*, *clam-tongs.* See *clam*^{1}, 1 (*f*).

clammer^3 (klam'ėr), *n.* [< *clam*^{3} + *-er*^{1}.] One whose business is the digging and sale of clams. [Local, U. S.]

clammily (klam'i-li), *adv.* In a clammy manner.

Wipe those poor lips of hers
Oozing so *clammily.* *Hood*, Bridge of Sighs.

clamminess (klam'i-nes), *n.* [< *clammy* + *-ness.*] The state of being clammy. (*a*) Viscous quality or feel; viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance.

A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glew. *Moxon.*

(*b*) The state of being cold and moist to the touch.

clamming (klam'ing), *n.* [< *clam*^{3} + *-ing*^{1}.] The search for and gathering of clams.

clamming-machine (klam'ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine in which an engraved and hardened die (intaglio) is made to rotate in contact with a soft steel mill, in order to make a cameo impression upon it. The mill is used to indent copper rollers for calico-printing. *E. H. Knight.*

clammy (klam'i), *a.* [Extended form of earlier *clam*, with same sense: see *clam*^{2}, *a.*] **1.** Viscous; adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Hence—**2.** Cold and moist with a sticky feel.

Closed was his eye, and clench'd his *clammy* hand. *Crabbe*, Works, I. 119.

Cold sweat, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*

Under the grass, with the *clammy* clay,
Lie in darkness the last year's flowers.
Bryant, The New and the Old.

Clammy cherry. See *cherry*^{1}.

clamor, clamour (klam'ọr), *n.* [< ME. *clamour*, < OF. *clamour*, *clamur*, *clamor*, F. *clameur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *clamor* = It. *clamore*, < L. *clamor* (*clamor-*), an outcry, < *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A great outcry; vociferation; exclamation made by a loud voice continued or repeated, or by a multitude of voices.

After, rising with great ioy and *clamour*, they sing a prayer of prayse in hope hereof. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

The bitter *clamour* of two eager tongues. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1.

Interpreted it, with its multitudinous echoes and reverberations, as the *clamor* of the fiends and night hags. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xi.

2. Any loud and continued noise.

Do but start
An echo with the *clamour* of thy drum.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

Loud Arno's boisterous *clamours.* *Addison.*

3. Figuratively, loud complaint or urgent demand; an expression of strong dissatisfaction or desire.

Bycause his galyottes and offycers made suche *clamoure* for vytaylles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 70.

A violent *clamour* was . . . raised against the king by the priests of Debra Libanos, as having forsaken the religious principles of his predecessors. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 533.

=**Syn.** Hubbub, uproar, noise, din, ado.

clamor, clamour (klam'ọr), *v.* [< *clamor*, *clamour*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To utter in a loud voice; shout.

Melissa *clamour'd*, "Flee the death."
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2†. To make a great noise with; cause to sound loudly or tumultuously: used in an inverted sense in the following passage.

Clamour your tongues, and not a word more. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

3†. To stun with noise; salute with noise.

And let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to *clamour* councils, not to inform them. *Bacon*, Counsel.

> At sight of him, the people with a shout
> Rifted the air, *clamouring* their god with praise.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1621.

To clamor bells†, to sound all the bells in a chime together. *Warburton.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To utter loud sounds or outcries; vociferate.

> The London sparrows far and nigh
> *Clamor* together suddenly.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, Jenny.

2. To make importunate complaints or demands: as, to *clamor* for admittance.

> The Hans not only complained, but *clamoured* loudly for Breach of their ancient Privileges.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

clamorer, clamourer (klam′ọr-ėr), *n.* One who clamors.

clamorist, clamourist (klam′ọr-ist), *n.* [< *clamor, clamour,* + *-ist.*] Same as *clamorer*. *T. Hook.* [Rare.]

clamorous (klam′ọr-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *clamoroso*, < ML. *clamorosus*, for L. *clamosus* (> F. *clameux*), < *clamor*, clamor: see *clamor, n.*] **1.** Making a clamor or outcry; noisy; vociferous; loud; resounding.

> The *clamorous* owl, that nightly hoots.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 3.

> And kiss'd her lips with such a *clamorous* smack,
> That, at the parting, all the church did echo.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

> Infants *clam'rous*, whether pleas'd or pain'd.
> *Cowper*, The Task, i. 232.

> With a gesture he awed into silence
> All that *clamorous* throng.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, I. 4.

2. Urgent or importunate in complaints or demands.—**3.** Figuratively, crying out, as for retribution or punishment; heinous; flagrant.

> Men do not arise to great crimes on the sudden, but by degrees of carelessness to lesser impieties, and then to *clamorous* sins. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 283.

clamorously (klam′ọr-us-li), *adv.* In a clamorous manner; with loud noise or words.

> The old women heightened the general gloom by *clamorously* bewailing their fate.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 438.

clamorousness (klam′ọr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clamorous.

clamorsome (klam′ọr-sum), *a.* [Also spelled (dial.) *clammersome*; < *clamor* + *-some*.] Greedy; rapacious; contentious. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

clamour, clamourer, etc. See *clamor*, etc.

clamp^1 (klamp), *n.* [First in early mod. E. (taking in part the place of the earlier *clam^1*), after MD. *klampe*, a clamp, hook, tenon, grapple, brace, D. *klamp*, a clamp, cleat, = MLG. *klampe*, a hook, clasp, = G. dial. (Bav. and Austrian) *klampfe*, G. (after LG.) *klampe* = Dan. *klampe* = Sw. *klamp* (prob. after D.), a clamp, cleat (cf. MLG. *klampe* = East Fries. *klampe*, a bridge over a ditch); practically an extension or variant of the older *clam^1*, q. v., but in form as if from the pret. of the verb represented by MHG. *klimpfen* (pret. *klampf*, pp. *geklumpfen*), draw, press, or hold fast together, which may be regarded as an extension of the orig. Teut. (Goth.) **kliman* (AS. **climman*), pret. **klam*, press or adhere together, whence also *clam^1*, q. v. The forms derived from or related to *clamp^1* are numerous: see *clam^1*, *clam^2*, etc., *clamp^2*, *clamp^3*, etc., *climb*, *clamber*, etc. Cf. also *clip^1*.] **1.** An instrument of wood, metal, or other rigid material, used to hold anything, or to hold or fasten two or more things together by pressure so as to keep them in the same relative position. Specifically—(*a*) In *joinery*: (1) An instrument of wood or metal used for holding glued pieces of timber closely together until the glue hardens. (2) A piece of wood fixed to another with a mortise and tenon, or groove and tongue, so that the fibers of the piece thus fixed cross those of the other and thereby prevent it from casting or warping. (*b*) *Naut.*: (1) A thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side used to sustain the ends of the beams. (2) Any plate of iron made to turn or open and shut so as to confine a spar or boom. (*c*) In *leather-manuf.*, a wooden bench-screw with two cheeks, used to hold the leather securely while it is stoned or slicked. (*d*) A metallic piece and binding-screw, shaped somewhat like a stirrup, used to hold one of the elements of a battery and complete the electric connection. (*e*) *pl.* A sort of strong pincers used by ship-carpenters for drawing nails. Also *clams*.

Cabinet-makers' Clamp.

2. *pl.* The hinged plates over the trunnions of a gun: generally called *cap-squares*.—**3.** One of a pair of movable cheeks of lead or copper covering the jaws of a vise, and enabling it to grasp without bruising.—**4.** In *bot.*, in the mycelium of fungi, a nearly semicircular cellular protuberance, like a short branch, which springs from one cell of a filament close to a transverse wall, and is closely applied to the lateral wall of the adjoining cell. Each cell coalesces with the clamp, and thus an open passage is formed between the two cells. Also called *clamp-cell*.—**5.** *pl.* Andirons. [Prov. Eng.]—**Binding-screw clamp.** See *binding-screw*.—**Collar and clamp.** See *collar*.—**Geometrical clamp**, a clamp which depends solely on the rigidity of matter and not on friction.—**Horseshoe clamp**, in *ship-building*, an iron strap for attaching the gripe and forefoot.—**Molders' clamp**, in *founding*, a frame for holding together firmly the parts of a flask, so that the metal may safely be poured into the mold.

clamp^1 (klamp), *v. t.* [= D. *klampen*, etc.; from the noun. See *clam^1*, *v.*] To fasten with a clamp or clamps; fix a clamp on.

> The strong oaken chest heavily *clamped* with iron, screwed to the floor. *G. A. Sala*, The Ship-Chandler.

clamp^2 (klamp), *n.* [Cf. D. and LG. *klamp*, a heap; cf. *clamp^1*, *clamp^3*, and *clump^1*.] **1.** A stack of bricks laid up for burning, in such a manner as to leave spaces between them for the access of the fire, and imperviously inclosed: called a *brick-clamp*, in distinction from a *brick-kiln*.

> The name of *clamp* is also applied to a pile of bricks arranged for burning in the usual way, and encased with a thin wall of burned bricks and daubed over with mud to retain the heat. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 58.

2. A pile of ore for roasting, or of coal for coking.—**3.** A mound of earth lined with straw thrown up over potatoes, beets, turnips, etc., to keep them through the winter. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A large fire made of underwood. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A heap of peat or turf for fuel. [Prov. Eng.]

clamp^2 (klamp), *v. t.* [< *clamp^2*, *n.*] **1.** To burn (bricks) in a clamp. See *clamp^2*, *n.*, 1.

> The bricks are not burned in kilns as with us, but are *clamped*. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 57.

2. To cover (potatoes, beets, turnips, etc.) with earth for winter keeping. [Prov. Eng.]

clamp^3† (klamp), *n.* An obsolete form of *clam^3*.

> Clam or *clamp*, a kind of shell-fish. *Josselyn* (1672).

clamp^4 (klamp), *v. i.* [Appar. imitative; cf. *clank*, *clump^2*, *tramp*.] To tread heavily; tramp.

> The policeman with *clamping* feet. *Thackeray.*

clamp^4 (klamp), *n.* [< *clamp^4*, *v.*] A heavy footstep or tread; a tramp.

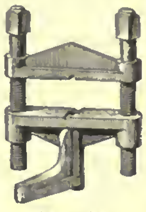
clamp^5 (klamp), *v. t.* [Perhaps a particular use of *clamp^1*, *v.*] **1.** To make or mend in a clumsy manner; patch.—**2.** To patch or trump up (a charge or an accusation). [Scotch.]

clamp-cell (klamp′sel), *n.* Same as *clamp^1*, 4.

clamp-connection (klamp′kọ-nek″shọn), *n.* In *bot.*, the connection formed between two cells by a clamp-cell.

clamp-coupling (klamp′kup″ling), *n.* A device for uniting the ends of a shaft by means of conical binding-sleeves, which by longitudinal motion wedge themselves between the shaft-ends and an outer cylinder, thus binding the whole together.

clamp-dog (klamp′dog), *n.* A clamp which serves as a connection between a piece which is to be turned and the face-plate or spindle of a lathe, compelling the work to partake of the motion of the head-spindle.



Clamp-dog.

clamper (klam′pėr), *n.* A contrivance consisting of a frame of iron having sharp prongs on the lower part, fastened to the sole of the shoe or boot, to prevent slipping on the ice. Also called *creeper*, and in the United States *calk*.

clamping (klam′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clamp^2*, *v.*] The process of burning bricks in a clamp.

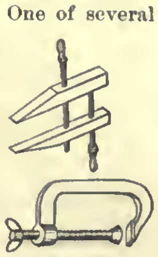
> The process called *clamping* so common, and practised largely both in this country and in some parts of Great Britain remote from London, . . . is usually a method of burning bricks by placing them in a temporary kiln, the walls of which are generally built of "green" or unburned bricks. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 57.

clamp-iron (klamp′ī″ėrn), *n.* One of several irons fastened at the ends of fires to prevent the fuel from falling. *Imp. Dict.*

clamp-kiln (klamp′kil), *n.* [Also *clamp-kill*; < *clamp^2* + *kiln*.] A kiln built of sods for burning lime.

clamp-nail (klamp′nāl), *n.* A short, stout, large-headed nail for fastening clamps in ships.

clamp-screw (klamp′skrö), *n.* A tool used by joiners to hold work to the table, or to secure two pieces together.



Clamp-screws.

clam-scraper (klam′skrā″pėr), *n.* Same as *drag-rake*.

clam-shell (klam′shel), *n.* **1.** The shell of a clam.—**2.** The mouth, or the lip. [Vulgar, New Eng.]

> You don't feel much like speakin',
> When if you let your *clam-shells* gape, a quart of tar will leak in. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers.

3. A box made of two similar pieces of wrought-iron hinged together at one end, used in dredging. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 465.

clam-tongs (klam′tôngz), *n. pl.* An instrument used for gathering clams. See *clammer^2* and *tongs*.

clam-worm (klam′wėrm), *n.* A species of *Nereis*, especially *N. limbata*, found in association with the soft clam, *Mya arenaria*. One species, *N. virens*, is a large sea-worm from 18 to 20 inches long, of a dull bluish-green color tinted with iridescent hues. Clam-worms burrow in the sand, are very voracious, and are much used for bait. [New Jersey and New Eng. coast.]

clan (klan), *n.* [< Gael. *clann*, < Ir. *clann*, *cland*, offspring, children, descendants, a tribe, clan, prob. through W. *plant*, offspring, children, < L. *planta*, offshoot, sprout, scion, slip, in later L. a plant: see *plant*, of which *clan* is thus a doublet.] **1.** A race; a family; a tribe; an association of persons under a chieftain; especially, such a family or tribe among the Highlanders of Scotland. The clan is a tribal form of social and political organization based upon kinship of the members. The chief features of the system are (1) the leadership of a chief, regarded as representing a common ancestor, and (2) the possession of land partly undivided as the common demain of the clan, and partly divided as the separate property of its members and their heirs, the clan being the heir of a member who dies leaving no son. It prevailed in early times in Germany and Ireland, and until recently in Scotland, and to some extent in other countries. Thus, among the Highlanders a clan consisted of the common descendants of the same progenitor, under the patriarchal control of a chief, who represented the common ancestor, and who was revered and served by the clansmen with the blind devotion of children. The clans did not, however, acknowledge the principle of primogeniture, often raising to the chiefship a brother or an uncle of a deceased chief. The name of the clan was generally that of the original progenitor with the prefix *Mac* (son). There are few traces of this institution now remaining.

> Each trained to arms since life began,
> Owning no tie but to his *clan*.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 24.

> We find the Tribe or *Clan*, including a number of persons, in theory of kin to it, yet in fact connected with it only by common dependence on the chief.
> *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 69.

2. Figuratively, a clique, sect, set, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit, and supposed to have a spirit of exclusiveness toward others.

> Partridge, and the rest of his *clan*, may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any single particular. *Swift.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Tribe*, *Race*, etc. See *people*.

clancular† (klang′kụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *clancularius*, secret, clandestine, < *clanculum*, secretly, a dim. form, < *clam*, secretly: see *clandestine*.] Clandestine; secret; private; concealed.

> Not allowing to himself any reserve of carnal pleasure, no *clancular* lust, no private oppressions, no secret covetousness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 836.

clancularly† (klang′kụ̄-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* Privately; secretly.

> Judgements should not be administered *clancularly*, in dark corners, but in open court. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xx.

clandestine (klan-des′tin), *a.* [= D. *clandestien*, < F. *clandestin* = Sp. Pg. It. *clandestino*, < L. *clandestinus*, secret, < *clam* (OL. *calam*, *callim*), secretly, from root of *celare* = AS. *helan*, hide (see *conceal*); the second element is uncertain.] Secret; private; hidden; furtive; withdrawn from public view: generally implying craft, deception, or evil design.

> They, in a *clandestine* and secret manner, collect and snatch fire, as it were by stealth, from the chariot of the Sun. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

> It is the worst *clandestine* marriage, when God is not invited to it. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 207.

Clandestine marriage. (*a*) A marriage contracted without the due observance of the ceremonies which the law has prescribed. By the law of Scotland clandestine marriages are valid, by that of England void; the law in the United States varies. (*b*) Any secret marriage, but especially one contracted in defiance of the will of parents or guardians. =**Syn.** *Latent*, *Covert*, etc. See *secret*.

clandestinely (klan-des′tin-li), *adv.* In a clandestine manner; secretly; privately; furtively.

> This Trick [pouring water on a cargo of cloves] they use whenever they dispose of any *clandestinely*.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 318.

clandestineness (klan-des′tin-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clandestine; secrecy; a state of concealment.

clandestinity (klan-des-tin′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *clandestine* + *-ity;* = F. *clandestinité.*] Clandestineness; secrecy. [Rare.]

Clandestinity and disparity do not void a marriage, but only make the proof more difficult.
Stillingfleet, Speech in 1682.

Clandestinity, in what manner soever aimed at, may be considered as evidentiary of fear.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, v. 10.

clang (klang), *n.* [Not in ME. or AS.; = OHG. *chlang*, MHG. *klanc* (*klang-*, also *klank-*), G. *klang* = Sw. Dan. *klang*, sound, clang, ring, clink; in form from the pret. of the verb represented by OHG. *chlingan* (pret. *chlanc*), MHG. G. *klingen* (pret. *klang*) = MLG. *klingen* = Icel. *klingja*, clang, ring, clink, a verb parallel to MHG. G. *klinken* = MLG. *klinken* = MD. D. *klinken* = E. *clink:* see *clink*. Cf. L. *clangor*, clang, clangor, Gr. *κλαγγή*, a clang, clash, rattle, from the verb; L. *clangere*, LL. also *clingere*, make a loud sound, clang, = Gr. *κλάζειν* (perf. *κέκλαγγα*), scream, bark, clash, rattle. All ult. imitative, the forms in Teut. agreeing with *clang* being mixed with those agreeing with *clank* and *clink*, and further associated through imitative variation with numerous similar forms: see *clink*, *clank*, *click*^{1}, *clack*, etc.] **1.** A loud, sharp, resonant, and metallic sound; a clangor: as, the *clang* of arms; the *clang* of bells; the *clang* of hammers.

Loud 'larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets' *clang.*
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

At every stride Red Rowan made,
I wot the Kinmont's airns [irons] play'd *clang.*
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 65).

The haunt of seals, and orcs, and sea-mews' *clang.*
Milton, P. L., xi. 835.

The drawbridge dropped with a surly *clang.*
Lowell, Sir Launfal.

2. [G. *klang.*] The quality of a musical sound; the respect in which a tone of one instrument differs from the same tone struck on another; timbre. See extract.

An assemblage of tones, such as we obtain when the fundamental tone and the harmonics of a string sound together, is called by the Germans a Klang. May we not employ the English word *clang* to denote the same thing, and thus give the term a precise scientific meaning akin to its popular one?
Tyndall, Sound, p. 118.

clang (klang), *v.* [Not in ME. or AS.; formally from the noun, but partly, as an imitative word, an independent verb; cf. L. *clangere*, clang, = Gr. *κλάζειν* (perf. *κέκλαγγα*), scream, bark, clash, clang: see *clang*, *n.*, and *clank*, *clack*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To give out a clang; resound.

Above the wood which grides and *clangs.*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.

She looks across the harbor-bar
To see the white gulls fly;
His greeting from the Northern sea
Is in their *clanging* cry.
Whittier, Amy Wentworth.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to sound with a clang.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous
Their mystick dance, and *clang'd* their sounding arms.
Prior.

2. To cause the name of to resound; celebrate with clangor.

"The crane," I said, "may chatter of the crane,
The dove may murmur of the dove, but I
An eagle *clang* an eagle to the sphere."
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

clang-color (klang′kul″o̤r), *n.* Same as *clang-tint.*

clangor (klang′go̤r or klang′o̤r), *n.* [Also sometimes *clangour;* = F. *clangueur* = Pg. *clangor* = It. *clangore*, < L. *clangor*, a sound, clang, < *clangere*, clang: see *clang.*] A sharp, metallic, ringing sound; resonant, clanging sound; clang; clamorous noise; shrill outcry.

And hear the trumpet's *clangour* pierce the sky.
Dryden.

Not without *clangour*, complaint, subsequent criminal trials, and official persons dying of heartbreak.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iii. 9.

Night after night the geese came lumbering in in the dark with a *clangor* and a whistling of wings, even after the ground was covered with snow.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 267.

The drum rolls loud,—the bugle fills
The summer air with *clangor.*
Whittier, Our River.

The clamor and the *clangor* of the bells.
Poe, The Bells.

clangor (klang′go̤r or klang′o̤r), *v. i.* [Also sometimes *clangour;* < *clangor*, *n.*] To make a clangor; clang; clank; resound.

All steeples are *clangouring.*
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 4.

clangorous (klang′go̤-rus or klang′o̤-rus), *a.* [< ML. *clangorosus*, < L. *clangor:* see *clangor.*] Making or producing clangor; having a hard, metallic, or ringing sound.

Who would have thought that the *clangorous* noise of a smith's hammers should have given the first rise to music?
Spectator, No. 334.

To serve in Vulcan's *clangorous* smithy.
Lowell, Hymn to my Fire.

clangour, *n.* and *v.* See *clangor.*

clangous†, *a.* [< *clang* + *-ous.* Cf. OF. *clangeux.*] Making a clanging noise.

Harsh and *clangous* throats.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

clang-tint (klang′tint), *n.* [< *clang* + *tint*^{1}, after G. *klang-farbe*, lit. sound-color.] The timbre or quality of a compound musical tone, due to the relative number and intensity of the harmonics present in it; acoustic color. See *clang*, *n.*, 2, *harmonic*, and *quality*. Also called *clang-color.*

Could the pure fundamental tones of these instruments [clarinet, flute, and violin] be detached, they would be undistinguishable from each other; but the different admixture of overtones in the different instruments renders their *clang-tints* diverse, and therefore distinguishable.
Tyndall, Sonnd, p. 127.

Clangula (klang′gṳ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), dim. of Gr. *κλαγγή*, a clang, clangor, as the screaming of birds, confused cries, etc.: see *clang.*] A genus of sea-ducks or *Fuligulinæ*, containing the garrots or goldeneyes. *C. clangula* is the common goldeneye; *C. barrovi* is Barrow's goldeneye or the Rocky Mountain garrot. The American bufflehead, *Bucephala albeola*, and some other species, are often placed in this genus.

clanjamfrie, clanjamfry (klan-jam′fri), *n.* [Sc., variously written *clamjamphry*, *-frie*, etc.; appar. a loose compound of *clam*, *clem*, mean, low, worthless, + *jamph* or *jampher*, be idle.] Persons collectively who are regarded with contempt; a mob; ragtag and bobtail.

A gang of play-actors came.—They were the first of that *clanjamfry* who had ever been in the parish. *Galt.*

I only knew the whole *clamjamfery* of them were there.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, ix.

clank (klangk), *n.* [Not in ME. or AS.; = MD. D. *klank* = MHG. *klanck*, a ringing sound; in form from the pret. (**klank*) of the verb represented by MD. D. MHG. G. *klinken* = E. *clink*, and parallel to *clang*, similarly related to OHG. *chlingan*, MHG. G. MLG. D. *klingen:* see *clink*, and cf. *clang*, *n.* and *v.* Phonetically, *clank* and *clink* may be regarded as nasalized forms of *clack* and *click;* as imitative verbs they belong to an extensive group of more or less imitative words of similar phonetic form: see *clack*, *click*^{1}, *clang*, *clash*, *clatter*, *clap*^{1}, etc.] A sharp, hard, metallic sound: as, the *clank* of chains or fetters.

You mark him by the crashing bough,
And by his corselet's sullen *clank*,
And by the stones spurned from the bank.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 14.

clank (klangk), *v.* [Not in ME. or AS.; formally from the noun, but partly, as an imitative word, an independent verb, a variation of *clink*, *v.*: see *clank*, *n.*, and cf. *clink*, *clang*, *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to sound with a clank: as, to *clank* chains. See the noun.

Officers and their staffs in full uniform *clanking* their spurs and jingling their sabres.
W. H. Russell, Crimean War, vi.

2†. To give a ringing blow to.

He *clanked* Piercy ower the head,
A deep wound and a sair.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 228).

II. *intrans.* To sound with or give out a clank.

He smote his hand
Against his breast, his heavy mailed hand,
That the hard iron corslet *clank'd* aloud.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

clanker (klang′kėr), *n.* [E. dial.; appar. < *clank* + *-er*^{1}.] A beating; a chastisement. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

clannish (klan′ish), *a.* [< *clan* + *-ish*^{1}.] **1.** Pertaining to a clan; closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.

The vision of the whole race passing out of its state of *clannish* division, as the children of Israel themselves had done in the time of Moses, and becoming fit to receive a universal constitution, this is great.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 213.

2. Imbued with the prejudices, feelings, sentiments, etc., peculiar to clans; somewhat narrow or restricted in range of social interest and feeling.

clannishly (klan′ish-li), *adv.* In a clannish manner.

clannishness (klan′ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clannish.

clanship (klan′ship), *n.* [< *clan* + *-ship.*] A state of union as in a family or clan; association under a chieftain.

The habitations of the Highlanders, not singly, but in small groups, as if they loved society or *clanship.*
Pennant, Tour in Scotland.

clansman (klanz′ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *clansmen* (-men). A member of a clan.

Loud a hundred *clansmen* raise
Their voices in their Chieftain's praise.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 18.

clap^{1} (klap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clapped* or *clapt*, ppr. *clapping.* [< ME. *clappen*, < AS. *clæppian* (rare) = OFries. *klappa*, *kloppa* = D. *klappen* = MLG. LG. *klappen* (> G. *klappen*) = Icel. Sw. *klappa* = Dan. *klappe* = OHG. *chlaphōn*, MHG. *klaffen*, clap, strike with a noise, in MLG., etc., also to talk much, gabble, chatter; cf. It. *chiappare*, strike, catch; Gael. *clabar*, a mill-clapper, *clabaire*, a loud talker. Prob. ult. imitative: cf. *clack*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike with a quick, sharp motion; slap; pat, as with the palm of the open hand or some flat object: as, to *clap* one on the shoulder.

Th^{e} hande that *clappyd* the vndyr the er^{e}.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

Claps her pale cheek, till *clapping* makes it red.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 468.

Have you never seen a citizen on a cold morning *clapping* his sides, and walking . . . before his shop?
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ix. 1.

Hence—**2.** To fondle by patting.

Clapt him on the hands and on the cheeks.
Tennyson, Dora.

3. To push forcibly; move together; shut hastily: followed by *to:* as, to *clap to* the door or gate.—**4.** To place or put, especially by a hasty or sudden motion: as, to *clap* the hand to the mouth; to *clap* spurs to a horse.

Tho boordes were *clapped* on both sides of his body, through which there were driven many great nailes.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 187.

Then trip to his Lodging, *clap* on a Hood and Scarf, and a Mask, slap into a Hackney-Coach and drive hither to the Door again in a trice!
Congreve, Way of the World, l. 8.

If she rejects this proposal, *clap* her under lock and key.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

5. To strike, knock, or slap together, as the hands, or against the body, as wings, with a sharp, abrupt sound.

Men maken hem [sc. the foules, alle of gold] dauncen and syngen, *clappynge* here wenges togydere.
Mandeville (ed. Halliwell), p. 219.

O *clap* your hands, all ye people; shout unto God with the voice of triumph. Ps. xlvii. 1.

The crested bird
That *claps* his wings at dawn.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

Hence—**6.** To manifest approbation of by striking the hands together; applaud by clapping the hands.

Wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the stage.
Dryden, Ded. of Spanish Friar.

7†. To utter noisily.

Alle that thou herest thou shalt telle,
And *clappe* it out, as doth a belle.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 282.

To clap eyes on, to look at; see. [Colloq.]

Nicest girl I ever *clapped eyes on.*
Harper's Mag., LXV. 607.

To clap hands, to clasp or join hands with another, in token of the conclusion of an agreement.

So *clap hands* and a bargain. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

To clap hold of (or **on**), to seize roughly and suddenly.

But here my Guide, his wings soft oars to spare,
On the moon's lower horn *clap'd hold*, and whirl'd
Me up. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, l. 100.

To clap up. (*a*) To make or arrange hastily; patch up: as, to *clap up* a peace.

Was ever match *clapp'd up* so suddenly?
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Coming to their place, they *clapt up* their house quickly, and landed their provisions.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 314.

(*b*) To imprison, especially without formality or delay.

Clap him *up*,
And, if I live, I'll find a strange death for him.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 6.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To strike or knock, as at a door.

This somnour *clappeth* at the widowes gate.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 283.

2. To come together suddenly with a sharp noise; close with a bang; slam; clack.

And thai [mouths] *clappe* shall full clene, & neuer vnclose aftur. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 807.

The doors around me *clapt.* *Dryden.*

There rose a noise of striking clocks,
And feet that ran, and doors that *clapt*.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

3. To applaud, as by clapping the hands together.—4†. To chatter; prattle or prate continually or noisily.

This monk, he *clappeth* loude.
Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 15.

5. To begin or set to work with alacrity and briskness.

Truly, sir, I would desire you to *clap* into your prayers; for, look you, the warrant's come. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

clap^1 (klap), *n.* [< ME. *clap*, *clappe* = D. *klap* = LG. *klap* (> G. *klapp*) = Icel. Sw. *klapp* = Dan. *klap* = OHG. *klaph*, MHG. *klapf*, G. *klaff*, a striking with a noise; from the verb.] 1. A sudden sharp sound produced by a collision; a bang; a slap; a slam.

Give the door such a *clap* as you go out as will shake the whole room.
Swift, Advice to Servants, General Directions.

Hence—2. A burst or peal, as of thunder.

Horrible *claps* of thunder, and flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes. *Hakewill*, Apology.

3. A striking together, as of the hands or of a bird's wings; especially, a striking of the hands together, to express applause.

Men, with wives, and boys,
Whose shouts and *claps* out-voice the deep-mouth'd sea.
Shak., Hen. V., v. (cho.).

4. A clapping; applause expressed by clapping. [Now colloq.]

He sometimes lets the audience begin the *clap* of themselves, and at the conclusion of their applause ratifies it with a single thwack. *Addison*, Trunkmaker at the Play.

He was saluted, on his first appearance, with a general *clap;* by which I perceived that he was one of those spoiled actors in whom the pit pardons everything.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 6.

5†. Noise of any kind, especially idle chatter.

Stynt thi *clappe*. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 36.

His lewde [ignorant] *clappe*, of which I sett no prys.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

6. A sudden blow, motion, or act: generally in the phrase *at a clap* (which see, below).—7. A touch or pat with the open hand: as, he put her off with a kiss and a *clap*. [Scotch and New England.]—8. In *falconry*, the nether part of the beak of a hawk. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—9. Same as *clapper*^{1}, 1 (*d*).—**At a clap**, at one blow; all at once; suddenly.

What, fifty of my followers *at a clap!* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

They are for hazarding all for God *at a clap*, and I am for taking all advantage to secure my life and estate.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 165.

clap^2 (klap), *n.* [Cf. D. *klapoor*, < OF. *clapoir*, a venereal sore.] Gonorrhea.

clap^2 (klap), *v. t.* [< *clap*^{2}, *n.*] To infect with venereal poison. [Rare.]

clapboard (klap′bērd; colloq. klab′ọrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *clawboard*, *cloboard*; appar. < *clap*^{1} + *board*, but perhaps orig. < *claw* (with ref. to clenching), or *clove* (pp. of *cleave*^{2}, split), + *board*.] 1. A long thin board, usually about 6 or 8 inches wide, used for covering the outside of a wooden building. Clapboards are nailed on with edges lapping clinker-fashion, as a weather-boarding. Also called, collectively, *sheathing*.

Mr. Oldham had a small house near the weir at Watertown, made all of *clapboards*, burned August, 1632.
Winthrop, Journal, I. 87.

Richard Longe was fined, in 1635, for riving divers good trees into *clapboards*. *Massachusetts Records*, I. 163.

We heard the loosened *clapboards* tost,
The board-nails snapping in the frost.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. A roofing-board about 4 feet long by 8 inches wide, and thicker on one edge than on the other, rived from a log by splitting it from the center outward. Also called *shake*. [U. S.]

The broad side gable, shaded by its rude awning of *clapboards*. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 85.

3. A stave for casks. [Eng.]

clapboard (klap′bōrd; colloq. klab′ọrd), *v. t.* [< *clapboard*, *n.*] To cover or sheathe with clapboards, as a house. [U. S.]

A plain *clapboarded* structure of small size.
The Century, XXVIII. 11.

clap-bread (klap′bred), *n.* A kind of oatmeal cake rolled out thin and baked hard. Also *clap-cake*. *Halliwell*.

The great rack of *clap-bread* hung overhead, and Bell Robson's preference of this kind of oat-cake over the leavened and partly sour kind used in Yorkshire was another source of her unpopularity.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

clap-dish (klap′dish), *n.* Same as *clack-dish*.

clap-doctor (klap′dok″tọr), *n.* A physician who undertakes the cure of venereal diseases; hence, formerly, from the fact that such professions are often made by ignorant or irresponsible persons, a quack. [Now only vulgar.]

He was the first *clap-doctor* that I met with in history.
Tatler, No. 260.

clape (klāp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The flicker or golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*. [Local, U. S.]

claper†, *n.* [ME., later written *clapper*, Sc. *clappers*; < OF. *clapier*, F. *clapier* (ML. *claperius*, *claperia*, *claperium*), a rabbit-burrow, < *clapir*, squat; origin uncertain.] A rabbit-burrow. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1405.

clapmatch (klap′mach), *n.* A fishermen's name for an old female seal.

The younger of both sexes [of sea-lions], together with the *clapmatches*, croak hoarsely, or send forth sounds like the bleating of sheep or the barking of dogs.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 130.

clap-net (klap′net), *n.* A net in hinged sections, made to fold quickly upon itself by the pulling of a string, much used by the bird-catchers who supply the London market.

clappe†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *clap*^{1}.

clappedepouch (klap′e-de-pouch), *n.* A name of the shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, in allusion to its little pouches hung out as it were by the wayside, as the begging lepers of old times extended a pouch at the end of a pole and called attention to it by a clapper or bell.

clapper^1 (klap′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *clapper*, *claper*, *cleper* (= D. *klapper* = MHG. *klapper*, *klepper*, a chatterer, blabber (> G. *klapper*), = MHG. *klepfer*, etc.); < *clap*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] 1. Something which claps or strikes with a loud, sharp noise. Specifically—(*a*) The tongue of a bell.

Like the rude *clapper* of a crazed bell.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 3.

(*b*) The cover of a clack-dish. (*c*) The piece of wood or metal which strikes the hopper of a mill. (*d*) In medieval churches, a wooden rattle used as a summons to prayers on the last three days of Holy Week, when it was customary for the church bells to remain silent. Also called *clap*. *F. G. Lee*. (*e*) A clack or windmill for frightening birds.

They kill not vipers, but scarre them away with *Clappers* from their Balsame-trees.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 233.

A *clapper* clapping in a garth,
To scare the fowl from fruit.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

(*f*) *pl.* Pieces of wood or bone to be held between the fingers and struck together rhythmically; the bones. (*g*) The knocker of a door. *Minsheu*, 1617.

2. One who claps, especially one who applauds by clapping the hands.—3. A clack-valve.—4. *pl.* A pair of iron plates used to hold fine steel springs while being hardened.—5. [Cf. *clam*^{1}, *n.*, 2.] A plank laid across a running stream as a substitute for a bridge.—6†. *pl.* Warren-pales or -walls. *Coles*, 1717.—7. The tongue. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Beggar's clapper.** See *clack-dish* and *clicket*.

clapper^1 (klap′ėr), *v. i.* [< *clapper*^{1}, *n.*] To clap; make a clattering noise. [Rare.]

Loose boards on the roof *clappered* and rattled.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

clapper^2†, *n.* See *claper*.

clapper-bill (klap′ėr-bil), *n.* A name of the open-beaked storks, of the genus *Anastomus* (which see). Also called *shell-eater*.

clapperclaw (klap′ėr-klâ), *v. t.* [< *clap*^{1} + *claw*. Cf. *caperclaw*.] 1. To beat, claw, and scratch; thrash; drub.

They are *clapper-clawing* one another; I'll go look on.
Shak., T. and C., v. 4.

2. To scold; abuse with the tongue; revile.

Have always been at daggers-drawing
And one another *clapper-clawing*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, ii.

clapperclaw (klap′ėr-klâ), *n.* [< *clapperclaw*, *v.*] Same as *back-scratcher*, 2.

clapperdudgeon† (klap′ėr-duj″ọn), *n.* [Also *clapperdogeon*; appar. < *clapper*^{1}, *clap*^{1}, + *dudgeon*, a dagger, or a handle.] A beggar.

It is but the part of a *clapperdudgeon*, to strike a man in the street. *Greene*, George-a-Greene.

A *Clapperdogeon* is in English a Begger borne; some call him a Pallyard.
Dekker, Bellman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C, 3.

clappering (klap′ėr-ing), *n.* [< *clapper*^{1} + *-ing*^{1}.] Pulling the clapper instead of the bell.

The lazy and pernicious practice of *clappering*, i. e., tying the bell rope to the clapper, and pulling it instead of the bell. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 379.

clapper-stay (klap′ėr-stā), *n.* A device for muffling large bells.

clapper-valve (klap′ėr-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, a valve suspended from a hinge, and working alternately on two seats; a clack-valve. It is sometimes a disk vibrating between two seats.

clapse, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *clasp*.

clap-sill (klap′sil), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a miter-sill; the bottom part of the frame on which lock-gates shut. Also called *lock-sill*.

clap-stick (klap′stik), *n.* A kind of wooden rattle or clapper used for raising an alarm; a watchman's rattle.

He was not disturbed . . . by the watchmen's rappers or *clap-sticks*. *Southey*, The Doctor, i.

claptrap (klap′trap), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1†. A contrivance for clapping in theaters.—2. Figuratively, an artifice or device to elicit applause or gain popularity; deceptive show or pretense.

This actor [Thomas Cobham], . . . when approaching a *claptrap*, gives such note of preparation that they must indeed be barren spectators who do not perceive that there is something coming. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 318.

He played to the galleries, and indulged them of course with an endless succession of *clap-traps*.
Brougham, Sheridan.

Trashy books which owe their circulation to advertising skill or to pretentious *clap-trap*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 52.

II. *a.* Designing or designed merely to win approval or catch applause.

The unworthy arts of the *clap-trap* mob-orator.
A. K. H. Boyd, Country Parson, i.

Read election speeches and observe how votes are gained by *clap-trap* appeals to senseless prejudices.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 289.

claque (klak), *n.* [F., < *claquer*, clap, applaud, < D. *klakken*, clap, clack: see *clack*.] 1. In theaters, a set of men, called *claqueurs*, distributed through the audience, and hired to applaud the piece or the actors; the system of paid applause. This method of aiding the success of public performances is very ancient; but it first became a permanent system, openly organized and controlled by the claqueurs themselves, in Paris at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The *claque* at the Grand Opera is very select. I wouldn't go with the *claque* on the boulevards.
V. Hugo, Les Misérables, St. Denis (trans.), vi. 2.

Hence—2. Any band of admirers applauding and praising from interested motives.

claqueur (kla-kėr′), *n.* [F., < *claquer*, applaud: see *claque*.] A member of the claque. Each claqueur has a special rôle allotted to him. Thus, the *rieur* laughs at the comic sallies; the *pleureur* weeps at pathetic passages; the *bisseur* calls "encore!" and so on; and all together clap their hands and applaud upon occasion. The performances of the claque are directed by a leader.

We will go to the Opera. We will go in with the *claqueurs*. *V. Hugo*, Les Misérables, St. Denis (trans.), vi. 2.

clarabella (klar-ạ-bel′ä), *n.* [Also *claribella*; < L. *clarus*, clear, + *bellus*, beautiful: see *clear*, *a.*, and *beau*, *belle*.] An organ-stop having open wooden pipes which give a soft, sweet tone, resembling the stopped diapason and the eight-foot bourdon.

claravoyant†, *a.* An obsolete form of *clairvoyant*.

Clare (klãr), *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare.—**Poor Clares.** See *Clarisse*.

clare constat (klā′rē kon′stat). [L.: *clare*, clearly, < *clarus*, clear; *constat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *constare*, stand together, be established: see *clear*, *a.*, and *constant*.] Literally, it is clearly established.—**Precept of clare constat**, in *Scots law*, a deed executed by a subject superior, for the purpose of completing the title of his vassal's heir to the lands held by the deceased vassal.

clarence (klar′ẹns), *n.* [From *Clarence*, a proper name.] A close four-wheeled carriage, with a curved glass front and inside seats for two or four persons.

Clarenceux, *n.* Same as *Clarencieux*.

Clarencieux (klar′en-sū), *n.* [Said to be so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, son of Edward III., who first held the office.] In Great Britain, the title of the second king-at-arms, ranking after Garter king-at-arms. His province comprises that part of England south of the river Trent, and he is hence sometimes called *Surroy* (southern king). See *king-at-arms*, *garter*, and *Norroy*.

clarendon (klar′en-dọn), *n.* [< *Clarendon*, a proper name.] A condensed form of printing-type, like Roman in outline, but with thickened lines.

This line is printed in clarendon.

clarener†, *n.* See *clarioner*.

Clarenine (klar′e-nin), *n.* [< *Clarene* (see def.) + *-ine*^{1}.] One of a reformed congregation of Franciscans founded in 1302 by Angelo di Cardona, and named from a stream called the Clarene, on which the first monastery was established, near Ancona. They were reunited with the Franciscans in 1510.

clare-obscure (klãr′ọb-skūr′), *n.* Same as *clair-obscure*, *chiaroscuro*.

claret (klar′et), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *claret*, *cleret* (= MLG. MHG. G. *klaret* = Sp. Pg. *clarete* = It.

claretto, claret), < OF. *claret*, *clairet*, F. *clairet*, prop. adj., clear, clearish, *vin clairet*, or simply *clairet*, wine of clear red color, dim. of *cler*, < L. *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a*. Cf. *clary*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Clear; clearish: applied to wine. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 79.—**2.** [Attrib. use of the noun.] Having the color of claret wine.

> He wore a *claret* coat. *D. Jerrold.*

II. *n.* **1.** The name given in English to the red wines of France, particularly to those of Bordeaux, but excluding Burgundy wines. In France the name *clairet* is given only to thin or poor wines of a light-red color. Hence—**2.** Any similar red wine, wherever made: as, California *claret*.

> Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret*.
> *Boyle.*

3. Blood. [Pugilistic slang.]

claret-cup (klar′et-kup), *n.* A summer beverage, composed of iced claret, a little brandy, sugar, and a slice or two of lemon, with mint or borage.

claret-red (klar′et-red), *n.* A coal-tar color of complex composition, belonging to the azo-group. It is used for dyeing wool.

clargy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clergy*.

Clarian (klar′i-an), *n.* [< *Clare* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of Clare Hall, in the University of Cambridge, England.

> Dropt she her fan beneath her hoop,
> E'en stake-stuck *Clarians* strove to stoop.
> *Smart*, Barkeeper of Mitre, 1741.

claribel-flute (klar′i-bel-flöt), *n.* An organ-stop similar to the clarabella, but generally of four-foot pitch.

claribella (klar-i-bel′ä), *n.* See *clarabella*.

clarichord (klar′i-kôrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *claricord*; = F. *claricorde*, < L. *clarus*, clear, + *chorda*, a string: see *clear*, *a.*, and *chord*.] **1.** A medieval musical instrument, probably some kind of harp. It has been supposed to be identical with the clavichord, probably on account of the similarity of the names.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *clarian*, 4.

claricymbal (klar-i-sim′bal), *n.* [< NL. *claricymbalum*, < L. *clarus*, clear, + *cymbalum*, cymbal: see *clear*, *a.*, and *cymbal*.] A musical instrument used in the sixteenth century. It resembled in form a grand piano without legs, or a harp laid prostrate, and comprised 4 octaves with 19 notes in each.

claricymbalum (klar-i-sim′ba-lum), *n.*; pl. *claricymbala* (-lä). [NL.] Same as *claricymbal*.

clariet†, *n.* See *clary*1.

clarification (klar″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *clarification* = Pr. *clarificacio* = Sp. *clarificacion* = Pg. *clarificação* = It. *chiarificazione*, < LL. *clarificatio(n-)*, only in sense of 'glorification,' < *clarificare*, pp. *clarificatus*, glorify: see *clarify*.] The act of clarifying; particularly, the clearing or fining of liquid substances from feculent matter by the separation of the insoluble particles which prevent the liquid from being transparent. This may be performed by filtration, but the term is more especially applied to the use of such clarifying substances or agents as gelatin, albumen, alcohol, heat, etc.

> To know the means of accelerating *clarification* [in liquors] we must know the causes of *clarification*.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

clarifier (klar′i-fī-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which clarifies or purifies: as, whites of eggs, blood, and isinglass are *clarifiers* of liquors.—**2.** A vessel in which a liquid is clarified; specifically, a large metallic pan for clarifying saccharine syrup, etc.

clarify (klar′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clarified*, ppr. *clarifying*. [< ME. *clarifien*, make clear, glorify, = D. *clarificeren*, *clarifieren*, < OF. *clarifier*, F. *clarifier* = Pr. *clarifiar*, *clarificar* = Sp. Pg. *clarificar* = It. *chiarificare*, clarify, < LL. *clarificare*, glorify, lit. make clear, < L. *clarus*, clear, bright, famous (see *clear*, *a.*), + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To glorify.

> Fadir, the hour cometh, *clarifie* thy sonne.
> *Wyclif*, John xvii. 1.

> I come Cristis name to *clarifie*,
> And god his Fadir me has ordand,
> And for to bere witnesse. *York Plays*, p. 187.

2. To make clear; especially, purify from feculent matter; defecate; fine: applied particularly to liquors: as, to *clarify* wine or saccharine syrup. See *clarification*.

> Another Riuer . . . whose waters were thicke and miry, which they *clarifie* with allume before they can drink it.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

3. To brighten; purify; make clear, in a figurative sense; free from obscurities or defects; render luminous; render intelligent or intelligible.

> The Christian religion is the only means . . . to set fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and rectify his will. *South*, Sermons.

> John [Stuart] Mill would occasionally throw in an idea to *clarify* an involved theory or shed light on a profound abysmal one. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 81.

> History is *clarified* experience.
> *Lowell*, Address at Chelsea, Mass., Dec., 1885.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To grow or become clear or free from feculent matter; become pure, as liquors: as, cider *clarifies* by fermentation.—**2.** To become clear intellectually; grow clear or perspicuous.

> His wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another.
> *Bacon*, Friendship.

> Much of the history of Shelley's mind lies . . . in the gradual *clarifying* of his zeals and enthusiasms, until at their best they became, not fire without light, but pure and luminous ardours. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 160.

clarigate† (klar′i-gāt), *v. i.* [< L. *clarigatus*, pp. of *clarigare*, declare war with certain religious ceremonies, < *clarus*, clear, + *agere*, do, make: see *clear*, *a.*, and *act*, *n.*] To proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies. See *clarigation*. *Holland.* [Rare.]

clarigation (klar-i-gā′shon), *n.* [< L. *clarigatio(n-)*, < *clarigare*: see *clarigate*.] Among the ancient Romans, a solemn and ceremonious recital of injuries and grievances received from another people, made within the enemy's territory, as a preliminary to the declaration of war, by the pater patratus, one of the fetial priests.

clariid (klar′i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Clariidæ*.

Clariidæ (kla-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clarias* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Clarias*. They have an eel-like body with extremely long dorsal and anal fins, the head mailed above, the body naked, 8 barbels, and a peculiar accessory gill received in a special cavity. There are over 30 species, some of which attain a length of 6 feet. They inhabit parts of Africa and western and southern Asia. The family is divided into *Clariinæ* and *Heterobranchinæ*.

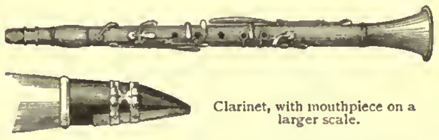
Clariina (klar-i-ī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clarias* + *-ina*2.] In Günther's system of classification of fishes, a group of *Siluridæ hamalopteræ*, having the gill-membranes not confluent with the skin of the isthmus, and the dorsal fin uniformly composed of feeble rays, or with its posterior portion modified into an adipose fin: same as the family *Clariidæ*.

Clariinæ (klar-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clarias* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Clariidæ*, containing the typical forms with one long-rayed dorsal fin. About 25 species are known.

clarin (klä-rēn′), *n.* [Sp., a clarion, trumpet: see *clarino*.] A musical instrument: same as *acocotl* (which see).

clariné (kla-rē-nā′), *a.* [F. (= Sp. *clarinado* in same sense), < *clarine*, a small bell (so called from its clear sound), < L. *clarus*, > F. *claire* = E. *clear*, *a.*, q. v.] In *her.*, having a collar of bells: as, a cow *clariné* azure (that is, having a collar of bells in blue). *Berry.*

clarinet (klar′i-net or klar-i-net′), *n.* [Also *clarionet* (resting on *clarion*); = D. Dan. *klarinet* = G. *clarinet* = Sw. *klarinett*, < F. *clarinette*, < It. *clarinetta* (= Sp. *clarinete* = Pg. *clarineta*), dim. of *clarino*: see *clarino*.] A musical wind-instrument consisting of a mouthpiece containing a single beating reed, a cylindrical tube with 18 holes (9 to be closed by the fingers and 9 by keys), and a bell or flaring mouth. Its tone is full, mellow, and expressive, blending well with both brass and stringed instruments. Its compass is about 3½ octaves, beginning just above tenor C, and including all the semitones. Several varieties are in use, differing in pitch and in their adaptability to extreme keys, as the C clarinet, the B♭ clarinet, the E♭ clarinet, etc. Other varieties are the alto clarinet, the basset-horn, and the bass clarinet, which together constitute the clarinet family of instruments. The clarinet is a modification of the medieval shawm, and became a recognized orchestral instrument about 1775; it is now in constant use in all orchestras and in most military bands. Its construction was decidedly improved in 1843.—**Bass clarinet**, a large clarinet pitched an octave lower than the ordinary clarinet.



Clarinet, with mouthpiece on a larger scale.

clarinet-stop (klar′i-net-stop), *n.* See *krummhorn*.

clarinettist (klar-i-net′ist), *n.* [< F. *clarinettiste*, < *clarinette*: see *clarinet* and *-ist*.] One skilled in playing the clarinet.

clarino (kla-rē′nō), *n.* [It., also *chiarino*, = Sp. *clarin* = Pg. *clarim*, < ML. as if **clarinus*, < L. *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.* Cf. *clarion*.] Same as *clarion*.

clarion (klar′i-on), *n.* [< ME. *clarioun*, < OF. *clarion*, F. *clairon*, < ML. *clario(n-)*, a trumpet (also *clarasius*; cf. *clarino*), so called from its clear sound, < L. *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] **1.** A small high-pitched trumpet. [Now chiefly poetical.]

> Pypes, trompes, nakeres, and *clariounes*,
> That in the bataille blowe bloody sownes.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1653.

> Sound, sound the *clarion*, fill the fife!
> To all the sensual world proclaim,
> One crowded hour of glorious life
> Is worth an age without a name.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxiv.

2. Hence, any sound resembling that of a clarion; any instrument which utters sounds like those of a clarion.

> And his this drum, whose hoarse, heroic bass
> Drowns the loud *clarion* of the braying ass.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 234.

> The cock's shrill *clarion*, or the echoing horn,
> No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.
> *Gray*, Elegy.

3. An organ-stop having pipes with reeds, which give a bright, piercing tone, usually an octave above the key struck.—**4.** In *her.*, a bearing common in very early English heraldry, and occasionally used on the continent, supposed to represent a musical wind-instrument. It is also called a *rest*, and because so called supposed by some to represent the rest of the lance; but it is certain that it occurs in English heraldry before the adoption of the lance-rest in armor. *J. R. Planché*, in Jour. Archæol. Assoc., IV. Also called *clarichord*.

clarioner†, *n.* [ME. *clarionere*, *clarener*, *clarenere*; < *clarion* + *-er*1.] A trumpeter.

> *Clariowre* or *clarenere* [var. *clarionere*], liticen, bellicrepa.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 80.

clarionet (klar″i-o-net′), *n.* See *clarinet*.

clarioning† (klar′i-o-ning), *n.* [ME. *clarionynge*; < *clarion* + *-ing*1.] Trumpeting.

> In feight and blodeshedynge
> Ys used gladly *clarionynge*.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1242

clarisonous (kla-ris′ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *clarisonus*, having a clear sound, < *clarus*, clear, + *sonus*, a sound: see *clear*, *a.*, and *sound*5.] Having a clear sound. *Ash.* [Rare.]

Clarisse (kla-rēs′), *n.* [F.] One of an order of Franciscan nuns, also called *Poor Clares*, founded in 1212 by St. Clare under the direction of St. Francis, who gave them their rule in 1224, requiring absolute poverty and dependence upon alms. In 1264 this order was divided into two branches, the one, called *Urbanists*, following the mitigated rule approved by Urban IV., the other following the original rule. The name *Clarisses* or *Clarissines* was retained as a distinctive title by the latter.

clarissimo† (kla-rē′si-mō), *n.* [Sp., now *clarísimo*, < L. *clarissimus*, superl. of *clarus* (> Sp. *claro*), clear, bright, illustrious: see *clear*, *a.*] A magnifico; a grandee.

> Enter *Volpone*, *Mosca*. The first in the habit of a Commandadore; the other of a *Clarissimo*.
> *Vol.* 'Fore heaven, a brave *clarissimo*; thou becom'st it! Pity thou wert not born one. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 3.

Clarissine (klar-i-sēn′), *n.* [As *Clarisse* + *-ine*1.] A member of the order of Clarisses.

clarite (klar′īt), *n.* [< *Clara* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A sulphid of arsenic and copper closely allied to enargite, from the Clara mine, near Schapbach, in Baden.

claritude (klar′i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *claritudo*, < *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] Clearness; splendor.

> Those *claritudes* which gild the skies.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, vii. 57.

clarity (klar′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *clarite*, *claretee*, also *clerete*, *cleerte*, *clerte*, < OF. *clerte*, *clartet*, F. *clarté* = Pr. *claritat* = Sp. *claridad* = Pg. *claridade* = It. *chiarità*, < L. *clarita(t-)s*, clearness, < *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] Clearness; brightness; splendor. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> There cam doun a Sterre, and ȝaf Lighte and served him with *claretee*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

> There is a story told of a very religious person, whose spirit in the ecstasy of devotion was transported to the *clarity* of a vision. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

> Floods in whose more than crystal *clarity*
> Innumerable virgin graces grow.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, xxi. 44.

> They were the ferment of the heated fancy, and, though murky and unsettled, to be followed by *clarity*, sweetness, and strength. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 392.

clark†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *clerk*, still used as a proper name, *Clark*, *Clarke*.

Clarkia (klär′ki-ä), *n.* [NL.; named for Capt. William *Clarke*, who with Capt. Meriwether Lewis conducted the first U. S. government exploring expedition across the continent in 1804–6.] A small genus of herbaceous annual plants, natural order *Onagraceæ*, natives of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. They have showy purplish flowers, and two species, *C. pulchella* and *C. elegans*, are common in cultivation.

claro-obscuro (klä'rō-ob-skö'rō), *n.* [OIt.] Same as *chiaroscuro*.

clart (klärt), *v. t.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *clort*; origin unknown.] To daub, smear, or spread; dirty.

clart (klärt), *n.* [< *clart, v.*] 1. A daub: as, a *clart* of grease.—2. *pl.* Tenacious mire or mud. [Scotch.]

clarty (klär'ti), *a.* [Also *clorty*; < *clart* + -*y*^{1}. Cf. *claity*.] Miry; muddy; sticky and foul; very dirty. [Scotch.]

Searching auld wives' barrels,
Och, hon! the day!
That *clarty* barm should stain my laurels.
Burns, On being Appointed to the Excise.

clary^{1}†, *n.* [< ME. *clary, claric, clarey, clarry, clarre*, < OF. *claré*, < ML. *claratum* (also *claretum*), clary, lit. 'cleared' or 'clarified' wine, prop. neut. (sc. *vinum*, wine) of L. *claratus*, pp. of *clarare*, clear, clarify: see *clear, v.* Different from *claret*, with which it has been confused: see *claret*.] Wine mixed with honey and spices, and afterward strained until it is clear.

A *clarré* maad of a certeyn wyn,
With nercotykes and opye of Thebes fyn.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 613.

Ne man yit in the morter spices grond
To *clarre*. *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 16.

clary^{2} (klā'ri), *n.* [For **sclary*, < F. *sclarée* or ML. *sclarea, scarlea*, etc.; cf. D. *scharlei, scherlei* = MHG. *scharleie*, G. *scharlei* = It. *schiarea* = Pg. *esclarea*; origin unknown.] A plant of the genus *Salvia* or sage, *Salvia Sclarea*. The name was resolved by the apothecaries into *clear-eye*, translated *Oculus-Christi*, *Godes-eie*, and *see-bright*, and the plant accordingly used in eye-salves.—**Wild clary.** (*a*) *Salvia Verbenaca*, a common European species. (*b*) In the West Indies, *Heliotropium Indicum*.

clary^{3}†, *v. i.* [Appar. based on L. *clarus*, clear, shrill: see *clarion, clear, a.*] To make a loud or shrill noise.

The crane that goeth before, if aught to be avoyded, gives warning thereof by *clarying*.
A. Golding, tr. of Solinus, xlv.

clary-water (klā'ri-wâ'tėr), *n.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris, formerly much used as an aid to digestion.

clase (klāz), *n. pl.* A variant spelling of Scotch *claes*.

clash (klash), *v.* [= D. *kletsen*, splash, clash, = G. *klatschen*, dial. *kletschen*, = Dan. *klaske* = Sw. *klatscha*, clash, knock about; cf. MD. D. *klets*, G. *klatsch*, interj.; Dan. *klask* = Sw. *klatsch*, a clash. Appar. an imitative variant of *clack*; cf. *crash, crack*, and *hash, hack*. See *clish-clash*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a loud harsh noise, as from a violent or sudden blow or collision.

Clash, ye bells, in the merry March air!
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

The music beat and rang and *clashed* in the air.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme.

2. To dash against an object with a loud noise; come into violent and resounding collision; strike furiously.

The true Reason of it [the ebbing and flowing of the sea] is nothing else but the *clashing* of the Waters of two mighty Seas crossing each other. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. x.

And thrice
They *clash'd* together, and thrice they brake their spears.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. Figuratively, to act with opposing power or in a contrary direction; come into collision; contradict; interfere: as, their opinions and their interests *clash*.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon*, Henry VII.

Other existences there are, that *clash* with ours.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. To talk; gossip idly; tattle; tell tales. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* To bang; strike, or strike against, with a resounding collision; strike sharply together.

Then Thisbe . . . *clasht* the dore.
Lisle, Heliodorus (1638).

The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 370.

Above all, the triumphant palm-trees *clashed* their melodious branches like a chorus with cymbals.
C. W. Stoddard, South-Sea Idyls, p. 7.

Let us *clash* our minds together, and see if some sparks do not spring forth.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xviii.

clash (klash), *n.* [< *clash, v.*] 1. A sharp or harsh noise made by a blow, as upon a metallic surface; a sound produced by the violent collision of hard bodies; a striking together with noise; noisy collision.

The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear.
Sir J. Denham, Æneid, ii.

Here he was interrupted by something which fell with a heavy *clash* on the street before us. *Scott.*

How oft the hind has started at the *clash*
Of spears, and yell of meeting armies here.
Bryant, To the Apennines.

2. Figuratively, opposition; collision; contradiction, as between differing or conflicting interests, views, purposes, etc.

The *clashes* between popes and kings.
Denham, Progress of Learning.

3. Tittle-tattle; scandal; idle talk. [Scotch.]

Some rhyme to court the country *clash*. *Burns.*

4. A quantity of any moist substance thrown at something; a splash. [Scotch.]

clashing (klash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clash, v.*] The action of the verb *clash*, in any sense; specifically, opposition; contention; dispute.

There is high *clashing* again betwixt my Lord Duke and the Earl of Bristol; they recriminate one another of divers Things. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 20.

clashingly (klash'ing-li), *adv.* With clashing.

clasp (klåsp), *v.* [< ME. *claspen*, rarely *clospen*, also *clapsen* (cf. LG. *umklaspern*), grasp firmly, prob. extended from *clap*^{1}, strike suddenly; but cf. *clamp*^{1} and *clip*^{1}, embrace.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To catch and hold by twining or embracing; surround and cling to, as a vine to a tree; embrace closely; inclose or encompass, as with the arms, hands, or fingers; grasp.

Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees and prayed.
Dryden, Æneid, x.

He seeks to *clasp*
His daughter's cold, damp hand in his.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

2. To shut or fasten together with or as with a clasp.

His botes *clapsed* [var. *clapsud*, etc., *clasped*, *clospede*] fayre and fetisly. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 273.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the Scriptures, which being but read, remain in comparison still *clasped*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

II. *intrans.* To cling. [Rare.]

My father, . . .
. . . *clasping* to the mast, endur'd a sea
That almost burst the deck. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 1.

clasp (klåsp), *n.* [< ME. *clasp, clespe* (= LG. *klaspe, klasper*); from the verb.] 1. A catch or hook used to hold together two things, or two parts of the same thing.

Ant the body hongeth at the galewes faste,
With yrnene [iron] *claspes* longe to laste.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).

Specifically—(*a*) A broad, flat hook or catch used to hold together the covers of a book.

That book in many's eyes doth share the glory,
That in gold *clasps* locks in the golden story.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3.

(*b*) A hook used to hold together two parts of a garment, or serve as an ornament: as, a cloak-*clasp*. See *agraffe*, *brooch*^{1}, *fermail*. (*c*) A small piece of tin or other metal passed through or around two objects, and bent over to fasten them together. (*d*) In *spinning*, an arrangement consisting of two horizontal beams, the upper pressed upon the lower one, or lifted for drawing out the thread.

2. A clinging or grasping, especially of the arms or hands; a close embrace.

A central warmth diffusing bliss
In glance and smile, and *clasp* and kiss.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

3. In *entom.*, the claspers at the end of the male abdomen, designed for retaining the female.

clasper (klås'pėr), *n.* One who or that which clasps. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, the tendril of a vine or other plant which twines round something for support. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, any special organ by which one sex clasps and retains the other in copulation, as in many insects, crustaceans, fishes, etc. The claspers are usually modified limbs, or appendages of limbs, but are sometimes other special parts, as terminal abdominal appendages of insects.

The ventral fins [of selachians] are always placed near the anus, and, in the male, bear peculiar grooved cartilaginous appendages, which are the accessory copulatory organs (*claspers*). *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 158.

claspered (klås'pėrd), *a.* [< *clasper* + -*ed*^{2}.] Furnished with claspers or tendrils.

clasp-hook (klåsp'hůk), *n.* A pair of hooks provided with a slip-ring which, when in position, holds them together.

clasp-knife (klåsp'nīf), *n.* 1. A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle. Clasp-knives of bronze have been found among Etruscan remains; they have been found in Rome with iconic handles of bone and other materials, and iron blades. During the middle ages they were probably superseded by the sheath-knife worn in the belt, and were not commonly in use again until the seventeenth century.

2. In a narrower sense, a large knife with one blade which folds into the handle and may be locked when open by a catch on the back.

clasp-lock (klåsp'lok), *n.* A lock which is closed or secured by means of a spring; specifically, a device for locking together the covers of a book or an album.

clasp-nail (klåsp'nāl), *n.* A nail having a head with pointed spurs that sink into the wood.

class (klås), *n.* [= D. *klas, klasse* = G. *classe* = Dan. *klasse* = Sw. *klass*, < F. *classe* = Sp. *clase* = Pg. It. *classe*, < L. *classis*, a class or division of the people, assembly of people, the whole body of citizens called to arms, the army, the fleet, later a class or division in general, OL. *clāsis*, = (perhaps <) Gr. *κλῆσις*, a calling, summons, name, appellation, < *καλεῖν* = L. *calare*, call, proclaim: see *claim*^{1} and *calends*. Hence *classic*, *classify*, etc.] 1. In *anc. hist.*, one of the five divisions of the Roman citizens made, according to their wealth, by Servius Tullius, for purposes of taxation: a sixth division comprised those whose possessions fell below the minimum of the census. Hence—2. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons having certain characteristics in common, as equality in rank, intellectual influence, education, property, occupation, habits of life, etc.

We are by our occupations, education, and habits of life divided almost into different species. Each of these *classes* of the human race has desires, fears, and conversation, vexations and merriment peculiar to itself. *Johnson.*

Nine tenths of the whole people belong to the laborious, industrious, and productive *classes*.
D. Webster, Speech, Pittsburg, July, 1833.

The constitution of the House of Commons tended greatly to promote the salutary intermixture of *classes*. The knight of the shire was the connecting link between the baron and the shopkeeper. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. Any body of persons grouped together by particular circumstances or for particular reasons. Specifically—(*a*) A number of pupils in a school, or of students in a college, of the same grade or pursuing the same studies; especially, in American colleges, the students collectively who are graduated, or in accordance with the rules of the college will be graduated, in the same year. There are four college classes, the freshman or lowest, the sophomore, the junior, and the senior. The word was first used in this sense in American colleges in the Latin form *classis*, and was borrowed from the universities of continental Europe, where it had during the sixteenth century replaced the medieval *lectio*. (*b*) In the *Meth. Ch.*, one of several small companies, usually numbering about twelve members, into which each society is divided, for more effective pastoral oversight, social meeting for religious purposes, and the raising of money for church work. It ordinarily holds a weekly session called a *class-meeting*, under the charge of one of the members called a *class-leader*, whose duty it is to see every member of his class at least once a week; to give religious instruction, reproof, or comfort, as needed; to receive for the stewards of the church the contributions of the class for the support of the church; to report to the pastor any members needing especial attention, as the sick, backsliders, etc.; and to report on the condition of his class to each Quarterly Conference. (*c*) Same as *classis*, 2. (*d*) In several European states, one of the graded divisions of primary electors for members of the legislative body. In Prussia the whole number of voters is divided into three classes, so arranged that each class pays one third of the direct tax levied. The first class is of the few wealthy, who pay the highest taxes, to the amount of one third of the whole. Each class chooses the same number of secondary electors, who elect the deputies.

4. A number of objects distinguished by common characters from all others, and regarded as a collective unit or group; a collection capable of a general definition; a kind. A *natural class* is a set of objects possessing important characters over and above those that are necessary for distinguishing them from others; but the term is applied by naturalists to groups which want this character, and which have not generally retained very long, unchanged, a place in science. See *classification*.

There is not a more singular character in the world than that of a thinking man. It is not merely having a succession of ideas which lightly skim over the mind that can with any propriety be styled by that denomination. It is observing them separately and distinctly, and ranging them under their respective *classes*.
Melmoth, Letters of Fitzosborne.

Logicians divide propositions into certain *classes*.
Reid, Account of Aristotle, ii. § 1.

Observing many individuals to agree in certain attributes, we refer them all to one *class*, and give a name to the *class*. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, v. § 2.

[This meaning came into use about the middle of the eighteenth century. The phrase 'to be included *under* a class' is older than 'to be included *in* a class.']

5. In *nat. hist.*, a group of plants or animals next in rank above the order or superorder, and commonly formed by the union of several orders or superorders: but it may be represented by a single species. See *classification*. In zoölogy the class was the highest division of the animal kingdom in the Linnean system, when the word first acquired its technical zoölogical meaning. Linnæus arranged animals in six classes: *Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Amphibia*, *Pisces*, *Insecta*, *Vermes*; the next groups below

were the orders. In the Cuvierian system a class was the first division of one of the four "great divisions" of the animal kingdom, *Vertebrata, Mollusca, Articulata,* and *Radiata;* thus Cuvier's four classes of *Vertebrata* were *Mammalia, Aves, Reptilia,* and *Pisces.* There are now recognized seven or eight subkingdoms or phyla of animals, divided into about thirty-five classes (see *animal kingdom,* under *animal*); the class being the division usually recognized next below the phylum or subkingdom, though some naturalists introduce a *superclass,* or division between the phylum and the class, as *Ichthyopsida* for the classes *Pisces* and *Amphibia,* or *Sauropsida* for the classes *Aves* and *Reptilia.* The class is always superior to the superorder, order, or suborder, and inferior to the kingdom, subkingdom, or phylum. In botany, likewise, the class is the next principal grade of divisions above the order, and in the Linnean system was the highest grade. The subclass, division, and cohort or alliance are, however, often variously intercalated as subordinate groupings between the class and the order. The phænogamic series or subkingdom of plants includes the three classes of *gymnosperms* (often united with the next), *dicotyledons,* and *monocotyledons.* The cryptogamic series has been ordinarily divided into the two classes of *acrogens* and *thallogens;* by recent authorities the number has been increased by three or four or more.

6. In *geom.,* the degree of a locus of planes; a division of algebraical loci bearing an ordinal number showing how many planes there are incident to the locus and passing through each line of space. In the case of a plane locus, this is the number of lines in the plane incident to the locus and passing through each point in the plane. The ordinal number of the class of an algebraical surface is the number of tangent planes to the surface through each line of space. The class of an algebraical curve of double curvature is the number of osculating planes through each point of space; also, the class of a cone on which the curve lies. The class of an algebraical plane curve is the number of tangents through each point of the plane. The class of a congruence is the number of lines of the congruence passing through each point of space. The class of a complex is the class of the cone of lines of the complex passing through each point of space. The class of a cone is the class of a plane curve lying in it.—**Class cup,** a silver cup presented by a college class to the first boy born to a member of the class after graduation. [U. S.]—**Class of a manifold.** See *manifold.*

class (klȧs), *v.* [= F. *classer,* etc.; from the noun. Cf. *classify.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To arrange in a class or classes; rank together; regard as constituting a class; refer to a class or group; classify; range.

> We are all ranked and *classed* by Him who seeth into every heart. *Dr. Blair.*
>
> Is consciousness an abstraction? Is anything further off from abstractions, or more impossible to be *classed* with them? *Bushnell,* Nature and the Supernat., ii.
>
> To *class* rightly—to put in the same group things which are of essentially the same natures, and in other groups things of natures essentially different—is the fundamental condition to right guidance of actions.
> *H. Spencer,* Man vs. State, p. 5.

2. To place in ranks or divisions, as students that are pursuing the same studies; form into a class or classes, as in an educational institution. =**Syn.** 1. *Class, Classify;* arrange, distribute, dispose. *Class* is the older and less precise word; it is applied to persons more often than *classify. Classify* is used in science rather than *class,* as being more exact.

II. *intrans.* To be arranged or classed. [Rare.]

classable (klȧs′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *class* + *-able.* Also less prop. *classible,* < *class* + *-ible.*] Capable of being classed.

> Each of these [doings of individuals] is approved or disapproved on the assumption that it is definitely *classable* as good or bad. *H. Spencer,* Data of Ethics, § 100.

class-day (klȧs′dā), *n.* In American colleges, a day during the commencement season devoted chiefly to exercises conducted by members of the graduating class, including orations, poems, etc.

classes, *n.* Plural of *classis* and of *class.*

class-fellow (klȧs′fel″ō), *n.* One of the same class at school or college; a classmate.

classible (klȧs′i-bl), *a.* See *classable.*

classic (klȧs′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *klassiek* (cf. G. *classisch* = Dan. Sw. *klassisk*) = F. *classique* = Sp. *clásico* = Pg. It. *classico,* < L. *classicus,* relating to the classes or census divisions into which the Roman people were anciently divided, and in particular pertaining to the first or highest class, who were often spoken of as *classici* (hence the use of the word to note writers of the first rank); also, belonging to the fleet (*classici,* the marines: see *classical*²), < *classis,* a class (also a fleet): see *class, n.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to or associated with the first or highest class, especially in literature; accepted as of the highest rank; serving as a standard, model, or guide.

> O Sheridan! if aught can move thy pen,
> Let comedy assume her throne again; . . .
> Give as thy last memorial to the age
> One *classic* drama, and reform the stage.
> *Byron,* Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

2. Pertaining to or having the characteristics of ancient Greece or Rome, especially of their literature and art; specifically, relating to places associated with the ancient Greek and Latin writers.

> With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Felton,* Reading the Classicks.
>
> Poetic fields encompass me around,
> And still I seem to tread on *classic* ground.
> *Addison,* Letter from Italy.

Hence—3. Relating to localities associated with great modern authors, or with great historical events: as, *classic* Stratford; *classic* Hastings.—4. In accordance with the canons of Greek and Roman art: as, a *classic* profile.—5. Same as *classical,* 5.

> To force our consciences that Christ set free,
> And ride us with a *classic* hierarchy.
> *Milton,* New Forces of Conscience.

Classic orders, in *arch.,* the Grecian Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, and the Roman Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders.

II. *n.* 1. An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure and correct, and whose works serve as a standard or model; primarily and specifically, a Greek or Roman author of this character, but also a writer of like character in any nation.

> But, high above, more solid learning shone,
> The *classics* of an age that heard of none.
> *Pope,* Dunciad, i. 148.
>
> It at once raised him to the rank of a legitimate English *classic.* *Macaulay.*

2. A literary production of the first class or rank; specifically, in the plural, the literature of ancient Greece and Rome.

> Under the tuition of Mr. Reynolds he was for some time instructed in the *classics.* *Malone,* Sir J. Reynolds.
>
> A *classic* is properly a book which maintains itself by virtue of that happy coalescence of matter and style, that innate and requisite sympathy between the thought that gives life and the form that consents to every mood of grace and dignity, . . . and which is something neither ancient nor modern, always new and incapable of growing old. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 126.
>
> The present practice of making the *classics* of a language the vehicle of elementary grammatical instruction cannot be too strongly condemned. When the *classics* of a language are ground into children who are incapable of appreciating them, the result is often to create a permanent disgust for literature generally.
> *H. Sweet,* Spelling Reform (1885), p. 13.

3. One versed in the classics.—**Chinese classics,** the sacred books of the Chinese. See *king*².

classical¹ (klȧs′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *classic* + *-al;* = D. *klassikaal.*] 1. Belonging to or associated with the first or highest class in literature, especially in literary style. (*a*) Primarily and specifically, relating to Greek and Roman authors and orators of the first rank or highest estimation.

> He [Sheridan] brought away from school a very slender provision of *classical* learning. *Brougham,* Sheridan.
>
> The chief end of *classical* studies was perhaps as often reached then [time of Josiah Quincy] as now, in giving a young man a love for something apart from and above the more vulgar associations of life.
> *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 103.

(*b*) Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; constituting the best model or authority as a composition or an author.

> Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject. *Arbuthnot,* Anc. Coins.

Hence—2. In general, of the first rank, or constituting a model, in its kind; having in a high degree the qualities which constitute excellence in its kind: as, a *classical* work of art.—3. Same as *classic,* 2 and 3.—4. (*a*) Pertaining to a class; of the taxonomic rank or grade of a class.

> Unwilling to give similar *classical* characters to both of his primary divisions, Cæsalpinus has passed over what at first is most striking in the form of trees.
> *Rees,* Cyc., Classification.

(*b*) Belonging to classification; classificatory.

> Mr. Hammond's Preface to the American issue of Mr. Sandars's well-known edition of the "Institutes of Justinian" contains much the best defence I have seen of the *classical* distribution of law.
> *Maine,* Early Law and Custom, p. 365.

5. In some Reformed churches, relating to or of the nature of a classis or class. See *classis,* 2.

> And what doth make a *classical* eldership to be a presbytery? *Goodwin,* Works, IV. 114.

classical²†, *a.* [< L. *classicus,* belonging to a fleet (< *classis,* a fleet, a class: see *class, n.,* and *classic*), + *-al.*] Belonging or pertaining to a fleet. [Rare.]

> Certaine fragments concerning the beginnings, antiquities, and grouth of the *classical* and warre-like shipping of this Island [England]. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* To the Reader.

classicalism (klȧs′i-ka̤l-izm), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ism.*] 1. A classic idiom or style; classicism.—2. In *art,* attempted adherence to the rules of Greek or Roman art; imitation of classic art.

> We shall find in it [Renaissance architecture] partly the root, partly the expression, of certain dominant evils of modern times—over-sophistication and ignorant *classicalism.* *Ruskin.*

3. Knowledge of the classics and of what relates to them.

> Except in his [Swinburne's] first poem, Atalanta, we may think his *classicalism* is in many respects gravely at fault.
> *H. N. Oxenham,* Short Studies, p. 51.

classicalist (klȧs′i-ka̤l-ist), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ist.*] 1. One versed in the knowledge of the classics; a classicist.—2. In *art,* one who seeks to adhere to the canons of Greek or Roman art. *Ruskin.*

classicality (klȧs-i-kal′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ity.*] The quality of being classical. Also *classicalness.*

classically (klȧs′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a classic; according to the manner of classic authors.

> Milton found again the long-lost secret of being *classically* elegant without being pedantically cold.
> *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 387.

2. According to a regular order of classes or sets.

> It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory if they were not *classically* arranged. *R. Ker.*

classicalness (klȧs′i-ka̤l-nes), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ness.*] Same as *classicality.*

classicism (klȧs′i-sizm), *n.* [< *classic* + *-ism;* = F. *classicisme* = It. *classicismo.*] 1. An idiom or the style of the classics.—2. The adoption or imitation of what is classical or classic in style.

> The first [kind of verse] was that of an art-school, taking its models from old English poetry, and from the delicate *classicism* of Landor and Keats.
> *Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 4.

classicist (klȧs′i-sist), *n.* [< *classic* + *-ist.*] 1. One versed in the classics.

> Heyne, the great German *classicist,* shelled the peas for his dinner with one hand, while he annotated Tibullus with the other.
> *W. Matthews,* Getting on in the World, p. 229.

2. One who is in favor of making a study of the classics the foundation of education.

classicize (klȧs′i-sīz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *classicized,* ppr. *classicizing.* [< *classic* + *-ize.*] To render classic.

> It [Hôtel de Rambouillet] had no doubt a very considerable influence in bringing about the *classicizing* of French during the 17th century. *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 265.

classifiable (klȧs′i-fī-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *classify* + *-able.*] Capable of being classified.

> These changes are *classifiable* as the original sensations are. *J. S. Mill,* Logic, I. 295.

classific (kla̤-sif′ik), *a.* [< L. *classis,* a class (see *class, n.*), + *-ficus,* making, < *facere,* make.] 1. Distinguishing a class or classes: as, a *classific* mark. [Rare.]—2. Relating to classification; classificatory; taxonomic.

> The *classific* value of such features as the color of the skin, the color and character of the hair and eyes, the shape of the nose and lips. *Science,* VI. 526.

3. Making, constituting, or lying at the foundation of classification, or of a system of classification.

> All curators of anthropological museums must recognize the following *classific* concepts: material, race, geographical areas, social organizations, environment, structure and function, and evolution or elaboration. *Science,* IX. 534.

classification (klȧs″i-fi-kā′sho̤n), *n.* [= G. *classification* = D. *klassifikatie* = Dan. *klassifikation* = F. *classification* = Sp. *clasificacion* = Pg. *classificação* = It. *classificazione,* < NL. *classificatio(n-),* < *classificare,* classify: see *classify.*] The act of forming a class or of dividing into classes; the act of grouping together those beings or things which have certain characters in common; distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks; taxonomy. In natural history classification has been made on two principles, distinguished as the *natural* and the *artificial:* the former aiming to arrange all known plants or animals according to their resemblances, and degrees of resemblance, in the whole plan of their structure; the latter arranging them by some one or more points of resemblance or difference, as may be most convenient and easy, and without regard to other considerations. The widest divisions in zoölogy are called subkingdoms; subkingdoms are divided into phyla or classes, classes into orders, orders into families, families into genera, genera into species, and species into varieties. There are also intermediate divisions, as subclass, superorder, suborder, subfamily, etc. In botany the same divisions are used as in zoölogy, except that orders and families are identical, and the term *phylum* is not used. See *animal kingdom,* under *animal,* and *class,* 5.—**Cross-classification,** a classification in which the different classes are subdivided upon a common differentiating principle, so that they are not subordinated to one another. Thus, the division of the population into native and foreign, male and female, is a cross-classification. Such are the classifications of chemistry, geometry, logic, etc. Cross-classification violates a canon of Aristotelian logic.—**Hierarchical classification,** a classification in which the subdivisions of different classes are different, as was required by Aristotle. Such are the usual classifications of botany and zoölogy.—**Quinary** or **quinarian classification.** See *quinary.*

classificator (klȧs′i-fi-kā-to̤r), *n.* [NL. Cf. Sp. *clasificador.*] A classifier.

classificatory (klȧs′i-fi-kā̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< *classify*: see *-fy* and *-atory.*] Relating to or of the nature of classification; concerned with classifying; classific; taxonomic.

The *classificatory* sciences.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, viii.

Like the sciences of zoölogy and botany, the science of philology is pre-eminently a *classificatory* science, using the method of comparison as its chief implement of inductive research. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 443.

Classificatory relationship or **kinship**, the confusion under the same general view and name of all members of the tribe belonging to the same generation. *Morgan.*

Father Lafitan, whose "Mœurs des Sauvages Américquains" was published in 1724, carefully describes among the Iroquois and Hurons the system of *kinship* to which Morgan has since given the name of *classificatory*, where the mother's sisters are reckoned as mothers, and so on.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 163.

classifier (klȧs′i-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who classifies; one who constructs or applies a system of classification; a taxonomist.

The *classifiers* of this period were chiefly Fructists and Corollists. *Rees*, Cyc., Classification.

2. A figure, mark, or symbol used in classifying.—3. In the Chinese spoken language, one of a number of words that serve to point out which one of several things called by the same name (though differently written) is intended. Also called *numeratives*, because of their frequent use after numerals.

classify (klȧs′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *classified*, ppr. *classifying.* [= F. *classifier* = Sp. *clasificar* = Pg. *classificar* = It. *classificare* (cf. D. *klassificeren* = G. *classificiren* = Dan. *klassificere*), < NL. *classificare*, classify (cf. *classific*), < L. *classis*, a class, + *facere*, make: see *class, n.*, and *-fy.*] To arrange in a class or classes; arrange or group in sets, sorts, or ranks according to some method founded on common characteristics in the objects so arranged.

Speaking strictly, we form a class when we bring together a collection of individuals held in union by the bond of one or more points of community, and when we take care that nothing that is destitute of the point or points of community is admitted into the class: we *classify* when we arrange classes thus constructed on the principle of higher and lower, wider and narrower.
W. L. Davidson, Mind, XII. 234.

The former [the Linnean system] is an attempt at *classifying* plants according to their agreement in some single characters. *Brande and Cox.*

Can he *classify* the currents of his soul?
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 44.

=**Syn.** See *class, v. t.*

classis (klas′is), *n.*; pl. *classes* (-ēz). [< L. *classis*: see *class, n.*] 1. Class; order; sort; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a group or division of the taxonomic rank of a class. [Rare.]

Yet there is unquestionably a very large *Classis* of creatures in the earth farre above the condition of elementarity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. (ed. 1646), ii. 1.

2. An ecclesiastical judicatory; specifically, in the Reformed (Dutch and French) churches, a judicatory corresponding to a presbytery in the Presbyterian Church. Also *class.*

Classes and synods may advise, but overrule they cannot. *Bp. Hall.*

The meeting of the elders over many congregations that they call the *classis.* *Goodwin*, Works, IV. 114.

3†. A class in a university, college, or school.

The generall houres appointed for all the students, and the speciall houres for their own *classis.*
New England's First Fruits.

class-leader (klȧs′lē″dėr), *n.* The leader of a class in a Methodist church. See *class, n.*, 3 (*b*).

classman (klȧs′ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *classmen* (-men). 1. In the English universities, a candidate for graduation in arts who has passed an examination of special severity in one of the departments in which honors are conferred, and who is placed according to merit in one of several classes. At Oxford successful candidates are classed in both the public examinations, in the first in three classes, in the second (or final examination) in four classes. At Cambridge only graduates are classed, and they are divided into three classes. See *tripos.*

2. A member of a class in a college: used especially in compounds: as, upper-*classman*, lower-*classman.* See *class, n.*, 3 (*a*).

classmate (klȧs′māt), *n.* One of the same class at school or college; a class-fellow.

class-shooting (klȧs′shö″ting), *n.* A mode of target-shooting in which the competitors are divided into classes according to their scores, and the prizes are awarded to the best in each class.

clastic (klas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. κλαστός, broken (< κλᾶν, break), + *-ic*; = F. *clastique* = Sp. *clástico.*] 1. Relating to what may be taken to pieces.—2. Breaking up into fragments or separate portions; dividing into parts; causing or undergoing disruption or dissolution: as, *clastic* action; the *clastic* pole of an ovum; a *clastic* cell.—3. In *geol.*, fragmental: as, *clastic* rocks; *clastic* structure.—**Clastic anatomy.** See *anatomy.*

clat^1 (klat), *n.* [A dial. var. of *clot*^{1}. Cf. MLG. *klatte*, a shred; *klatwulle*, coarse wool.] 1. A clot; a clod.—2. Cow-dung.

clat^1 (klat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clatted*, ppr. *clatting.* [< *clat*^{1}, *n.*; a dial. form of *clot*^{1}, *v.*] 1. To break clods in (a field).—2. To spread dung over (a field).—3. To cut off the dirty locks of wool of (sheep). [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

clat^2 (klat), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clatted*, ppr. *clatting.* [Cf. *clatter* and *clash*^{1}.] To tattle. [Prov. Eng.]

clat^3, *v.* and *n.* See *claut.*

clatch^1 (klach), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *clutch.*

clatch^2 (klach), *v. t.* [Sc., appar. < Norw. *kleksa* = Icel. *klessa*, clot, daub, smear. Cf. G. *klecksen*, daub: see *clack, v.*] 1. To close up with any adhesive substance.—2. To daub with lime.

clatch^2 (klach), *n.* [< *clatch*^{2}, *v.*] 1. Anything thrown for the purpose of daubing. [Scotch.]—2. Mire raked together into heaps on streets or roadsides.

clatch^3 (klach), *v. t.* [Sc., also *sklatch.* Cf. *clatch*^{2}.] To finish (a piece of work) in a careless and hurried way; botch.

clatch^3 (klach), *n.* [< *clatch*^{3}, *v.*] A piece of work done in a careless way; a botch.

clatch^4 (klach), *n.* [Appar. an accom. of *calash*, q. v.] A carriage somewhat similar to a gig or chaise.

That Carlyle and she [Mrs. C.] might drive about as with the old *clatch* at Craigenputtock. *Froude*, Carlyle, I. 143.

clate (klāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clated*, ppr. *clating.* [A var. of *clat*^{1}, *v.*] To daub.

clathing (klath′ing), *n.* A dialectal form of *clothing.* *Grose.*

clathrate (klath′rāt), *a.* [< L. *clathratus*, pp. of *clathrare*, furnish with a lattice, < *clathri*, also *clatra*, < Gr. κλῆθρα, a lattice, pl. of κλῆθρον, Attic form of κλεῖθρον, a bar (see *clithral*), < κλείειν, shut: see *close*^{1}, *v.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, latticed; divided like latticework; specifically, in *entom.*, clathrose. Also *clathroid.*

Clathrocystis (klath-rō̤-sis′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, lattice (see *clathrate*, and cf. F. *clathre*, a kind of mushroom), + Gr. κύστις, bag, swelling: see *cyst.*] A genus of low, unicellular algæ, growing in both fresh and salt water, and consisting of numerous minute rose-colored cells embedded in mucus, the colony being at first solid, but finally perforated. They are sometimes found upon fish, giving them a red color, injuring the quality of the flesh, and even making it poisonous.

clathroid (klath′roid), *a.* [< L. *clathri*, lattice (see *clathrate*), + Gr. εἶδος, shape.] Same as *clathrate.*

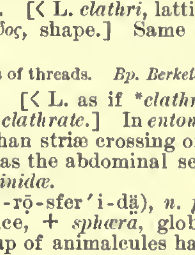
A *clathroid* reticulated mass of threads. *Bp. Berkeley.*

clathrose (klath′rōs), *a.* [< L. as if **clathrosus*, < *clathri*, lattice: see *clathrate.*] In *entom.*, having furrows deeper than striæ crossing one another at right angles, as the abdominal segments of certain *Staphylinidæ.*

Clathrosphærida (klath-rō̤-sfer′i-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, lattice, + *sphæra*, globe, sphere, + *-ida.*] A group of animalcules having a spherical clathrate test, as in the genus *Clathrulina.*

clathrulate (klath′rö̤-lāt), *a.* [< L. **clathruli* (dim. of *clathri*, latticework) + *-ate*^{1}. Cf. *clathrate.*] Finely clathrate; latticeworked in a small pattern.

Clathrulina (klath-rö̤-lī′nä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, a lattice (see *clathrate*), + dim. *-ul-* + *-ina*^{1}.] The typical genus of the family *Clathrulinidæ*, having a globular clathrulate silicious shell and a stalked body, and multiplying by spores. *C. elegans* is an example. *Cienkowsky*, 1867.



Clathrulina elegans, highly magnified.

Clathrulinidæ (klath-rö̤-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clathrulina* + *-idæ.*] A family of amœboid protozoans, typified by the genus *Clathrulina*, belonging to the group *Heliozoa* or sun-animalcules.

Clathrus (klath′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, lattice: see *clathrate.*] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of fungi, belonging to the family *Phalloidei.* The receptacle consists of an ovate or globose network of branches. The spores are produced upon basidia within small cavities in the branches. *C. cancellatus* is beautiful, but very fetid. See cut under *basidium.*

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *Oken*, 1815.

clats (klats), *n. pl.* [Cf. *clat*^{1}, *n.*] Slops; spoon-victuals. [Prov. Eng.]

clatter (klat′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *clateren*, < AS. **clatrian* (in verbal n. *clatrung*, a clattering), = D. *klateren* = LG. *klätern*, *klötern*, clatter, rattle; a freq. form of an imitative base **clat* (cf. *clat*^{2}). Cf. *clack*, *clap*^{1}, *chatter.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a rattling sound; make repeated sharp, confused sounds, as when sonorous bodies strike or are struck rapidly together; rattle.

And war-pipe, with discordant cry,
And cymbal *clattering* to the sky,
Making wild music bold and high.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 31.

She saw . . .
A huntsman armed, and clad in gown of blue,
Come *clattering* down the stones of the pass side.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 215.

2. To talk fast and idly; chatter; rattle with the tongue.

Thou doest but *clatter.* *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

But since he must needs be the loadstar of reformation, as some men *clatter.* *Milton*, Reformation in Eng.

II. *trans.* 1. To make a rattling noise with; cause to sound interruptedly by striking together, or with or against something: as, to *clatter* dishes or the tongs.

You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To utter glibly and in a rattling manner; tattle; chatter.

And the womene that her herde speke, helde her for a foole and vn-trewe, and *clatered* it aboute.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 12.

clatter (klat′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *clater*, *clattur*, idle talk, = D. *klater*, a rattle; from the verb.] 1. A rapid succession of sharp sounds; rattling, rapidly repeated, and confused noises.

By this great *clatter*, one of greatest note
Seems bruited. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall.
Swift.

And from the distant grange there comes
The *clatter* of the thresher's flail.
Bryant, Song of the Sower.

Clatter of brazen shields and clink of steel.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 296.

2. Idle gossip; tattle. *Burns.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

clatterer† (klat′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *claterer*; < *clatter* + *-er*^{1}.] One who clatters with the tongue or gossips; a chatterer.

In yche company is comynly a *claterer* of mowthe,
That no councell can kepe, ne no close talis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11375.

Even-song *clatterers*, with other hypocrites.
Bale, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 88, b.

clatteringly (klat′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With a clatter, or clattering noise.

clatting (klat′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clat*^{1}, *v.*] See extract.

Tagging or *clatting* is the removal of such wool as is liable to get fouled when the sheep are turned on to the fresh pastures. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 436.

clatty (klat′i), *a.* [< *clat*^{1}, *n.*, + *-y*^{1}.] Dirty; slovenly. [Prov. Eng.]

Claude glass, Claude Lorrain mirror. See *mirror.*

claudent (klâ′de̤nt), *a.* [< L. *clauden(t-)s*, ppr. of *claudere*, shut: see *clause* and *close*^{1}, *v.*] Closing or shutting up or in; occludent: as, a *claudent* muscle (an occlusor); the eyelids are *claudent.*

claudetite (klâ′de-tīt), *n.* Native arsenic trioxid, occurring in orthorhombic crystals.

Claudian (klâ′di-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Claudianus*, < *Claudius*, a proper name, < *claudus*, lame.] Of or relating to any one of several distinguished Romans of the name of Claudius, or to the gens of which they were members; especially, relating to or connected with the emperors of that gens, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero (A. D. 14–68), or to their epoch: as, the *Claudian* age; *Claudian* literature; the *Claudian* aqueduct.

The face of Appius Claudius wore the *Claudian* scowl and sneer,
And in the *Claudian* note he cried, "What doth this rabble here?"
Macaulay, Virginia, iii.

The epic poets of the Flavian age present a striking contrast to the writers of the *Claudian* period.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 337.

claudicant† (klâ′di-kant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *claudicante*, < L. *claudican(t-)s*, ppr. of *claudicare*: see *claudicate*.] Halting; limping. [Rare.]

claudicate† (klâ′di-kāt), *v. i.* [< L. *claudicatus*, pp. of *claudicare*, limp, < *claudus*, lame. Cf. *closh*^{1}.] To halt or limp. *Bailey.*

claudication (klâ-di-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *claudication* = Sp. *claudicacion* (obs.) = Pg. *claudicação*, < L. *claudicatio(n-)*, < *claudicare*: see *claudicate*.] A halting or limping; a limp. [Rare.]

> I have lately contracted a . . . *claudication* in my left foot. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 80.

claught (klâcht). Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) preterit and past participle of *cletch*^{1}.

> The carlin *claught* her by the rump,
> And left poor Maggie scarce a stump.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

claught (klâcht), *n.* [See *claught*, pret. and pp.] A catch; a hold: as, I took a *claught* o' him. [Scotch.]

clause (klâz), *n.* [< ME. *clause* = D. *clause*, < OF. *clause*, F. *clause* = Pr. *clauza*, < ML. *clausa*, a clause (L. dim. *clausula*, a clause, close of a period: see *clausule*), < L. *clausus*, pp. of *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Any part of a written composition, especially one containing complete sense in itself, as a sentence or paragraph: in modern use commonly limited to such parts of legal documents, as of statutes, contracts, wills, etc. In *law*, the usual meaning is some collocation of words the removal of which from the instrument will leave the rest of it intelligible. It is not essential to the idea of a clause that it must itself be capable of being read as a document if taken alone.

> Now have I told you schortly in a *clause*
> Thestat, tharray, the nombre, and eek the cause
> Why that assembled was this compainye.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 715.

> The *clause* is untrue concerning the bishop.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii.

> The single important *clause* was that which declared the throne vacant. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

2. A distinct stipulation, condition, proviso, etc.: as, a special *clause* in a contract.—3. In *gram.*, one of the lesser sentences which united and modified form a compound or complex sentence. A clause differs from a phrase in containing both a subject and its predicate, while a phrase is a group of two or more words not containing both these essential elements of a simple sentence. The *principal clause* is that member of a complex sentence on which others, called *dependent* or *subordinate clauses*, depend. The members of a compound sentence are *coördinate clauses*. Principal and coördinate clauses separated from the remainder of the sentence can by omission of connectives (conjunctions or relatives), and addition, if necessary, of words from other clauses, resume the form of simple sentences. Dependent clauses often require further changes of mood, tense, and person to become independent sentences.—**Assumption clause**, a clause frequently inserted in a deed of property subject to a mortgage or other debt, whereby the grantee assumes the payment of the debt in exoneration of the original debtor.—**Attestation clause.** See *attestation*.—**Bright's clauses**, provisions in the Irish Land Act, an English statute of 1870, intended to facilitate the formation of a peasant proprietary by enabling tenants to purchase their holdings.—**Clause of accruer.** See *accruer*.—**Clause of devolution**, in *Scots law*, a clause devolving some office, obligation, or duty on a party in a certain event, as, for example, on the failure of another to perform.—**Clause of return**, in *Scots law*, a clause by which the granter of a right makes a particular distinction of it, and provides that in a certain event it shall return to himself.—**Clauses consolidation acts**, a class of English statutes consolidating or combining and condensing into one system of general application provisions which had previously been frequently enacted in the same or varying forms, for each of many different instances, persons, corporations, or places. Such are the *Railway Clauses Consolidation Act*, molding into one statute provisions usually inserted in special acts authorizing the construction of railways, and the *Land Clauses Consolidation Act*, a similar act as to taking private property for public use.—**Clauses irritant** and **resolutive**, in *Scots law*, clauses devised for limiting the right of an absolute proprietor in entails.—**Comparative clause.** See *comparative*.—**Conscience clause.** See *conscience*.—**Derogatory clause in a testament**, a sentence or secret character the knowledge of which the testator reserves to himself, with a condition that no subsequent will without precisely the same clause shall be valid; a precaution intended to guard against later wills extorted by violence, etc. [Scotch.]—**Dispositive clause**, in *Scots law*, the clause of conveyance in any deed, by which property, whether heritable or movable, is transferred, either absolutely or in security, *inter vivos* or *mortis causa*—that is, between the living or in contemplation of death.—**Enacting clause**, the main body or leading declaration of a statute, commonly beginning, "Be it enacted," etc.—**Interpretation clause**, in modern statutes, a clause defining the meaning and stating the limitations of words or phrases used in the act.—**Most favored nation clause**, a clause often inserted in commercial treaties engaging each party to give the other, without further stipulation, all the privileges which are granted to the most favored nation.—**Saving clause**, in a legal instrument, a clause exempting something which might otherwise be subjected to the operation of the instrument. Hence, also, any statement or form of words in restriction of a previous statement.—**Shifting clause**, the technical name given by English conveyancers to a clause in a settlement or will prescribing an event upon the occurrence of which the estate given is to shift from one person to another.—**Similitude clause** or **act**, a name given to section 20 of the United States tariff of 1842, imposing duties on articles bearing similitude to those enumerated.

clause-rolls (klâz′rōlz), *n. pl.* Same as *close rolls*. See *close*^{2}, *a.*

clausia, *n.* Plural of *clausium*.

Clausilia^1 (klâ-sil′i-ä), *n.* [NL., fem., < *clausilium*, q. v.] A genus of land-snails, of the family *Helicidæ* (or *Pupidæ*). They have a fusiform sinistrad whorled shell, with a small elliptical or pyriform aperture, usually separated from the rest of the shell by a constricted neck, and closed by an epiphragm. There are several hundred species in Europe, Asia, and Africa. *Draparnaud*, 1803.

clausilia^2, *n.* Plural of *clausilium*.

Clausiliinæ (klâ-sil-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clausilia*^{1} + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Helicidæ*, typified by the genus *Clausilia*, and consisting of species having an elongated pupiform shell provided with a clausilium.

clausilium (klâ-sil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *clausilia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *clausus*, closed: see *clause* and *close*^{2}, *a.*, and cf. *Clausilia*^{1}.] A peculiar subspiral calcareous appendage or lamina fitting into a groove of the columella in the molluscous genus *Clausilia*. It serves as a kind of door, and when relieved from pressure springs forward by an elastic ligament and partially closes the aperture of the shell.

> In Clausilia a peculiar modification of this lid [hybernaculum] exists permanently in the adult, attached by an elastic stalk to the mouth of the shell, and known as the *clausilium*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

clausium (klâ′si-um), *n.*; pl. *clausia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *clausus*, closed: see *clause* and *close*^{2}, *a.*] Same as *clausilium*.

clausthalite (klâs′thal-īt, more properly klous′täl-īt), *n.* [< *Clausthal* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] Lead selenid, occurring in granular masses of a lead-gray color, found at Clausthal in the Harz.

claustra, *n.* Plural of *claustrum*.

claustral (klâs′tral), *a.* [< ME. *claustrall* = F. Sp. Pg. *claustral* = It. *claustrale*, < ML. *claustralis*, < *claustrum*, a cloister: see *cloister*. Cf. *cloistral*.] 1. Relating to a cloister; cloistral.

> This Dunstane . . . compelled men and women to vow chastity, and to kepe *claustrale* obedience.
> *Bale*, English Votaries, i., fol. 02.

> How of the Monk
> Who finds the *claustral* regimen too sharp
> After the first month's essay?
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 224.

2. Resembling a religious house in its seclusion; cloister-like; secluded.—**Claustral prior.** See *prior*.—**Claustral school**, a school within the walls of a monastery.

claustrophobia (klâs-trō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *claustrum*, a confined place, + Gr. -φοβία, fear, < φοβεῖσθαι, fear.] In *pathol.*, a morbid dread of confined places, to which hysterical and neurasthenic persons are sometimes subject. See *agoraphobia*.

claustrophobic (klâs-trō-fō′bik), *a.* [< *claustrophobia* + *-ic*.] Affected by claustrophobia.

claustrum (klâs′trum), *n.*; pl. *claustra* (-trä). [NL., < L. *claustrum*, a bar, bolt, barrier: see *cloister*.] 1. In *anat.*, a thin sheet of gray matter lying between the extraventricular or lenticular portion of the corpus striatum of the brain and the island of Reil. See *striatum*.—2. In *ichth.*, one of the chain of ossicles or bonelets of the ear, between the vestibule and the air-bladder.

clausular (klâ′zū-lär), *a.* [< L. *clausula* (see *clausule*) + *-ar*^{2}.] Consisting of or having clauses.

clausule (klâ′zūl), *n.* [= D. *clausule* = G. *clausel* = Dan. Sw. *klausul* = F. *clausule* (obs.) = Sp. *cláusula* = Pg. *clausula* = It. *clausola*, *clausula*, a clause, < L. *clausula*, a conclusion, the close of a period, a clause, < *clausus*: see *clause*.] A short or little clause. *Bp. Peacock.* [Rare.]

clausure (klâ′zūr), *n.* [< ME. *clausure* = Sp. Pg. It. *clausura* = G. *clausur*, *klausur*, an inclosure, cloister, < L. *clausura*, an inclosure (the lit. sense 'a closing' does not occur), < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *close*^{1}, *v.*, and cf. *closure*.] 1†. An inclosure. *Capgrave*, Chronicle.—2. The act of shutting up or confining; confinement. [Rare.]

> In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be borne. *Dr. A. Geddes.*

3†. In *anat.*, the absence of a perforation where it normally occurs; atresia.—4. A clasp by which the covers of a book are held together.

claut, clat^3 (klât, klat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clauted*, *clatted*, ppr. *clauting*, *clatting*. [Sc.; perhaps connected with *clat*^{1} = *clot*^{1}, *clod*^{1}, a thick round mass.] To scratch or claw; rake or scrape together. *Burns.*

claut, clat^3 (klât, klat), *n.* [Sc., < *claut*, *clat*^{3}, *v.*] 1. An instrument for raking or scraping together mire, weeds, etc.—2. What is so scraped together; a hoard scraped together by dirty work or niggardliness.

> She has gotten a coof wi' a *claut* o' siller.
> *Burns*, Meg o' the Mill.

clava (klā′vä), *n.*; pl. *clavæ* (-vē). [NL., < L. *clava*, a knotty branch or stick, club, staff, cudgel, a bar, lever, a scion, graft.] 1. In *anat.*, the slender fibrous band forming the margin of the posterior part of the fourth ventricle of the brain, being the enlarged prolongation of the posterior median column of the spinal cord.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Clavidæ*. *C. leptostyla* is a beautiful reddish marine form occurring on the New England coast, attached to seaweeds about low-water mark. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *Humphrey*, 1797.—3. In *entom.*, the club-like form produced by two or more enlarged joints at the end of the antennæ in certain insects, as the *Cleridæ*. Such antennæ are called *clavate*. See cut under *clavate*^{1}.

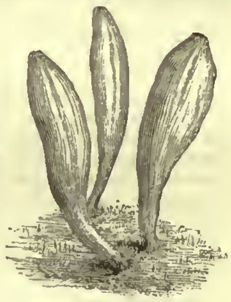
claval^1 (klā′val), *a.* [< *clava*, 1, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the clava or clavate process of the brain.

claval^2 (klā′val), *a.* [< *clavus*, 4, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to the clavus or inner portion of a hemelytron.—**Claval suture**, in *entom.*, the suture dividing the corium from the clavus.

Clavaria (klā-vā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *clava*, a club.] The principal genus of fungi belonging to the family *Clavariei*, including many species. Their substance is fleshy, and their form generally cylindrical or claviform, simple or branched. Some are edible. One species is called *gray goat's-beard*.

clavariæform (klā-vā′ri-ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Clavaria* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling in form fungi of the genus *Clavaria*. *M. C. Cooke*, Brit. Fungi, p. 509.

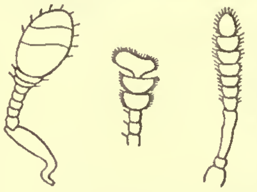
Clavariei (klav-ā-rī′ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavaria* + *-ei*.] A family of hymenomycetous fungi in which the spore-bearing area is vertical, covering the sides and tips of the frondose or stem-like, simple or branching, fleshy structures of which the fungus chiefly consists. Also called *Clavati*.



Clavaria ligula.

Three receptacles, upon the surfaces of which spores are produced. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

clavate^1, **clavated** (klā′vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *clavatus*, < L. *clava*, a club: see *clava*.] Club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker toward the top; claviform.—**Clavate antennæ** or **palpi**, in *entom.*, those in which the outer joints increase gradually in size, forming an elongated club.—**Clavate intestine**, a distended portion of the ileum found in a few coleopterous insects.—**Clavate nucleus**, the group of ganglion-cells within the clava of the brain on either side.



Clavate Antennæ.

clavate^2 (klā′vāt), *a.* [< L. *clavatus*, furnished with points or stripes, < *clavus*, a nail: see *clavus*.] Like a nail.—**Clavate articulation**, gomphosis.

Clavatella (klav-ā-tel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Hincks, 1862), < *clavatus*, club-shaped, + dim. *-ella*: see *clavate*^{1}.] The typical genus of tubularian hydroids of the family *Clavatellidæ*.

Clavatellidæ (klav-ā-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavatella* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ*, represented by the genus *Clavatella*.

clavately (klā′vāt-li), *adv.* [< *clavate*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a clavate manner; in the shape of a club.

> *Clavately* swollen. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 176.

Clavati (klā-vā′tī), *n.* [NL., pl. of *clavatus*: see *clavate*^{1}.] Same as *Clavariei*.

clavation^1 (klā-vā′shon), *n.* [< *clavate*^{1}: see *-ation*.] The state of being club-shaped.

clavation^2 (klā-vā′shon), *n.* [< *clavate*^{2}: see *-ation*.] In *anat.*, articulation in a socket, as the teeth in the sockets of the jaws; gomphosis.

clave^1† (klāv). Obsolete preterit of *cleave*^{1} or *cleave*^{2}.

clave^2 (klāv), *n.* [Uncertain.] A kind of stool used by ship-carpenters.

clave^3†, *n.* [ME., < L. *clava*, a graft, a scion, a particular sense of *clava*, a club: see *clava*.] A graft; a scion.

> In March orenge is sette in sondry wyse:
> In sede, in bough, in branches, and in *clave*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

claveau (kla-vō′), *n.* [F.; cf. OF. *clavele*, *clavereleux* (ML. *clavelus*), infected with pustules; prob. < ML. *clavellus*, dim. of L. *clavus*, > F. *clou*, a nail, a tumor: see *clavus*.] The sheep-pox. *Loudon.*

clavecin (klav′e-sin), *n.* [< F. *clavecin*, *clavessin*, < It. *clavicembalo* = Sp. *clavicimbalo*, *clavecimbano* (obs.) = D. *klavecim*, *klavecimbel* = MHG. *klaffcimbel*, G. *clavizimbel*, < ML. *clavicymbalum*, *clavicimbalum*, < L *clavis* (> It. *chiave* = Sp. *clave*, now *llave*, etc.: see *clef*, *clavis*), a key, + *cymbalum* (> It. *cembalo* = Sp. *címbalo*: see *cymbal*), a cymbal, tabor, etc. Cf. *clavichord*.] 1. A harpsichord.—2. The set of keys or levers by which a carillon is played.

clavecinist (klav′e-sin-ist), *n.* [< *clavecin* + *-ist*.] One who plays on the clavecin or harpsichord. *Browning.*

clavel† (klā′vel), *n.* Same as *clary*.

clavellate (klav′e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *clavellatus*, < **clavella*, dim. of L. *clava*, a club: see *clava*.] In *bot.*, provided with club-shaped processes; clavate.

clavellated (klav′e-lā-ted), *a.* [As *clavellate* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Made from billets of wood.—2. Same as *clavellate*.—**Clavellated ashes**, potash and pearl-ash: so termed from the billets of wood from which they are obtained by burning.

Clavellina (klav-e-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., < **clavella* (dim. of L. *clava*, a club) + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of ascidians of the family *Clavellinidæ*, having the body divided into three regions. *C. lepadiformis* is an example. *J. C. Savigny*, 1816.

clavellinid (kla-vel′i-nid), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Clavellinidæ*.

Clavellinidæ (klav-e-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavellina* + *-idæ*.] A family of social ascidians, typified by the genus *Clavellina*. Each individual has its own heart, respiratory apparatus, and digestive organs; but each is fixed on a footstalk which branches from a common creeping stem or stolon, through which a circulation takes place that connects them all. They are so transparent that their internal structure can be easily observed. They propagate both by ova and by buds.

claver[1]†, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *clover*.

claver[2]†, *v. i.* [= Sc. *clever*, < ME. *claveren* = D. *klaveren*, *kleveren* = LG. *klauern* = Dan. *klavre*; cf. Icel. *klifra*, clamber, < *klifa*, climb: see *clive*[1], and cf. *climb*.] To climb.

> Hwether the cat of helle *claurede* euer toward hire?
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 15.

> Two kynges ware clymbande, and *claverande* one heghe,
> The creste of the compas they covette fulle ȝerne.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3325.

claver[3] (klā′vėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *clatter* in same sense.] To talk idly or foolishly; talk much and at random. [Scotch.]

> As gude a man . . . as ever ye heard *claver* in a pulpit.
> *Scott.*

claver[3] (klā′vėr), *n.* [< *claver*[3], *v.*] 1. An idle story.—2. *pl.* Idle talk; gossip. [Scotch.]

> I have kend mony chapmen neglect their goods to carry clashes and *clavers* up and down, from one country-side to another. *Scott.*

claver[4]†, *n.* A shortened form of *claviger*[1].

claves, *n.* Plural of *clavis*.

clavi, *n.* Plural of *clavus*.

claviary (klav′i-ā-ri), *n.* [< L. *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*, *clef*.] In *music*, a collective name for the system of keys upon the organ, piano, and similar instruments. [Little used.]

claviatur (klav″i-a-tör′), *n.* [= Dan. *klaviatur* = G. *claviatur*, < D. *claviatuur*, < L. *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*, *clef*.] 1. The keyboard of a pianoforte or an organ.—2. A system of fingering suitable for a musical instrument with keys or levers.

clavicembalo (klav-i-chem′ba-lō), *n.*; pl. *clavicembali* (-lē). [It.: see *clavecin*.] The Italian form of *clavicymbalum*.

Claviceps (klav′i-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *clava*, a club, + *-ceps*, < *caput* = E. *head*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi parasitic upon the seeds of various grasses and sedges. *C. purpurea* produces the ergot of rye. See *ergot*.

clavichord (klav′i-kôrd), *n.* [= F. *clavicorde* = Sp. Pg. *clavicordio* = MLG. *klaffkordium* = MHG. *clavicordi*, < ML. *clavicordium*, **clavichordium*, < L. *clavis*, a key, + *chorda*, a string: see *clef* and *chord*.] A musical instrument invented in the middle ages, and in general use, especially in Germany, until displaced by the square pianoforte at the end of the eighteenth century. Like the pianoforte, it had a keyboard and a set of strings on a horizontal frame; but the tone was produced by the pressure of a brass "tangent" raised and held against the string, instead of by the stroke of a hammer. This method of tone-production permitted considerable variation in force and in quality. The compass of the clavichord was originally limited to a few tones in diatonic succession, and the advance to a full chromatic scale was made gradually. Tuning in equal temperament was not established until toward the middle of the eighteenth century.

clavicitherium (klav″i-si-thē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *clavicitheria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *clavis*, a key, + *cithara*, a cithara, guitar.] An old musical instrument of which little is known, probably a kind of harpsichord, having the strings stretched upon a vertical frame, as in an upright pianoforte. Also written *clavicytherium*.

clavicle (klav′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *clavicule* = Sp. *clavícula* = Pg. *clavicula* = It. *clavicola*, < NL. *clavicula*, a special use of L. *clavicula*, a small key, a tendril, dim. of *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*.] 1. The collar-bone, forming one of the elements of the pectoral arch in vertebrate animals. In man and sundry quadrupeds there are complete clavicles or collar-bones, each joined at one end to the scapula or shoulder-bone, and at the other to the sternum or breast-bone. In many quadrupeds the clavicles are absent or rudimentary, while in birds they are united in a single forked piece, popularly called the *merrythought* or *wishbone*. In many vertebrates below birds clavicles are recognized, but their homology is not always clear. The human clavicle is by some considered to be composed of its body, or clavicle proper, with a mesoscapular segment or acromial epiphysis, a precoracoid or sternal epiphysis, and an omosternum, or interarticular fibrocartilage; but this view is not generally adopted. See also cut under *skeleton*.

Human Clavicle, left side, viewed from above.

2. In *bot.*, a tendril. [Rare.]

clavicorn (klav′i-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *clavicorne*, < NL. *clavicornis*, < L. *clava*, a club, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] I. *a.* Having clavate antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Clavicornia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Clavicornia*.

clavicornate (klav-i-kôr′nāt), *a.* [< *clavicorn* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *clavicorn*.

Clavicornia (klav-i-kôr′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *clavicornis*: see *clavicorn*.] A group of *Coleoptera* or beetles having the fourth and fifth tarsal joints not connate, the first ventral segments visible for the entire breadth (except in *Physodidæ*), the antennæ clavate or capitate (very rarely serrate), and the club at the end of these furnished with from 2 to 5 joints. The species are either terrestrial or aquatic, living mostly on carrion, though some are found on plants. Most of the clavicorns are known as *Necrophaga*; burying-beetles and bacon-beetles are examples. Species of *Heterocercus*, *Parnus*, *Georyssus*, etc., are aquatic forms.

clavicula (kla-vik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *claviculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *clavicle*.] The clavicle or collar-bone.

> Numerous Vertebrates possess a *clavicula*, or collar-bone. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 35.

clavicular (kla-vik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *clavicula* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to the clavicle or collar-bone.—**Clavicular scute**, in *Chelonia*, the clavicularium or epiplastron.

Clavicularia (kla-vik-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *clavicula* + *-aria*. Cf. *clavicularium*.] A subtribe of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges with radially situated clavulæ.

clavicularium (kla-vik-ū-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *clavicularia* (-ä). [NL., < *clavicula* (see *clavicle*) + *-arium*.] One of the anterior lateral paired pieces of the plastron of the chelonians; the clavicular scute or so-called clavicle of a turtle: called *episternum* by some authors, and *epiplastron* by Huxley. See *epiplastron*, and cut under *plastron*.

claviculate (kla-vik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *clavicula* + *-ate*[1].] Having clavicles.

claviculus (kla-vik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *claviculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *clavis*, a nail: see *clavus*.] One of the perforating fibers, described by Sharpey, passing through the lamellæ of bone at right angles, as if to fasten them together.

clavicylinder (klav-i-sil′in-dėr), *n.* [< L. *clavis*, a key, + *cylindrus*, a cylinder.] A musical instrument invented by Chladni in 1799, consisting of a graduated set of glass tubes or cylinders, which were moistened, revolved by a pedal, and set in vibration by cloth-covered levers pressed against them by keys. The compass was about four octaves.

clavicymbalum (klav-i-sim′ba-lum), *n.*; pl. *clavicymbala* (-lä). [ML.: see *clavecin*.] Same as *harpsichord*.

clavicytherium, *n.* See *clavicitherium*.

Clavidæ (klav′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clava*, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ*, typified by the genus *Clava*, which form colonies of similar individuals, all maturing sexual cells on hollow tentacular processes.

clavier (kla-vēr′), *n.* [= D. *klavier* = G. *clavier*, *klavier* = Dan. *klaver* = Sw. *klaver*, < F. *clavier*, the keyboard, < L. *clavis* (> F. *clef*: see *clef*), a key: see *clavis*, *clef*.] 1. A clavichord, or, more rarely, a harpsichord.—2. A pianoforte.—3. The keyboard of a clavichord, harpsichord, pianoforte, organ, or similar instrument.

claviform (klav′i-fôrm), *a.* [Also improp. *clavæform*; = F. Sp. Pg. It. *claviforme*, < *clava*, a club, + *forma*, shape.] Having a clavate form; club-shaped: as, a *claviform* antenna.

claviger[1] (klav′i-jėr), *n.* [Also contr. *claver*; = Pg. It. *clavigero*, < L. *claviger*, < L. *clavis*, a key, + *gerere*, bear.] 1. One who keeps the keys, as of a room.

> The prince of that bottomless pit whereof they were the *clavigers*. *Christian Religion's Appeal to Reason*, p. 58.

Hence—2. A custodian of the treasury, records, or muniments of a corporation. [Eng.]

> The *Clavers* [clavigers] are two aldermen and two councilmen, who have the custody of the city [Norwich] chest, which has two locks; each *claver* has a key.
> *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 2463.

claviger[2] (klav′i-jėr), *n.* [= F. *clavigère*, < L. *claviger*, < *clava*, a club, + *gerere*, bear.] 1†. Literally, one who has a club; a club-bearer.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Pselaphidæ*. *C. testaceus* is a wingless European species with connate elytra. *Preyssler*, 1790.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *Haldeman*, 1842.

clavigerous (kla-vij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *claviger* (see *claviger*[1]) + *-ous*.] Bearing a key. *Clarke.*

clavipalp (klav′i-palp), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *clavipalpus*, < L. *clava*, a club, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler: see *palpus*.] I. *a.* Having clavate maxillary palps; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clavipalpi*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Clavipalpi*.

Clavipalpi (klav-i-pal′pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *clavipalpus*: see *clavipalp*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the seventh family of tetramerous *Coleoptera* or beetles, now retained as a superfamily of the suborder *Tetramera*, containing the families *Erotylidæ* and *Languriidæ*, characterized by compression and clavation of the last three joints of the antennæ and a broadly transverse last joint of the maxillary palps.

clavis (klā′vis), *n.*; pl. *claves* (-vēz). [L. *clavis* (= Gr. κλείς, Dor. κλαίς), a key, connected with *clau-dere* = Gr. κλείειν, shut, close: see *close*[1], *v.*, and cf. *slot*, from the same ult. root. Hence ult. *clef*, *clavicle*, *conclave*, etc.] A key; specifically, a key to or an aid to the understanding of something difficult, as a cipher, or the study of a foreign or classic author in his own language.

> If it had been necessary we should have construed it into the most latent sense, Christ himself would have given a *clavis*, and taught the church to unlock so great a secret. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 307.

clavo (klä′vō), *n.* [Sp., lit. a nail, spike, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clavus*.] In *mining*, a bunch of rich ore. [Mexico.]

clavodeltoid (klā-vō-del′toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Attached to the clavicle and having the characters of the deltoideus: as, the *clavodeltoid* muscle.

II. *n.* The clavodeltoideus.

clavodeltoideus (klā″vō-del-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *clavodeltoidei* (-ī). [NL., < *clav*(*icula*) + *deltoideus*.] A muscle, corresponding to the clavicular portion of the human deltoideus, extending in some animals from the clavicle to the ulna, along the lower border of the fore leg.

clavola (klav′ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *clavolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *clava*, a club.] In *entom.*, the club or expanded terminal portion of an insect's antenna, whether it is clavate, lamellate, or capitate.

clavolet (klav′ō-let), *n.* [< *clavola* + dim. *-et*.] In *entom.*, the club-shaped end of the antennæ of certain beetles, as *Clavicornia*.

clavomastoid (klā-vō-mas′toid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *clidomastoid*.

clavomastoideus (klā″vō-mas-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *clavomastoidei* (-ī). [NL., < *clav*(*icula*) + *mastoideus*.] Same as *clidomastoideus*.

clavotrapezius (klā″vō-tra-pē′zi-us), *n.*; pl. *clavotrapezii* (-ī). [NL., < *clav*(*icula*) + *trapezius*.] An anterior or cervical portion of the trapezius, in special relation with the clavicle, which in some animals is quite distinct, extending from the occipital region to the clavicle.

clavula (klav′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *clavulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *clava*, a club.] 1. In *bot.*, the elongated clavate portion of the receptacle in certain fungi.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of the ciliated clavate setæ or knobbed bristles found on the fascioles of sea-urchins, as spatangoids.

> In the Spatangidæ there are peculiar bands upon the upper surface, the fascioles or semitæ, upon which . . . knobbed bristles with active cilia (*clavulæ*) are distributed. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 296.

(*b*) In sponges, a rod-like spicule pointed at one end and having a knob or disk at the other; a tylotate or knobbed rhabdus. *W. J. Sollas.*

Also *clavule*.

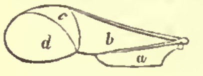
Clavularia[1] (klav-ụ̄-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *clavula* + *-aria* (fem. sing.).] The typical genus of *Clavulariidæ*. *Quoy and Gaimard.*

Clavularia[2] (klav-ụ̄-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *clavula* + *-aria* (neut. pl.).] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a tribe of dictyonine hexactinellidan *Silicispongiæ*, having uncinate spicules in the form of clavulæ, represented by the single family *Farreidæ*.

Clavulariidæ (klav″ụ̄-lạ-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavularia*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of polyps, named from the genus *Clavularia*. Also *Clavulariadæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

clavule (klav′ūl), *n.* Same as *clavula*.

clavus (klā′vus), *n.*; pl. *clavi* (-vī). [L. (ML. NL.) *clavus*, a nail, a corn, a tumor, a purple stripe on the tunica, etc., prob. from same root as *clavis*, a key. Cf. E. *clove*[4] and *cloy*[1], both ult. < L. *clavus*.] 1. In *costume*: (*a*) [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a vertical stripe or band of purple color in the tissue of the tunic. Senators were distinguished by the broad stripe or laticlavus; knights and others wore the narrow stripe or angusticlavus. See *laticlave* and *angusticlave*. (*b*) [LL. ML.] Under the Byzantine empire and in church vestments, (1) a plain border; (2) a round spot supposed to resemble a nail-head, used chiefly in groups or clusters at the edge of the stuff, forming a border.—2. [NL.] A grain of rye, or other cereal or grass, affected with ergot: applied to the immature or sclerotium stage of the fungus, which was formerly known as *Sclerotium clavus*.—3. [NL.] In *pathol.*, a pain in the head limited to one spot, as if a nail were being driven in.—4. [NL.] In *entom.*, the nail; the interior basal part of the hemielytrum of a heteropterous insect.



Wing-case of *Nepa cinerea*. *a*, clavus; *b*, corium; *c*, appendix; *d*, membrane.

> It is generally of a somewhat different texture from the rest of the corium, and in repose it is partially or entirely covered by the scutellum and border of the pronotum.

clavy† (klā′vi), *n.*; pl. *clavies* (-viz). [Origin uncertain.] In *arch.*, a mantelpiece. Also called *clavel*.

> The glory whereof [alabaster] appeareth especially in the workemanship betwixt the *clavie* of the chimney, and the roofe of the chamber. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 43.

claw (klâ), *n.* [< ME. *claw*, *clau* (also *clee*, *cle*), pl. *clawes*, *clowes* (also *clees*, *cleen*), < AS. *clawu* or *clāwu* (not **clā*), pl. *clawa*, *clawe*, *clawu* (also, rarely, pl. *cleá*, *cleó*), a claw, hoof, = OS. *klawa* = OFries. *klewe*, Fries. *klauwe* = D. *klaauw* = OHG. *chlawa*, *chlāwa*, *chlōa*, *clōa*, MHG. *klāwe*, *klā*, G. *klaue*, dial. *klō*, *klōw*, *klou*, *kloa*, = Icel. *klō* = Sw. Dan. *klo*, a claw. See the verb.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A sharp, hooked, horny end of the limb of a mammal, bird, reptile, or other animal; a pointed and especially a curved nail of a vertebrate, consisting of thickened and hardened epidermal tissue, like horn, borne usually on a bony basis or core; technically, an unguis, as distinguished from a hoof or ungula. (*b*) A sharp, hooked end of a limb of an animal, of whatever character. (*c*) The whole leg, foot, or other appendage of certain animals, terminating in a sharp hooked end or in a pincer-like extremity; a chela, cheliped, or chelicera, as in insects, arachnidans, crustaceans, etc. See cuts under *chela*[1], *chelicera*, and *scorpion*. (*d*) Some part of an animal resembling or likened to a claw.—2. Figuratively, the human hand; hence, in the plural, grasp; clutch; hold: as, to get one's *claws* on a thing.

> What's justice to a man, or laws,
> That never comes within their *claws?*
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

3. In *mech.*, some part of a tool or tackle resembling a claw: as, the *claw* or cleft end of a hammer, used in drawing out nails; the *claw* of a crowbar; the *claw* of a grapnel.—4. In *bot.*, the narrow base of a petal, especially when it is long, as in the pink and wallflower.—5. In *locksmithing*, a spur or talon which projects from a bolt or tumbler.—**Artery-claw.** See *artery*.—**Crab's claws.** See *crab*[1].—**Devil's claw** (*naut.*), a very strong hook and chain used as a stopper for a chain cable.—**Retractile claws,** claws which may be retracted and protruded by appropriate muscular mechanism, as in the cat family. Claws not so disposed are termed *non-retractile*.

Claw.

Petal of a cruciferous flower (the wallflower).

claw (klâ), *v.* [< ME. *clawen*, *clowen*, < AS. *clawian* (rare) = D. *klaauwen* = MLG. *kleien* = LG. *kleien*, *klauen* = OHG. *klāwean*, G. *klauen*, *kläuen* = Dan. *klö*, dial. *klaa*, = Sw. *klå* = Icel. reflex. *klōa-sk*, claw, scratch: all weak verbs, from the noun. The Icel. *klā* (strong verb, pret. *klō*, pp. *kleginn*), scratch, rub, is perhaps not related.] I. *trans.* 1. To tear, scratch, pull, or seize with or as if with claws or talons.

> But age, with his stealing steps,
> Hath *claw'd* me in his clutch.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1, song (Globe ed.).

> Like wild beasts shut up in a cage, to *claw* and bite each other to their mutual destruction. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. To scratch; relieve by or as if by scratching; scratch, as an itching part, with intent to relieve irritation.

> They [ben] counseilours of kinges; Crist wot the sothe,
> Whou [how] they [curry] kinges & her back *claweth!*
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 365.

> I *clawe*, as a man or beest dothe a thyng softely with his nayles. *Clawe* my backe, and I will *clawe* thy toe. *Palsgrave.*

> The French king neither liking of his errant, nor yet of his pompous speech, said somewhat sharply, I pray thee, good fellow, *clawe* me not where I itch not. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 228.

Hence—3†. To fawn on.

> Rich men they *claw*, soothe up, and flatter; the poor they contemn and despise. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 13.

4. To make or affect by the use of a claw or claws of some sort: as, to *claw* a hole in a carpet; to *claw* up a heap of dirt; to *claw* the leaves away.—**To claw away**†. Same as *to claw off*, (*a*).

> The jade Fortune is to be *claw'd away* for 't, if you should lose it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To claw it off†, to escape the consequences of an act; get out of difficulties.

> *Ant.* You mistake the weapon: are you not hurt?
> *Mart.* A little scratch; but I shall *claw it off* well enough. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

To claw off†. (*a*) To rail at; scold.

> Mr. Baxter . . . *claws off* the Episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests. *Bp. Nicholson*, To Mr. Yates.

(*b*) To get rid of.

> A thousand pound to a penny she spoil not her face, or break her neck, or catch a cold that she may ne'er *claw off* again. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

To claw on the back†, to pat approvingly.—**To claw on the gall**†, to rub the wrong way; irritate.

II. *intrans.* 1. *Naut.*, to beat to windward, in order to avoid falling on a lee shore or on another vessel: with *off*; hence, figuratively, to get off; escape: as, to *claw off* from an embarrassing situation.—2. To fawn; flatter.

> Here [in Spain] it is not the Stile to *claw* and compliment with the King, or idolize him by Sacred Sovereign, and Most Excellent Majesty. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 10.

clawback (klâ′bak), *n.* and *a.* [< *claw*, *v.*, + obj. *back*[1], *n.*] I. *n.* 1†. Literally, one who claws the back; hence, one who fawns on another; a sycophant; a wheedler. *Mir. for Mags.*

> These flattering *clawbacks* are original roots of all mischief. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> *Parasite* [F.], a Parasite, a trencher-friend, . . . a *claw-back*, flatterer, soother, smoother for good cheer sake. *Cotgrave.*

2. Same as *back-scratcher*, 1.

II.† *a.* Flattering. *Bp. Hall.*

clawback† (klâ′bak), *v. t.* [< *clawback*, *n.*] To fawn on; curry favor with. *Warner.*

claw-balk (klâ′bâk), *n.* A balk or beam used in making floating bridges. See extract.

> Each two men carrying a *claw-balk*, or timbers fitted with a claw, one of which held the gunwale of the boat, the other the shore abutment. *The Century*, XXIX. 280.

claw-bar (klâ′bär), *n.* A hand-bar with a bent claw-shaped point for drawing spikes from railroad-ties.

clawboard†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clapboard*.

clawed (klâd), *a.* [< *claw*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with claws; unguiculate: in *zoöl.*, specifically distinguished from *ungulate*, or *hoofed*: as, *clawed* quadrupeds.

claw-foot (klâ′fůt), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A foot, as of a piece of furniture, carved in wood or cast in metal in the shape of the foot of a bird or beast of prey.

II. *a.* Having claw-feet: as, a *claw-foot* table.

claw-hammer (klâ′ham″ėr), *n.* 1. A hammer having one end cleft or divided into two claws, for use in drawing nails out of wood.—2. A dress-coat; a swallow-tailed coat: so called from the shape of the tail. [Colloq. or slang.]

claw-hand (klâ′hand), *n.* In *pathol.*, a hand in which the wrist and metacarpophalangeal joints are extended while the interphalangeal joints are flexed: due to paralysis of the lumbricales and interossei muscles.

claw-joint (klâ′joint), *n.* 1. In *anat.*, the terminal or ungual phalanx of a digit which bears a claw or nail; a rhizonychium. In those cases where a claw is well developed, as in a beast or bird of prey, the claw-joint furnishes a bony core to the claw. 2. In *entom.*, the last joint of an insect's tarsus, the one to which the ungues or claws are attached.

clawker (klâ′kėr), *n.* [Prob. a var. of dial. *clatcher* or *cleuker* for *clutcher*, < *clutch*[1] or its variants.] In a knitting-machine, the feed-pawl or hand of a ratchet.

claw-sick (klâ′sik), *a.* Suffering, as sheep, from foot-rot or claw-sickness.

claw-sickness (klâ′sik″nes), *n.* Foot-rot, a disease in cattle and sheep.

claw-wrench (klâ′rench), *n.* A wrench having a loose pivoted jaw and a relatively fixed one, so arranged as to bite together when they are made to grip an object.

clay (klā), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *clay*, *cley*, *clei*, < AS. *clæg* = OFries. *klai* = MD. *kleye*, D. *klei* = MLG. LG. *klei* (> G. *klei*) = Dan. *klæg*, clay; related through dial. var. *clag* (see *clag*[1], *claggy*) to *clog*, q. v.; and perhaps ult. to LL. *glus*, L. *gluten* (> E. *glue*, *gluten*, q. v.), to Gr. *γλοιός*, *γλοιά*, sticky oil, gum, *γλίνη*, *γλήνη*, gum, *γλία*, glue, and to OBulg. *glina*, clay, *glenu*, slime.] I. *n.* 1. The material resulting from the decomposition and consequent hydration of the feldspathic rocks, especially granite and gneiss, and of the crystalline rocks in general. As thus formed, it almost always contains more or less sand, or silicious material, mechanically intermixed. After this has been separated, the clay itself is found to consist of a hydrated silicate of alumina, but it is not yet positively made out that there is one definite combination of this kind constituting the essential basis of all the substances to which the name *clay* is applied. All clays contain hygroscopic water, which may be expelled by heating to 212° F.; but they also contain water in chemical combination, and when this is driven off by ignition the clay loses its plasticity, which cannot be restored. Ordinary clay contains more or less lime and other impurities, which render it to a certain extent fusible. The purer varieties are refractory, and are known as *fire-clay* (which see). (See also *pipe-clay*, *china-clay*, *porcelain-clay*, and *kaolinite*.) The plasticity of clay is of great importance, as without this quality it could not be easily worked into the various shapes for which it is used. On what condition it depends has not as yet been clearly made out.

2. Earth in general, especially in the Scriptures, as the material from which, according to the account in Genesis, the body of the first man was formed.

> I also am formed out of the *clay*. Job xxxiii. 6.

> *Arv.* Are we not brothers?
> *Imo.* So man and man should be;
> But *clay* and *clay* differs in dignity,
> Whose dust is both alike. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

3†. Moist earth; mud; slime.

> He spat on the ground, and made *clay* of the spittle. John ix. 6.

4†. Any viscous plastic mixture used as mortar or cement.

> Cleme hit [sc. the ark] with *clay* comly with-inne. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 312.

> He tok a ionket of resshen, and glewide it withe glewishe *cley* [L. *bitumine*] and with picche. *Wyclif*, Ex. ii. 2 (Oxf.).

> *Cley* maad with hors or mannes heer, and oile
> Of tartre, alum, glas, berm, wort, and argoile,
> Resalgar, and our materes enbibing.
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 812.

5. The human body; especially, a dead body. [Poetical.]

> Their spirits conquered when their *clay* was cold. *J. Baillie.*

6. Figuratively, anything which is easily molded, shaped, or influenced.

> All the land
> Was *clay* in Slavery's shaping hand.
> *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

Bradford clay, in *geol.*, a bluish, slightly calcareous clay of the Oölite, well developed near Bradford in England, and remarkable for the number of apiocrinites in it.—**Clay process,** the method of making a stereotype printing-plate from a mold of prepared clay. This clay is a combination of potters' clay, kaolin, powdered soapstone, and plaster of Paris.—**Drawn clay,** clay which is shrunk or decreased in volume by burning.—**Long clay,** clay possessing a high degree of plasticity.—**Oxford clay,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Jurassic series, named from the county in England where it is conspicuous. It is the upper one of two sections into which the Oxfordian is divided, the lower one being the Kelloways rock (Callovian). The Oxford clay crops out in England from Dorsetshire through to Yorkshire. It consists mainly of layers of stiff blue clay, and sometimes attains a thickness of 600 feet.—**Potters' clay**, a clay suitable for making the coarser varieties of pottery, or for being worked by the potter.

II. *a.* Formed or consisting of clay; characterized by the presence of clay; clayey: as, a *clay* soil; a *clay* hovel.—**Clay iron ore.** Same as *clay ironstone.*—**Clay ironstone**, the ordinary form of iron ore occurring in connection with the coal-measures, especially in England, where this ore is one of great importance. It consists essentially of carbonate of iron more or less mixed with clay and sand, and often has the form of nodular concretionary masses. It contains from 20 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron, according to its purity.—**Clay marl**, a whitish, smooth, chalky clay.—**Clay pigeon**, a saucer of baked clay used as an artificial flying target in trap-shooting.—**Clay rock**, a rock made up of fine argillaceous detrital material, and chiefly that derived from the decomposition of the feldspars; indurated clay; clayey material sufficiently hardened to be incapable of being used as clay without grinding, but not chemically altered or metamorphosed.—**Clay shale**, clay having a thinly laminated structure. It differs from clay slate, or argillaceous schist, in that the latter has undergone more or less metamorphism, and from this cause has become crystalline and schistose in structure.—**Clay slate**, an argillaceous rock characterized by having a slaty or fissile structure. It consists of detrital or fragmental material which has become consolidated into a rock, and has undergone more or less rearrangement of its constituent particles. (See *metamorphism*, and *metamorphic rocks*, under *metamorphic.*) Roofing-slate is the most characteristic form of clay slate. The tendency of this rock to split into thin plates, making it available for roofing, is ordinarily the result of conditions arising after its deposition and consolidation (see *cleavage*, 3); sometimes, however, this structure is that of the original deposit. Clay slate, or argillaceous schist, often passes gradually into mica schist, and appears to be an incipient stage in the formation of that rock.

clay (klā), *v. t.* [< *clay, n.*] **1.** To cover or manure with clay.

> The ground must be *clayed* again.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.—**3.** To puddle with clay.

clay-band (klā'band), *n.* In *coal-mining*, clay ironstone, or argillaceous iron ore, in thin strata. [South Wales.]

clay-bead (klā'bēd), *n.* One of the large beads of baked clay, oval or somewhat flattened, sometimes found in ancient tombs, especially in Brittany. They are too large to have been commonly worn as ornaments, and their use is uncertain. They are doubtless identical with the *whorls* found in many parts of the world, as Egypt, the Troad, Greece, and Armenia, and identified as having been used by ancient peoples as weights in spinning.

clay-brained (klā'brānd), *a.* Doltish; stupid. *Shak.*

clay-built (klā'bilt), *a.* Built with clay. [Rare.]

> *Clay-built* cisterns. *E. Darwin*, Botanic Garden.

clay-clot† (klā'klot), *n.* [ME. *cleiclot.*] A clod of earth; figuratively, a corpse.

> Nu lith the *cleiclot* al so the ston.
> *Religious Songs* (in Owl and Nightingale, ed. Wright), p. 73.

clay-cold (klā'kōld), *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless.

> *Clay-cold* were her rosy lips—
> Nae spark o' life was there.
> *The Lass of Lochroyan* (Child's Ballads, II. 112).
>
> Around Patroclus mourn'd the Grecian train,
> Stern in superior grief Pelides stood;
> Those slaughtering arms, so used to bathe in blood,
> Now clasp his *clay-cold* limbs. *Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 369.

clay-colored (klā'kul″ọrd), *a.* Of the color of clay.—**Clay-colored bunting.** See *bunting*4.

clay-course (klā'kōrs), *n.* In *mining*, a seam of clay by the side of a vein; a gouge.

clay-daubed (klā'dâbd), *a.* [ME.] Daubed with clay or mortar.

> In that cofer [Noah's ark] that was *claydaubed.*
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 492.

claye (klā), *n.* [< F. *claie*, OF. *cloie* = Pr. *cleda*, < ML. *clida*, **cleta* in dim. *cletella*, a hurdle; of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *cliath* = W. *clwyd*, a hurdle, prob. cognate with E. *hurdle*, q. v.] In *fort.*, a wattle or hurdle made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.

clayen†, *a.* [< ME. *cleyen*, < *cley*, *clay*, clay, + *-en*, -en2.] Of clay.

> These that dwellen [in] *cleyene* housis.
> *Wyclif*, Job iv. 19 (Oxf.).

clayey (klā'i), *a.* [< ME. *cleyi*, *cleyye*, *cleȝi*, < late AS. *clæig* for **clægig*, < *clæg*, clay, + *-ig*, E. *-y*1. Cf. *claggy*, *cladgy*, *cledgy.*] **1.** Consisting of or of the nature of clay; abounding with clay; mixed with clay; like clay.

> A heavy or *clayey* soil. *Derham.*

2. Bedaubed or besmeared with clay.

> Wheat fields, one would think, cannot come to grow untilled—no man made *clayey* or made weary thereby.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. ii. 1.

claying (klā'ing), *n.* [< *clay* + *-ing*1.] **1.** In *sugar-refining*, a method of removing coloring matter from sugar by the use of clay. Loaves of refined sugar are taken from the molds, the solid crust formed at the point is removed, and the upper layer at the base loosened and scooped out to make a cavity in the center, into which clay paste is put. The water from the clay drives the molasses before it, and soon changes it into a saturated solution of pure sugar by dissolving some of the crystals. As the water filters through the loaf it expels the mother-liquor, and the brown color descends toward the point of the loaf and disappears.

2. In *stone-working*, the operation of driving dry clay into a blast-hole which is too damp for the insertion of the blasting-powder.

claying-bar (klā'ing-bär), *n.* In *mining*, a rod used for making a blast-hole water-tight by driving clay into its crevices, in order to protect the charge.

clayish (klā'ish), *a.* [< *clay* + *-ish*1.] Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it: as, "*clayish* water," *Harvey*, Consumption.

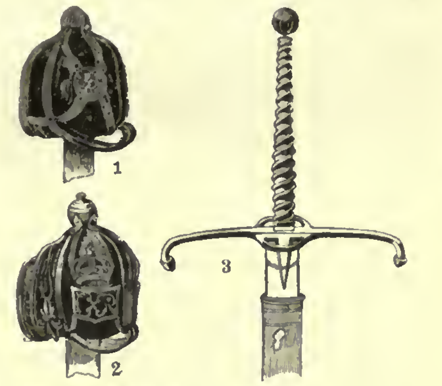
clay-kiln (klā'kil), *n.* A kiln or stove for burning clay.

clay-mill (klā'mil), *n.* A mill for mixing and tempering clay; a pug-mill.

claymore (klā'mōr), *n.* [Also *glaymore*; < Gael. *claidheamhmor*, i. e., great sword: Gael. and Ir. *claidheamh* = W. *cleddyf*, *cleddeu* (see *cleddyo*) = L. *gladius* (> E. *glaive*, q. v.), a sword; Gael. *mor* = W. *mawr* = Corn. *maur* = Bret. *meur*, great, akin to L. *magnus*, great, and to E. *much*, *mickle.*] **1.** The name, in the Highlands of Scotland, of the heavy two-handed sword. This weapon remained in use among the Highlanders after it had been generally abandoned elsewhere. It had a cross-guard sometimes reinforced with curved quillons and shells.

> The Highlandmen drew their *claymores*,
> And gie a warlike shout.
> *Bonny Baby Livingston* (Child's Ballads, IV. 44).

2. A name given inaccurately in the eighteenth century to the basket-hilted broadsword made to be used with one hand, and closely resembling the cuirassier's broadsword of the seventeenth century in England. The blades of these swords were often marked with the stamp of Andrea Ferrara. See *sword.*

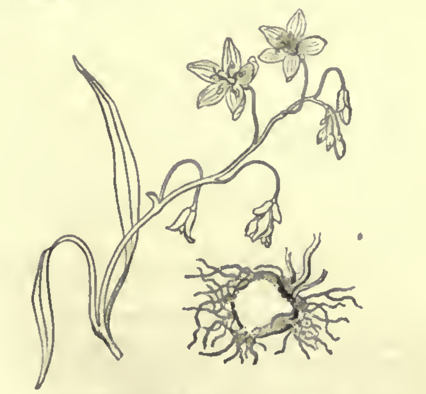


1, 2. Basket-hilted Broadswords of the 17th century (afterward called Claymores). 3. Two-handed Sword, or Claymore proper.

Hence—**3.** A soldier armed with a claymore. *Macaulay.*

clay-pit (klā'pit), *n.* A pit where clay is dug.

clay-stone (klā'stōn), *n.* One of the concretionary masses of clay frequently found occurring in alluvial deposits, in the form of flat rounded disks, either simple or variously united so as to give rise to curious shapes. They are sometimes almost as regular as if turned in a lathe.



Flowers and Root of Spring-beauty (*Claytonia Virginica*). (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

Claytonia (klā-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. John *Clayton*, a botanist of Virginia, who died in 1773.] A genus of low herbs, natural order *Portulacaceæ*, of about 20 species belonging to temperate North America and northeastern Asia, mostly perennial. The two species of the Atlantic States, *C. Virginica* and *C. Caroliniana*, are known as the *spring-beauty*, producing in early spring a short raceme of flowers from between the single pair of leaves. The more widely distributed species is *C. perfoliata*, sometimes used as a pot-herb.

clay-yellow (klā'yel″ō), *a.* Dull brownish-yellow in color; luteous.

cld. An abbreviation of *cleared:* applied to goods or shipping cleared at the custom-house.

-cle. [= F. *-cle*, < L. *-culus*, *-cula*, *-culum*, a dim. term., composed of two suffixes, *-co* (see *-ic*) + *-lo* (*-lus*): see *-le*, *-el*, *-ule*, etc. In recent F. and E. the term. is usually *-cule.*] A diminutive termination, of Latin origin, occurring in *article*, *particle*, *corpuscle*, *muscle*, *homuncle*, etc., the diminutive force being in some cases unfelt in English. In *corpuscle* and *muscle* the pronunciation of *c* is assimilated to the preceding *s*. In *icicle*, *chronicle*, and some other words, the termination *-cle* is of different origin.

cleach (klēch), *v.* A dialectal form of *clutch.*

cleaching-net (klē'ching-net), *n.* A hoop-and-pole fish-net used by hand. Formerly also called *cleek-net.*

clead, cleed (klēd), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *clothe*, q. v.] To clothe.

cleading, cleeding (klē'ding), *n.* [A dial. form of *clothing.*] **1.** Clothing; that which clothes or covers; a covering. [Scotch.]—**2.** In engines: (*a*) The jacket or outer covering of the cylinder, or the covering of hair-felt put on steam-pipes to prevent the radiation of heat. Also called *clothing* and *lagging*. (*b*) A timber casing inclosing the boiler of a locomotive engine and the fire-box.—**3.** Any kind of plank covering, such as the slating-boards of a roof, the boards of a floor, the plank lining of a pit-shaft, the planking of a coffer-dam, etc.—**4.** In *mining*, deal boarding for brattices. [Eng.]

cleak, *v.* and *n.* See *cleik.*

cleam (klēm), *v. t.* [< ME. *clemen*, < AS. *clǣman*, smear, spread over (as clay, tar, oil, or other viscous substance) (= MD. *kleemen* = MLG. *klēmen* = OHG. MHG. *chleimen*, mold, as clay, = Icel. *kleima* = Norw. *kleima*, also *klime*, smear, daub; cf. Sw. *klena*, stick, spread, lay on, = Dan. *kline*, paste, lute, build with clay), < *clām*, clay, E. dial. *cloam:* see *cloam* and *claim*2. Now only dial., with var. *clem*2, and mixed with *clam*2, *v.*, *clam*2, *a.*, q. v. Cf. *glaim.*] **1.** To smear with clay or other viscous substance.

> Thenne *cleme* hit [the ark] with clay comly with-inne,
> & alle the endentur [crevices] dryuen daube with-outen.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 312.
>
> Sche took a leep [basket] of egge [sedge], and *cawmede* [var. *clemede*] it with tar and pitch.
> *Wyclif*, Ex. ii. 3 (Purv.).

2. To smear upon; spread over; plaster.

> Yf wormes feel [many] uppon hem be withoute,
> A strape of brans let strape hem of therwith,
> And *cleme* uppon the wounde oxe dounge aboute.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

3. To glue together; fasten with glue. [Now only prov. Eng. in all senses.]

clean (klēn), *a.* [< ME. *clene*, *clæne*, < AS. *clǣne*, clean, pure, bright, = OS. *klēni* = OFries. *klēn* = MD. *klēne*, D. *kleen*, *klein* = LG. *klēn*, small (> Icel. *klēnn*, snug, puny, = Sw. *klēn*, dial. *klajn*, = Dan. *klein*, thin, slight), = OHG. *chleini*, bright, pure, MHG. *kleine*, *klein*, clean, neat, fine, small, G. *klein*, small. Cf. W. *glain*, *glan* = Ir. Gael. *glan*, clean, pure, radiant.] **1.** Unmixed with foreign or extraneous matter; free from admixture; unadulterated; pure.

> Coupes of *clene* gold and peces of seluer,
> Rynges with rubyes and richesses I-nouwe.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 23.
>
> All this is preef of holsum aire and *clene*,
> And there as is contraier is aire unclene.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.
>
> It seemed to me, also, that in it [the doctrine of compensation] might be shown men a ray of divinity, the present action of the soul of this world, *clean* from all vestige of tradition. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. Free from dirt or filth; having all uncleanness removed.

> *Jesus.* Marcelle, myn awne discipill dere,
> Do vs haue watir here in hast.
> *Marc.* Maistir, it is all redy here,
> And here a towell *clene* to taste [handle].
> *York Plays*, p. 234.
>
> Faynd to wash themselves incessantly;
> Yet nothing *cleaner* were for such intent,
> But rather fowler seemed to the eye.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 61.
>
> Let Thisby have *clean* linen. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 2.

3. Morally pure; guiltless; upright; honorable.

> Thow tauȝtest hem in the trinitee to take baptesme,
> And be *clene* thorw that crystennynge of alle kynnes synnes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 184.

> He knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye are not all *clean*. John xiii. 11.

> Mr. ——— will be a formidable rival among the better class. "He is a very *clean* man. He got his nomination in a very *clean* way."
> *Springfield Rep.*, quot. in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 261.

4. Among the Jews: (*a*) Of persons, free from ceremonial defilement.

> And if she be not able to bring a lamb, then she shall bring two turtles, or two young pigeons; the one for a burnt-offering, and the other for a sin-offering: and the priest shall make an atonement for her, and she shall be *clean*. Lev. xii. 8.

(*b*) Of animals and things, not causing ceremonial defilement; specifically, of animals, not forbidden by the ceremonial law for use in sacrifice and for food.

> Of *clean* beasts, and of beasts that are not *clean*, . . . there went in two and two unto Noah into the ark. Gen. vii. 8, 9.

> But rather give alms of such things as ye have; and, behold, all things are *clean* unto you. Luke xi. 41.

5. Free from defect in substance or execution; without blemish or shortcoming: as, a *clean* garden; *clean* timber; a *clean* proof (in printing); to make a *clean* copy from a draft; to make a *clean* job of a piece of work.—**6†.** Clear; bright; keen; incisive.

> And Deffebus, my dere son, I dem hym the next;
> With counsell & comford of *clene* men of wit, . . .
> That fare shall in fere & feliship to gedur.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2798.

> Of youre *clene* witte and youre consayte
> I am full gladde in harte and thought,
> And hym to mete with-outen latt
> I am redy. *York Plays*, p. 208.

7†. Noble; excellent; notable.

> In his company come mony *clene* Dukes,
> And Erles also, with mony gret lordis.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4078.

> In kynges court and knyghtes the *clennest* men and fairest
> Shulien serue for the lord selue, so fareth god almyghty.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 95.

8. Whole; entire; complete.

> He that made man most ȝour lines mot saue
> & alle oure *clene* companie.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1434.

> Seying that the Savyor of all the world shuld suffre hys Deth vpon that Tree, Ther is *clene* remission.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

> And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make *clean* riddance of the corners of thy field. Lev. xxiii. 22.

9. Well-proportioned; shapely; elegant.

> Methoughte he had a pair
> Of legges and of feet, so *clene* and fair,
> That all my herte I gaf unto his hold.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 598.

> Thy waist is straight and *clean*. *Waller.*

> They [Indians] are straight and well proportioned, having the *cleanest* and most exact limbs in the world.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 1.

10. Free from awkwardness; not bungling; dexterous; adroit: as, a *clean* boxer; a *clean* leap; a *clean* trick.—**11.** In *whale-fishing*, having no fish or oil aboard; having captured no whales.

> Three vessels were reported *clean*, the remainder having from one to nine [whales]. *Science*, VI. 259.

12†. Free; unencumbered.

> What brother or sistir of this fraternite dye, he shal haue, of the *clene* katel [chattel, property] of the Gilde, xx. messes sengyn for his soule.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Clean bill of health. See *bill of health*, under *bill*^{3}.—**Clean hands,** freedom from wrong-doing; innocence of evil intention: originally biblical and used in the broadest sense, but now used especially with regard to financial transactions: as, he retired from office with *clean hands.*

> He that hath *clean hands*, and a pure heart. Ps. xxiv. 4.

The clean thing, the right course to pursue; the honorable thing to do. [Colloq.]

> It would have been the *clean thing* to say at once that no debate would be allowed, instead of professing a readiness to go into debate, and then to refuse discussion.
> *Washington Patriot*, April 3, 1871.

To make a clean breast of. See *breast.*—**To make a clean sweep.** See *sweep.*

clean (klēn), *adv.* [< ME. *clene*, < AS. *clǣne*, quite, entirely, < *clǣne*, clean. Cf. *clear, adv.*] **1.** In a clean manner.

> All his apparell *cleane* brusht, and his shoes made cleane.
> *Rhodes*, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

2. Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully: as, the dam was carried *clean* away.

> Contricioun hadde *clene* forȝeten to crye and to wepe.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 367.

> The people . . . passed *clean* over Jordan. Josh. iii. 17.

> Now a ball or two may pass *clean* through your body, and never do any harm at all. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

3. Without miscarriage; dexterously; neatly; cleverly. [Obsolescent.]

> Byte not thi mete, but kerve it *clene*,
> Be welle ware no drop be sene.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

> Pope came off *clean* with Homer. *Rev. J. Henley.*

4†. Nobly; beautifully.

> Kyng Auferius came crossyng them the way,
> ffull *clene* armyd in riche and good Aray.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S), l. 2728.

Clean cam. See *cam*^{2}.

clean (klēn), *v. t.* [< *clean, a.* The old verb is *cleanse*, q. v.] **1.** To make clean; remove all foreign or defiling matter from; purify; cleanse.

> Time enough to *clean* our ship's bottom.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

> *Clean'd* their vigorous wings. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 857.

2. To remove by cleaning or in the process of cleaning: with *off*: as, to *clean off* filth.—**Cleaning-and-sorting machine,** in *brewing*, a form of grain-cleaner used for freeing barley, previous to malting, from all foreign substances, such as other grain, the seeds of grass and weeds, dust, and dirt; a malt-cleaning machine.—**To clean out.** (*a*) To deprive of all available means; exhaust the pecuniary resources of.

> He [Bentley] must have been pretty well *cleaned out*.
> *De Quincey.*

(*b*) To remove completely; clear out. [Colloq.] = **Syn.** *Clean, Cleanse. Cleanse* is stronger than *clean*, expressing more thorough work. *Clean* is generally used of physical purification; *cleanse*, of physical or moral. *Clean* is more common.

> Having bought my boat, . . . I require a menial to *clean* it now and then. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

> I commanded, and they *cleansed* the chambers.
> Neh. xiii. 9.

> *Cleanse* me from my sin. Ps. li. 2.

> Only that is poetry which *cleanses* and mans me.
> *Emerson*, Inspiration.

clean-cut (klēn'kut), *a.* Clear-cut; well-shaped; definite; precise: as, a *clean-cut* mouth; a *clean-cut* statement.

> A fine orator with a *clean-cut* perception of the political facts of the situation and a patriotic desire to serve all.
> *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 420.

cleaner (klē'nėr), *n.* One who or that which cleans. Specifically—(*a*) A curriers' knife. (*b*) In *founding*, a hand-tool used in making molds. (*c*) One of a pair of small card-cylinders in a carding-machine which remove the fiber from another small cylinder called a *worker*, and return it to the main card-cylinder; an urchin.—**Cotton-seed cleaner.** See *cotton-seed*.

clean-handed (klēn'han″ded), *a.* **1.** Having clean hands.—**2.** Figuratively, free from moral taint or suspicion; guiltless of wrong-doing: now used mostly of fidelity to pecuniary trusts: as, he came out of the transaction *clean-handed*.

cleaning (klē'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clean, v.*] **1.** The act of making clean.—**2.** The afterbirth of cows, ewes, etc.

cleaning-machine (klē'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *silk-manuf.*, a machine in which dust and other foreign substances are removed from silk thread by drawing it through a brush. Knots and tangles are taken out by drawing the thread through a notch in a bar. If a knot catches, the bobbin which carries that thread is lifted off the friction-roll which drives it, and its motion ceases until the operator frees the thread.

cleanish (klē'nish), *a.* [< *clean* + *-ish*^{1}.] Rather clean.

cleanlily (klen'li-li), *adv.* In a cleanly manner; neatly; cleverly.

clean-limbed (klēn'limd), *a.* Having well-proportioned limbs; lithe; shapely: as, "a *clean-limbed* fellow," *Dickens.*

> Tonquin is very populous, being thick set with Villages; and the Natives in general are of a middle stature, and *clean-limb'd*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 40.

cleanliness (klen'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being cleanly; freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; the disposition to keep clean, or the habit of keeping so.

> Not to need any exquisite decking, having no adornment but *cleanliness*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> The *cleanliness* of its streets. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

> Such *cleanliness* from head to heel. *Swift.*

cleanly (klen'li), *a.* [Now spelled *cleanly* instead of *clenly*, in imitation of *clean*; early mod. E. *clenly*, < ME. *clenly, clenliche, clanly*, < AS. *clǣnlīc*, a., < *clǣne*, clean, + *-līc*: see *clean, a.*, and *-ly*^{1}.] **1.** Free from dirt or any foul matter; personally neat; careful to keep or make clean.

> An ant is a very *cleanly* insect, and throws out of her nest all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds.
> *Addison.*

> Some plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden.*

2. Free from injurious or polluting influence; pure; innocent: as, "*cleanly* joys," *Glanville.*—**3†.** Cleansing; making clean.

> The fair
> With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

4†. Dexterous; adroit; clever; artful.

> For he was school'd by kinde in all the skill
> Of close conveyance, and each practise ill
> Of coosinage and *cleanly* knaverie.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale.

5. Neat; trim; well-shaped. Compare *clean, a.*, 9.

> As the kynge come fro chirche on a day, ther mette hym a comly man, well araied, and *clenly*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 45.

> He [the verse-maker] may both vse, and also manifest his arte to his great praise, and need no more be ashamed thereof than a shoemaker to haue made a *cleanly* shoe, or a Carpenter to haue buylt a faire house.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

cleanly (klēn'li), *adv.* [< ME. *clenly, clenli, clenliche*, < AS. *clǣnlīce* (= MD. *kleinlick* = OHG. *cleinlīhho*), adv., < *clǣnlīc*, a.: see *cleanly, a.*, *clean, a.*, and *-ly*^{2}.] **1.** Entirely; wholly; completely. [*Clean* is generally used in this sense.]

> All the councell fro kourtt was *clenely* depertid.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11527.

> When Castor had *clanly* consayuit his [Antenor's] wille,
> He onswared him.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1918.

> The pollen-masses were not removed nearly so *cleanly* as those which had been naturally removed by insects.
> *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 98.

2. In a clean manner; neatly; without soil or uncleanness.

> Whether our natives might not live *cleanly* and comfortably. *Bp. Berkeley*, Querist.

> He was very *cleanly* dressed. *Dickens.*

3. Decently; morally; with freedom from vice or impurity.

> If I do grow great, . . . I'll . . . live *cleanly*, as a nobleman should do. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

4†. Cleverly; adroitly; dexterously.

> His kyrtel of clene whijt *clenlyche* y-sewed.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 229.

> Nor fold my fault in *cleanly*-coin'd excuses.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1073.

> To have a quick hand and convey things *cleanly*.
> *Middleton*, Witch, ii. 3.

5†. Clearly; unmistakably.

> He the kinges cry *clenli* hadde herde.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3847.

cleanness (klēn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *clennesse, clannesse*, etc., < AS. *clǣnnes*, < *clǣne*, clean, + *-nes*, -ness: see *clean, a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being clean. (*a*) Freedom from dirt, filth, or foreign or offensive matter; neatness.

> *Cleanness* of body is rightly esteemed to proceed from a modesty of manners, and from reverence.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, iv. 2.

(*b*) Freedom from ceremonial pollution.

> No scrupulous purity, none of the ceremonial *cleanness* which characterizes the diction of our academical pharisees. *Macaulay.*

(*c*) Exactness; purity; justness; correctness: used of language or style.

> He minded only the clearness of his satire, and the *cleanness* of expression. *Dryden*, Juvenal's Satires.

(*d*) Moral purity; innocence; freedom from anything dishonorable, immoral, or sinful.

> Vnder shadow of shame shewid forth hir ernd,
> With a compas of *clennes* to colour hir speche.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 523.

> *Clannesse* of the comune and clerkes clene lyuynge
> Made unite holychurche in holynesse stonde.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 381.

> The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind. *Pope.*

cleansable (klen'za-bl), *a.* [< *cleanse* + *-able.*] Capable of being cleansed. *Sherwood.* Also spelled, less correctly, *cleansible*. [Rare.]

cleanse (klenz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cleansed*, ppr. *cleansing*. [Now spelled *cleanse* instead of *clense*, in imitation of *clean*; early mod. E. *clense*, < ME. *clensen, clensien*, < AS. *clǣnsian*, make clean, a causal verb with formative *-s* (cf. *rinse*), < *clǣne*, clean: see *clean, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make clean; free from filth, impurity, infection, or, in general, from whatever is polluting, noxious, or offensive.

> Whanne ye shalle drynke, your mouthe *clence* withe a clothe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

> Where ploughmen *cleanse* the earth of rubbish, weed, and filth,
> And give the fallow lands their seasons and their tilth.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 351.

> This river the Jews proffered the Pope to *cleanse*, so they might have what they found.
> *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

2. To free from moral impurity or guilt.

> Lord, grawnt me, ar [before] that I deye,
> Serowe of herte with terys of eye,
> Clene *clensyd* for thy mercye.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

> *Cleanse* thou me from secret faults. Ps. xix. 12.

3. To remove; wash or purge away.

The leches waisshed softly his woundes, and leide therto salue and oynementes to *clense* the venym.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 668.

Not all her odorous tears can *cleanse* her crime. *Dryden.*

4. In *calico-printing*, to render (the undyed parts) white and clean by removing the excess of mordant from them by immersion in a bath of cow-dung and warm water, or in some artificial substitute; to dung.—5. In *brewing*, to remove the yeast from (the beer). =**Syn. 1.** *Clean, Cleanse.* See *clean.*

II.† *intrans.* To become clean.

The cloudes wax clere, *clensit* the ayre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1055.

Drinking also of that muddie vnsauourie water: and thus returne they, *cleansing* from all their sinnes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 269.

cleanser (klen'zėr), *n.* One who or that which cleanses.

Honey of roses, taken internally, is a good *cleanser.*
Arbuthnot.

clean-shaped (klēn'shāpt), *a.* Symmetrical in shape; well-proportioned.

cleansible, *a.* See *cleansable.*

cleansing (klen'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cleanse, v.*] Adapted to cleanse and purify; designed for or devoted to purifying.—**Cleansing days,** Ash Wednesday and the three days following.—**Cleansing week.** Same as *Chaste week* (which see, under *chaste*).

cleansing-vat (klen'zing-vat), *n.* In *brewing*, a vat in which the fermentation of the beer is completed. The yeast passes out of a bung-hole, and the supply is kept up from a store-vat.

clean-timbered† (klēn'tim″bėrd), *a.* Well-proportioned. [Rare.]

I think Hector was not so *clean-timbered.*
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

clean-up (klēn'up), *n.* 1. A general cleaning. [Colloq.]—2. In *gold-mining:* (*a*) The operation of separating and saving the gold and amalgam after the auriferous rock or gravel has been for a certain length of time through the sluices or under the stamps. (*b*) The gold obtained at a given time by the above process. [Cordilleran mining region.]

This specimen — but a small trifle — . . .
Was his last week's *clean up* and his all.
Bret Harte, His Answer to Her Letter.

clear (klēr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *clere, cler,* < OF. *cler, clair,* F. *clair* = Pr. *clar* = Sp. Pg. *claro* = It. *chiaro* = MD. *klaer,* D. *klaar* = Icel. *klārr* = Sw. Dan. G. *klar,* < L. *clarus,* clear, bright, brilliant, famous, glorious. From the same source are *claret, clarify, clarity, declare, chiaroscuro,* etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Free from darkness or opacity; bright; brilliant; luminous; unclouded; not obscured.

I will darken the earth in the *clear* day. Amos viii. 9.

It is almost *clear* dawn. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

2†. Bright-colored; gay; showy; magnificent.

Him that is clothed with *clear* clothing.
Wyclif, Jas. ii. 3.

3. Free from anything that would impair transparency or purity of color; pellucid; transparent: as, *clear* water; a *clear* complexion.

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear.*
Denham, Cooper's Hill.

As *clear* as glass
The water ran in ripples o'er that strand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 222.

Soft, gentle, loving eyes that gleam
Clear as a starlit mountain stream.
O. W. Holmes, At the Pantomime.

Specifically—4. In *glass-working*, free from etching, depolish, or anything which could dull the surface. Objects partially depolished are said to be *half-clear.*—5. Not confused or dull; quick and exact in action, as the mind or its faculties; acute, as the senses: as, a *clear* mind; a *clear* head.

So rounds he to a separate mind
From whence *clear* memory may begin.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlv.

Thine eyes,
Were they but *clear*, would see a fiery host
Above thee. *Bryant*, Constellations.

6. Manifest to the mind; comprehensible; well defined or apprehended. In philosophy, as a technical term, *clear* is opposed to *obscure*, and does not imply that the idea to which it is applied is so perfectly apprehended as would be implied by the adjective *distinct* (opposed to *indistinct* or *confused*). These words were first used technically as applied to vision by writers on optics. *Clear* vision occurs where there is sufficient light; *distinct* vision, where the parts of the object seen can be recognized. Descartes extended the terms to the mental apprehension of truth, which he considered analogous to vision. Leibnitz gave more technically logical definitions, especially of the term *distinct* (which see), and added the term *adequate.*

Simple ideas are *clear* when they are such as the objects themselves from whence they were taken did or might, in a well-ordered sensation or perception, present them. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 2.

A concept is said to be *clear* when the degree of consciousness is such as enables us to distinguish it as a whole from others. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Lectures on Logic, ix. ¶ 28.

It was *clear* that, of whatever sins the King of Prussia might have been guilty, he was now the injured party.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

7. Obvious to the senses; distinctly and easily perceptible.

As both theyr trauth & penance well deserude
All in fine gold to haue theyr image kerude,
For *cleere* recorde of theyr most woorthy fames.
Puttenham, Partheniades, ii.

8. Free from anything that perturbs; undisturbed by care or passion; unruffled; serene; calm.

To whom the Son, with calm aspect and *clear*,
Made answer. *Milton*, P. L., v. 733.

Till ev'n the *clear* face of the guileless King . . .
Became her bane. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

9. Free from guilt or blame; morally unblemished; irreproachable; pure.

I write to you this second epistle, in which I stir your *clear* soul by monishing. *Wyclif*, 2 Pet. iii. 1.

Duncan . . . hath been
So *clear* in his great office. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

In honour *clear.* *Pope*, Epistle to Addison, l. 68.

10. Free from something objectionable, especially from entanglement or embarrassment; free from accusation or imputation, distress, imprisonment, or the like: absolute or followed by *of* or *from.*

The cruel corporal whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me *clear.* *Gay.*

No one could have started with a more resolute determination to stand *clear of* party politics than Prince Albert. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, vii.

A house may be kept almost *clear* of fleas by frequent washing and sweeping.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 190.

11. Free from impediment or obstruction; unobstructed: as, a *clear* view.

And make a *clear* way to the gods. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 4.

My companion . . . left the way *clear* to him. *Addison.*

A *clear* field and no favor. *Proverbial saying.*

12. Sounding distinctly; plainly audible; canorous: as, his voice was loud and *clear.*

The robin warbled forth his full *clear* note
For hours, and wearied not.
Bryant, Old Man's Counsel.

For like the *clear* voice when a trumpet shrills, . . .
So rang the *clear* voice of Æakidês.
Tennyson, Achilles over the Trench.

13. Without diminution or deduction; absolute; net: as, *clear* profit or gain.

He through, what ere it cost,
So much *cleare* gaine, or so much celne cleare lost.
T. Heywood, If you Know not Me, ii.

I often wished that I had *clear*,
For life, six hundred pounds a year. *Swift.*

14. Without admixture, adulteration, or dilution: as, a fabric of *clear* silk; *clear* brandy; *clear* tea. [U. S.]—15. Free from defect or blemish: as, *clear* lumber.—16. Free from doubt; mentally certain; clearly convinced; sure: as, I am perfectly *clear* on that point.

I have heard of a thing they call Doomsday-book — I am *clear* it has been a rental of back-ganging tenants.
Scott, Redgauntlet, Letter xi.

17†. Sole; unaided; unaccompanied.

It was that worthi william that wiȝes [men] so louen,
& that brouȝt ȝou out of bale with his *cler* strengthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2037.

Clear days (preceded by some numeral, as three, five, nine, etc.), whole days, exclusive of that on which some proceeding is commenced or completed: as, he was allowed *three clear days* in which to pay up.—**To boil clear.** See *boil*². =**Syn.** *Plain, Obvious,* etc. See *manifest, a.*

II. *n.* **1.** In *carp., arch.,* etc., unobstructed space; space between two bodies in which no third body intervenes; unbroken or uninterrupted surface: used only in the phrase *in the clear:* as, it measures fifty feet *in the clear.*—2. That which is clarified; clarified liquor or other matter.—3†. Light; clearness.

In the north, distinguishing the hours,
The loadstar of our course dispers'd his *clear.*
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

clear (klēr), *adv.* [< ME. *clere,* < *clere,* a., clear. In 2d sense, cf. *clean, adv.*] **1.** Clearly; plainly; not obscurely; manifestly.

Now *clear* I understand. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 376.

Sh' hath eyes (like Faith), but yet (alas !) those eyes
See *cleer* by night, by day are blinde as Bats.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, i. 19.

2. Quite; entirely; wholly; clean: as, to cut a piece *clear* off; he climbed *clear* to the top.

He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, bit it *clear* off. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The ambition of Alexander did not only destroy a great part of the world, but made it put on a *clear* other face than it had before. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 353.

Came
A bitter wind, *clear* from the North.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

clear (klēr), *v.* [< ME. *cleren* = D. *klaren* = LG. *kleren, klaren* = MHG. *klaren,* G. *klaren, klären* = Dan. *klare* = Sw. *klara,* clear, from the adj.; cf. Sp. *clarar* (obs.), *clarear* = Pg. *clarear* = It. *chiarare, chiarire,* < L. *clarare,* clear, < *clarus,* clear: see *clear, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To remove whatever diminishes brightness, transparency, or purity of color from: as, to *clear* liquors; to *clear* a mirror; to *clear* the sky.—2. To make clear to the mind; free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity; explain; solve; prove: now generally followed by *up*, or by *from* or *of* before the thing removed: as, to *clear up* a case; to *clear* a theory *from* doubt; to *clear* a statement *of* confusing details.

Let a god descend, and *clear* the business to the audience. *Dryden.*

Hauing fully *cleared* their ungratefulnesse and impudency, and being assured of the choice of a successor that was to be expected within fiue or six weekes, hee was desirous to take the opportunity of this Barke, and to visit the Colony in Virginia.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 164.

To be sure, that matter was never rightly *cleared up.*
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

3. To free from obstructions; free from any impediment or encumbrance, or from anything useless, noxious, or injurious: as, to *clear* the way; to *clear* the table; to *clear* the sea of pirates; to *clear* land of trees; to *clear* the voice.

Addressing themselves to the work of *clearing* the land.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4. To free from foreign or extraneous matter; remove anything from that impairs purity or homogeneity. Specifically—(*a*) In *galvanizing sheet-iron*, to remove oxid from (the surface of the plates under treatment) by immersion in muriatic acid. (*b*) In *calico-printing*, to remove superfluous dye from (cloth). See *clearing*, 1 (*c*).

5. To remove (something that has ceased to be wanted, or is of the nature of an encumbrance, impediment, or obstruction): with *off*, *away*, etc.: as, to *clear off* debts; to *clear away* the debris.

If, however, we cannot lay the foundation, it is something to *clear away* the rubbish; if we cannot set up truth, it is something to pull down error.
Macaulay, On West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

6. To empty.

I am confident not a Man among us all did *clear* his Dish, for it rained so fast and such great drops into our Callabashes, that after we had sup'd off as much Chocolate and Rain-Water together as suffised us, our Callabashes were still above half full.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 86.

7. To free; liberate or disengage; rid: absolutely or with *of* or *from:* as, to *clear* one's self *from* debt or obligation.

Twice in one houre & a halfe the Britaine boarded her, yet they *cleared* themselves.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 6.

Being thus tired with one another's company, . . . we used all the means we could to *clear* ourselves *of* one another. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 385).

8. To justify or vindicate; prove or declare to be innocent; acquit.

That will by no means *clear* the guilty. Ex. xxxiv. 7.

This earth, how false it is ! What means is left for me
To *clear* myself ? It lies in your belief.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

Ferd. Antonio, sir, has many amiable qualities.
Jerome. But he is poor; can you *clear* him of that, I say?
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

9. To make gain or profit to the amount of, beyond all expenses and charges; net.

He *clears* but two hundred thousand crowns a year.
Addison.

10. To leap clean over, or pass by without touching; get over or past: as, to *clear* a hedge or ditch; to *clear* a rock at sea by a few yards.

Ten feet of ground
He *clear'd*, in his start, at the very first bound !
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 68.

They had scarcely *cleared* the churchyard when a voice . . . called out to them to stop.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 101.

11. *Naut.* and *com.*, to free from legal detention, as imported goods or a ship, by paying duties or dues and procuring and giving the requisite documents: as, to *clear* a cargo; to *clear* a ship at the custom-house.—**To clear a ship for action,** or **to clear for action,** to remove all encumbrances from the decks, and prepare for an engagement.—**To clear the decks.** See *deck.*—**To clear the land** (*naut.*), to make such a distance from shore as to have open sea-room and

be out of danger of getting aground.—**To clear the way,** to open the way; make a free passage.

> The Scottish champion *clears the way,*
> Which was a glorious thing.
> *Seven Champions of Christendom* (Child's Ballads, I. 90).

II. *intrans.* 1. To become free from whatever diminishes brightness or transparency, as the sky from clouds or fog; become fair: absolutely or with *up* or *off.*

> So foul a sky *clears* not without a storm.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2.

> Advise him to stay till the weather *clears up.*
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Groom.

> His excellency observed my countenance to *clear up.*
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 4.

> Flowerets around me blow,
> And *clearing* skies shine bright and fair.
> *R. H. D. Barham*, Memoir of R. H. Barham, I. 33.

Hence—2. To pass away or disappear, as from the sky: followed by *off* or *away:* as, the mist *clears off* or *away.*—3†. To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements; become free or disengaged. *Bacon.*—4. To exchange checks and bills, and settle balances, as is done in clearing-houses. See *clearing-house.*—5. *Naut.*, to leave a port: often followed by *out* or *outward:* as, several vessels *cleared* yesterday; the ship will *clear out* or *outward* to-morrow.—6. To make room; go away. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To clear out.** (*a*) To take one's self off; remove; depart. [Colloq.]

> Colonel Colden and the Dickenses came one night, . . . and *cleared out* the next day.
> *Ticknor*, in Life and Letters, II. 207.

(*b*) In *bookbinding*, to remove the waste paper and pare down the superfluous leather on the inside of a book-cover, preparatory to pasting in the end papers. (*c*) See def. 5, above.—**To clear up.** (*a*) To become clear to the eye or to the mind. (*b*) See def. 1, above. (*c*†) To cheer up.

> Come, no more sorrow: I have heard your fortune,
> And I myself have tried the like: *clear up*, man;
> I will not have you take it thus.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

clearage (klēr'ạ̄j), *n.* [< *clear, v.,* + *-age.*] The act of removing anything; clearance. [Rare.]

clearance (klēr'ans), *n.* [< *clear, v.,* + *-ance.*] 1. The act of clearing; riddance; removal of encumbrance or obstruction: as, the *clearance* of land from trees; the *clearance* of an estate from unprofitable tenantry.

> They [French philosophers] effected a *clearance*, and opened a vista beyond which new ideals might arise before men's eyes. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 333.

2. Clear or net profit. *Trollope.*—3. A certificate that a vessel has complied with the law and is authorized to leave port. It contains the name of the master, of the vessel, and of the port to which it is going, a description of the cargo, and other particulars. The manner in which a clearance shall be made is prescribed by law.
4. In steam-engines, the distance between the piston and the cylinder-cover, when the former is at the end of its stroke; similarly, free play for the parts of any other machine; clearing.—**Clearance angle.** See *angle*^{3}.

clear-cole, *n.* See *claire-cole.*

clear-cut (klēr'kut), *a.* Formed with clear, sharp, or delicately defined outlines, as if by cutting, as opposed to molding.

> A cold and *clear-cut* face. *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.

> Quite an American face, I should fancy, it was so *clear-cut* and dark. *The Century*, XXVII. 211.

clearedness (klērd'nes), *n.* The state of being cleared. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

clearer (klēr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clears or renders clear.

> Oxygen is the mighty scavenger in the vital economy, the general purifier and *clearer.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 570.

2. *Naut.*, a tool on which hemp is prepared for making lines and twines for sail-makers, etc.

clear-eyed (klēr'īd), *a.* Having clear, bright eyes; clear-sighted; possessing acute and penetrating vision; hence, mentally acute or discerning.

> She looks through one, . . . like a *clear-eyed* awful goddess. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxi.

clear-headed (klēr'hed″ed), *a.* Having a clear head or understanding; sagacious.

> This *clear-headed*, . . . kind-hearted man.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby.

> *Clear-headed* friend, whose joyful scorn,
> Edged with sharp laughter, cuts atwain
> The knots that tangle human creeds.
> *Tennyson*, To ——.

clearing (klēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clear, v.*] 1. The act of making clear. (*a*) The act of freeing from anything: as, the *clearing* of land. (*b*) The act of defending or vindicating.

> For behold this selfsame thing, that ye sorrowed after a godly sort, what carefulness it wrought in you, yea, what *clearing* of yourselves. 2 Cor. vii. 11.

(*c*) In *calico-printing*, the operation of removing superfluous dye from the cloth, by washing, treating with bran and soap, and grass-bleaching. (*d*) In *glass-manuf.*, the keeping of molten glass in a thinly fluid condition, to permit impurities and all uncombined substances to separate and settle to the bottom, leaving the glass clear. This is assisted by agitation, first by the escape of the gases disengaged, and, when this ceases, by stirring with iron ladles or poles, and finally by introducing some substance containing water, which is pushed to the bottom, and there evolves steam, which works upward through the mass. (*e*) In *galvanizing sheet-iron*, the operation of removing oxid from the surface of the plates under treatment by immersing them in muriatic acid. (*f*) In *banking*, the mutual exchange between banks of checks and drafts, and the settlement of the differences. The place where this is effected is called a *clearing-house* (which see). (*g*) In English railway management, the act of distributing among the different companies the proceeds of the through traffic passing over several railways. The necessary calculations are made in the railway clearing-house in London.
2. That which is cleared, or is cleared away; specifically, in the plural, the total of the claims to be settled at a clearing-house.—3. A place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation.

> Pleasantly lay the *clearings* in the mellow summer morn.
> *Whittier*, Parson Avery.

4. The amount of free play or space between the cogs of two geared wheels when fitted together.

clearing-battery (klēr'ing-bat″ėr-i), *n.* See *battery.*

clearing-beck (klēr'ing-bek), *n.* See *beck*^{5}.

clearing-house (klēr'ing-hous), *n.* A place or institution where the settlement of mutual claims, especially of banks, is effected by the payment of differences called *balances.* Clerks from each bank attend the clearing-house with checks and drafts, usually called *exchanges*, on the other banks belonging to the clearing-house. These exchanges are distributed by messengers among the clerks of the banks that must pay them. Each bank in turn receives from all the other banks the exchanges they have received drawn on it and which it must pay. The exchanges which a bank takes to the clearing-house are called *creditor exchanges;* the exchanges which it receives from the other banks represented there are called *debtor exchanges.* If the creditor exchanges of a bank exceed its debtor exchanges, it is a "creditor bank," and must be paid the balance; if the reverse is the case, it is a "debtor bank," and must pay the balance. The balances are paid by the debtor banks to the clearing-house for the creditor banks. The details of clearing, especially as regards the mode of paying the balances, differ somewhat in different clearing-houses. The system originated in London, and has been adopted in many cities. In London there is also a railway clearing-house. See *clearing*, 1 (*g*).

clearing-nut (klēr'ing-nut), *n.* The fruit of the *Strychnos potatorum*, used in the East Indies for clearing muddy water. A seed is rubbed around the inside of a vessel of water, which is then left to settle, all the impurities soon falling to the bottom.

clearing-pan (klēr'ing-pan), *n.* A small, wide, low vessel used in glass-manufacture for clearing molten glass or freeing it from impurities; a clarifier.

clearing-plow (klēr'ing-plou), *n.* A heavy plow used for breaking up new lands.

clearing-ring (klēr'ing-ring), *n.* In *angling*, a heavy ring of metal run down a fishing-line to clear it of obstructions.

clearing-sale (klēr'ing-sāl), *n.* A sale for the disposal of one's whole stock of goods, furniture, etc.

clearing-screw (klēr'ing-skrö), *n.* In some firearms, a screw placed at right angles to the nipple, as a means of communication with the bore or chamber in case of obstruction in the vent.

clearing-stone (klēr'ing-stōn), *n.* A fine stone on which curriers' knives are whetted to remove the scratches made by the rub-stone. It is a soft variety of hone-slate, cut in a circular form.

clearly (klēr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *clereli, clerliche,* < *clere* + *-li:* see *clear*, *a.*, and *-ly*^{2}.] In a clear manner. (*a*) Without obstruction; luminously.

> Mysteries of grace and salvation which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* shined.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

(*b*) Plainly; evidently; so as to leave no doubt: as, the fact is *clearly* proved.

> That, by the old constitution, no military authority was lodged in the Parliament, Mr. Hallam has *clearly* shown.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

> *Clearly*, a mouse, which has to run many times its own length to traverse the space which a man traverses at a stride, cannot have the same conception of this space as a man. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 90.

(*c*) With distinct mental discernment: as, to know a thing *clearly.*

> You do not understand yourself so *clearly*,
> As it behoves my daughter, and your honour.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

(*d*) Distinctly; plainly; with or so as to permit clear perception or understanding.

> She [the Queen] braied and cride lowde, so that Gawein and his companye it herde *clierly*, and turned thider her wey. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 590.

> A horseman riding along the giddy way showed so *clearly* against the sky that it seemed as if a puff of wind would blow horse and man into the ravine beneath.
> *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 170.

> Once more; speak *clearly*, if you speak at all:
> Carve every word before you let it fall.
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Rhymed Lesson.

(*e*†) Without entanglement, confusion, or embarrassment.

> He that doth not divide, will never enter well into business; and he that divideth too much will never come out of it *clearly.* *Bacon*, Dispatch.

(*f*†) Plainly; honestly; candidly.

> Do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest, but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves.
> *Tillotson.*

(*g*†) Without impediment, restriction, or reserve.

> And for he shuld his charge wele susteyn,
> The kyng hym gaue *clerly* an Erlys lande,
> The whiche but late was com in to his hand.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1063.

> By a certain day they should *clearly* relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions.
> *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

=**Syn.** *Distinctly, Clearly.* See *distinctly.*

clearmatin†, *n.* [ME. *clerematyn*, < *clere*, clear, + (appar.) *matin*, morning, perhaps in ref. to breakfast (cf. OF. *matinel*, breakfast): see *clear*, *a.*, and *matin.*] A kind of fine white bread.

> Ne no begger ete bred that benes inne were,
> But of cokct or *clerematyn* or elles of clene whete.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 306.

clear-melting (klēr'mel″ting), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the process of keeping the glass in a molten condition for a time sufficient to permit impurities or uncombined substances to settle. See *clearing*, 1 (*d*).

clearness (klēr'nes), *n.* [< ME. *clerenesse*, < *clere* + *-nesse:* see *clear*, *a.*, and *-ness.*] The state or quality of being clear. (*a*†) Clarity; brightness; glory.

> My townge is not suffycient
> Thy *clerenes* to comprehende,
> Yf every membre a tunge myght extende.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

> There was under his feet as it were a paved work of a sapphire stone, and as it were the body of heaven in his *clearness.* Ex. xxiv. 10.

(*b*) Freedom from anything that diminishes brightness, transparency, or purity of color: as, the *clearness* of water or other liquid; *clearness* of skin. (*c*) Distinctness to the senses; the character of being readily and exactly perceived: as, *clearness* to the view. (*d*) Freedom from obstruction or encumbrance: as, the *clearness* of the ground. (*e*) Distinctness to the mind; perspicuity; intelligibility.

> He does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearness* and perspicuity. *Addison*, Spectator.

(*f*) Acuteness of thought; absence of mental confusion; perspicacity.

> In the qualities in which the French writers surpass those of all other nations—neatness, *clearness*, precision, condensation, he [Mirabeau] surpassed all French writers.
> *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

(*g*) Acuteness of a sense: as, *clearness* of sight.

> The critic *clearness* of an eye
> That saw thro' all the Muses' walk.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cix.

(*h*†) Plainness or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candor.

> When . . . the case required dissimulation, if they then used it, . . . the former opinion spread abroad, of their good faith and *clearness* of dealing, made them almost invincible. *Bacon*, Simulation.

(*i*) Freedom from imputation or suspicion of ill.

> For 't [murder] must be done to-night,
> And something from the palace; always [be it] thought
> That I require a *clearness.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

(*j*) In *painting*, that peculiar quality in a picture which is realized by a skilful arrangement and interdependence of colors, tints, and tones, in accordance with the principles of chiaroscuro.—**Esthetic clearness**, that clearness of comprehension which is brought about by the use of examples. =**Syn.** *Lucidity, Plainness*, etc. See *perspicuity.*

clear-seeing (klēr'sē″ing), *a.* Having a clear sight or understanding. *Coleridge.*

clear-seer (klēr'sē″ėr), *n.* A clairvoyant. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

clear-sighted (klēr'sī″ted), *a.* 1. Having clear or acute vision; hence, having acuteness of mental discernment; discerning; perspicacious; judicious: as, *clear-sighted* reason; a *clear-sighted* judge.

> Judgment sits *clear-sighted* and surveys
> The chain of reason with unerring gaze.
> *Thamson*, Happy Man.

> Not a few, indeed, of the most *clear-sighted* men of science have been well aware of the real source of our dynamic conceptions. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 165.

2. Specifically, clairvoyant.

clear-sightedness (klēr'sī″ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being clear-sighted; clear vision; acute discernment of the senses or thought.

> When beset on every side with snares and death, he [Shaftesbury] seemed to be smitten with a blindness as strange as his former *clear-sightedness.*
> *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

2. Specifically, clairvoyance.

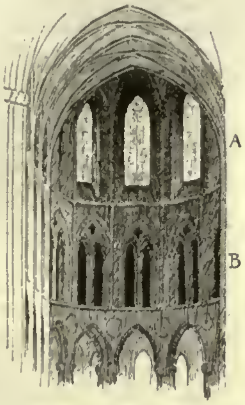
clearstarch (klēr′stärch), *v. t.* To stiffen and dress with clear or pure starch: as, to *clearstarch* muslin.

> He took his lodgings at the mansion-house of a tailor's widow, who washes and can *clear-starch* his bands.
> *Addison.*

clearstarcher (klēr′stär″chėr), *n.* One who clearstarches.

> Clean linen come home from the *clear-starcher's.*
> *Dickens.*

clearstory, clerestory (klēr′stō″ri), *n.*; pl. *clearstories, clerestories* (-riz). [The spelling *clerestory* is archaic, *clearstory*, which occurs in early mod. E., being also the proper present spelling; < *clear* + *story*^{2}; so called because furnished with windows. Cf. *blind-story.*] 1. The upper story of a church, perforated by a range of windows, which form the principal source of light for the central portions of the building. It is immediately over the triforium, where a triforium is present. Where there is no triforium it rests immediately on the arches of the aisles; or, in cases where such arches are not present, it occupies the corresponding position in the upper part of the walls.



Clearstory.—Apse of Bayeux Cathedral, Normandy. *A*, clearstory; *B*, blind-story, or triforium.

> A meruelous howse was bylded at Gynes, . . . so grete in quantyte, so statly, and all with *clere story* lyghtys, lyk a lantorne.
> *Arnold's Chronicle* (1502), p. ll.

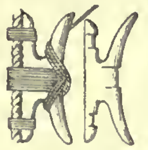
Hence—2. The raised part of the roof of a railroad-car, which contains the ventilating windows.

clearweed (klēr′wēd), *n.* The *Pilea pumila*, a low nettle-like plant of the United States, with a smooth, shining, and pellucid stem, growing in moist shaded places. Also called *richweed.*

clearwing (klēr′wing), *n.* A sphinx-moth in which the wings are transparent in the middle: as, the thysbe *clearwing, Hemaris thysbe.*

cleat^1 (klēt), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *clete*, var. of **clite*, < AS. *clite*: see *clite*^{1}.] 1†. The burdock. —2. Butter-bur. [Prov. Eng.]

cleat^2 (klēt), *n.* [Formerly spelled *cleet, clete*; same as E. dial. *clate*, a wedge; ME. *clete, clyte*, also *clote*, a wedge (< AS. **cleát* (?), not found), = MD. *klōt, kloot*, D. *kloot*, a ball, globe, = OHG. *chlōz*, a ball, a bowl, MHG. also a knob, wedge, G. *kloss*, a clod, dumpling, = Icel. *klōt*, knob, = Norw. *klot, klaate* = Sw. *klot* = Dan. *klode*, a bowl, ball, globe. The forms and senses are not easily separated from those of the related *clot*^{1} and *clat*^{1}.] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of wood or iron consisting of a bar with arms, to which ropes are belayed. (*b*) A piece of wood nailed down to secure something from slipping. —2. A piece of iron fastened under a shoe to preserve the sole.—3. A piece of wood nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery for the purpose of securing it in its proper position or of strengthening it. Hence —4. A strip nailed or otherwise secured across a board, post, etc., for any purpose, as for supporting the end of a shelf.—5. A trunnion-bracket on a gun-carriage. *E. H. Knight.*


Cleats, one of which is lashed to a stay.

cleat^2 (klēt), *v. t.* [< *cleat*^{2}, *n.*] To strengthen with a cleat or cleats.

cleat^3 (klēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, the principal set of cleavage-planes by which the coal is divided. Bituminous coal is more or less distinctly stratified — that is, divided by planes parallel to the bedding of the rocks above and beneath it. It is also almost always divided into thin layers by two sets of joint-planes nearly at right angles to each other and to the bedding. Of these two sets one is usually more distinct, and this is called the *cleat.* The surfaces exposed in mining on the line of this cleat, which are in reality joint-planes of the coal, are called *faces* and *backs.* Called in England *board.*

cleavability (klē-vạ-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [< *cleavable*: see *-bility.*] Capability of cleavage.

> Hardness and *cleavability* of grains.
> *S. G. Williams*, Applied Geology, p. 67.

cleavable (klē′vạ-bl), *a.* [< *cleave*^{2} + *-able.*] Capable of being cleft or divided.

cleavage (klē′vāj), *n.* [< *cleave*^{2} + *-age.*] 1. The act of cleaving or splitting, or the state of being cloven.

> There is little to look upon with pleasure amidst this *cleavage* of party ties and rending of old associations.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 3.

2. In *mineral.*, the property possessed by many crystallized minerals of breaking readily in one or more directions, by which means surfaces more or less smooth are obtained. The cleavage shows the direction in which the force of cohesion is least. (Compare *parting.*) It is defined as *perfect* or *eminent*, *imperfect, interrupted*, etc., according to the ease with which the fracture takes place, and the smoothness of the resulting surface; also *cubic, octahedral, rhombohedral, prismatic, basal*, etc., according to the direction of the fracture.

3. In *geol.*, the property possessed by certain rocks of being easily split or divided into thin layers. It is chiefly the argillaceous rocks in which cleavage is highly developed, and it seems to be the result of metamorphism combined with pressure. The cleavage of roofing-slate is the best illustration of this structure. (See *clay slate*, under *clay.*) Some rocks split into thin layers as a result of stratification, but this is not what is properly understood by cleavage. Tyndall has shown that wax may have planes of cleavage developed in it by pressure; but the only rocks in which cleavage-planes exist in perfection are those which have also undergone some metamorphism. See *metamorphism.*

4. In *embryol.*, segmentation, specifically of the vitellus: distinctively called *egg-cleavage* or *yolk-cleavage.* See *segmentation.*—**Cleavage-cavity**, in *embryol.*, the cavum segmentarium or hollow of a segmented vitellus or yolk which has become a vesicular morula; the interior of a blastula; the cavity of a blastosphere; a blastocœle or blastocœloma.—**Cleavage-globule, cleavage-cell**, a blastomere (which see).—**Cleavage-mass**, in *embryol.*, any cell resulting from the segmentation of the vitellus or yolk of a germinating ovum-cell; a morula-cell.

> The first step in the development of the embryo is the division of the vitelline substance into *cleavage-masses.*
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 10.

cleave^1 (klēv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. prop. *cleaved*, pret. also occasionally *clave*, by confusion with pret. of *cleave*^{2}, ppr. *cleaving.* [< ME. *cleven, clevien, cleovien, clivien, cliven* (weak verb, pret. *clevede*, pp. *cleved*), < AS. *cleofian, clifian* (weak verb, pret. *clifode*, pp. *clifod*) = OS. *klibhon* = MD. D. *kleven* = MLG. *kleven*, LG. *kliven* = OHG. *chlebēn*, MHG. G. *kleben* (= Sw. refl. *klibba*) = Dan. *klæbe* (not in Goth.), cleave, stick, adhere; a secondary verb, with orig. strong verb AS. **clīfan*, etc.: see *clive*^{1}. Cf. *climb.*] 1. To stick; adhere; be attached; cling: often used figuratively.

> If any blot hath *cleaved* to mine hands. Job xxxi. 7.
>
> Let my tongue *cleave* to the roof of my mouth.
> Ps. cxxxvii. 6.
>
> Orpah kissed her mother in law; but Ruth *clave* unto her. Ruth i. 14.
>
> For I *cleaved* to a cause that I felt to be pure and true.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxviii. 3.

2. To fit closely. [Rare.]

> New honours come upon him,
> Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould
> But with the aid of use. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

cleave^2 (klēv), *v.*; pret. *cleft, clove*, or *clave* (the last now archaic), pp. *cleft, cloven*, or *cleaved*, ppr. *cleaving.* [< ME. *cleven, cleoven* (prop. strong verb, pret. *claf, clæf, clef, cleef*, pl. *cloven*, pp. *cloven, clove*; also, as trans., weak, pret. *cleved*, pp. *cleft*), < AS. *cleófan* (strong verb, pret. *cleáf*, pl. *clufon*, pp. *clofen*) = OS. *kliobhan* = D. *kloven* = MLG. *kloven, kliven*, LG. *klöben* = OHG. *chlioban*, MHG. G. *klieben* = Icel. *kljūfa* = Sw. *klyfva* = Dan. *klöve* (not in Goth.), split, divide, prob. = L. *glubere*, peel, = Gr. *γλύφειν*, hollow out, engrave (see *glyph, glyptic*). Not related to *cleave*^{1}.] I. *trans.* 1. To part or divide by force; rend apart; split or rive; separate or sunder into parts, or (figuratively) seem to do so: as, to *cleave* wood; to *cleave* a rock.

> Daniel seyde, "sire kynge, thi dremeles bitokneth,
> That vnkouth knyȝtes shul come thi kyngdom to *cleue.*"
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 155.
>
> The crescent moon *clove* with its glittering prow
> The clouds. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 3.
>
> His heart was *cleft* with pain and rage,
> His cheeks they quivered, his eyes were wild.
> *Coleridge.*
>
> When Abraham offered up his son,
> He *clave* the wood wherewith it might be done,
> *Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Torquemada.
>
> Like a spire of land that stands apart
> *Cleft* from the main. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.
>
> And the mountain's granite ledge
> *Cleaves* the water like a wedge.
> *Whittier*, Grave by the Lake.

2. To produce or effect by cleavage or clearance; make a way for by force; hew out: as, to *cleave* a path through a wilderness.

> The crowd dividing *clove*
> An advent to the throne. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

3†. To part or open naturally.

> Every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. Deut. xiv. 6.

=**Syn.** 1. *Split, Rip*, etc. See *rend.*

II. *intrans.* To come apart; divide; split; open; especially, to split with a smooth plane fracture, or in layers, as certain minerals and rocks. See *cleavage*, 2 and 3.

> The Roche *cleef* in two, and in that clevynge was oure Lord hidd. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.
>
> As if the world should *cleave*, and that slain men
> Should solder up the rift. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4.
>
> In a greenstone-dike in the Magdalen Channel, the feldspar *cleaved* with the angle of albite.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 13, note.

cleavelandite (klēv′lạn-dīt), *n.* [After the American mineralogist Parker *Cleaveland* (1780–1858).] A lamellar variety of the feldspar albite, from Chesterfield in Massachusetts.

cleaver^1 (klē′vėr), *n.* [< *cleave*^{1} + *-er*^{1}. See *cleavers.*] 1. That which cleaves or sticks. Specifically, a boys' toy, consisting of a piece of soaked leather with a string attached, by which, when the leather is pressed close to a stone, the stone may be lifted; a sucker.

2. See *cleavers*, 1.

cleaver^2 (klē′vėr), *n.* [< *cleave*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which cleaves or splits. Specifically—2. A heavy knife or long-bladed hatchet used by butchers for cutting carcasses into joints or pieces.

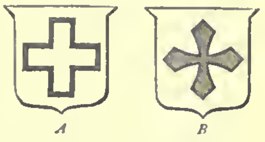
> We had processions in carts of the pope and the devil, and the butchers rang their *cleavers.*
> *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxiv.

3. A cutting-tool with a sharp edge, used in place of a wedge for splitting timber.—**Butcher's Cleaver.** See *Charles's Wain*, under *wain.*

cleavers, clivers (klē′vėrz, kliv′ėrz), *n.* [Prop. pl. of *cleaver*^{1} (*cliver* being a dial. form resting on the orig. form of *cleave*^{1}, namely AS. *clifian*, ME. *clivien*, etc.: see *cleave*^{1} and *clive*^{1}, and cf. *cliver*^{1}, and, for the form, *cliver*^{3}). The plants are so called from their cleaving together or to clothes, etc.; cf. *clive*^{3}, burdock, of like origin.] 1. A plant, *Galium Aparine*, also called *goose-grass*, used to some extent in medicine as a diuretic and sudorific. It has a square jointed stem, with short reflexed prickles on the angles, and eight narrow leaves at each joint. Also rarely in singular, *cleaver, cliver.* 2. Tufts of grass. [Prov. Eng.]—3. [In form *clivers.*] The refuse of wheat. [Prov. Eng.]

cleaving-knife (klē′ving-nīf), *n.* A coopers' tool for riving juggles, or blocks of timber, into staves. Also called *frow.*

cleché, clechée (klesh′ā), *a.* [F. *cléché*, fem. *cléchée*, < L. as if **claricatus*, < *claris*, a key: see *claris.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Voided or pierced throughout, and so much perforated that the chief substance is taken from it, leaving nothing visible but a narrow edge or border: said of an ordinary or bearing, as a cross so represented. (*b*) Having arms which spread or grow broader toward the extremities, and are usually obtusely pointed: said of a cross.



A. Argent a Cross Cleché (or voided), vert. *B*. Argent a Cross Cleché, vert.

cleck^1 (klek), *v. t.* or *i.* [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *clecken*, < Icel. *klekja* = Sw. *kläcka* = Dan. *klække*, hatch. Cf. Goth. *klahs* in comp. *niu-klahs*, new-born.] To hatch; litter.

cleck^2 (klek), *n.* [Cf. *clock*^{1}, *cluck.*] The noise made by a brooding hen when provoked; a cluck. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

clecker (klek′ėr), *n.* [< *cleck*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] A hen sitting, or desirous of sitting, on her eggs. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

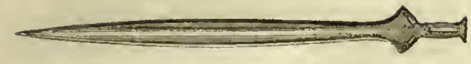
clecking, cleckin (klek′ing, -in), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cleck*^{1}, *v.*] A brood; a litter. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

clecking-time, cleckin-time (klek′ing-, klek′in-tīm), *n.* The time of hatching or littering; the time of birth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> *Cleckin-time's* aye canty time. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, i.

cled†, **cledde**†. Variants of *clad*, preterit of *clothe.* *Chaucer.*

cleddyo (kled′yō), *n.* [Repr. W. *cleddeu* or *cleddyf*, pl. *cleddyfau*, = L. *gladius*, a sword: see *claymore.*] In *Celtic antiq.*, a sword, usually of bronze, and having the form which is described as leaf-shaped (see *sword*), the tongue being in one piece with the blade, and the barrel of the hilt being formed by riveting a plate of wood, bone, or horn upon each side of the tongue.



Cleddyo, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

cledgy (klej'i), *a.* [Var. of *cladgy*, assibilated form of *claggy*: see *clag*¹, *claggy*.] Stubborn; tenacious; mixed with clay: applied to soil. [Eng.]

cleet (klē), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *claw*.

> Gootes *cleen* [goat's-claws], or rootes
> Of lilie brente, or galbane all this bote is.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.
>
> To save her from the seize
> Of vulture Death, and those relentless *cleis*.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, cii.

cleed, *v. t.* See *clead*.

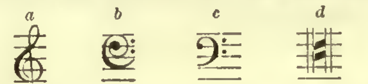
cleeding, *n.* See *cleading*.

cleek, *v.* and *n.* See *cleik*.

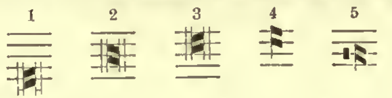
cleet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*¹, *cleat*².

cleeves†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *cliff*¹.

clef (klef), *n.* [< F. *clef*, OF. *cle*, *clef* = Sp. *clave*, now *llave* = Pg. *chave*, a key, *clave*, a clef, = It. *chiave*, < L. *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*.] In *music*, a character placed upon a staff to indicate the name and pitch of one of its degrees, so that the names of the others may be known. Three clefs are in common use: (1) The G clef, or violin-clef, indicating that the second line of the staff corresponds to the G next above middle C; (2) the F clef, or bass clef, indicating that the fourth line of the staff corresponds to the F next below middle C; and (3) the C clef, indicating that the degree on which it stands corresponds to middle C. When the C clef stands on the first line, it is called the *soprano clef*; when upon the third line, the *alto clef*; when upon the fourth line, the *tenor clef*, etc.; an F clef placed on the third line of the staff was called the *barytone clef*. The C clef in its various positions is most used in old music and in full scores of large vocal works. In Gregorian music a peculiar form of the C clef appears, and also of the F clef. The form of all these characters has resulted from gradual changes of the Gothic letters O, F, and C. See *staff*.



a. G clef, or violin-clef. *b, c.* F clef, or bass clef. *d.* C clef.



1. Soprano clef. 2. Alto clef. 3. Tenor clef. 4. Gregorian C clef. 5. Gregorian F clef.

cleft¹ (kleft), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *clift*, < ME. *clift*, *clyft*, and erroneously *clif* (perhaps < AS. **clyft*, not found; otherwise Scand.), = D. *kluft* = OHG. *chluft*, G. *kluft* = Icel. *kluft* = Norw. *kluft*, *klyft* = Sw. *klyft*, *klyfta* = Dan. *klöft*, a cleft, crack, etc.; from the verb: AS. *cleófan* = D. *kloven*, etc., cleave, split: see *cleave*², and cf. *clove*³ = *clough*¹.] 1. A space or opening made by cleavage; a crevice; a fissure; a furrow; a rift; a chink.

> Therby also . . . ys a scissur or *clyfte* in the Stone Rooke so myche that a man may almost lye therine.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 43.
>
> He will smite the great house with breaches, and the little house with *clefts*. Amos vi. 11.
>
> The great *cleft* of Wady Mousa was hidden from view.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 14.

2†. The point where the legs are joined to the body; the crotch. *Chaucer*.—3†. That which is cloven; a cloven hoof. [Rare.]

> Every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the *cleft* into two claws. Deut. xiv. 6.

4. A disease of horses characterized by a crack on the bend of the pastern.—5. A piece made by splitting: as, a *cleft* of wood.—**Branchial cleft.** See *branchial*.—**Primitive cerebral cleft**, in *embryol.*, a deep furrow separating cerebral vesicles or brain-bladders.—**Visceral cleft**, in *embryol.*, a fissure between visceral arches of the neck of a vertebrate embryo, placed transversely across the front or sides of the neck; a primitive gill-slit. See cut under *amnion*.

cleft² (kleft). Preterit and past participle of *cleave*².

cleft² (kleft), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cleave*², *v.*] 1. Split; divided; cloven.

> I never did on *cleft* Parnassus dream. *Dryden*.

2. In *bot.*, divided half-way down or somewhat further, with narrow or acute sinuses between the lobes: applied to a lobed leaf, calyx, etc.—**Cleft hoof.** See *hoof*.—**Cleft palate.** See *palate*.—**In a cleft stick**, in a scrape; in a fix, dilemma, or awkward predicament. [Colloq.]

> I never saw his equal to put a fellow *in a cleft-stick*.
> *Lever*.

cleft-graft (kleft'gråft), *v. t.* To ingraft (a plant) by cleaving the stock and inserting a scion.

cleft-grafting (kleft'gråf″ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

cleg¹ (kleg), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clegged*, ppr. *clegging*. [Cf. *clag*¹, *clog*, *clay*.] To cling; adhere. [Prov. Eng.]

cleg² (kleg), *n.* [Sc. and North. E. also *gleg*; < Icel. *kleggi* = Norw. *klegg* = Dan. *klæge*, a horsefly, prob. from root of *clog*, *clag*¹, *clay*, etc., as that which 'sticks'; cf. *cleg*¹.] A name of various insects which are troublesome to horses and cattle from their blood-sucking habits, as the great horsefly or breeze, *Tabanus bovinus*, also called the gadfly; the *Chrysops cæcutiens* (see *Chrysops*); and, in Scotland, the *Hæmatopota pluvialis*, a smaller grayish-colored fly.

> Hornets, *clegs*, and clocks. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

cleg³ (kleg), *n.* [Var. of *gleg*¹, q. v.] A clever person. [Prov. Eng.]

cleido-. See *clido-*.

cleik, cleek (klēk), *v.* [Sc., < ME. *cleken*; northern (unassibilated) form of *cleach*, *cletch*, *clutch*: see *clutch*¹, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To clutch; snatch; seize; catch, as by a hook.

> Why, vnconand knaves, an I *cleke* yowe
> I schall felle yow, be my faith, for all youre false frawdes.
> *York Plays*, p. 280.
>
> He *cleikit* up ane crukit club.
> *Wyf of Auchtirmuchty* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 119).

2. To steal.

II. *intrans.* To take one's arm; link together. *Burns*.

cleik, cleek (klēk), *n.* [< *cleik*, *cleek*, *v.* Cf. *clutch*¹, *n.*] 1. An iron hook.—2. The arm.—3. A club with an iron head used in playing golf. [Scotch in all senses.]

cleisto-. See *clisto-*.

cleithral, *a.* See *clithral*.

clem¹ (klem), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clemmed*, ppr. *clemming*. [< ME. **clemmen*, < AS. **clemman* (only in comp. *be-clemman*, fasten, confine) = OS. **klemmian* (in comp. *bi-klemmian*, fasten, confine, *ant-klemmian*, press upon, urge) = MD. D. *klemmen*, pinch, clench, oppress, = MLG. LG. *klemmen*, pinch, compress, = OHG. **chlemman* (in comp. *bi-chlemman*), MHG. G. *klemmen*, pinch, cramp, squeeze, jam, = Dan. *klemme*, pinch, squeeze, jam, = Norw. *klemma*, *klæma*, *klemba* (also *klæmra*, *klembra* = Icel. *klembra*, squeeze, clamp) = Sw. *klämma*, pinch, squeeze. In later use taken as equiv. to *clam*¹, *v.*, as a denominative of *clam*¹, *n.*, but prop. a factitive verb, with reg. vowel-change, from the pret. **klam* of an assumed verb, Teut. (Goth.) **kliman*, AS. **climman*, press or adhere together, stick; mixed with *clam*², and also with *clem*² = *cleam*: see *clam*¹, *clam*², *clem*² = *cleam*.] I. *trans.* 1. To pinch; compress; stop up by pressure; clog.—2. To pinch with hunger; starve.

> My entrails
> Were *clemm'd* with keeping a perpetual fast.
> *Massinger*, The Roman Actor, ii. 1.
>
> What! will he *clem* me and my followers?
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To die of hunger; starve.

> Hard is the choice when the valiant must eat their armes or *clem*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 6.

[In all senses prov. Eng.]

clem² (klem), *v. t.* A variant of *cleam*.

clem³ (klem), *a.* [Var. of *clam*², *a.*, q. v.] Same as *clam*². [Scotch.]

clematine (klem'a-tin), *n.* [< *Clematis* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid found in *Clematis Vitalba*.

Clematis (klem'a-tis), *n.* [L., < Gr. κληματίς, clematis (so called from its long, lithe branches), dim. of κλῆμα(τ-), a vine, branch, twig, < κλᾶν, break, lop, prune.] 1. A genus of plants, mostly herbaceous climbers, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*. There are many species, natives of temperate climates. The flowers are without petals, but the sepals are petaloid and often large and brightly colored. The fruit is a head of many achenia, with long bearded styles. *C. Vitalba* is a common species of Europe, known as *traveler's-joy*, *virgin's-bower*, or *old-man's-beard*, which runs over hedges, loading them first with its copious clusters of white blossoms, and afterward with its plumose-tailed, silky heads. The virgin's-bower of the United States, *C. Virginiana*, is a similar species. There are many forms in cultivation, with large flowers of various colors, mostly varieties or hybrids that have been obtained from *C. Viticella* of Europe, *C. lanuginosa* of China, and the Japanese species *C. florida*, *C. azurea*, and *C. Fortunei*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Clematis*.

cleme†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *cleam*.

clemence† (klem'ens), *n.* [< F. *clemence*, now *clémence*, < L. *clementia*: see *clemency*.] Clemency. *Spenser*.

clemency (klem'en-si), *n.* [Formerly *clemence*, q. v.; = Sp. Pg. *clemencia* = It. *clemenza*, *clemenzia*, < L. *clementia*, < *clemen(t-)s*, mild: see *clement*.] 1. The quality of being clement; mildness of temper, as shown by a superior to an inferior, or by an aggrieved person to the offender; disposition to spare or forgive; mercy; leniency; forbearance.

> I pray thee that thou wouldest hear us of thy *clemency* a few words. Acts xxiv. 4.
>
> The only protection which the conquered could find was in the moderation, the *clemency*, and the enlarged policy of the conquerors. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.
>
> *Clemency*, he [Seneca] says, is an habitual disposition to gentleness in the application of punishments.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 199.

2. Softness or mildness, as of the elements: as, the *clemency* of the weather.

> These and other things fable they of the Hyperborei, to which Solinus addeth many other, of the *clemencie* of the ayre, etc. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 398.

=**Syn.** 1. Mercifulness, indulgence, forgiveness, compassion, tenderness, gentleness.

clement (klem'ent), *a.* [< F. *clement*, now *clément* = Sp. Pg. It. *clemente*, < L. *clemen(t-)s*, mild, calm, soft, gentle, placid, orig. of the weather, fig. of disposition, mild, gentle, tranquil, merciful; of uncertain origin; according to one view orig. 'languid,' 'weary,' ppr. of √ **clem* = Skt. √ *çram*, be weary.] Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; forbearing; lenient; merciful; compassionate; tender.

> I know you [the gods] are more *clement* than vile men,
> Who of their broken debtors take a third.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

=**Syn.** Forbearing, indulgent, forgiving.

Clementine (klem'en-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Clementinus*, < *Clemen(t-)s*, Clement.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to one of several ecclesiastics named Clement, especially—(1) St. Clement, bishop of Rome in the first century; (2) Pope Clement V. (1305–1314); (3) Clement VII. (1378–1394), the first of the antipopes of Avignon.—**Clementine liturgy**, a very early, probably ante-Nicene, Greek liturgy, so called because it has come down to us incorporated in the eighth book of the work known as the "Apostolical Constitutions," which is ascribed in its Greek title to St. Clement of Rome. It is, however, not Roman, but Oriental in type, and has been assigned by some authorities to the patriarchate of Antioch.

II. *n.* 1. One of a series of compilations attributed to St. Clement.—2. *pl.* That part of the body of canon law which contains the collections made by Pope Clement V. of the acts of the Council of Vienne, A. D. 1311–12, with the addition of some of his decretals.—3. A follower of, or a believer in the authority of, the antipope Clement VII.

clemently (klem'ent-li), *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully.

> Most *clemently* reconcile this company unto Christ.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, ii. 9.

clemmyid (klem'i-id), *n.* A member of the family *Clemmyidæ*.

Clemmyidæ (kle-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clemmys* + *-idæ*.] A family of turtles, typified by the genus *Clemmys*: generally, but not properly, known as *Emydidæ*.

clemmyoid (klem'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clemmys* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clemmyidæ*.

II. *n.* A clemmyid or emydid.

Clemmys (klem'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλέμμυς, a turtle.] A genus of turtles, typical of the family *Clemmyidæ*.

clench, clinch (klench, klinch), *v.* [The form *clinch* (early mod. E. *clynche*, Sc. unassibilated *clink*) is later than *clench*, which is the normal form; < ME. *clenchen*, also **clenken* (spelled *cleynken*) (pret. *clenchede*, pp. *cleynt*, *clent*), clench, rivet, < AS. **clencan* (in comp. *be-clencan*, Bosworth, ed. Toller, Supp.), = OHG. *chlankhan*, *chlenken*, *klenkan*, MHG. *klenken*, fasten, knit, bind, tie, = D. *klinken* = Dan. *klinke* = Sw. Norw. *klinka*, clench, rivet; appar. the factitive of *clank*, and so prop. applied to fastening with nail or rivet and hammer, and so in later use (E. *clinch*, Sc. *clink*) merged with the closely related *clink*: see *clink*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To nail or fasten.

> His Bodi was Book; the Cros was brede [board],
> Whon Crist for vs ther-on was *cleynt*.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.
>
> It [the ark] sall be *cleyngked* euer-ilka dele,
> With nayles that are both noble and newe.
> *York Plays*, p. 43.

2. To secure or fasten, as a nail, staple, or other metallic fastening, by beating down the point after it has been driven through something; rivet.—3. To bring together and set firmly, as the teeth; double up tightly, as the hands.

The tops I could just reach with my fists *clinched*. *Swift.*

Clench'd her fingers till they bit the palm. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

I know you, said Eve, *clenching* her teeth and her little fist. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, Love me Long.

4. To grasp or seize firmly or convulsively; gripe.

He sette him on the benche
His harpe for to *clenche*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1476.

His heart *clenched* the idea as a diver grasps a gem. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, vii. 7.

5. Figuratively, to fix or secure by a finishing touch or blow; confirm, as an argument or an action, in some unanswerable or irresistible way; establish firmly.

But the Council of Trent goes much further, and *clincheth* the business as effectually as possible. *South.*

Aubrey not only refused to marry his cousin, but *clenched* his refusal by marrying some one else. *Warren*, Ten Thousand a Year.

A taunt that *clench'd* his purpose like a blow! *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

6. *Naut.*, to calk slightly with oakum, in anticipation of foul weather.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gripe.—2. To seize or gripe another, or one another, with a firm grasp or hold, as in wrestling: as, the men *clenched*. —3†. To pun.

In his time [Sir Philip Sidney's], I believe, it [clenching] ascended first into the pulpit, where, if you will give me leave to *clench* too, it yet finds the benefit of its clergy. *Dryden*, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. of Granada.

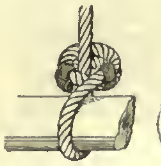
clench, clinch (klench, klinch), *n.* [< *clench, clinch, v.*] 1. A catch; a grip; a persistent clutch.

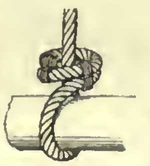
He grasped his stole
With convulsed *clenches*. *Keats.*

2. That which holds fast or clenches; a clencher (or clincher); a holdfast.

I believe in you, but that's not enough:
Give my conviction a *clinch*.
Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

3. *Naut.*, a mode of fastening large ropes, consisting of a half-hitch with the end stopped back to its part by seizings. The outer end of a hawser is bent by a clench to the ring of the anchor. *E. H. Knight.*—4†. A pun or play on words.


Inside Clench.


Outside Clench.

The ladies smile, and with their fans delight
To whisk a *clinch* aside, then all goes right.
Beau. and Fl., Epil. to Wit at Several Weapons.

Nay, he [Ben Jonson] was not free from the lowest and most groveling kind of wit, which we call *clenches*, of which "Every Man in his Humour" is infinitely full, and, which is worse, the wittiest persons in the drama speak them. *Dryden*, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. of Granada.

5. A mode of securing a nail, staple, or the like, by turning over the point and hammering back into the wood the portion bent over.

clench-bolt (klench'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with one end designed to be bent over to prevent withdrawal.

clencher, clincher (klen'-, klin'chėr), *n.* 1. One who clenches, or that which is used for clenching, as a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten anything.—2. A tool used for clenching or bending over the point of a nail, to prevent its withdrawal.—3. A retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy; an unanswerable argument: as, the bishop's letter is a *clencher*.

clench-nail (klench'nāl), *n.* A nail made of such material that it can be clenched.—**Rove clench-nail**, a clench-nail with a square end: so named from the mode of using such nails in boat-building, where they are clenched by hammering down the end, or by placing over it a little diamond-shaped piece of metal called a *rove*, and riveting the end of the clench-nail down upon it, thus drawing the planks firmly together.

clench-ring (klench'ring), *n.* A lap-ring, or open ring in which the parts on the sides of the opening overlap each other. *E. H. Knight.*

clene†, *a.* A Middle English form of *clean.*

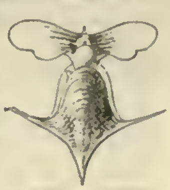
cleng†, *v.* An obsolete form of *cling.*

clenk (klenk), *v.* A dialectal form of *clink.*

clent†, *a.* [ME. Cf. *clint*², *clinty.*] Steep; high; rocky.

The ship ay shot furth o the shire waghes,
As qwo clymbe at a clyffe, or a *clent* hille,—
Eft dump in the depe as all drowne wolde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1995.

Cleodora (klē-ọ-dō'rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλεοδώρα, name of a Danaid and of a nymph.] 1. A genus of thecosomatous pteropods, of the family *Hyalæidæ* (or *Carolinidæ*), having a straight triangular shell, sharp-pointed behind, with a triangular oral aperture in front. *C. pyramidata* is an example. *Péron and Lesueur*, 1810.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant.* (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Stephens*, 1834. (*c*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1863.


Cleodora pyramidata.

Cleodoridæ (klē-ọ-dor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cleodora*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of pteropods, named by J. E. Gray in 1840 from the genus *Cleodora.*

Cleomachean (klē-ọ-mā'kẹ-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cleomachus, a Greek tragic poet of the fifth century B. C.: as, the *Cleomachean* verse or meter. See II.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of Ionics a majore in dimeters, with contraction in the last foot of each dimeter, and admitting of anaclasis, so that its scheme is

–́ – ⏑ ⏑ | –́ – –
–́ ⏑ – ⏑ | –́ – –.

Cleome (klẹ̄-ō'mō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < LL. *cleome*, an unidentified plant; origin uncertain. The NL. term is referred by some to Gr. κλείειν, shut (see *close*¹, *v.*), in reference to the parts of the flower.] A large genus of herbaceous and shrubby plants, natural order *Capparidaceæ*, natives principally of tropical America, Egypt, and Arabia. Many of the species have showy flowers, and a few are cultivated for ornament, as *C. spinosa*, *C. rosea*, etc.

Cleome spinosa.

Cleonidæ† (klẹ̄-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cleonus* + *-idæ.*] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Cleonus*. *Kirby*, 1837.

Cleonus (klẹ̄-ō'nus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1826); also *Cleonis* (Megerle, 1821).] A large genus of *Curculionidæ* or weevils, characterized by an elongate and convex body, a short and thick rostrum, and apical antennæ with their second joint longer than the third. The genus is represented by 12 species in the United States, and there are upward of 165 in all. Several feed upon the pine and the larch.

clepe (klēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cleped*, *clept*, *ycleped*, *yclept*, ppr. *cleping*. [E. dial. *clip*; < ME. *clepen*, *clepien*, *cleopien*, *clupien*, *clipien*, < AS. *cleopian*, *clypian*, *clipian* = ONorth. *cliopia*, *clioppia*, call, cry out. Connections unknown.] **I.** *intrans.* To give a call; cry out; appeal.

He ryches hym to ryse, & rapes hym sone,
Clepes to his chamberlayn, choses his wede.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1310.

Clepe at his dore, or knokke with a stoon.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 246.

Cleping for vengeance of this treachery.
Mir. for Mags., p. 447.

To the gods I *clepe*
For true record of this my faithful speech.
Norton and Sackville, Gorboduc.

II. *trans.* 1. To call; call upon; cry out to.

In tribulacioun thou inwardli *clepidist* me. *Wyclif*, Ps. lxxx. 8.

2. To call to one's self; invite; summon.

He *clupede* to him his chaumberlayne. *Floriz and Blauncheflur*, l. 607.

Hee *cliped* hym his clerkes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 836.

Than he leet *clepe* in alle the Lordes, that he made voyden first out of his Chambre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 138.

3. To call by the name of; name.

The sterre transmontane, that is *clept* the sterre of the see. *Mandeville*, Travels (ed. Halliwell), p. 180.

They *clepe* us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Soil our addition. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

Judas I am, *ycleped* Machabæus. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In Heaven *yclep'd* Euphrosyne.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 12.

[The word is now used only archaically, chiefly in the past participle.]

clepe†, *n.* [< *clepe*, *v.*] A cry; an appeal; a call.

With *clepes* and cries. *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

clepps (kleps), *n.* [E. dial., prob. var. of *clip*¹, *n.* Cf. *clamp*¹, *clam*¹, *n.*] A wooden instrument for pulling weeds out of corn. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

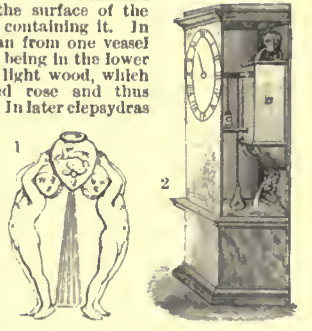
clepsammia (klep-sam'i-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *clepsammiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. κλέπτειν (κλεψ-), steal, + ἄμμος, sand.] An instrument, as an hour-glass, for measuring time by the dropping or flowing of sand.

Clepsine (klep-sī'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλεψία, theft, < κλέπτειν, steal.] A genus of the order *Hirudinea*, including some of the lower forms of leeches, in which the sinus and other vessels form a continuous system of cavities containing blood, and in which the segmental organs open into the sinuses by ciliated apertures. It is the typical genus of the family *Clepsinidæ*. *C. bioculata* is an example. *Savigny*, 1817.

Clepsinea (klep-sin'ọ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clepsine* + *-ea.*] A tribe of leeches, containing the family *Clepsinidæ* or *Glossoporidæ*, characterized by the development of a protrusile proboscis to the mouth.

Clepsinidæ (klep-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clepsine* + *-idæ.*] A family of suctorial annelids, or leeches, of the order *Hirudinea*, typified by the genus *Clepsine*: by some called *Glossoporidæ*.

clepsydra (klep'si-drạ̈), *n.*; pl. *clepsydras* (-drạ̈z) or *clepsydræ* (-drē). [< L. *clepsydra*, < Gr. κλεψύδρα, < κλέπτειν (κλεψ-), steal, hide, + ὕδωρ, water: see *water*.] 1. A device for measuring time by the amount of water discharged from a vessel through a small aperture, the quantity discharged in a given unit of time, as an hour, being first determined. In the older clepsydras the hours were measured by the sinking of the surface of the water in the vessel containing it. In others the water ran from one vessel into another, there being in the lower a piece of cork or light wood, which as the vessel filled rose and thus indicated the hour. In later clepsydras the hours have been indicated by a dial. In fig. 2, the float, *A*, is attached to the end of a chain, which is wound around the spindle, *B*, and has at its other extremity the counterweight, *C*. When water is admitted from the cistern, *D*, the float rises, and the counterweight descends and turns the spindle, on the end of which is a hand which marks the hours on a dial as in a clock. In modern times a mercurial clepsydra has been employed for the exact measurement of very short intervals, the amount of mercury flowing out being determined by a balance.



1. Clepsydra from an antique seal. 2. A medieval Clepsydra.

2. A chemical vessel. *Johnson.*—3†. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks; the watering-pot shells: now called *Aspergillum*. *Schumacher*, 1817.

clept†. Preterit and past participle of *clepe.*

Clepticinæ (klep-ti-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clepticus*, 1, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Clepticus*. The eyes are in the hinder part of the head, and the jaws are very protractile.

Clepticus (klep'ti-kus), *n.* [NL.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of labroid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Clepticinæ* or *Clepticiformes*. *Cuvier*, 1829. —2. In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.

cleptomania, kleptomania (klep-tọ-mā'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλέπτειν, steal, + μανία, madness.] A mania for pilfering; a supposed species of moral insanity, exhibiting itself in an irresistible propensity to steal.

This is what the poor call shoplifting, the rich and learned *cleptomania*. *D. Jerrold*, St. James and St. Giles.

cleptomaniac, kleptomaniac (klep-tọ-mā′ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *cleptomania*, after *maniac*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by cleptomania.

II. *n.* One who is affected with cleptomania.

clere^1†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *clear*.

clere^2†, *n.* A sort of kerchief.

With kerchiefes or *cleres* of fyne cypres.
Hall, in Wright.

clerestorial† (klēr′stō″ri-ạl), *a.* [< *clerestory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a cleärstory. Quoted in *Oxford Glossary*.

clerestory, *n.* See *clearstory*.

clergesse†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *clergesse*, fem. of *clerc*, a learned person, a clerk: see *clerk*.] A learned woman.

She was a noble *clergesse*, and of Astronomye cowde she I-nough, for Merlin hadde hir taught.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 508.

clergiable, *a.* See *clergyable*.

clergial† (klėr′ji-al), *a.* [ME. *clergeal*, < *clergie*, clergy, + *-al*. Cf. Pr. *clerial* and E. *clerical*.] Pertaining to the clergy; learned; clerkly; clerical. Also *clergical*.

We seme wonder wyse,
Oure termes ben so *clergial* and queynte.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 199.

clergially† (klėr′ji-ạl-i), *adv.* [ME. *clergyally*, *clergialliche*; < *clergïal* + *-ly*^{2}.] **1.** Like a clerk; in a learned or clerkly manner.

Ac ich can nouht constrye Catonn [Cato] ne *clergialliche* reden. *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 34.

2. Skilfully.

Thane clarett and Creette, *clergyally* rennene [caused to run],
With condethes fulle curious alle of clene silvyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 200.

clergian†, *n.* See *clergion*.

clergical† (klėr′ji-kạl), *a.* [< *clergy* + *-c-* + *-al*, after *clerical*. Cf. *clergial*.] Same as *clergial*: as, "*clergical* faults," *Milton*.

clergify† (klėr′ji-fī), *v. t.* [< *clergy* + *-fy*.] To convert into a clergyman; bring over to clerical principles.

Let it fit (quoth she)
To such as lust for love; sir Clarke,
You *clergyfie* not me.
Warner, Albion's England, vi. 31.

clergion† (klėr′ji-ọn), *n.* [Also *clergian*; < ME. *clergeon*, *-eoun*, *-ioun*, < OF. *clergeon*, *clerjon* (> ML. *clergonus*), also *clerçon*, *clerzun* = Pr. *clerzon* = Sp. *clerizon*, dim. (like ML. *clericulus*, of same sense), < LL. *clericus*, a clergyman, priest, clerk: see *clerk*, *clergy*.] A young chorister or choir-boy.

She called [to ken] me a *clerioun* that hyȝte
Omnia-probate, a pore thing with-alle.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 49.

A litel *clergion*, seven yeer of age.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 51.

Among churchmen, from the archbishop downwards to the lowliest *clergion*, each one was arrayed in the vestments belonging to his grade in the hierarchy.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 486.

clergy (klėr′ji), *n.* [< ME. *clergie*, *clergye*, *clergi*, *clerge* (cf. MLG. *klerikie*, *klerkie*), < OF. *clergie* = Pr. *clercia* = Sp. *clerecía* = Pg. *clerezia* = It. *chiercsia*, clergy, *chericia*, clerkship (cf. E. *clerisy*), < ML. as if **clericia* (F. *clergé*, < OF. *clergie*, but as if < LL. *clericatus*), the dignity or office of a clergyman, < LL. *clericus*, a clergyman, priest, clerk: see *clerk*.] **1.** A body of men set apart and consecrated by due ordination to the duties of public ministration in the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity.

The *clergi* on the seterday,
That kepers ware of cristen lay.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

The whole body of the Church being divided into laity and *clergy*, the *clergy* are either presbyters or deacons.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

2†. The privilege or benefit of clergy. See below.

Petit treason, and very many other acts of felony, are ousted of *clergy* by particular Acts of Parliament.
Blackstone, Commentaries, IV. xxviii.

3. Persons connected with the clerical profession or the religious orders.

I found the *clergy* in general persons of moderate minds and decorous manners; I include the seculars and regulars of both sexes. *Burke*, Rev. in France, p. 118.

4†. Learning; erudition.

Fromont was a good creature,
An huge gret clerke ful of *clergy*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2552.

The deuel had ne neuere mercy craue,
And he can [knows] more *clergie* than al thi kynne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

An ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of *clergy*.
Old proverb.

Benefit of clergy, in *old Eng. law*, the exemption of the persons of ecclesiastics from criminal process before a secular judge; or a privilege by which a clerk, or person in orders, claimed to be delivered to his ordinary to purge himself of felony. This anomalous privilege (which never extended to all crimes), first assumed to give immunity to priestly persons, was in the sequel extended, for many offenses, to all laymen who could read (originally few in number). It was first legally recognized by stat. 3 Edw. I., A. D. 1274; was modified in 1513, under Henry VIII.; and was wholly repealed by 7 and 8 George IV., 1827.—**Black clergy**, in Russia, the regular or monastic clergy.—**Divine right of the clergy.** See *divine*.—**White clergy**, in Russia, the secular or parochial clergy.

clergyable, clergiable (klėr′ji-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *clergy*, 2, + *-able*.] Entitled to or admitting of the benefit of clergy: as, a *clergyable* felony.

The court in all *clergyable* felonies may impose a fine.
Blackstone, Commentaries, IV. xxviii.

clergyman (klėr′ji-mạn), *n.*; pl. *clergymen* (-men). [Not in ME.; < *clergy* + *man*.] A member of the clergy; a man in holy orders; a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel and administer ordinances according to the rules of any particular denomination of Christians. In England the term is commonly restricted to ministers of the established church.

I wish to make a note of the change taking place in the meaning of the word *clergyman*. It used to signify "one in holy orders," but is now applied indiscriminately to all preachers. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 227.

He will even speak well of the bishop, though I tell him it is unnatural in a beneficed *clergyman*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, i. 6.

Clergyman's sore throat, chronic pharyngitis: so called from the fact that it is often induced by frequent public speaking.=**Syn.** *Priest*, *Divine*, etc. See *minister*, *n.*

clergywoman (klėr′ji-wům″ạn), *n.*; pl. *clergywomen* (-wim″en). A woman connected with the clerical profession, or belonging to a clergyman's family. [Rare.]

From the *clergywomen* of Windham down to the charwomen the question was discussed.
Mrs. Oliphant, Agnes, i.

cleric (kler′ik), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *clericus*, a clergyman: see *clerk*.] **I.** *n.* A clerk; a clergyman or scholar.

The *cleric*, . . . addicted to a life of study and devotion.
Horsley, Sermon for Sons of the Clergy.

Religious persons were wont to come by proxy, representing themselves as secular *clerics*, and thus to intrude themselves into the benefices of the Church.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

Of the new style of *cleric*, . . . there is none who knows how to versify. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 175.

II. *a.* Same as *clerical*, 1.

clerical (kler′i-kạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *clérical* = Sp. Pg. *clerical* = It. *chericale*, < LL. *clericalis*, < *clericus*, a clerk, clergyman: see *cleric*, *clerk*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating or pertaining to the clergy: as, *clerical* tonsure; *clerical* robes; *clerical* duties.

A separate letter was addressed to the two archbishops at the calling of each parliament, urging them to compel the attendance of the *clerical* estate.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 388.

2. Of or pertaining to a clerk, writer, or copyist: as, *clerical* errors.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of the clergy.—**2.** A supporter, especially a political supporter, of clerical power or influence.

clericalism (kler′i-kạl-izm), *n.* [< *clerical* + *-ism*.] Clerical power or influence; especially, the undue influence of the clergy, or support of such influence; sacerdotalism.

Clericalism is well nigh fatal to Christianity.
Macmillan's Mag.

clericality (kler-i-kal′ị-ti), *n.* [< *clerical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being clerical; clericalism.

clericism (kler′i-sizm), *n.* [< *cleric* + *-ism*.] Clericalism.

The English universities have suffered deeply . . . from *clericism*, celibacy, and sinecurism.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 224.

clericity (klẹ̄-ris′ị-ti), *n.* [< *cleric* + *-ity*.] The state of being a clergyman. *J. J. G. Wilkinson.* [Rare.]

clerid (kler′id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cleridæ*.

Cleridæ (kler′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles, with the tarsi 5-jointed, the first ventral segment not elongated, the hind coxæ flat and not sulcate, the prosternum not prolonged behind, and the tarsi with membranous lobes. The larvæ are found under bark, and are mostly predatory, feeding on other insects. *Kirby*, 1837.

clerigie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clergy*.

clerisy (kler′i-si), *n.* [= D. *klerezij* (= MLG. *klerkesie*) = G. *klerisei* = Dan. Sw. *kleresi*, < ML. **clericia*, clergy: see *clergy*.] **1.** The clergy, as distinguished from the laity.

There is an evident inclination on the part of the medical profession to get itself organized after the fashion of the *clerisy*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 409.

2. A body of clerks or learned men; the literati.

The *clerisy* of a nation, that is, its learned men, whether poets, philosophers, or scholars.
Coleridge, Table-Talk, p. 41.

The artist, the scholar, and, in general, the *clerisy*, wins its way up into these places.
Emerson, Essays, 2d ser., p. 142.

[Rare in both senses.]

clerk (klėrk; in England commonly klärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also written (as now pron. in Eng.) *clark*, < ME. *clerc*, *clærk*, *clarc*, also *clerek*, *cleric*, < AS. *clerc*, also *cleric*, *cleroc* = OFries. *klerk*, *klirk* = D. *klerk* = MLG. *klerk* = Dan. Sw. *klerk* = Icel. *klerkr* = OF. and F. *clerc* = Pr. *clerc* = Sp. *clérigo* = Pg. *clerigo* = It. *cherico*, *chierico*, < LL. *clericus*, a clergyman, priest, cleric, ML., etc., also generally a learned man, clerk, < Gr. *κληρικός*, belonging to the clergy, clerical, a clergyman, < *κλῆρος*, the clergy, what is allotted, a lot.] **1.** A clergyman; a priest; an ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders. [Archaic.]

All persons were stiled *clerks* that served in the Church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

The reuerend Patriarks,
Whose praise is penned by the sacred *Clarks*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. A learned man; a man of letters; a scholar; a writer or author; originally, a man who could read, an attainment at one time confined chiefly to ecclesiastics. [Archaic.]

Thei seide ther myght noon knowe the cause why, but it were notable *clerkes*; "ffor thei can knowe many thinges be force of clergie that we ne can no skyle on."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 27.

The grettest *clerkes* ben not wisest men.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 134.

3. The layman who leads in reading the responses in the service of the Church of England. Also called *parish clerk*.

God save the king! — Will no man say, Amen?
Am I both priest and *clerk?* well then, Amen.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

4. An officer of a court, legislature, municipal corporation, or other body, whose duty generally is to keep the records of the body to which he is attached, and perform the routine business: as, *clerk* of court; town *clerk*; *clerk* to a school-board, etc. See *secretary*.

The Gild had usually its head officer or Alderman (Graceman); its Stewards (Wardens), into whose hands the property or funds were entrusted for administration; its Dean or Beadle; and its *Clerk*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxxviii.

On *clerke*, to wryten the nessessariis of the gild.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

5. One who is employed in an office, public or private, or in a shop or warehouse, to keep records or accounts; one who is employed by another as a writer or amanuensis.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; . . . and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took some pains in writing, he begged mine.
Shak., M. of V. v. 1.

6. In the United States, an assistant in business, whether or not a keeper of accounts; especially, a retail salesman.—**Brethren and Clerks of the Common Life.** See *brother*.—**Clerk comptroller of the king's household**, a former officer of the English court charged with supervision of many of the inferior officers, and with scrutiny of accounts and charges.—**Clerk in orders**, in the *Church of England*, a licensed clergyman.—**Clerk of enrolments**, an officer who has custody of bills passed by both houses of Parliament for the purpose of obtaining the royal assent. *Sir E. May.*—**Clerk of Justiciary**, the clerk of the Scottish Court of Justiciary. There are a principal and a depute-clerk and an assistant; it is their duty to attend the sittings of the Justiciary Court in Edinburgh, to keep the books of adjournal, and to write out the interlocutors and sentences of the court.—**Clerk of the assize**, in England, the person who records what is judicially done by the justices of assize in their circuits.—**Clerk of the chamber**, a clerk in each of several municipal corporations in England charged with the duty of keeping accounts, particularly of fees, and in London with matters relating to admissions to the freedom of the city, apprenticeship deeds, and the plate, jewels, etc., belonging to the city.—**Clerk of the check.** See *check*^{1}.—**Clerk of the crown**, in England, an officer of the crown in attendance upon both houses of Parliament and upon the great seal. In the House of Lords he makes out and issues all writs of summons to peers, writs for the attendance of the judges, commissions to summon and prorogue Parliament, and to pass bills, and performs various other duties. In connection with the Commons he makes out and issues all writs for the election of members in Great Britain, etc.—**Clerk of the essoins,** a former clerk in the English Court of Common Pleas having charge of the essoins, or excuses of defendants not appearing pursuant to writ, and of the Essoin Rolls, or alphabetic indexes of judgments. The office was abolished by 1 Vict., c. 30.—**Clerk of the estreats.** See *estreat.*—**Clerk of the Hanaper,** formerly, a clerk in the English Chancery and in the Exchequer respectively, charged with collecting some of the revenues of the crown, such as fees for patents, commissions, etc., and in Chancery with payment of various salaries of officers of that court.—**Clerk of the House of Commons,** an officer appointed by the crown to make entries, remembrances, and journals of the things done and passed in the House of Commons.—**Clerk of the House of Representatives,** an officer whose duties are similar to those of the clerk of the House of Commons, elected by the House of Representatives immediately after the choice of a Speaker. At the beginning of each Congress the House is called to order by the clerk of the last House, who has previously made a list of representatives regularly elected, and who presides until a Speaker is chosen. State legislatures elect similar officers.—**Clerk of the irons,** a former officer of the English mint who was charged with procuring and safely keeping the dies used in making coins, and medals struck by authority. He had supervision of the die-press room, was required to be present when the great die-press was used, and was held responsible that no pieces should be struck without authority.—**Clerk of the king's silver,** formerly, a clerk in the English Court of Exchequer charged with the recording of fines and their payment.—**Clerk of the market, of the market and shambles,** or **of the shambles market,** a clerk in each of several English municipal corporations, in the University of Oxford, and in several boroughs, mostly Welsh, charged with the inspection of markets, weights, measures, etc.—**Clerk of the nichels** or **nihils,** formerly, in England, a clerk charged with recording debts of record which had been returned by the sheriff as nihil, or nothing worth.—**Clerk of the outlawries,** formerly, a clerk in the King's (or Queen's) Remembrancer Department of the English Court of Exchequer, charged with recording outlawries and seizures thereon.—**Clerk of the Parliaments,** in England, the chief officer of the House of Lords.—**Clerk of the peace,** in England, an officer belonging to the sessions of the peace, whose business it is to read indictments and record the proceedings, and to perform special duties in connection with county affairs.—**Clerk of the Pell,** a former clerk in the English Exchequer, charged with the enrolment of letters patent, etc.—**Clerk of the petty bag,** a clerk in the English Chancery, charged with various duties, among which was enrolling the admission of solicitors and other officers of court. Formerly there were three such clerks.—**Clerk of the Pipe,** a former officer of the English Exchequer who had charge of those accounts which were entered upon the Great Roll or Pipe Roll, and who also issued summons for the collection of debts due to the king.—**Clerk of the privy seal,** formerly, in England, before the office was abolished in 14 and 15 Vict., a clerk (there were four in all) in attendance on the Lord Privy Seal, whose duties were the preparing of documents for authentication by the privy seal.—**Clerk of the Session,** the title given to the clerks of the Scottish Court of Session.—**Clerk of the signet.** See *signet.*—**Clerk of the warrants,** formerly, a clerk having charge of enrolments and estreats in the English Common Pleas.—**Clerk of the weather.** (*a*) A humorous personification of the influences controlling the weather: as, it depends on what the *clerk of the weather* may send us. (*b*) In the United States, a popular name for the head of the meteorological department of the Signal Service.—**County clerk,** in *American law,* the clerk of a county; an administrative officer (commonly elective) charged with making and keeping various public records, and often ex officio clerk of court in the county.—**Holy-water clerk.** See *holy.*—**St. Nicholas' clerk**†, a thief; a highwayman.

> Sirrah, if they meet not with *Saint Nicholas' clerks,* I'll give thee this neck. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

Town clerk, the recording officer of a town. In the United States he is usually elected by the people of the town with other local officials, and his duties include keeping minutes of town meetings, giving notice of such meetings and elections, and keeping the files or records of various classes of instruments, such as chattel mortgages. In England the town clerk is an officer in each municipal corporation and borough; he keeps the corporate records, and is clerk of the courts held before the mayor, etc., and of the works required to be executed under the powers of the corporation, and takes charge of the voting-papers in the election of councilors. In Scotland he is also the adviser of the magistrates and council of his town.

clerk (klėrk), *v.* [< *clerk*, *n.*] **I.**† *trans.* To write; compose.

> Twa lines o' Davie Lindsay wad ding a' he ever *clerkit.*
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

II. *intrans.* To serve as a clerk; act as accountant or salesman: frequently used in the phrase *to clerk it.* [Colloq., U. S.]

> I was struck with the original mode in which the young gentleman who was *clerking it* managed his spelling.
> *A Stray Yankee in Texas*, p. 197.

clerk-ale†, **clerk's-ale**† (klėrk'-, klėrks'āl), *n.* In England, a feast for the benefit of a parish clerk.

> An order was made . . . for suppressing all revels, Church-ales, *Clerk-ales*, which had been used upon that day. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, iv. 256.

clerking (klėr'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clerk*, *v.*] The calling or work of a clerk.

> Teaching, *clerking*, law, etc., are so very precarious, except to men of established reputation and business, that it is next to madness for a youth to come here relying upon them. *New York Tribune*, April 19, 1849.

> Do not put your sons to *clerking;* apprentice them to handicrafts. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 540.

clerkless (klėrk'les), *a.* [< *clerk* + *-less.*] **1.** Ignorant; unlearned. [Rare.]

> Janisaries and bashaws . . . in their *clerkless* and cruel way. *Waterhouse*, Apology, p. 40.

2. Without a clerk.

clerkliness (klėrk'li-nes), *n.* [< *clerkly* + *-ness.*] Clerkly skill; scholarliness. [Rare.]

> In this sermon of Jonah is no great curiousness, no great *clerkliness*, no great affectation of words, nor painted eloquence. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

clerkly (klėrk'li), *a.* [< *clerk* + *-ly*^{1}.] **1.** Clerk-like; scholarly.

> Thou art *clerkly*, thou art *clerkly*, Sir John.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5.

2. Pertaining to a clerk or secretary, with especial reference to penmanship.

> At first in heart it liked me ill
> When the king praised his *clerkly* skill.
> Thanks to St. Bothan! son of mine,
> Save Gawain, ne'er could pen a line.
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 15.

clerkly (klėrk'li), *adv.* [< ME. *clerkely;* < *clerk* + *-ly*^{2}.] In the manner of a clerk or scholar; skilfully.

> The great Princes, and Popes, and Sultans would one salute and greet an other sometime in frendship and sport, . . . & nothing seemed *clerkly* done, but must be done in ryme. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 8.

> Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here,
> With ignominious words, though *clerkly* couch'd?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

> They [the poets] did *clerkly*, in figures, set before us sundry tales. *Gascoigne*, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

clerk's-ale†, *n.* See *clerk-ale.*

clerkship (klėrk'ship), *n.* [< ME. *clerc-*, *clærcscipe;* < *clerk* + *-ship.*] **1**†. The state of being in holy orders.—**2.** Scholarship; erudition.

> He was not averse to display his *clerkship* and scholastic information. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxvii.

3. The office or business of a clerk or accountant.

Clerodendron (klē-rọ̄-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλῆρος*, lot, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A verbenaceous genus of trees and shrubs, of about 70 species, of warm regions, chiefly of the old world. The flowers are often showy, and several species have been cultivated in hothouses.

cleromancy (klē'rọ̄-man-si), *n.* [= F. *cléromancie* = Sp. *cleromancia*, < Gr. *κλῆρος*, lot, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by throwing dice or lots, and interpreting according to certain rules the points or marks turned up.

cleronomy (klẹ̄-ron'ọ̄-mi), *n.* [= F. *cléronomie*, < Gr. *κληρονομία*, an inheritance, < *κληρονόμος*, an heir, < *κλῆρος*, lot, + *νέμεσθαι*, have as one's share, mid. of *νέμειν*, distribute: see *nome.*] That which is given to any one as his lot; inheritance; heritage or patrimony.

clerstory†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clearstory.*

clerte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *clarity.*

cleruch (klē'rök), *n.* [< Gr. *κληροῦχος*, one who holds an allotment of land, < *κλῆρος*, a lot, + *ἔχειν*, have, hold.] In ancient Athens, a citizen to whom land was allotted in conquered territory under the system of colonization called *cleruchy.*

cleruchial (klẹ̄-rö'ki-al), *a.* [< *cleruch* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a cleruchy, or to the Athenian cleruchs.

cleruchy (klē'rö-ki), *n.*; pl. *cleruchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *κληρουχία*, the allotment of land in a foreign country among the citizens (see def. 1), < *κληροῦχος*, one who holds an allotment of land: see *cleruch.*] **1.** A system of colonization of conquered territory practised by the ancient Athenians from 506 B. C. The land was distributed equally among the ten Athenian tribes, and parcels were assigned by lot to a certain number of poor citizens from each tribe. The cleruchs retained their Athenian citizenship, and transmitted it to their children under the condition of presenting themselves at Athens at the age of eighteen and having their names entered on the register of their proper deme. The cleruchs were exempted from certain charges to the Athenian state, but remained subject to military service. The natives of the conquered territory often retained some portion of the land, and became Athenian metics.

2. A colony constituted under this system.

clerum (klē'rum), *n.* [Short for L. (ML. NL.) *sermo ad clerum*, a sermon addressed to the clergy: L. *sermo(n-)*, a speech, LL. a sermon; *ad*, to; *clerum*, acc. of LL. *clerus*, the clergy, *clericus*, a clergyman: see *sermon*, *ad-*, and *clergy.*] A sermon preached at certain times and places, in the University of Cambridge, England; especially, one delivered on January 12th by the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity or some one appointed by him.

Clerus (klē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *κλῆρος*, a lot.] The typical genus of beetles of the family *Cleridæ.* The basal tarsal joint is scarcely visible, the labial palps end in a large hatchet-shaped joint, and the terminal antennal joint is acutely produced. The larvæ are red. There are about 20 species of this important genus in the United States. The European *C. alvearius* infests the nests of mason-bees.

cletch (klech), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *clutch*^{1}.

clete†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*^{1}, *cleat*^{2}.

Clethra (kleth'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλήθρα*, alder (which these plants resemble in foliage).] A genus of plants, natural order *Ericaceæ*, natives of North and South America and Madeira. They are shrubs or trees, with alternate serrate leaves and many white flowers in terminal racemes. The corolla consists of five free petals. The white alder or sweet pepperbush, *C. alnifolia*, a species of the Atlantic States, a handsome shrub with very fragrant flowers, is sometimes cultivated.

cleugh, cleuch (klūċh), *n.* [Sc., = *clough*^{1}, q. v.] A cleft or gorge in a hill; a ravine; also, a cliff or the side of a ravine.

> Since old Buccleuch the name did gain
> When in the *cleuch* the buck was ta'en.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 8.

> At length they lost sight of Martin and the cows; and they began to run up a little *cleuch* which we call Corrinan-shian, where there is a wee bit stripe of a burn.
> *Scott*, Monastery, I. 3.

cleve^{1}†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cleave*^{1}.

cleve^{2}†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cleave*^{2}.

cleve^{3}†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *cleófa*, *cliófa*, *cleáfa*, *clȳfa*, *clīfa*, a cell, chamber, lair, den, appar. < *cleófan*, E. *cleave*, separate, divide: see *cleave*^{2}.] A chamber.

> He caste him on his bac
> Ant bar him hom to hise *cleue.*
> *Havelok*, l. 556.

> Wickednes thoght he, night and dai
> In his *kleve* thar he lai.
> Ps. xxxv. 5 (ME. version).

cleve^{4} (klēv), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *cleve*, also *clefe*, rare sing. from pl. *cleves* of *cliff:* see *cliff*^{1}.] An obsolete or dialectal form of *cliff*^{1}.

> Light and shadow, step by step, wandered over the furzy *cleves.* *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xix.

cleve^{5}†, *n.* [ME., also *clive* (spelled *clyve*); prob. associated with *cleve*^{4}; only in the work quoted, translating L. *clivus*, a declivity, slope, hill: see *clivus*, *clivous.*] A hill; a hillside.

> Make hem lough [low] in *cleves* that declyne,
> In plaine or ronke lande hier [higher] may thai be,
> But bondes harde in vyne is not to se.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

> Thai bere anoon in places temporate,
> And forth thai come in *cleves* and in planys.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

cleveite (klē'vīt), *n.* [< *Cleve*, the name of a Swedish chemist, + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral closely allied to uraninite, but containing some yttrium, erbium, and other rare substances, found in Norway.

clever^{1} (klev'ėr), *a.* [Not found earlier than the 17th century, and appar. of provincial origin, being found in dial. use; cf. Dan. dial. *klöver*, *klever*, with same senses (Wedgwood) as E. *clever*^{1}, in most of the senses given below. The word can hardly be, as commonly supposed, a corruption of ME. *deliver*, which partly coincides in sense (see *deliver*, *a.*).] **1.** Possessing skill or address; having special ability of any kind, especially such as involves quickness of intellect or mechanical dexterity; adroit. It now commonly implies the possession of ability which, though noteworthy, does not amount to genius, nor even to a high degree of talent.

> The *cleverest* men stood in the van.
> *Battle of Pentland Hills* (Child's Ballads, VII. 242).

> The Highland men, they're *clever* men
> At handling sword and shield.
> *Bonny John Seton* (Child's Ballads, VII. 233).

> Though there were many *clever* men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. *Macaulay.*

> There is no harm in being stupid, so long as a man does not think himself *clever;* no good in being *clever*, if a man thinks himself so, for that is a short way to the worst stupidity. *Geo. MacDonald*, Mary Marston, v.

2. Indicative of or exhibiting cleverness: as, a *clever* speech; a *clever* trick.

> That *clever* mist of words with which an experienced writer hides the fact that he can find nothing to say on a certain subject. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 61.

3. Well shaped; active-looking; handsome. [Prov. Eng.]

> The girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Good-natured; obliging; complaisant; possessing an agreeable mind or disposition. [Colloq., U. S.]

> If we pull together, you will find me a *clever* fellow; if we don't, you will find me a bloody rascal.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 4.

> Lord John was a large, hearty man, who lived generously, [and] was *clever* to the Indians and squaws.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 232.

5. Agreeable; pleasant; comfortable; nice: as, "these *clever* apartments," *Cowper*, Works, V. 290. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> We could not have been in so *clever* a place as this is, circumstanced as we are, this summer.
> *Miss Talbot*, in Miss Carter's Letters, III. 191.

> I wonder if you are going to stay long? All summer? Well, that's *clever*. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 17.

=**Syn.** 1. *Adroit, Dexterous, Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*); ready, quick, ingenious, neat-handed, knowing, sharp, bright.

clever^2 (klev'ėr), *v. i.* A variant of *claver*^{2}.

cleverality (klev-ẹ-ral'ị-ti), *n.* [< *clever*^{1} + *-ality*.] Cleverness; smartness. [A jocular term.]

> Sheridan was clever; scamps often are; but Johnson had not a spark of *cleverality* in him. *Charlotte Brontë.*

cleverism (klev'ėr-izm), *n.* [< *clever*^{1} + *-ism*.] A clever saying. [Rare.]

> Mr. Smith naturally and inevitably saw chiefly the busy, pushing talkers of the big towns, full of the last new *cleverisms*, just sharp enough to repeat the parrot cries of European mischief-makers, and to be ingeniously wrong on most subjects. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 11.

cleverly (klev'ėr-li), *adv.* 1. Dexterously; skilfully; ably; effectively.

> These would inveigle rats with th' scent,
> And sometimes catch them with a snap,
> As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, ii. 1.

2. Pleasantly; nicely; comfortably: as, to be *cleverly* lodged. [Obsolete or provincial.]—3. Fairly; actually. [Colloq.]

> We had let our sails go by the run, before it [the hurricane] *cleverly* took us. *Poe*, Tales, I. 169.

> The landlord comes to me as soon as I was *cleverly* up in the morning. *Haliburton*, Sam Slick in Eng., viii.

cleverness (klev'ėr-nes), *n.* [< *clever*^{1} + *-ness*.] 1. The quality of being clever; quickness of intellect or mechanical dexterity; adroitness; skill; ingenuity; intelligence.

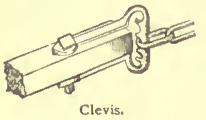
> *Cleverness* is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain of the hand. In literature, *cleverness* is more frequently accompanied by wit . . . than by humour.
> *Coleridge*, The Friend (ed. Moxon), II. 133.

> Shallow is a fool. But his animal spirits supply, to a certain degree, the place of *cleverness*.
> *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

> Circles in whose . . . precise vocabulary *cleverness* implies mere aptitude for doing and knowing, apart from character. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 95.

2. Mildness or agreeableness of disposition; obligingness; good nature. [Colloq., U. S.]

=**Syn.** 1. *Faculty, Ingenuity*, etc. (see *genius*), aptness, readiness, quickness, expertness.



Clevis.

clevis, clevy (klev'is, klev'i), *n.*; pl. *clevises* (-i-sez), *clevies* (-iz). [Appar. ult. < *cleave*^{2}, split; cf. Icel. *klofi*, a forked stick, < *kljūfa* = E. *cleave*^{2}, q. v.] An iron bent in the form of a stirrup, horseshoe, or the letter U, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used to connect a draft-chain or whiffletree to a cart or plow.

clevis-bolt (klev'is-bōlt), *n.* Same as *lewis-bolt*.

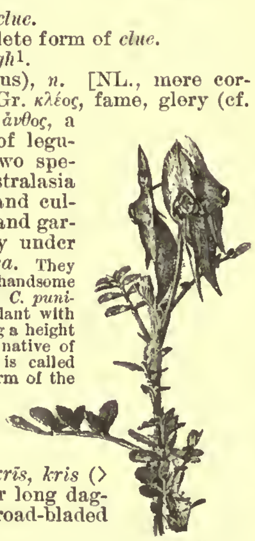
clevy, *n.* See *clevis*.

clew, *n.* and *v.* See *clue*.

clewe^1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clue*.

clewe^2†, *n.* See *clough*^{1}.

Clianthus (klī-an'thus), *n.* [NL., more correctly **Cleanthus*, < Gr. κλέος, fame, glory (cf. Κλειώ, L. *Clio*), + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of leguminous plants, of two species, found in Australasia and New Zealand, and cultivated as hothouse- and garden-plants, generally under the name of *glory-pea*. They are shrubs, with large handsome flowers in racemes. The *C. puniceus* is a very elegant plant with crimson flowers, attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. It is a native of New Zealand, where it is called *parrot's-bill*, from the form of the keeled petal.



Clianthus puniceus.

clich (klich), *n.* [Turk. *kilij*, < Hind. *kirich*, *kirch*, Beng. *kirīch*, Malay *kirīs*, *krīs*, *kris* (> E. *creese*), a sword or long dagger: see *creese*.] A broad-bladed Turkish saber.

cliché (klē-shā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *clicher*, stereotype, < OF. *cliquer*, clap (see *click*^{1}). Cf. G. *abklatschen*, stereotype, < *ab*, = E. *off*, + *klatschen*, clap (cf. E. *clash*).] An electrotype or stereotype plate.—**Cliché casting**, that kind of casting effected by forcing the mold or the matrix suddenly on the melted metal.

Clichy white. See *white*.

click^1 (klik), *v.* [Not found in ME.; = D. *klikken* (redupl. *klikklakken*) = LG. *klikken* (> G. *klicken* and OF. *cliquer*, click, clack, clap: see *clicket* and *cliché*), click, clack, clash, = Dan. *klikke* = Sw. *klicka*, miss fire: an imitative variant of *clack*, expressing a slighter sound.] I. *intrans.* To make a small sharp sound, or a succession of weak sharp sounds, as by a gentle blow; tick.

> The solemn death-watch *clicked*.
> *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 101.

> If He have called you to ply the instruments of the artisan, let your shop be musical the livelong day with the *clicking* of your tools. *Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 207.

II. *trans.* To move with a clicking sound.

> When merry milkmaids *click* the latch.
> *Tennyson*, The Owl, i.

> She *clicked* back the bolt which held the window-sash.
> *Thackeray.*

Sometimes spelled *klick*.

click^1 (klik), *n.* [= MD. *klick* = LG. *klik* (> G. *klick*) = Norw. *klikk*, *klik*, a click, = Dan. *klik*, a miss-fire; from the verb.] 1. A small sharp sound: as, the *click* of a latch; the *click* of a pistol.

> To the billiard room I hastened; the *click* of balls and the hum of voices resounded thence.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

2. A cluck-like sound, used in the alphabets of certain languages, especially the Hottentot and neighboring tongues in South Africa. It is made by pressing the tip or edge of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, and withdrawing it by a sucking action. There are different clicks, according as different parts of the tongue are used; and guttural sounds are combined in utterance with them. Also called *cluck*.

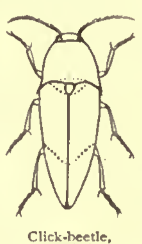
> "Suction-stops" are formed . . . by placing the tongue or lips in the position for a stop, and then sucking out the air between the organs which form the stop; they are thus pressed strongly together by the pressure of the air in the mouth, so that when separated a distinct smack is heard. These sounds are common in interjectional speech. . . . In many of the South African languages these suctions are those essential elements of speech known as *clicks*. (This name is somewhat inappropriate; "cluck" would describe the sounds better.)
> *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 55.

3. In *mach.*, a small bar which moves backward and forward, and at every forward stroke enters the teeth of a ratchet-wheel or rack, which it pushes forward, leaving it at rest during the backward stroke. Also called *clicker*.—4. The latch of a door. [Local.]

click^2 (klik), *v. t.* [North. E., = *cleek*, *cleach*, var. of *clutch*: see *cleik*, *clutch*^{1}.] To snatch; clutch: as, he *clicked* it out o' my hands. [Prov. Eng.]

> "I take 'em to prevent abuses,"
> Cants he, and then the Crucifix
> And Chalice from the Altar *clicks*.
> *T. Ward*, England's Reformation, p. 397.

click-beetle (klik'bē″tl), *n.* A name given to beetles of the family *Elateridæ*, on account of the ability possessed by most species, when placed on the back, of springing into the air with an audible click. This singular power depends upon the loose articulation between the prothorax and the mesothorax, and on the presence of a long prosternal spine, which fits into an excavation of the mesothorax. The species are very numerous, and in the imago state feed on vegetables. Most of their larvæ have the same feeding habit, but it has been proved that a few are carnivorous. See *Elateridæ*.



Click-beetle, natural size.

clicker (klik'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *click*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. Same as *click*^{1}, 3.—2. A person employed by a shopkeeper to stand at the door and solicit custom. [Vulgar, Eng.]—3. In *shoemaking*, one who cuts out leather for the uppers and soles of boots and shoes.—4. In *printing*, as formerly and still sometimes conducted, the compositor who receives the copy of a work and distributes it among the other compositors, makes up the pages, and sets up head-lines, etc.; the leader of a companionship of typesetters.

clicket (klik'et), *n.* [Also formerly *cliquet*; < ME. *cliket*, *clyket*, a door-knocker, a key, < OF. *cliquet*, a latch, < *cliquer*, click, clap: see *click*^{1}, *v.* Cf. MD. *klincket*, D. *klinket*, a wicket, wicket-door, Dan. *klinke*, a latch: see *clink*, *n.*] 1. Anything that makes a rattling noise; especially, a contrivance used in knocking or calling for admission, as a pin with a ratchet, or a knocker. *Chaucer.*

> He smytethe on the Gardyn ȝate with a *Clyket* of Sylver, that he holdethe in his hond.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 210.

Specifically—2. An instrument making a clapping noise, used by beggars to attract attention. See *clack-dish*.—3. *pl.* Flat rattling bones for boys to play with. *Coles*, 1717.—4. A latch-key. *B. Jonson*.—5. The latch or lock of a door.

> He hath the keye of the *cliket* thauȝ the kyng slepe.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), vi. 94.

[Obsolete or local in all senses.]

clicket†, *v. t.* [ME. *cliketen*; < *clicket*, *n.*] To lock with a clicket.

> The dore closed,
> Kayed and *cliketed* to kepe the with-outen.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 623.

click-pulley (klik'pu̇l″i), *n.* In *mach.*, a sheave having teeth in its rim engaged by a click or ratchet.

click-wheel (klik'hwēl), *n.* A cog-wheel having the cogs inclined on one face and radial on the other, so disposed that they present the inclined faces to a click, pawl, ratchet, or detent, in the direction in which the wheel moves, while the radial faces on the opposite side engage the detent and keep the wheel from moving backward. Also called *ratchet-wheel*.

clicky (klik'i), *a.* [< *click*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Full of clicks or cluck-like sounds. [Rare.]

> All sorts of words in their strange *clicky* language.
> *The Century*, XXV. 195.

Clidastes (klī-das'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *κλειδάζειν (cf. κλειδοῦν), lock up, < Gr. κλείς (κλειδ-), a key.] A remarkable genus of extinct reptiles, of the order *Pythonomorpha*, from the Cretaceous deposits of North America, having each ramus of the lower jaw provided with a peculiar articulation behind the middle of its length and between the splenial and angular bones, whence the name. About a dozen species have been described, varying in length from 12 to 40 feet. Also *Cleidastes*.

clide^1†, *n.* A variant of *clithe*. See *clithe*, and quotation under *clive*^{3}.

clido-. [Also written, less prop., *cleido-*, repr. Gr. κλειδο-, combining form of κλείς, = L. *clavis*, a key, the clavicle: see *clavis*, *clavicle*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'key' or (in anatomy) 'clavicle.'

clidomancy (klī'dọ-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. κλείς (κλειδ-), a key, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of a key, especially by means of a key fastened into a Bible or other book, the object being to ascertain who is to be one's lover or sweetheart. When the right name is mentioned or the initial letter uttered, the book and key are expected to move in the hands of the person who holds them. Formerly this method was used to detect those guilty of theft. Also *cleidomancy*.

clidomastoid (klī-dō-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *clidomastoideus*, < Gr. κλείς (κλειδ-), a key, the clavicle, + NL. *mastoideus*: see *mastoid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the clavicle and to the mastoid process of the temporal bone; connecting these parts, as a muscle.

II. *n.* A clidomastoid muscle; the clavicular portion of the sternoclidomastoid muscle.

Also *cleidomastoid* and *clavomastoid*.

clidomastoideus (klī″dō-mas-toi'dẹ-us), *n.*; pl. *clidomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *clidomastoid*.] The clavicular part of the sternoclidomastoideus muscle, sometimes distinct from the sternomastoideus. Also *cleidomastoideus* and *clavomastoideus*.

Clidosterna (klī-dọ-stėr'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κλείς (κλειδ-), a key, the clavicle, + στέρνον, sternum.] A group or suborder of *Testudinata*, having a sutural union of the plastron with the carapace strengthened by ascending axillary and inguinal buttresses. It includes the recent *Emydidæ* or *Clemmyidæ*, *Testudinidæ*, and *Cinosternidæ*, and extinct *Pleurosternidæ*, *Baënidæ*, and *Adocidæ*. Also *Cleidosterna*.

clidosternal^1 (klī-dō-stėr'nạl), *a.* [< Gr. κλείς (κλειδ-), a key, the clavicle, + στέρνον, sternum, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the clavicle and the sternum, or the collar-bone and breastbone. Also *cleidosternal*. More frequently *sternoclavicular*.

clidosternal^2 (klī-dọ-stėr'nạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clidosterna* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Clidosterna*.

II. *n.* A tortoise of the group *Clidosterna*.

Also *cleidosternal*.

cliency (klī'ẹn-si), *n.* [< *client* + *-cy*. Cf. ML. *clientia*, protection.] The state or condition of being a client.

client (klī'ẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *client* = D. *klient* = G. *client* = Dan. Sw. *klient*, < OF. *client*, F.

client = Sp. Pg. It. *cliente*, < L. *clien(t-)s*, older *cluen(t-)s*, a client, follower, lit. 'hearer,' prop. ppr. of *cluere* = Gr. κλύειν = Skt. √ *çru*, hear, whence also (pp.) Skt. *çruta*, heard, = Gr. κλυτός = L. *in-clutus*, heard of, famous, = AS. *hlūd*, E. *loud*: see *loud*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a person who was under the guardianship and protection of another of superior rank and influence, called his patron. The relation of client and patron between a plebeian and a patrician, although at first strictly voluntary, was hereditary, the former bearing the family name of the latter, and performing various services for him and his family both in peace and war, in return for advice and support in respect to private rights and interests. Foreigners in Rome, and even allied or subject states and cities, were often clients of Roman patricians selected by them as patrons. The number of a patrician's clients, as of a baron's vassals in the middle ages, was a gage of his greatness.

The institution by which every plebeian was allowed to choose any patrician for his patron . . . made the patricians emulate each other in acts of civility and humanity to their *clients*, and contributed to preserve the peace and harmony of Rome. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 543.

2. In a general sense, one who lives under the patronage of, or whose interests are represented by, another.

The prince being at Brussels, humbly besought his majesty to pity the misery of his poor subjects; who by his suit gat of the emperor, for his *clients*, words without hope. *Ascham*, Works, p. 21.

We are very curious to observe the behaviour of great men and their *clients*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

Wood. Your daughters are not yet
Dispos'd of?
Golds. No, but we have *clients* daily,
That visit their affections.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 1.

3. In the middle ages, any follower of a noble or knight; an inferior soldier, mounted or on foot; a vassal.—4. One who puts a particular interest into the care and management of another; specifically, one who applies to a lawyer for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits his cause or his legal interests in general to a lawyer's management.

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

clientage (klī'ẹn-tāj), *n.* [< *client* + *-age*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, the state or condition of being a client under the patronage of another.

That wretched and degrading *clientage* of the early empire; . . . gatherings of miserable idlers, sycophants, and spendthrifts, at the levees and public appearances of those whom, in their fawning servility, they addressed as lords and masters, but whom they abused behind their backs as close-fisted upstarts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 413.

Below this class is the populace, between which and the patrician order a relation something like Roman *clientage* existed. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

2. The condition of being the client of a lawyer or other representative of one's interests. —3. A body of clients, in any sense of the word.

The general interest of the profession and of the *clientage* and the aim of the judges are to bring each cause to as early an end as may be. *The Century*, XXX. 330.

Recommending such legislation as shall enable libraries to send books to their outside *clientage* as second-class matter at one cent per pound. *Science*, VIII. 71.

cliental (klī'ẹn-tạl), *a.* [< *client* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a client or clients.

I sat down in the *cliental* chair, placed over against Mr. Jaggers's chair. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xx.

2. Of the nature of clientage.

A dependent and *cliental* relation.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., an. 51.

[Rare in both uses.]

cliented (klī'ẹn-ted), *a.* [< *client* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having clients. [Rare.]

The least *cliented* pettifoggers.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 4.

clientelage (klī-en'te-lạ̄j), *n.* [< *clientele* + *-age*. The suffix is unnecessary.] A body of clients, dependants, retainers, or supporters; clientele.

Because her *clientelage* was orthodox from 1634 down, and so deeply tinct with wisdom, she [Miss Grant] wielded a scepter more imperious than ever.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 338.

clientelary (klī-en'te-lạ̄-ri), *a.* [< *clientele* + *-ary*^{1}.] Pertaining to clients or clientage: as, "*clientelary* right," *Prynne*, Power of Parliaments, App., p. 167.

clientele, clientèle (klī'en-tēl; F. pron. klē-oṅ-tāl'), *n.* [F. *clientèle*, < L. *clientela*, clientship, clients collectively, < *clien(t-)s*, a client: see *client*.] 1†. The condition or relation of a client.

Len. Here's Varguntelus holds good quarter with him.
Cat. And under the pretext of *clientele*
And visitation, with the morning hail,
Will be admitted. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

2. Clients collectively.

The machinery of corruption was well in order. The great nobles commanded the votes of their *clientele*.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 184.

3. Interests of a client; patronage. [Rare.]

Our laws . . . against those whose *clientele* you undertake have been disputed both by Churchmen and Statesmen. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 213.

clientship (klī'ẹnt-ship), *n.* [< *client* + *-ship*.] The condition of being a client; a state of being under the protection of a patron. *Dryden*.

cliff^{1} (klif), *n.* [Early mod. E. *clife* (pl. *cleeves*, *cleves*), < ME. *clif*, *clef* (dat. *clife*, *clefe*, *clive*, *cleve*, pl. *clives*, *cleves*, *cleris*, etc.), < AS. *clif* (pl. *clifu*, *cleofu*) (= OS. *klif* = D. *klif* = LG. *klif*, a cliff, a rock, = Icel. *klif* = OHG. *kleb*), a cliff, prob. orig. a place climbed or to be climbed, < **clīfan* (pp. **clifen*), in comp. *ōthclīfan*, adhere, = Icel. *klīfa*, climb: see *clive*^{1} and *cleave*^{1}. The MD. *klippe*, *kleppe*, D. *klip* = LG. *klippe* (> G. *klippe*) = Dan. *klippe* = Sw. *klippa*, a cliff, crag, are appar. of other origin; cf. *clip*^{1}.] The steep and rugged face of a rocky mass; a steep rock or headland; a precipice.

And romynge on the *clyves* by the sea.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1470.

Here es a knyghte in theis *klevys*, enclesside with hilles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2396.

England's shore, whose promontory *cleeves*
Shew Albion is another little world.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

The rest was craggy *cliff*, that overhung
Still as it rose, impossible to climb.
Milton, P. L., iv. 547.

cliff^{2} (klif), *n.* A variant of *clef*.

cliff-brake (klif'brāk), *n.* See *brake*^{5}.

cliff-limestone (klif'līm"stōn), *n.* A name once extensively used by geologists for certain rocks in the Mississippi valley, partly of Silurian and partly of Devonian age, forming cliffs or bluffs along that stream. The name has been dropped since the completion of more accurate surveys.

cliff-swallow (klif'swol"ō), *n.* A bird of the family *Hirundinidæ* and genus *Petrochelidon*: so called from affixing its bottle-nosed nests of mud to cliffs. There are several species; the best-known is *P. lunifrons*, abundantly but irregularly distributed in North America, and in populous districts usually building its nests under eaves, whence it is often called *eaves-swallow*. It is 5½ inches long and about 12 in extent of wings; the upper parts and a spot on the breast are dark, lustrous steel-blue; the under parts are rusty-gray; the rump is rufous; the chin, throat, and sides of the head are chestnut; and the forehead is marked with a white or light crescent. The tail is scarcely forked. Also called *mud-swallow*, *crescent-swallow*, and *republican swallow*.

cliffy (klif'i), *a.* [ME. not found; < AS. *clifig*, < *clif* + *-ig*: see *cliff*^{1} and *-y*^{1}.] Having cliffs; broken; craggy: as, "Veeta's *cliffy* isle," *John Dyer*.

clift^{1}† (klift), *n.* A variant of *cleft*^{1}.

clift^{1}† (klift), *v. t.* [< *clift*^{1}, *n.*] To split.

Through *clifted* stones. *Congreve*, Mourning Bride, i. 3.

clift^{2} (klift), *n.* [A form of *cliff*^{1}, due appar. to confusion with *clift*^{1} = *cleft*^{1}.] A cliff.

I view the coast old Ennius once admir'd;
Where *clifts* on either side their points display.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 17.

cliftonite (klif'tọn-īt), *n.* [Named after R. B. *Clifton*, a professor of physics at Oxford.] A form of graphitic carbon occurring in cubic or cubo-octahedral crystals in the meteoric iron of Youngdegin in West Australia.

clifty (klif'ti), *a.* [< *clift*^{2}, = *cliff*^{1}, + *-y*^{1}.] Cliffy. [Rare.]

The rocks below widen . . . and their *clifty* sides are fringed with weed. *Pennant*.

The vagrant winds were abroad, rioting among the *clifty* heights where they held their tryst.
C. E. Craddock (Miss Murfree), Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 56.

cliid (klī'id), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Cliidæ*.

Cliidæ (klī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clio*, 2 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] Same as *Clionidæ*^{1}.

cliket†, *n.* A Middle English form of *clicket*.

clima (klī'mạ̈), *n.* [L., appar. a particular use of *clima*, a region: see *clime*^{2}, *climate*.] An ancient Roman measure of land, a square of 60 Roman feet on the side.

climacter† (klī-mak'tėr), *n.* [L., < Gr. κλιμακτήρ, a step of a staircase or ladder, a dangerous period of life, < κλῖμαξ, a ladder, climax: see *climax*.] A climacteric.

In his years there is no *climacter*; his duration is eternity, and far more venerable than antiquity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 28.

climacter† (klī-mak'tėr), *v. t.* [< *climacter*, *n.*] To bring to a climacteric, especially to the grand climacteric. *Drayton*. [Rare.]

climacterian (klī-mak-tē'ri-ạn), *n.* [< *climactery* + *-an*.] An author or a speaker who is given to or skilled in the use of the rhetorical figure called *climax*. [Rare.]

Observe the author's steps continually rising; we shall find him on many occasions a great *climacterian*.
Roger North, Examen, p. 23.

climacteric (klī-mak-ter'ik or klī-mak'tẹ-rik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *climatérique*, etc., < L. *climactericus*, < Gr. κλιμακτηρικός, pertaining to a climacter, < κλιμακτήρ: see *climacter*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a critical period, crisis, or climax.

At that *climacteric* time [the close of the civil war] the Pleiad of our elder poets was complete and shining—not a star was lost. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 95.

Climacteric teething, the production of teeth at a very late period of life, generally between the sixty-third and eighty-first years.—**Climacteric years.** See II.

II. *n.* A critical period in life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution; especially, the so-called change of life or menopause. The climacteric years or critical periods have been supposed to be the years ending the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth period of seven years, to which some add the eighty-first year. The sixty-third year was called the *grand* or *great climacteric*. It has been believed that each of these periods is attended with some remarkable change in respect to health, life, or fortune.

Washington Allston died in the month of July, 1843, aged sixty-three, having reached the grand *climacteric*, that special mile-stone on the road of life.
Sumner, Orations, I. 163.

climacterical (klī-mak-ter'i-kạl), *a.* and *n.* Same as *climacteric*.

Mahomet . . . made that [Mecca] the place of his residence, where he dyed in the great *climacterical* yeer of his age. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 42.

Being my birth-day, and I now entering my great *climacterical* of 63. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 30, 1682.

Climacteris (klī-mak'tẹ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλιμακτήρ: see *climacter*.] A notable genus of creepers, of the family *Certhiidæ*, related to the wall-creepers, and by some placed in the same subfamily, *Tichodrominæ*, with them. There are several species, peculiar to the Australian and Papuan regions and the Philippine Islands. They have a short soft tail, short bill and toes, large claws, and brownish or spotted plumage. *C. scandens* is an example. *Temminck*, 1820.

climactery† (klī-mak'tẹ-ri), *n.* [< Gr. κλιμακτήρ, a round of a ladder, a climacteric, with direct reference to *climax*, q. v.] In *rhet.*, the construction and use of climax. [Rare.]

He wrought upon the approaches to Oates's plot with notable disposition and *climactery*, often calling before he came at it. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 233.

He is an artist at disposition and *climactery* for the setting off his positions. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 487.

climat (F. pron. klē'mä), *n.* [F.: see *climate*.] Among the vineyards of Burgundy, a small district of ground known as producing wine of a certain quality. A climat may belong to one or to several proprietors. The Clos-Vougeot is a large climat which has generally belonged to one proprietor; but others, as the climat of Chambertin and that of Musigny, have been divided into several holdings.

climatal (klī'mạ̄-tal), *a.* [< *climate* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to climate. [Rare.]

The general rule is, that *climatal* and geological changes go on slowly. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 67.

climatarchic† (klī-mạ̄-tär'kik), *a.* [< Gr. κλίμα(τ-), a region (in mod. sense of *climate*), + ἄρχειν, rule. Cf. κλιμάταρχος (of same formation), a governor of a province.] Presiding over climates. *Craig*.

climate (klī'māt), *n.* [In def. 2 modern; < ME. *climat*, < OF. *climat*, mod. F. *climat* = Sp. Pg. *clima* = It. *clima*, also *climate*, *climato*, = D. *klimaat* = G. Dan. *klima* = Sw. *klimat*, < L. *clima* (> also E. *clime*^{2}, q. v.), < Gr. κλίμα(τ-), a region, zone, or belt of the earth, the supposed slope of the earth from the equator to the pole, prop. a slope, inclination, < κλίνειν, slope, = E. *lean*^{1}. Cf. *climax*, etc.] 1†. In *old geog.*: (*a*) A zone measured on the earth's surface by lines parallel to the equator. There were thirty of these zones between the equator and the pole.

The Climes or *Climates*, which are the spaces of two Parallels. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

A *climate* is the space or difference upon the face of the earth included between two parallells, wherein the day is sensibly lengthened or shortened half an hower.
J. Davis, Seaman's Secrets (1594), ii.

(*b*) One of seven divisions of the earth corresponding to the seven planets.

The superficialtee of the erthe is departed into 7 parties, for the 7 planetes, and tho [these] parties ben clept *clymates*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 186.

Hence—2. A region or country; any distinct portion of the earth's surface.

O, forfend it, God,
That, in a Christian *climate*, souls refin'd
Should show so heinous, black, obscene a deed!
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

Our ships are laden with the harvest of every *climate*.
Addison, The Royal Exchange.

3. The characteristic condition of a country or region in respect to amount or variations of heat and cold, moisture and dryness, wind and calm, etc.; especially, the combined result of all the meteorological phenomena of any region, as affecting its vegetable and animal productions, the health, comfort, pursuits, and intellectual development of mankind, etc.

> The *climate*'s delicate; the air most sweet.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1.

> This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great use in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

[As used by the Greeks, the word κλίμα denoted properly a slope or an incline, and was applied to mountain-slopes (κλίματα ὀρῶν), but especially to the apparent slope or inclination of the earth toward the pole. Hence the word came gradually to be used as nearly the equivalent of *zone* (but not of the divisions of the earth's surface now so named). A change of "climate" took place, in going north, on arriving at a place where the day was half an hour longer or shorter, according to the season, than at the point from which the start was made. The same was the meaning of the word *climate* as used by the early English navigators (see def. 1). Gradually the change of temperature consequent on moving north or south came to be considered of more importance than the length of the day. Hence the word *climate* came finally to have the meaning now attached to it.]—**Continental climate.** See *continental.*

climate† (klī'mạt), *v. i.* [< *climate*, *n.*] To dwell; reside in a particular region. [Rare.]

> The blessed gods
> Purge all infection from our air, whilst you
> Do *climate* here! *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

climatic (klī-mat'ik), *a.* [< *climate* + *-ic.*] Relating to or connected with climate: as, "a *climatic* division," *Tennent.*

> The important *climatic* factors are temperature, moisture, cloudiness, wind, atmospheric pressure, evaporation, and the chemical composition of the air. *Science*, III. 163.

climatical (klī-mat'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *climatic.* [Rare.]

climatically (klī-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* As regards or with reference to climate.

> Its *climatically* insulated position gives it an evenness of temperature. *The Century*, XXVI. 803.

climaticity (klī-mạ-tis'ị-ti), *n.* [< *climatic* + *-ity.*] The capability of being acclimatized; the conditions under which acclimatization can be successfully carried out.

climation (klī-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *climate*: see *-ation.* Cf. *acclimation.*] The act of inuring to a climate; acclimation. [Rare.]

climatize (klī'mạ-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *climatized*, ppr. *climatizing.* [< *climate* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To accustom to a new climate, as a plant; acclimatize.

II. *intrans.* To become acclimated or acclimatized.

Also spelled *climatise.*

climatographical (klī″mạ-tọ-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *climatography* + *-ical.*] Belonging to climatography.

climatography (klī-mạ-tog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. κλίμα(τ-) (see *climate*) + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of climates, or a study of their distribution and variations.

climatological (klī″mạ-tọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *climatology* + *-ical.*] Relating to or connected with climatology.

climatologically (klī″mạ-tọ-loj'i-kạl-i), *adv.* As regards climate; with reference to climatology.

> The larger part of the land-masses of the globe remained *climatologically* unaffected. *The American*, V. 123.

climatologist (klī-mạ-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *climatology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in, or who makes a special study of, climatology.

> The *climatologist*, in treating the causes of climate, necessarily makes use of the laws which the meteorologist in his broader study of atmospheric phenomena has deduced, and, in turn, furnishes the latter with facts which he must account for by the meteorological principles he has established. *Science*, III. 162.

climatology (klī-mạ-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *climatologie*, etc., < Gr. κλίμα(τ-) (see *climate*) + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of climate; the study of the climatic conditions of different parts of the earth's surface, or of particular regions: nearly equivalent to *meteorology*, which is more commonly used.

climatometer (klī-mạ-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. κλίμα(τ-) (see *climate*) + μέτρον, measure: see *meter.*] An instrument used to detect fluctuations in the conditions of sensible temperature.

climature† (klī'mạ-tụr), *n.* [< F. *climature*, < *climat* + *-ure*: see *climate* and *-ure.*] A climate.

> Demonstrated
> Unto our *climatures* and countrymen.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

climax (klī'maks), *n.* [= F. *climax*, etc., < LL. *climax*, a climax, < Gr. κλῖμαξ, a ladder, a staircase, a climax in rhetoric, < κλίνειν, slope: see *cline.* Cf. *climacter* and *climate.* The E. word *ladder* is from the same ult. root.] **1.** In *rhet.*, originally, such an arrangement of successive clauses that the last important word of one is repeated as the first important word of the next; accumulated epanastrophe; hence (since this arrangement is generally adopted for the sake of graduated increase in force or emphasis), a figure by which a series of clauses or phrases is so arranged that each in turn surpasses the preceding one in intensity of expression or importance of meaning. See *anticlimax.* An example of climax in both its earlier and its established meaning is found in the following passage: "We glory in *tribulations* also: knowing that *tribulation* worketh *patience*; and *patience, experience*; and *experience, hope*; and *hope* maketh not ashamed." Rom. v. 3, 4.

> It may as well be called the clyming figure, for *Clymax* is as much to say as a ladder.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 173.

2. In *logic*: (*a*) A sorites, or chain of reasoning. (*b*) The sophism called *sorites* (which see).—**3.** The highest point of intensity, development, etc.; the culmination; acme: as, he was then at the *climax* of his fortunes.

> We must look higher for the *climax* of earthly good.
> *Is. Taylor.*

> "From the court,"
> She answer'd, "then ye know the Prince?" and he:
> "The *climax* of his age!" *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

> Sometimes the *climax* of a character is reached only in old age, when storms have wreaked their fury for a lifetime on a soul. *C. J. Bellamy*, Breton Mills, p. 43.

To cap the climax. See *cap*^{1}.

climax (klī'maks), *v. i.* [< *climax*, *n.*] To reach the highest point or climax; culminate. [Rare.]

> The excitement in his blood . . . *climaxed* suddenly in her presence. *The Century*, XXV. 111.

climb (klīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *climbed* or *clomb* (the latter obsolete except in poetry), ppr. *climbing.* [Early mod. E. also *clime, clyme*; < ME. *climben, climen, clemen* (pret. *clam, clamb, clomb*, pl. *clamben, clomben, clumben, clomme*, pp. *clomben, clumben*), < AS. *climban* (pret. **clamb*, **clomm* (in comp. *oferclomm*), pl. **clumbon, clumben*, pp. **clumben*) = MD. D. *klimmen* = OHG. *chlimban*, MHG. *chlimben, klimben, klimmen*, G. *klimmen*, climb; cf. MG. *klimmen*, pinch, hold fast, MHG. *verklimmen*, in pp. *verklommen*, benumbed with cold (see *clumse*); from the orig. verb, Teut. **kliman* (AS. **climman*), stick to, adhere, whence also the series *clam*^{1}, *clam*^{2}, *clem*^{2}, *clamp*^{1}, etc.: see these words. Cf. also obs. *clive*^{1}, climb, and *cling.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To mount or ascend; especially, ascend by means of both the hands and the feet.

> Chyld, *clem* thou not ouer hows ne walle
> For no frute, bryddes, ne balle.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

> He up arose, as halfe in great disdaine,
> And *clombe* unto his steed.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 61.

> Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands and upon his feet.
> 1 Sam. xiv. 13.

> Zacchæus . . . *climbed* up into a sycamore tree.
> Luke xix. 4.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to rise slowly as if by climbing; ascend; rise.

> Some [men] *climb* to Good, some from good Fortune fall.
> *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, vi. 2.

> Till *clomb* above the eastern bar
> The horned moon.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iii.

> We may *climb* into the thin and cold realm of pure geometry and lifeless science, or sink into that of sensation.
> *Emerson*, Experience.

3. Specifically, of plants, to ascend by means of tendrils or adhesive fibers, or by twining the stem or leaf-stalk round a support, as ivy and honeysuckle.

> Blend
> Thee with us or us with thee
> As *climbing* plant or propping tree.
> *Browning*, Dramatic Lyrics, xv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To go up on or surmount, especially by the use of both the hands and feet.

> They shall *climb* the wall like men of war. Joel ii. 7.

> Ah! who can tell how hard it is to *climb*
> The steep where Fame's proud temple stands afar?
> *Beattie*, The Minstrel, i. 1.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to ascend or mount as if by climbing.

> With how sad steps, O Moon, thou *climb'st* the skies!
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Astrophel and Stella, st. 31.

3†. To attain as if by climbing; achieve slowly or with effort.

> Bowing his head against the steepy mount
> To *climb* his happiness. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

climb (klīm), *n.* [< *climb*, *v.*] A climbing; an ascent by climbing.

> You have not forgotten . . . our *climb* to the Cleft Station. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 155.

climbable (klī'mạ-bl), *a.* [< *climb* + *-able.*] Capable of being climbed or ascended.

> I . . . climbed everything *climbable*, and eat everything eatable. *M. W. Savage*, R. Medlicott, ii. 3.

climber^{1} (klī'mėr), *n.* [< *climb* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which climbs, mounts, or rises; one who ascends by labor or effort.—**2.** In *bot.*, a plant that rises by attaching itself to some support; specifically, in England, the virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba.* Climbing plants are distinguished as *stem-climbers*, which, like the hop, wind upward around an upright support, and as *tendril-climbers*, which, like the grape-vine, cling to adjacent objects by slender coiling tendrils. Other plants climb also by means of retrorse bristles or spines, or by means of rootlets.

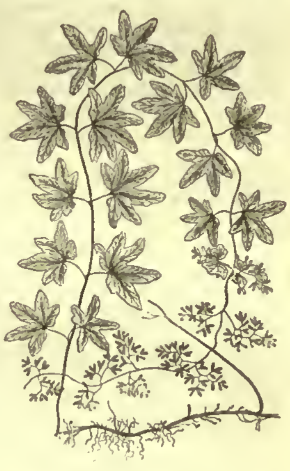
> Twiners are distinguished from proper *climbers* by the absence of any special organs . . . for grasping supports; *climbers* being provided with some sort of tendrils or other help. *G. L. Goodale*, Physiological Botany, p. 405.

3. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the birds of the old order *Scansores*, as the parrots, cockatoos, woodpeckers, etc.: so called from their climbing habits. They have two toes before and two behind.—**4.** A locomotive with driving-wheels fitted to a cog-rail, for ascending steep grades.—**5.** *pl.* Same as *climbing-irons.*

climber^{2}†, *v. i.* [A variation of *clamber*, in imitation of *climb.*] To climb; mount with effort; clamber.

> Beware how you *climber* for breaking your neck.
> *Tusser*, March's Husbandry, xxxvii. 28.

climbing-boy (klī'ming-boi), *n.* A young chimney-sweep who climbed chimneys from the inside. Chimney-sweeping by climbing-boys is now prohibited. [Eng.]



Climbing-fern (*Lygodium palmatum*). (From "The Garden.")

climbing-fern (klī'ming-fėrn'), *n.* A name of species of the genus *Lygodium*, of which there are several native to Japan, Australia, and tropical America. A single species, *L. palmatum*, is found in the United States, a delicate climbing plant, with palmately lobed fronds, and the fertile fronds several times forked, forming a terminal panicle.

climbing-fish (klī'ming-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Anabantidæ*, *Anabas scandens.* The gill-covers are the principal means by which the fish climbs. Also called *climbing-perch.* See *Anabas.*

climbing-irons (klī'ming-ī″ėrns), *n. pl.* Iron frames to which spikes are affixed, which are fastened to the feet or to the legs below the knee, and used in climbing trees, telegraph-poles, etc. Also called *climbers* and *creepers.*

> Fitting new straps to his *climbing-irons.*
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby.

climbing-perch (klī'ming-pėrch), *n.* Same as *climbing-fish.*

climbing-staff tree. The *Colastrus scandens.*

clime^{1}†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *climb.*

clime^{2} (klīm), *n.* [< L. *clima*, a clime, region: see *climate.*] A tract or region of the earth.

> Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, iii.

> *Clime* of the unforgotten brave. *Byron*, The Giaour.

> To England, over vale and mountain,
> My fancy flew from *climes* more fair.
> *N. P. Willis.*

climp^{1} (klimp), *v. t.* [Sc., prob. for **clemp* as a secondary form of *clamp*^{1}, *v.*, though in form like the orig. verb (= MHG. *klimpfen*), to which *clamp*^{1} is ult. referred: see *clamp*^{1}.] To hook; snatch; take hold of suddenly.

climp^{2} (klimp), *v. i.* [Sc.; cf. *clamp*^{4}, *clump*^{2}.] To limp; halt.

clinandrium (kli-nan'dri-um), *n.*; pl. *clinandria* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. κλίνη, a bed (< κλίνειν, slope: see *cline*), + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man.] In *bot.*, a cavity at the apex of the column in orchids, in which the anthers rest. Sometimes called *androclinium.*

clinant (klī′nant), *a.* [< L. **clinan(t-)s*, ppr. (cf. *clinatus*, pp.) of **clinare*, lean, incline: see *cline*.] In *math.*, relating to angles considered as differences or remainders.

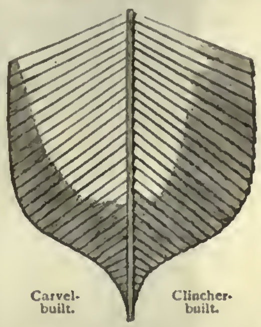
clinanthium (kli-nan′thi-um), *n.*; pl. *clinanthia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κλίνη*, a bed (< *κλίνειν*, slope: see *cline*), + *ἄνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, the receptacle of a composite plant. Also called *cœnanthium*.

clinch, *v.* and *n.* See *clench*.

clinch-built (klinch′bilt), *a.* Same as *clincher-built*.

clincher, *n.* See *clencher*.

clincher-built, clinker-built (klin′chėr-, kling′kėr-bilt), *a.* [The form *clinker-*, as also in *clinker-work*, after D., G., or Dan.; cf. Dan. *klinkbygget*, or *bygget paa klink*, clincher-built (*bygget*, pp. of *bygge*, built: see *big*²).] Made of pieces, as boards or plates of metal, which overlap one another: as, *clincher-built* boats. In woodwork the upper edge of each strake or plank is overlapped by the lower edge of the one above, and these are secured to one another by nails driven through the laps or bands. In metal-work plates of metal are lapped in the same manner and riveted. Also *clinch-built*.



(Paasch's "From Keel to Truck.")

clincher-plating, clinker-plating (klin′chėr-, kling′kėr-plā″ting), *n.* Plates of metal used in clincher-built structures.

clincher-work, clinker-work (klin′chėr-, kling′kėr-wėrk), *n.* [Cf. D. *klinkwerk* = G. *klinkerwerk* (= Sw. *klink*), clincher-work.] In *shipbuilding*, *boiler-making*, etc., work which is clincher-built: opposed to *carvel-work*. See *clincher-built*. Also called *lap-jointed work*.

cline†, *v. i.* [ME. *clinen*, *clynen*, < OF. *cliner* = Pr. *clinar* = OIt. *clinare* (usually in comp.: It. *inclinare* = OF. *encliner*, > ME. *enclinen* (of which *clinen* is rather a clipped form), mod. E. *encline*, *incline*, q. v.), < L. **clinare*, lean, incline (in pp. *clinatus* and in comp. *inclinare*, etc.), = Gr. *κλίνειν*, lean, slope, bend, incline, recline, decline, = AS. *hlinian*, E. *lean*: see *lean*¹. Hence ult. (from L.) *decline*, *encline*, *incline*, *recline*, *clivous*, *acclivous*, *acclivity*, *declivity*, *proclivity*, etc., (from Gr.) *clinic*, *enclitic*, *proclitic*, etc.] To incline; bend or bow down.

> With alle mekenes I *clyne* to this acorde,
> Bowynge down my face.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 114.

> *Clynyn* or declynen, declino. *Clyne* or bowe down, declino, inclino. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 82.

cling (kling), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clung*, ppr. *clinging*. [< (1) ME. *clingen* (pret. *clang*, pl. **clungen*, *clonge*, pp. *clungen*, *clongen*), adhere closely, also shrink, shrivel, < AS. *clingan* (pret. *clang*, pl. **clungon*, pp. *ge-clungen*), shrink, shrivel, in comp. *be-clingan*, hold in, surround; (2) mixed with ME. *clengen* (pret. *clenged*), prop. factitive of preceding, = G. *klingen*, climb, = Dan. *klynge*, cluster, crowd (*klynge*, a cluster, *klynge op*, hang up, *klynge sig op*, clamber up), = Sw. *klänga*, climb (*klänge*, a tendril); associated in sense, and perhaps ult. in origin (ult. √ **kli* ?), with *climb*, *clamber*, *clam*¹, *clam*², etc., *clive*¹, *cleave*¹, etc.: see these words.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To adhere closely; be attached; stick: as, a wet garment *clings* to the limbs.

> Ferly [wondrous] fayre watȝ the folde [earth], for the forst [frost] *clenged*.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1694.

> All night long a cloud *clings* to the hills.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To hold fast, especially by the hands or by coiling round or embracing, or, figuratively, by refusing to abandon or give up.

> As two spent swimmers, that do *cling* together.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2.

> Two babes of love close *clinging* to her waist.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 158.

> Ida station'd there
> Unshaken, *clinging* to her purpose, firm.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

3. To rush with violence. [Prov. Eng.]

> Sir Clegis *clynges* in, and clekes [clutches] another.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1865.

4†. To wither; shrivel.

> In coold clay now schal y *clinge*.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

> Out of this erthe into the erthe,
> There to *clinge* as a clot of clay.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to adhere closely; apply firmly and closely. [Rare.]

> I *clung* my legs as close to his sides as I could. *Swift.*

2. To consume; waste to leanness; shrivel. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive
> Till famine *cling* thee. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

> He . . . kept
> The birds and beasts and famish'd men at bay,
> Till hunger *clung* them. *Byron*, Darkness.

cling (kling), *n.* [< *cling*, *v.*] **1.** Adherence; attachment; the act of holding fast; embrace. [Rare.]

> Fast clasped by th' arched zodiack of her arms,
> Those closer *clings* of love. *Fletcher*, Poems, p. 254.

> It is the anchored *cling* to solid principles of duty and action, which knows how to swing with the tide, but is never carried away by it—that we demand in public men. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 166.

2†. A bunch; a cluster; an aggregation of several things that cling together.

> The *cling* of big-swoln grapes.
> *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, l.

clingstone (kling′stōn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the pulp adhering firmly to the stone: said of a class of peaches. *Clingstone* peaches are distinguished from *freestone* peaches, the pulp of which separates readily and cleanly from the stone.

II. *n.* A peach of this class.

clingy (kling′i), *a.* [< *cling* + *-y*¹. Cf. *sticky*.] Apt to cling; adhesive. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

clinic (klin′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *clinique* = Sp. *clínico* = Pg. It. *clinico*, < LL. *clinicus*, a bedridden person, one baptized on a sick-bed, L. a physician, < Gr. *κλινικός*, pertaining to a bed (*ὁ κλινικός*, a physician, *ἡ κλινική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), the medical art), < *κλίνη*, a bed, couch, < *κλίνειν*, lean, recline: see *cline*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *clinical*.

II. *n.* **1.** One confined to bed by sickness. [Rare.]

> Bring to us a *clinick*, . . . and we will instantly restore him sound, and in health. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 131.

2. *Eccles.*, formerly, one who received baptism on a sick-bed.

> Suppose the *clinic*, or death-bed penitent, to be . . . forward in these employments.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 187.

3. In *med.*, an examination of a patient by an instructor in the presence of his students, accompanied by remarks on the nature and treatment of the case. Also written *clinique*.

clinical (klin′i-kal), *a.* [< *clinic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a sick-bed; pertaining to a clinic.—**Clinic** or **clinical baptism.** See *baptism*.—**Clinical convert**, one converted on his death-bed.—**Clinical lecture**, a discourse delivered by an instructor to students of medicine or surgery, at the bedside or in the presence of patients suffering from the diseases or injuries described, with a view to practical instruction and demonstration.—**Clinical surgery** or **medicine**, that form of surgical or medical instruction which is imparted to the student at the bedside or in the presence of the patient.

clinically (klin′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bedside.

clinician (kli-nish′an), *n.* [< *clinic* + *-ian*; after *physician*, *mathematician*.] One who makes a practical study of disease in the persons of those afflicted by it.

clinicist (klin′i-sist), *n.* [< *clinic* + *-ist*.] One who studies diseases at the bedside, and is skilled in the recognition and treatment of them; a clinician.

Clinidæ (klin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of blennioid fishes, typified by the genus *Clinus*. They have a moderately long or oblong body with regular scales, a projecting head, the dorsal fin divided into a long spinous and a short soft portion, and the ventral fins jugular in position and having a spine and two or three rays. The species mainly inhabit tropical and subtropical seas, though several reach the coast of the United States.

clinidium (kli-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *clinidia* (-ä). [NL., < (?) Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline; cf. Gr. *κλινίδιον*, dim. of *κλίνη*, a bed: see *clinic*. Cf. *clinode*.] In *lichenology*, one of the short filaments which, inclosed in a clinosporangium, produce at their summits spore-like bodies called *clinospores*.

clinique (kli-nēk′), *n.* [F., < LL. *clinicus*: see *clinic*.] Same as *clinic*, 3.

clink (klingk), *v.* [< ME. *clinken* (not in AS.) = MD. D. *klinken*, clink, tinkle, = (with *ng* instead of *nk*) MD. LG. *klingen* = OHG. *chlingan*, MHG. G. *klingen* = Dan. *klinge*, freq. *klingre*, = Sw. *klinga* = Icel. *klingja*, ring, tinkle, etc.; cf. AS. *clynian* (once), ring, as a shield when struck, = OFries. *klinna*, ring, as a coin. An imitative word, which may be regarded (in E.) as a weakened form of *clank*: see *clank* and *clang*. In the sense of 'clench, clinch,' etc. (see II., 2), *clink* is but a var. of *clinch*, *clench*, with which *clink* in its orig. sense (def. 1) is closely related: see *clench*, *clinch*. Compare *click*¹, *clink*, with *clack*, *clank*. As to the imitation, cf. *chink*², *tink*, *tinkle*, *ring*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To ring or jingle; chink; give forth a sharp metallic sound, or a succession of such sounds, as small metallic or other sonorous bodies in collision.

> Many a jewelled sword
> *Clinked* at the side of knight or lord.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 108.

2. To cause a clinking sound by striking two objects, as glasses, together.

> So fill up thy can, and *clink* with me.
> *R. H. Stoddard*, In Alsatia.

3. To make a jingle; chime.

> And yet I must except the Rhine,
> Because it *clinks* with Caroline. *Swift.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to produce a sharp, ringing sound: as, to *clink* glasses in drinking healths.

> And I shall *clinken* yow so mery a belle,
> That I shal waken al this companye.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Shipman's Tale, l. 24.

> But, while they [the passengers] are at the tables, one may be seen going round among the cars with a lantern and a hammer, intent upon a graver business. He is *clinking* the wheels to try if they are sound.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, pp. 260, 261.

2. To clench; weld; clasp; seize quickly. [Scotch.]

clink (klingk), *n.* [= MD. *klincke*, a blow, also a latch, D. *klink*, a blow, also a latch, rivet, also a clock, = MLG. *klinke*, *klenke*, a latch, bolt, = MHG. G. *klinke*, a latch (*klinkbolzen*, a bolt, rivet), = Dan. *klinke*, a latch, rivet, clinker, = Sw. *klinka*, a latch, *klink*, clincher-work; all variously from the verb. In the senses of 'latch,' 'key,' cf. *clicket*, < *click*¹.] **1.** A sharp, ringing sound made by the collision of sonorous (especially metallic) bodies.

> The *clynke* & the clamour claterit in the aire.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5853.

> The *clink* and fall of swords. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

> There is no rustle of silks, no waving of plumes, no *clink* of golden spurs. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 229.

2. A smart stroke. [Scotch.]

> Ane got a *clink* on the head. *Old Ballad.*

3. Money; chink: as, "needfu' *clink*," *Burns*. [Scotch.]—**4**†. A latch.

> Tho, creeping close behind the Wicketa *clink*,
> Prevelie he peeped out through a chinck.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

5†. A key. *Coles*, 1717.—**6.** *pl.* Long iron nails. [Prov. Eng.]

clinkant†, *a.* See *clinquant*.

clinker (kling′kėr), *n.* [< *clink* + *-er*¹. In the sense of 'vitrified brick,' etc., also spelled *klinker*, being = G. *klinker*, < D. *klinker*, a vitrified brick, also a sounder, a vowel, MD. *klinckaerd* (> Sw. *klinkert*), a vitrified brick, also (= MLG. *klinkart*, *klinkert*) a certain gold coin; cf. Dan. *klinke*, a clinker: see *clink*, *n.*] **1.** That which clinks. Specifically—**2.** A metal-heeled shoe used in dancing jigs.—**3.** The partly melted and agglutinated residuum of the combustion of coal which has a fusible ash.—**4.** A partially vitrified brick or mass of bricks.—**5.** A kind of hard Dutch or Flemish brick, used for paving yards and stables.—**6.** Vitrified or burnt matter thrown up by a volcano.—**7.** A scale of black oxid of iron, formed when iron is heated to redness in the open air.—**8.** A deep impression of a horse's or cow's foot; a small puddle so formed. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

clinker (kling′kėr), *v. i.* [< *clinker*, *n.*] To form clinker; become incrusted with clinker.

> They [boiler-grates] will not *clinker* up.
> *Fibre and Fabric*, V. 17.

clinker-bar (kling′kėr-bär), *n.* In steam-engines, a bar fixed across the top of the ash-pit for supporting the rods used for clearing the fire-bars.

clinker-built, clinker-plating, etc. See *clincher-built*, etc.

clinking (kling′king), *n.* [< *clink* + *-ing*¹.] Crackling: a term used by file-makers.

clink-shell (klingk′shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Anomia* or family *Anomiidæ*: so called because when strung or shuffled together they make a clinking sound.

clinkstone (klingk′stōn), *n.* [< *clink* + *stone*; from its sonorousness.] Same as *phonolite*.

clinkumbell (kling′kum-bel), *n.* [Sc., < *clink* + *-um*, an unmeaning syllable, + *bell*¹.] One who rings a bell; a bellman.

> Now *Clinkumbell*, wi' rattlin' tow [rope],
> Begins to jow and croon. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

clinkum-clankum (kling′kum-klang′kum), *n.* and *a.* [A varied redupl. of *clink.*] **I.** *n.* Repeated ringing strokes.

Wi' *clinkum clankum* o'er their crowns,
The lads began to fa' then.
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 154).

II. *a.* Clinking; having a meaningless jingle or sound.

He ance tell'd me . . . that the Psalms of David were excellent poetry! as if the holy Psalmist thought o' rattling rhymes in a blether, like his ain silly *clinkum-clankum* things that he ca's verse. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

clino-axis (klī″nō-ak′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline (see *cline*), + *axis.*] Same as *clinodiagonal.*

clinochlore (klī′nọ-klōr), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *χλωρός*, yellowish-green.] Same as *ripidolite.*

clinoclase (klī′nọ-klās), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *κλᾶσις*, a breaking, < *κλᾶν*, break.] A hydrous arseniate of copper, occurring in dark-green monoclinic crystals, and also massive, with radiated fibrous structure.

clinoclasite (klī-nọ-klā′sīt), *n.* [< *clinoclase* + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *clinoclase.*

clinode (klī′nōd), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνη*, bed (see *clinic*), + *εἶδος*, form; cf. *clinoid.* Cf. *torus.*] In *mycology*, an organ analogous to the hymenium, springing from the inner wall of a conceptacle, or from the surface of the receptacle, and terminating in simple or branched filaments, each bearing a single spore at its extremity. *Le Maout and Decaisne.*

clinodiagonal (klī″nō-dī-ag′ọ-nạl), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *diagonal.*] **I.** *n.* In *crystal.*, that diagonal or lateral axis in monoclinic crystals which forms an oblique angle with the vertical axis. Also called *clino-axis.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or in the direction of the clinodiagonal.

clinodomatic (klī″nọ-dọ-mat′ik), *a.* [< *clinodome* + *-at-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling a clinodome.

clinodome (klī′nọ-dōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *δῶμα*, house: see *dome.*] In *crystal.*, a name given to planes in the monoclinic system which are parallel to the inclined lateral axis, and meet the other two axes. See *dome.*

clinographic (klī-nọ-graf′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic.*] Pertaining to that mode of projection in drawing in which the rays of light are supposed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection.

clinohumite (klī-nọ-hū′mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *humite.*] A fluosilicate of magnesium occurring in small yellow monoclinic crystals at Vesuvius. It is a subspecies under the general head of humite. See *humite.*

clinoid (klī′noid), *a.* [= F. *clinoïde*, < Gr. *κλίνη*, a bed (see *clinic*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a bed.—**Clinoid plate**, a portion of the basisphenoid bone bounding the pituitary fossa posteriorly. The posterior clinoid processes project from the upper corners of this plate.—**Clinoid processes**, in *anat.*, the four processes (an anterior and a posterior pair) surrounding the sella turcica or pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone: so called from their resemblance to the posts of a bedstead.

Clinoidæ (kli-noi′dē), *n. pl.* An incorrect form of *Clinidæ.*

clinologic (klī-nō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *clinology* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to clinology; characterized by decline; belonging to the first period of senility. In the clinologic stage of the life of any animal there is a retrogression of the reproductive functions, and a sensible decrease in the prominence, decoration, strength, etc., of the parts of the adult.

clinology (klī-nol′ọ-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλίνειν*, decline (see *cline*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the decline or retrogression in form and function of an animal organism after maturity; especially, the doctrine of the correlation between the characteristics of the clinologic stages of one animal and the perfect adult stages of degraded forms of animals belonging to the same group.

clinometer (klī-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *clinomètre*, < Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument used to determine the dip of rock-strata. A simple form consists of a small pendulum moving on a graduated arc; it is inclosed in a square case with straight sides, one of which is to be placed parallel to the dip of the inclined strata; a compass-needle is ordinarily added.

2. A carpenters' tool for comparing slopes and levels.

Also *klinometer.*

clinometer-level (klī-nom′e-tėr-lev″el), *n.* A hand-level with an arc on which angles of elevation and divisions for slopes are shown.

clinometric, clinometrical (klī-nọ-met′rik, -ri-kạl), *a.* [< *clinometer* + *-ic, -ical.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a clinometer; ascertained or determined by a clinometer.—2. Pertaining to oblique crystalline forms, or to solids which have oblique angles between the axes: as, *clinometric* crystals.

clinometry (klī-nom′e-tri), *n.* [< *clinometer* + *-y.*] In *geol.*, the method or art of measuring the dip of rock-strata.

clinopinacoid (klī-nō-pin′ạ-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *pinacoid.*] In *crystal.*, either of the two planes of a monoclinic crystal which are parallel to the vertical and inclined lateral axes. See *pinacoid.* Also *klinopinacoid.*

clinopinacoidal (klī-nō-pin-ạ-koi′dạl), *a.* [< *clinopinacoid* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a clinopinacoid.

The *clinopinacoidal* cleavage. *Nature*, XXX. 91.

clinoprism (klī′nọ-prizm), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *πρίσμα*, a prism.] A prism of a monoclinic crystal lying between the unit prism and the clinopinacoid.

clinopyramid (klī-nō-pir′ạ-mid), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *πυραμίς*, a pyramid.] A pyramid of a monoclinic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the clinodomes.

clinorhombic (klī-nọ-rom′bik), *a.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *ῥόμβος*, a rhomb, + *-ic.*] In *crystal.*, same as *monoclinic.* See *crystallography* and *monoclinic.* Also *klinorhombic.*

clinosporangium (klī″nọ-spọ-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *clinosporangia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *κλίνη*, a bed (cf. *torus*), + *sporangium.*] In *lichenology*, a minute conceptacle resembling a spermogone, clothed within with short filaments called *clinidia*, occurring chiefly in the lower forms belonging to the tribes *Graphidacei* and *Verrucariacei.* Also called *pycnidium.* *Tuckerman.*

clinospore (klī′nọ-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνη*, a bed, + *σπόρος*, seed (spore).] A spore produced at the summit of a clinidium in a clinosporangium.

clinostat (klī′nọ-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *στατός*, verbal n. of *ἵστασθαι*, stand: see *static.*] An apparatus for equalizing or regulating the exposure of growing plants to sunlight, consisting essentially of a revolving disk moved by clockwork.

clinquant (kling′kạnt; F. pron. klaṅ-koṅ′), *n.* and *a.* [F., ppr. adj. as noun, < D. *klinken* = E. *clink*, q. v. Cf. G. *rauschgold*, tinsel, < *rauschen*, rustle (see *rush*^{2}), + *gold* = E. *gold.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Yellow copper; Dutch gold; a showy, cheap alloy.—2†. Tinsel; false glitter.

II.† *a.* Decked with garish finery; glittering; flashy. Also *clinkant.*

Their eyes sweet splendor seems a Pharos bright,
With *clinquant* Raies their Body's clothed light.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

A *clinquant* petticoat of some rich stuff,
To catch the eye.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

clint^{1}† (klint), *v. t.* [Var. of *clink, clinch, clench.*] 1. To clench.

The statute of præmunire was made, which *clinted* the naile which now was driven in. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. ix. 28.

2. To finish; complete.

clint^{2} (klint), *n.* [< ME. *klynt* (cf. *clent*, steep or rocky), < Icel. *klettr* (for **klentr*), a rock, cliff, = Sw. *klint*, the top of a mountain, = Dan. *klint*, a cliff.] 1†. A cliff; a rocky shore.

So on rockes and *klyntes* thay runne and dryve,
That all brekes in pecies and sodenly doith ryve.
MS. Lansdowne, 208, fol. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A hard or flinty rock; any large hard stone; a large coarse stone used in the game of curling. [Scotch.]—3. *pl.* Crevices among bare limestone rocks. [North. Eng.]—4. *pl.* The shelving sides of a river. [Scotch.]

clinting (klin′ting), *n.* [Var. of *clinking*, verbal n. of *clink*, *v.*: see *clint*^{1} and *-ing*^{1}.] A clinking sound. [Rare.]

Mountains stretch'd around,
Gloomy was their tinting,
And the horse's hoofs
Made a dismal *clinting.*
Thackeray, Peg of Limavaddy.

Clinton bridge case. See *case*^{1}.

Clinton group, ore, etc. See the nouns.

Clintonia (klin-tō′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after De Witt *Clinton* (1769–1828), a prominent statesman of New York.] A liliaceous genus of plants, consisting of 6 species, divided equally among the Atlantic States, the Pacific coast of North America, and eastern Asia. They are stemless perennials of mountain woods, with rather large, lily-shaped, white or rose-colored flowers, solitary or umbellate on a short peduncle. The species of the Alleghanies and northward are *C. borealis* and *C. umbellata.*

clintonite (klin′tọn-īt), *n.* and *a.* [After De Witt *Clinton*: see *Clintonia.*] **I.** *n.* A micaceous mineral of a reddish-brown to copper-red color, occurring in brittle foliated masses at Amity in New York. Also called *seybertite.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Clinton group (which see, under *group*).

clinty (klin′ti), *a.* [Sc., < *clint*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Rocky; stony.

Clinus (klī′nus), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *κλίνειν*, bend, slope: see *cline.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Clinidæ.* It is a Cuvierian genus of blennioids.

Clio (klī′ō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κλειώ, < *κλείειν*, *κλέειν*, tell of, celebrate, > *κλέος*, fame, glory.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the muse who sings of glorious actions; specifically, the Muse of History. She is usually represented with a scroll in her hand, and a scrinium, or case for manuscripts, by her side, and sometimes with the trumpet of fame in her hand.

Clio.—Statue in the Vatican, Rome.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name for pteropods, variously used: (*a*) A genus of thecosomatous pteropods, now generally called *Cleodora* (which see). *Brown*, 1756; *Linnæus*, 1767; *Pelsener*, 1887. (*b*) A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, founded by O. F. Müller in 1776, now generally called *Clione*, and typical of the family *Cliidæ* (or *Clionidæ*).

Cliona (klī′ọ-nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Clio.* Cf. *Clio*, 2.] The typical genus of boring sponges, of the family *Clionidæ* and suborder *Monactinellinæ.* *Grant.*

Clione (klī′ọ-nē), *n.* [NL. (Pallas, 1774), < *Clio*, myth. name.] A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, typical of the family *Clionidæ.* *C. borealis* swarms in northern seas, constituting a great part of the food of whales, and hence known as *whale's-food* or *brit.* There are other species, as *C. papilionacea*, which occasionally occurs on the eastern coast of the United States. Originally called *Clio.* See *Clio*, 2 (*b*).

Clione borealis.

clionid^{1} (klī′ọ-nid), *n.* [< *Clionidæ*^{1}.] A pteropod of the family *Clionidæ.*

clionid^{2} (klī′ọ-nid), *n.* [< *Clionidæ*^{2}.] A sponge of the family *Clionidæ.*

Clionidæ^{1} (klī-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Clione* + *-idæ.*] A family of gymnosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Clione*, to which different limits have been assigned. By the earlier writers some incongruous forms were associated with it. By recent zoölogists it is restricted to species without gills, with a short proboscis, and no jaw, but with 2 or 3 pairs of conical buccal appendages. Few species are certainly known; the most common is *Clione borealis.* Also *Cliidæ.*

Clionidæ^{2} (klī-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cliona* + *-idæ.*] A remarkable group of the *Porifera* or *Spongida*, the boring sponges, having no fibrous skeleton, but provided with peculiar silicious spicula, by means of which they can burrow into the shells of the mollusks upon which they are parasitic. They existed in the Silurian epoch.

clip^{1} (klip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clipped* (sometimes *clipt*), ppr. *clipping.* [< ME. *clippen*, *clyppen*, *cluppen*, < AS. *clyppan*, embrace. Connection with *clip*^{2} is uncertain. Cf. *climp*^{1}, *clamp*^{1}.] 1. To embrace; infold; hug; clasp; grasp; grip. [Archaic.]

Whan Arthur felte the Geaunte that so hym helde he . . . *clippid* his horse in bothe his armes a-boute the nekke.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 346.

O! let me *clip* you
In arms as sound as when I woo'd.
Shak., Cor., i. 6.

> Let's *clippe* our hands; He thus observe my vowe.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

> Like a fountain falling round me,
> Which with silver waters thin
> *Clips* a little water Naiad sitting smilingly within.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Lost Bower.

2. To hold together by pressure, as with a spring, screw, or bandage.

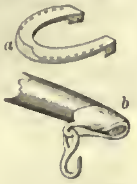
clip^{1} (klip), *n.* [< *clip*^{1}, *v.* Senses 3–6 may possibly belong to *clip*^{2}, *n.*] 1†. An embrace.

> Not used to frozen *clips*.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Astrophel and Stella.

2. A grasp; clasp; grip, as of a machine.—3. A device for closing a vent in a machine.

> The *clip* is opened and the steam allowed to escape for ten minutes, when the *clip* is closed and the tube pushed down again to the bottom of the apparatus [Foll's sterilizer]. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 766.

4. In *farriery*, a projecting flange on the upper surface of a horseshoe, which partially embraces the wall of the hoof.—5. A metal clasp or confining piece used to connect the parts of a carriage-gear, or to hold the hook of a whippletree.—6. A clasp or spring-holder for letters, papers, etc.



a. Clip of a horseshoe. *b.* Clip of a whippletree.

> The four candles are placed in a corresponding number of *clips* or candle-holders.
> *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 487.

clip^{2} (klip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clipped* (sometimes *clipt*), ppr. *clipping*. [< ME. *clippen*, < Icel. *klippa* = Sw. *klippa* = Dan. *klippe*, clip, shear, cut. Connection with *clip*^{1} is uncertain.] I. *trans.* 1. To cut off or sever with a sharp instrument, as shears or scissors; trim or make shorter by cutting: as, to *clip* the hair; to *clip* a bird's wings.

> *Clipping* papers or darning his stockings. *Swift.*

> Her neat small room, adorn'd with maiden-taste,
> A *clipp'd* French puppy, first of favourites, graced.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 111.

> Arbours *clipt* and cut. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

2. To diminish by cutting or paring: as, to *clip* coin; "*clipped* silver," *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

> England's fate,
> Like a *clipp'd* guinea, trembles in the scale.
> *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

3. To shorten; curtail; cut short; impair by lessening.

> For, if my husband take you, and take you thus
> A counterfeit, one that would *clip* his credit,
> Out of his honour he must kill you presently.
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

> To *clip* the divine prerogative. *South*, Sermons, V. v.

Hence—4. To pronounce (words) in a shortened form, or with abbreviation.

> They *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs.
> *Swift*, Improving the English Tongue.

> Mrs. Mayoress *clipped* the king's English.
> *Addison*, Spectator.

> Voltaire says very wittily of the English that they "gain two hours a day by *clipping* words." He refers to the habit of saying can't for can not, don't for do not, and other like abbreviations.
> *J. S. Hart*, Composition and Rhetoric, Hyperbole.

To clip the wings, literally, to cut a bird's wings short so as to deprive it of the power of flight; figuratively, to put a check on one's ambition; render one less able to execute his schemes or realize his aspirations.

> But love had *clipped* his *wings* and cut him short.
> *Dryden*, Fables.

> Philosophy will *clip* an Angel's *wings*,
> Conquer all mysteries by rule and line.
> *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

II. *intrans.* To cut hair.

> Wel koude he leten blood, and *clippe* and shave.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 140.

clip^{2} (klip), *n.* [< *clip*^{2}, *v.*] 1. The quantity of wool shorn at a single shearing of sheep; a season's shearing.

> In 1881, the *clip* of wool in Oregon was above 8,000,000 pounds, and it is said to be ranking with the best fleeces that reach the Eastern factories.
> *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 345.

2. A blow or stroke with the hand. [Colloq.]

> It's jest a kick here, and a cuff there, and a twitch by the ear in t'other place; one a shovin' on 'em this way, and another hittin' on 'em a *clip*.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 84.

3. *pl.* Shears, especially sheep-shears.

clip^{3} (klip), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clipped* (sometimes *clipt*), ppr. *clipping*. [Usually associated with *clip*^{2}, cut (cf. *cut*, *v. i.*, in a similar sense), but prob. in part of other origin; cf. LG. (> G. dial.) *kleppen*, run fast, as a horse, a secondary form of *klappen* = E. *clap*^{1}: see *clap*^{1}, which also connotes quick motion. See *clipper*^{2}.] To move swiftly, as a falcon, a horse, or a yacht: often with an indefinite *it*.

> Had my dull soul but wings as well as they,
> How would I spring from earth, and *clip* away
> As wise Astræa did, and scorn this ball of clay!
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 13.

> *Clips* it down the wind. *Dryden.*

clip^{4} (klip), *v.* A dialectal form of *clepe*.

clip-candlestick (klip'kan″dl-stik), *n.* An old form of candlestick, fitted with a pair of forceps or nippers instead of, or in addition to, a socket. The object of the forceps was to hold a rush-light, which was too slender and irregular in shape to stand steadily in a socket.

clip-chair (klip'chãr), *n.* A kind of chair used on some English railways to secure a rail to a metallic sleeper.

clipeus (klip'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *clipei* (-ī). See *clypeus*.

clip-hook (klip'hůk), *n.* Same as *sister-hook*.

clipper^{1} (klip'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *clipper*, *clippere* (= Icel. *klippari* = Sw. *klippare* = Dan. *klipper*); < *clip*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which clips; especially, one who reduces the size, value, or importance of anything by clipping it.

> And if they be such *clippers* of regal power and shavers of the Laws, how they stand affected to the law giving Parlament, yourselves, worthy Peeres and Commons, can best testifie. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Con.

> The value is pared off from it into the *clipper's* pocket.
> *Locke*, Further Considerations concerning Value of Money.

2. A cutting-tool of the nature of shears; specifically, a tool with rotating or reciprocating knives used for cutting hair, and especially for clipping horses. See *clipping-shears*.

clipper^{2} (klip'ėr), *n.* [Usually associated with *clipper*^{1} (cf. *cutter*, a vessel, in a similar sense), but cf. D. and LG. *klepper* (> G. and Dan. *klepper*), a fast horse, a nag, < *kleppen*, run fast: see *clip*^{3}. The Dan. *klipper*, a vessel, is prob. from E.] 1. A sailing vessel built with very sharp lines, more or less raking masts, and great spread of canvas, with a view to speed: a development of a model for the mercantile marine first built at Baltimore, U. S., and called the *Baltimore clipper*. The clippers, becoming famous for quick runs, and occasionally making better time than the steamers, were especially employed in the South American fruit-trade, in the China trade for cargoes of tea and opium, and in the early California traffic by the Cape Horn route (1849–50). Also called *clipper-ship*.

> The knife-edged *clipper* with her ruffled spars.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Island Ruin.

2. A person or an animal that runs swiftly, or looks as if capable of running swiftly; a very smart person; something first-rate. [Colloq.]

> I never saw your equal, and I've met some *clippers* in my time. *Thackeray.*

3. An Australian bird of the genus *Ephthianura*: as, the wag-tail *clipper*, *E. albifrons*.—4. The larva of species of *Sialis*, a genus of neuropterous insects, used for bait by anglers. Also called, in the United States, *crawler*, *dobson*, and *hellgrammite*.

clipper-built (klip'ėr-bilt), *a.* *Naut.*, built after the type of a clipper.

clipper-ship (klip'ėr-ship), *n.* Same as *clipper*^{2}, 1.

clippfish (klip'fish), *n.* [= D. *klipvisch* = G. *klippfisch*, < Norw. Dan. *klipfisk* (= Sw. *klippfisk*), < *klippe*, rock (see *cliff*^{1}), + *fisk* = E. *fish*.] Fish, chiefly cod, split open, salted, and dried; stock-fish. *Consular Report.*

clipping^{1}† (klip'ing), *n.* [< ME. *clipping*, *clupping*; verbal n. of *clip*^{1}, *v.*] The act of embracing.

> What *clipping* was there!
> With kind embraces, and jobbing of faces.
> *Robin Hood and Maid Marian* (Child's Ballads, V. 374).

clipping^{1}† (klip'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *clip*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Embracing; encircling.

> Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. In *her.*, clasping, as two hands. See *conjoined*.

clipping^{2} (klip'ing), *n.* [< ME. *clippinge*; verbal n. of *clip*^{2}, *v.*] 1. The act of cutting or shearing off.

> This design of new coinage is just of the nature of *clipping*. *Locke.*

2. A sheep-shearing. [Scotland and North. Eng.]—3. That which is clipped off or out; a piece separated by clipping: as, tailors' *clippings*; a newspaper *clipping*.

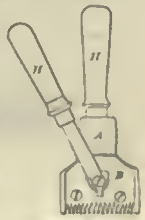
> The *clippings* of our beards, and the parings of our nails.
> *Locke.*

clipping^{3} (klip'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *clip*^{3}, *v.*] 1. Swift: as, a *clipping* pace. [Colloq.]—2. Smart; showy; first-rate. [Colloq.]

> What *clipping* girls there were in that barouche!
> *Cornhill Mag.*

clipping-machine (klip'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A power-machine used in clipping horses and sheep.

clipping-shears (klip'ing-shērz), *n. pl.* Shears for clipping hair, especially that of horses.



Clipping-shears.
A, serrated plate; *B*, serrated knife; *H*, *H*, handles.

clipping-time (klip'ing-tīm), *n.* [ME. *clippingtime*.] 1. The time of sheep-shearing. Hence—2. The nick of time.—**To come in clipping-time**, to come as opportunely as one who visits a sheep-farmer at sheep-shearing time, when mirth and good cheer abound and when his help is welcome. *Scott.*

clip-plate (klip'plāt), *n.* A plate resting upon a carriage-spring, and attached to the axle by a clip; the axle-band of a carriage-wheel.

clip-pulley (klip'půl″i), *n.* A wheel or pulley having on its face a series of grips or clips that grasp and hold the band or wire rope that passes over the pulley. The clips open automatically, and release the rope when it leaves the wheel.

clips†, **clipse**†, **clipsis**†, *n.* [ME., also *clippes*, *clippis*, *clippus*, by apheresis for *eclips*, *eclipse*: see *eclipse*.] An eclipse.

> That is cause of this *clips* that closeth now the sonne.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 135.

> ȝe wote oure clerkis the *clipsis* thei call
> Such sodayne sight,
> Both sonne and mone that seasune schall
> Lak of ther light. *York Plays*, p. 401.

clip-swage (klip'swāj), *n.* A swage for completing or finishing horseshoe-clips. It is held in the hardy-hole of the anvil.

clipsy†, *a.* [ME. *clipsi*; < *clips*, eclipse, + *-y*^{1}.] Eclipsed; darkened.

> Now [love] is faire and now obscure,
> Now bright, now *clipsi* of manere.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5352.

clipt (klipt). An occasional spelling, formerly the common spelling, of *clipped*, preterit and past participle of *clip*.

clip-yoke (klip'yōk), *n.* In *mach.*, a small plate through which pass the ends of a stirrup-shaped clip, and which serves as a washer-plate for the nuts of the clip.

clique (klēk), *n.* [= G. *clique*, *clike*, *klicke* = Dan. *klike*, < F. *clique*, a party, set, coterie; of uncertain origin.] A party; a set; a coterie; specifically, a body or group of persons associated informally for some exclusive or intriguing purpose.

> Mind, I don't call the London exclusive *clique* the best English society. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

cliquish (klē'kish), *a.* [< *clique* + *-ish*^{1}.] Relating to a clique, set, or party; disposed to form cliques; actuated by a petty party spirit. Also *cliqueish*.

cliquishness (klē'kish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cliquish; inclination or tendency to form cliques. Also *cliqueishness*.

> The *cliqueishness* which breaks up both services [Army and Navy] into mutually antagonistic groups.
> *The American*, VII. 305.

cliquism (klē'kizm), *n.* [< *clique* + *-ism*.] A cliquish spirit or tendency; cliquishness. Also *cliqueism*.

> Their system is a sort of worldly-spiritual *cliqueism*.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvii.

> The smallness of the groups [of Liberals], their number, and the frequency of election would hinder the fostering of those unpleasant elements of *cliquism* and jealousy which have wrought so much distrust.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 399.

cliseometer (klis-ẹ-om'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *cliséomètre*, < Gr. κλίσις, inclination (< κλίνειν, incline), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the angle which the axis of the female pelvis makes with that of the body.

clish-clash (klish'klash), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *clash*.] Silly talk; palaver; gossip; scandal. [Scotch.]

clish-clash (klish'klash), *adv.* With a clashing noise.

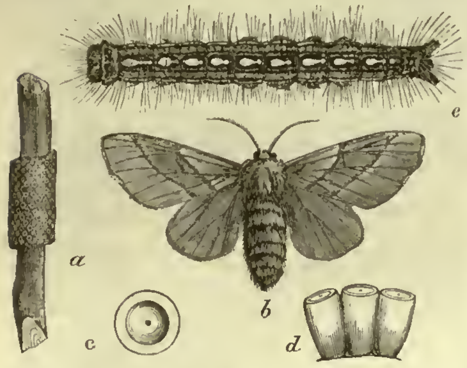
> The weapons went *clish-clash*. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 481.

clishmaclash (klish'ma̤-klash), *n.* [A variation of *clish-clash*; cf. *clishmaclaver*.] Clish-clash; clishmaclaver. [Scotch.]

clishmaclaver (klish'ma̤-klā″vėr), *n.* [< *clish-* (see *clish-clash*) + *-ma-*, a meaningless syllable, + *claver*.] Idle discourse; silly talk; gossip. [Scotch.]

> So, ye may doucely fill a throne,
> For a' their *clish-ma-claver*. *Burns*, A Dream.

Clisiocampa (klis″i-ọ-kam'pä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλισίον, a shed, + κάμπη, a caterpillar.] A genus of moths of the family *Bombycidæ*, characterized by their rusty-brown color and by two oblique lines across the fore wings. The eggs are laid in a circular mass around the twigs of the infested food-plant, and the larvæ are gregarious. The larva of *C. americana*, or the American tent-caterpillar, lives in a conspicuous web and is a pest in orchards; that of *C. sylvatica*, known as the forest tent-caterpillar, makes a smaller web and is destructive to oak forests. *Curtis*, 1828.



Forest Tent-caterpillar (*Clisiocampa sylvatica*).
a, eggs, natural size; *b*, female moth, natural size; *c*, top view of single egg, and *d*, side view of eggs, enlarged; *e*, caterpillar, natural size.

Clistenterata (klīs-ten-te-rā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *ἔντερα*, entrails.] An order of *Brachiopoda*, equivalent to *Arthropomata* (which see). Also *Cleistenterata*.

clistenterate (klīs-ten'te-rāt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clistenterata*; arthropomatous. Also *cleistenterate*.

clisto-. [Also *cleisto-*, < Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed, verbal adj. of *κλείειν*, close: see *close*^{1}, *v.*] A prefix of Greek origin used in modern scientific words, meaning 'closed,' 'closable.'

clistocarp (klīs'tō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *καρπός*, fruit: see *carp*^{1}.] In *bot.*, an ascogonium in which the asci and spores are formed within a completely closed perithecium, from which the spores escape only by its final rupture, as in *Erysipheæ*. Also *cleistocarp*.

Clistocarpidæ (klīs-tō-kär'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *clistocarp* + *-idæ*.] A family of lucernarian hydrozoans, represented by such genera as *Craterolophus* and *Manania*, containing those *Lucernariidæ* which are not named *Eleutherocarpidæ*.

clistocarpous (klīs-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [< *clistocarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a closed capsule: applied to mosses in which the capsule is without an operculum, dehiscing irregularly. Also *cleistocarpous*.

clistogamic (klīs-tō-gam'ik), *a.* [< *clistogamy* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by clistogamy. Also *cleistogamic*, *clistogenous*.

clistogamous (klīs-tog'a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κλειστός*, that may be closed (see *clisto-*), + *γάμος*, marriage.] Same as *clistogamic*.

clistogamy (klīs-tog'a-mi), *n.* [As *clistogamous* + *-y*^{3}.] In *bot.*, a peculiar dimorphism in the flowers of a plant, when in addition to the ordinary fully developed flowers there are others in which development is arrested in the bud, but which are still fertile and produce an abundance of seed. These latter flowers are inconspicuous, without petals, nectaries, or fragrance, with small anthers containing few pollen-grains, and the pistil much reduced. They are necessarily self-fertilized, but are always fertile, while the more perfect flowers of the same plant are often nearly or quite sterile. Clistogamy is known to occur in about sixty genera belonging to many very different orders, chiefly dicotyledonous. The violet is a familiar instance. Also *cleistogamy*, *clistogeny*.

clistogene, clistogenous (klīs'tō-jēn, klīs-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κλειστός* (see *clisto-*) + *-γενης*: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] Same as *clistogamic*.

clistogeny (klīs-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< *clistogene* + *-y*^{3}.] Same as *clistogamy*.

Clistosaccus (klīs-tō-sak'us), *n.* [NL. (Lilljeborg, 1859), < Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *σάκκος*, sack.] A genus of rhizocephalous or suctorial cirripeds, of the family *Sacculinidæ*. Also *Cleistosaccus*.

clit (klit), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *clot*^{1}.] 1. Stiff; heavy; clayey: said of the soil.—2. Heavy; hazy: said of the atmosphere. [Prov. Eng.]

clit-bur† (klit'bėr), *n.* [< *clite*^{1} + *bur*; a var. of *clot-bur*, q. v.] Same as *clot-bur*.

clitch^1† (klich), *v. t.* [A var. of *cletch*, *clutch*^{1}, q. v.] To clutch; catch.

> He hath an earthen pot wherewith to *clitch* up water.
> *Holland*, tr. of the Cyropædia, p. 4.

clitch^2 (klich), *v. i.* [Cf. MD. *klissen*, stick, adhere, D. *klissen*, be entangled, < MD. *klisse*, D. *klis*, a bur: see *clite*^{1}.] To stick; adhere; become thick or glutinous. [Prov. Eng.]

clite^1 (klīt), *n.* [In comp. *clit-*, in *clit-bur*; also formerly *clithe* (and dial. *clider*, formerly *clitheren*); < ME. **clite* (var. *clide*, and *clete*, mod. E. *cleat*^{1}, q. v.), < AS. *clite* (**clithe* not found), f., colt's-foot, = MD. *klesse*, *klisse*, D. *klis*, a bur, = OHG. *chlettā*, *chletā*, f., *chletto*, m., MHG. *klette*, *klete*, G. *klette*, f., burdock; in series with AS. *clāte*, E. *clote*^{1}, burdock, and prob. akin to the equiv. AS. *clife*, E. *clive*^{3}, burdock (see *clive*^{3}), appar. (like the then ult. related mod. E. *cleavers*, *clivers*) connected with AS. *cleofian*, *clifian*, E. *cleave*^{1}, adhere.] 1†. Goose-grass. See *cleavers*, 1.—2. The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. [Prov. Eng.]

clite^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*^{2}.

clite^3 (klīt), *n.* [E. dial., also *clayte*. Cf. *clit*.] Clay; mire. [Prov. Eng.]

clitella, *n.* Plural of *clitellum*.

clitellar (kli-tel'är), *a.* [< NL. *clitellaris*, < *clitellum*, q. v. See *-ar*^{3}.] Of or pertaining to the clitellum or clitellus of a worm: as, *clitellar* segments.

clitelli, *n.* Plural of *clitellus*.

Clitellio (kli-tel'i-ō), *n.* [NL. Cf. *clitellum*.] A genus of tubicolous limicoline annelids, of the family *Tubificidæ*. A species of this genus is commonly found along the New England coast at high-water mark.

clitellum (kli-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *clitella* (-ä). [NL., also *clitellus*, < L. *clitellæ*, a pack-saddle.] In *zoöl.*, the saddle of an annelid, as the earthworm; a peculiar glandular ring around the body, resulting from the swelling and other modification of certain segments. It is a sexual organ, producing a tough, viscid secretion by which two worms are bound together in a kind of copulation. Also called *cingulum*.

> A part of the body into which more or fewer of the segments . . . enter is swollen, of a different color from the rest, provided with abundant cutaneous glands, and receives the name of cingulum or *clitellum*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 195.

clitellus (kli-tel'us), *n.*; pl. *clitelli* (-ī). Same as *clitellum*.

> A glandular layer is developed on one portion of the body of the Lumbricidæ, as a *clitellus*.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 141.

clithe†, *n.* [See *clite*^{1}.] Burdock. *Gerard.*

clitheren†, *n.* [See *clithe*, *clite*^{1}.] Goose-grass. *Gerard.*

clithral (klīth'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *κλεῖθρον*, a bar, pl. a gate, door, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *clathrate*.] In *Gr. arch.*, having a roof that forms a complete covering: said of certain temples by those who hold the opinion that some of these monuments, styled by them hypæthral temples, were roofed only in part. Also *cleithral*.

clithridiate (klīth-rid'i-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *κλειθρίδιον*, dim. of *κλειθρία*, a keyhole (cf. *κλεῖθρον*, a bar for closing a door), < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*^{1}, *v.*] Shaped like a keyhole: applied to the form of the orifice of the zoœcia of certain polyzoans. *Busk.*

Clitoria (klī-tō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, found throughout the tropics of both hemispheres. The species, which are numerous, are climbing, rarely erect, herbs, with large blue, white, or red flowers. Several are in cultivation. *C. Mariana*, the butterfly-pea, is a native of the United States and Mexico.

clitoridean (klī-tō-rid'ē-an), *a.* [< *clitoris* (*-rid-*) + *-ean*.] Pertaining to the clitoris.

clitoridectomy (klī″tō-ri-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κλειτορίς* (*-ριδ-*), clitoris, + *ἐκτομή*, excision, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, excise, < *ἐξ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the clitoris.

clitoris (klī'tō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλειτορίς*, < *κλείειν*, close, shut: see *close*^{1}.] An erectile organ of the female of most mammals, including the human species, and of sundry birds, as the ostrich, differing from the penis of the male chiefly in its smaller size and usually imperforate state, being as a rule not perforated or grooved by a urethra, though it is so in some animals, as lemurs. It is usually small and concealed in the normal state of the parts, as in the human female; sometimes large, pendent externally, and difficult to distinguish from a penis, as in spider-monkeys (*Ateles*).

clitorism (klī'tō-rizm), *n.* [< NL. *clitorismus*, < *clitoris*, q. v.] The presence of a very large clitoris; hypertrophy of the clitoris.

clitoritis (klī-tō-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *clitoris* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the clitoris.

clitter-clatter (klit'ėr-klat″ėr), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *clatter*; cf. *clish-clash*, *tittle-tattle*, etc.] Palaver; idle talk; a chattering noise.

> Such were his writings; but his chatter
> Was one continued *clitter-clatter*. *Swift.*

> We talked long in the style of philosophic *clitter-clatter*.
> *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 124.

clive^1†, *v. i.* [ME. *cliven*, < AS. **clīfan*, only in comp. *ōthclīfan*, adhere (= OS. *bi-klībhan* = OFries. *bi-klīva*), = OHG. *chlīpan*, *klīban*, MHG. *klīben*, also in comp. *bi-chlīban*, cleave, adhere, stick (cf. causative OHG. **chleiben*, *kleiben*, MHG. G. *kleiben*, cause to adhere), = Icel. *klīfa* (pret. *kleif*) = Sw. *klifra* = Dan. *klive*, now *klyve*, climb (whence the ME. sense). Hence the secondary form, AS. *clifian*, *cleofian*, ME. *clivien*, *cleovien*, *clevien*, *cliven*, *cleven*, E. *cleave*: see *cleave*^{1}. Cf. *cliff* and *climb*.] To climb; ascend.

> Ambicion, thet is kuead [wicked] wilninge heȝe [high] to *cliue*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 22.

> Wyth-oute thise uour [four] uirtues non ne may *cliue* into the helle [hill] of perfeccion. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 127.

clive^2†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cleave*^{1}.

clive^3†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *clife*, in earlier form *clibe*, burdock (*seó smæle clife*, the small burdock, cleavers; *foxes clife*, burdock; in comp. *gār-clife* (*gār*, spear), agrimony) (= MD. *klere*, *klijve* = MLG. *klive* = OHG. **chliba*, burdock), appar. < *clifian* or **clīfan*, adhere, stick: see *cleave*^{1} and *clive*^{1}, and cf. *clivers*, *cleavers*.] Burdock or agrimony.

clive^4†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cliff*^{1}.

cliver^1†, *n.* [ME. *cliver*, < AS. *clifer*, pl. *clifras*, a claw; prob. < *clifian*, adhere, cleave: see *cleave*^{1}.] A claw.

> Ich habbe bile stif and stronge
> And gode *clivers* scharp and longe.
> *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 269.

cliver^2, *n.* See *cleavers*, 1.

cliver^3 (kliv'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *cleaver*^{2}.

clivers, *n.* See *cleavers*.

clives (klīvz), *n.* [Prob. connected with *cleave*^{1}, obs. *clive*, stick, fasten. Cf. *cliver*^{1}.] A hook with a spring-catch to prevent it from unfastening. *E. H. Knight.*

clivi, *n.* Plural of *clivus*.

Clivicola (kli-vik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1817), < L. *clivus*, a slope, declivity, + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of swallows, the bank-swallows: synonymous with *Cotile* and of prior date. *Clivicola riparia* is the type.

clivity (kliv'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *clivus*, a slope; cf. *declivity*.] A declivity; a gradient. [Rare.]

clivous† (klī'vous), *a.* [< L. *clivosus*, steep, hilly, < *clivus*, a slope, a declivity, a hillside, hill: see *clivus*.] Sloping; steep.

clivus (klī'vus), *n.*; pl. *clivi* (-vī). [L., a slope, < **clinare* (√ **cli*), slope, incline, lean: see *cline*.] A slope.—**Clivus Blumenbachii, clivus ossis sphenoidis**, or simply **clivus**, in *anat.*, the sloping surface rising from the anterior margin of the foramen magnum to the crest of the dorsum ephippii, formed of the upper surfaces of the basilar process of the occipital bone and of the back part of the body of the sphenoid.

cloaca (klō-ā'kä), *n.*; pl. *cloacas* (-käz), *cloacæ* (-sē). [= F. *cloaque* = Sp. Pg. It. *cloaca* = G. *kloake* = Dan. *kloak*, < L. *cloaca*, a common sewer, prob. < OL. *cluere*, cleanse.] 1. An underground conduit for drainage; a common sewer: as, the *cloaca* maxima at Rome.—2. A sink; a privy.—3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In vertebrates, the enlarged termination of the rectum or lower bowel, forming a cavity originally in common with that of the allantois (in those animals which have an allantois) and permanently in common with the termination of the urogenital organs; the common chamber into which the intestine, ureters, sperm-ducts, and oviducts open, in sundry fishes, in reptiles and birds, and in the ornithodelphous mammals. This cavity is the common sewer of the body, receiving the refuse of digestion, the product of conception, the spermatic secretion, and the renal excretion, all to be discharged through the anal orifice. It is more or less incompletely divided into the *cloaca proper*, or the enlarged end of the rectum, and the *urogenital sinus*, a compartment in which terminate the ureters, sperm-ducts, and oviducts, and which contains the penis or clitoris when those organs are developed. There is no cloaca in adult mammals, with the exception of the monotremes, the separation of the urogenital sinus from the digestive tube being complete in all the others. (*b*) In invertebrates, the homologous or analogous and corresponding structure effecting sewerage of the body: as (1) in sponges, the common cavity in which the interstitial canal-systems open; (2) in holothurians, the respiratory tree (which see, under *respiratory*). (*c*) In *entom.*: (1) A cavity found in many insects at the end of the abdomen, between the last dorsal and ventral segments, and receiving the extremity of the rectum. Also called the *recto-*

genital chamber. (2) The cæcum, or dilatation of the posterior end of the intestine. (*d*) In ascidians, the common central cavity into which open the atrial chambers of all the ascidiozooids of an ascidiarium.—4. [NL.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) In cases of necrosis, the opening in the sound bone which leads to the inclosed dead bone. (*b*) The union of rectum, bladder, and organs of generation in a common outlet: a malformation resulting from arrest of development.

cloacal (klō-ā′kal), *a.* [< L. *cloacalis*, < *cloaca*: see *cloaca*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a cloaca, in any sense.—2. In *zoöl.*, having a cloaca: applied specifically to the monotremes.

The *cloacal* animals, the marsupials, the placentals, stand . . . in an order of succession.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 187.

cloak (klōk), *n.* [Until recently also spelled *cloke*, < ME. *cloke*, < OF. *cloke*, *cloque*, *cloche*, a cloak (cf. Dan. *klokke*, an under-petticoat), < ML. *cloca*, a cloak (so called from its shape), lit. a bell: see *clock*^{2}.] 1. Properly, a loose outer garment without sleeves, worn by either sex as a protection from the weather: now frequently used, though erroneously, for a sleeved outer wrap worn by women. In the sixteenth century the cloak was an article of every-day wear, and was made with large loose armholes, through which the sleeves of the undergarment were passed, as is seen in portraits of Henry VIII. and the nobles of his court. Later it was shortened, and became in common use little more than a cape, though large and long cloaks were still used in traveling. In the latter part of the seventeenth century cloaks were abandoned, except for protection from cold and wet, on account of the changing fashion of the outer coat. Under the name of *Spanish cloak*, this garment was worn from about 1800 to 1840 in Great Britain and America, the shape being a half-circle; it had a broad collar, often of fur or of velvet, which was continued down the edges of the cloak on both sides in breadths of a foot or more. When in use, one of these edges was drawn across the breast and flung over the opposite shoulder with the breadth of fur or velvet turned outward, so as to form a decorative draping, falling from the shoulder behind. The same garment is still worn as the most common winter dress in certain Italian cities.

Was St. Martin of Tours habited in a voluminous horseman's *cloak*, or in a mere light cape that would cover the shoulders, it being winter time?
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 467.

2. Figuratively, that which conceals; a cover; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretense.

Not using your liberty for a *cloke* of maliciousness.
1 Pet. ii. 16.

They make religion mere policy, a *cloak*, a human invention. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 603.

Drunkard's cloak†, a barrel with one end open and a hole in the other, put over a drunkard's shoulders as a penalty. *S. Dowell.*

cloak (klōk), *v.* [< ME. **cloken* (in adv. *clokedly*), < *cloke*, a cloak: see *cloak*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cover with or as with a cloak.

He crafty *cloaks* him in a Dragons skin
All bright-bespect.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

The Shadow *cloak'd* from head to foot,
Who keeps the keys of all the creeds.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxiii.

2. Figuratively, to cover up; hide; conceal.

David, by his wisdom and policy, thought so to have *cloaked* the matter, that it should never have been known.
Latimer, 2d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thenceforth she sought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal. *Spenser*, F. Q.

The unscrupulous greed of conquest *cloaked* by pretences of spreading the blessings of British rule and British religion. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 81.

=**Syn.** To hide, conceal, mask, cover, veil, screen.

II. *intrans.* To intrigue; hold secret council.

Your symonies, and bribes,
Your *cloaking* with the great for fear to fall.
Greene, James IV., v.

cloakage (klō′kāj), *n.* [< *cloak* + *-age*.] The act of covering with or as with a cloak. *J. Martineau.* [Rare.]

cloak-anemone (klōk′a-nem″ō-nē), *n.* A kind of cancrisocial sea-anemone, *Adamsia palliata*.

cloak-bag (klōk′bag), *n.* A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau.

I would not be a serving-man
To carry the *cloak-bag* still.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

Ordering his man to produce a *cloak-bag* which he had caused to be brought from Lady Booby's on purpose.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

cloakedly† (klō′ked-li), *adv.* [< ME. *clokedly*, < **cloked*, pp. of **cloken*, + *-ly*: see *cloak*, *v.*, and *-ly*^{2}.] In a cloaked or covert manner; guilefully. [Rare.]

The French Ambassador came to declare, first how the Emperor wronged divers of his Masters Subjects and Vassals; arrested also his Merchants, and did *cloakedly* begin war. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, II. 39.

cloak-father† (klōk′fä″THėr), *n.* The ostensible author or doer of anything; a stalking-horse. [Rare.]

The book goes under the name of Cardinal Allan, though the secular priests say he was but the *cloak-father* thereof, and that Parsons the Jesuite made it.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. vii. 24.

cloaking (klō′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cloak*, *v.*] 1. The act of covering with or as with a cloak.

To take heed of their dissemblings and *cloakings*.
Strype, Records, No. 36.

2. Cloth for making cloaks.

cloak-room (klōk′röm), *n.* A room connected with a place of general resort, as an assembly-room or an opera-house, where cloaks, etc., are deposited.

They . . . filled the air of *cloak-rooms* at the Capitol and of private apartments with mean insinuations which were worse than lies. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 317.

cloam, clome (klōm), *n.* and *a.* [Also *clomb*; < ME. **clom* (not found), < AS. *clām*, clay, > *clǣman*, ME. *clemen*, mod. E. dial. *cleam* = *claim*^{2}, *clem*^{2}, smear, daub: see *cleam*, *claim*^{2}, *clem*^{2}.] I. *n.* 1†. Clay.

Ere Wille myȝte a-spie,
Deth delt him a dent and drof him to the erthe,
And is closed vnder *clom*.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 105.

2. Earthenware. *Halliwell; Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* Of earthenware.

I making answer that that should depend on the pitcher, whether it were iron or *clomb*, he turned on his heel, and presently departed from me. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, i.

cloam, clome (klōm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cloamed*, *clomed*, ppr. *cloaming*, *cloming*. [< *cloam*, *n.* Cf. *cleam*, *clem*^{2}, *claim*^{2}, *v.*] To gutter, as a candle. [Prov. Eng.]

cloamen, clomen (klō′men), *a.* [< *cloam* + *-en*^{2}.] Of or pertaining to earthenware. [Prov. Eng.]

In your account of the ceremonies now practised in Devon at Christmas regarding the apple-trees, you are wrong in calling it a clayen cup; it should be a clome or *clomen* cup; thus all earthenware shops and china shops are called by the middling class and peasantry clome or *clomen* shops, and the same in markets where earthenware is displayed in Devon are called clome standings.
Hone, Every-day Book, II. 1652.

cloamer†, **clomer**† (klō′mėr), *n.* [< *cloam* + *-er*^{1}.] A maker of cloam.

cloath†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cloth*.

cloath†, **cloathe**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *clothe*.

cloathing†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clothing*.

clobbed†, *a.* A Middle English form of *clubbed*.

clobber (klob′ėr), *n.* [Perhaps Celtic: cf. Ir. *clabar*, mud. Cf. *clabber*.] A kind of coarse paste made of ground cinders and flour, used to conceal the breaks in the leather of cobbled shoes. *Dickens.* [Eng.]

clobber (klob′ėr), *v. t.* [< *clobber*, *n.*] To conceal defects in, as by the use of clobber in cobbling shoes.—**Clobbered china**, old porcelain the decoration on which has been freshened up, especially by additional painting.

clobberer (klob′ėr-ėr), *n.* A cobbler of the lowest class, who patches up old shoes, and conceals their defects by rubbing clobber into the breaks of the leather. [Eng.]

clochard†, *n.* Same as *clocher*^{1}. *Weever.*

cloche†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clutch*^{1}.

clocher^1†, *n.* [ME., also *clochier*, *clokerre*, < OF. *clochier*, *clocher*, F. *clocher*, < ML. *clocarium*, *cloccarium*, a bell-tower, < *cloca*, *clocca*, > OF. *cloche*, a bell: see *clock*^{2}, *n.*] A bell-tower; a belfry. *Ayliffe.*

clocher^2†, *n.* See *closer*^{2}.

clochette (klō-shet′), *n.* [F., dim. of *cloche*, a bell: see *clock*^{2}, *n.*] In *decorative art*, any small object resembling a bell.

clochier†, *n.* See *clocher*^{1}.

clock^1† (klok), *v.* [< ME. *clokken*, < AS. *cloccian*, cluck: see *cluck*, which is the usual form.] I. *intrans.* To cluck, as a hen.

That eggs were made before the hardy cock
Began to tread, or brooding hen to *clock*.
The Silkewormes (1599).

II. *trans.* To call by clucking.

She nowe behinde, and nowe she goth before,
And *clocketh* hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

clock^2 (klok), *n.* [< ME. *clock*, *clok*, *clokke*, a clock, = D. *klok*, a clock, = LG. *klok*, a clock, = OHG. *glocka*, MHG. G. *glocke*, a clock, a bell, = Dan. *klokke*, a clock, a bell, = Sw. *klocka*, a clock, a bell, = Icel. *klukka*, a bell (cf. AS. (once) *clucge*, a bell), < ML. *clocca*, *cloca* (also *glocca*, *glogga*), a bell, > F. *cloche*, a bell (ML. also a cloak, > ult. E. *cloak*, etc., q. v.). The orig. sense is 'bell,' a bell being orig. and still usually a necessary attachment of the clock, and the two words, in many cases, being practically synonymous. Prob. of Celtic origin: Ir. Gael. *clog*, Gael. also *clag*, a bell, a clock, = W. *cloch* = Corn. *cloch* = Manx *clagg*, a bell; from the verb repr. by Ir. *clog-aim*, older *clagaim* = Gael. *clog*, *clag*, ring, sound as a bell. Cf. W. *clecа*, clack, etc., with numerous derivatives. If imitative, there is a certain connection with E. *clock*^{1} and *cluck*.] 1. A machine designed to measure and indicate time by the motion of its parts. *Clock* was the generic name for all such machines; but instruments of this kind designed to be carried on the person are now called *watches*, and those of special accuracy, used at sea, *chronometers*. A clock usually consists of a frame or case containing a train of wheels moved by weights or springs and regulated by a pendulum or balance-wheel, carrying hands or pointers round the face or dial-plate for marking the hours and minutes. The dial-plate may have minor dials, as for marking seconds, or be divided into several dials, as for showing the time at different places. Clocks are also most commonly made to give notice of the hour, and sometimes of lesser divisions of time, by the stroke of a hammer on a bell or other sonorous object. See *horology*.

Wel sikerer [more certain] was his crowyng in his logge
[lodge],
Than is a *clok*, or an abbay orlogge [horologe].
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 34.

The time will seem longer without a *clock* or hour-glass than with it. *Bacon.*

2†. A stroke of the clock; the sounding of the hour by a clock.

I told the *clocks* and watched the wasting light. *Dryden.*

3†. A watch; specifically, a watch that strikes the hour.

That striking *clock*, which he had long worn in his pocket.
I. Walton.

Astronomical clock. See *astronomical*.—**Beat of a clock.** See *beat*^{1}, *n.*—**Electric clock.** (*a*) A clock having a pendulum which by its movement makes or breaks an electric circuit, which in turn controls the movement of a number of other clocks. (*b*) A clock operated by a weight in the usual way, and regulated and controlled by an electric current from another clock, an electric escapement being employed in some cases as the direct means of controlling its motion.—**Flora's clock.** See *horologium*.—**Of the clock** (obsolete or archaic), **o'clock (a clock, a-clock,** obsolete), a phrase preceded by *one*, *two*, or other number, or by *what*, and signifying the time of day as shown by the face of the clock or watch, or, as originally, by the strokes of the bell.

That was the .xvj. daye of Maij, we come to Venyse, aboute .ij. *of the cloke*, at after noone.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

Euery brother and suster of the fraternite forseid schal come to the chirche forseid be viij *of the clok*, that is for to seye be oure ladies belle.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 448.

'Tis now the sweetest time for sleep; the night's
Scarce spent: Arrigo, *what's o'clock?*
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 1.

Pneumatic clock, one of a series of clocks governed by pulsations of air, sent at regular intervals to them through tubes by a central clock or regulator. The movement of the central clock compresses the air in the tube and causes a bellows to expand on each dial, thus moving the hands one interval.—**Watchman's clock**, or **telltale clock**, a clock having pins projecting from the dial, one for each quarter of an hour, which can be pushed in, but only at the times marked by them on the dial. When it is used by a watchman, it is his duty to push one pin in every fifteen minutes, thus proving that his watch has been complete.

clock^2 (klok), *v. t.* [< *clock*^{2}, *n.*] In *bell-ringing*, to sound (a bell) by pulling the clapper without moving the bell itself. See *clappering*.

clock^3 (klok), *n.* [First instance prob. in Palsgrave (A. D. 1530); origin unknown. Perhaps orig. applied to a bell-shaped ornament or flower: see *clock*^{2}.] 1†. In the sixteenth century, a decoration applied to hoods.—2†. In the reign of Charles II. of England, a gore, plait, or piece inserted to produce the required shape of a garment.—3. A figured ornament on the side of the ankle of a stocking, either woven in the fabric or embroidered upon it.

Show the red stockings, Trix. They've silver *clocks*, Harry. *Thackeray*, Esmond, vii.

clock^4 (klok), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., of obscure origin, perhaps orig. imitative (cf. *click-beetle* and *clock*^{1}). Cf. OHG. *chuleich*, glossed *scarabæus*; Sc. *golach*, *goloch*, a beetle.] A popular name of a beetle. Also *clock-beetle*. [Eng.]

The Brize, the black-arm'd *Clock*, the Gnat, the Butterflie. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, i. 41.

clock^5†, *v. i.* [ME. *clokken*, < OF. (Picard) *cloquer*, assibilated *clocher*, *clochier* (cf. E. *closh*^{1}), < L. *claudicare*, limp, < *claudus*, lame, limping: see *claudicate*, *claudicant*.] To limp; hobble.

I am biknowen
There konnyng clerkes shul *clokke* bihynde.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 34.

clock-alarm (klok′a-lärm″), *n.* The alarm of an alarm-clock.

clock-beetle (klok′bē″tl), *n.* Same as *clock*^{4}: sometimes applied specifically to the *Scarabæus stercorarius*, or dung-beetle. [Eng.]

clock-case (klok'kās), *n.* The case or receptacle of the works of a clock.

clocked (klokt), *a.* [< *clock*^{3} + *-ed*^{2}.] Ornamented with clocks or embroidered work: as, *clocked* stockings.

clock-face (klok'fās), *n.* **1.** The dial or face of a clock, on which the time is shown.—**2.** The reading of a clock. [This use of the word was introduced by the American mathematician Chauvenet.]

clock-maker (klok'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes clocks.

clock-setter (klok'set″ėr), *n.* One who regulates clocks.

> Old Time the *clock-setter*. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

clock-star (klok'stär), *n.* In *astron.*, a time-star, or a star observations of which are convenient for use in regulating timepieces.

clock-stocking (klok'stok″ing), *n.* A stocking embroidered with the ornament called clock; a clocked stocking.

clock-tower (klok'tou″ėr), *n.* [For the ME. words see *clocher*^{1}, *belfry*.] A tower containing a clock, usually with a large dial exposed in each of the four walls.

> Above and below, on the street side of this quadrangle, are club-rooms and offices, broken by a picturesque *clock-tower*. *The Century*, XXII. 490.

clock-turret (klok'tur″et), *n.* A small clock-tower.

clock-watch (klok'woch), *n.* A watch which strikes the hours, like a clock.

clockwise (klok'wīz), *adv.* [< *clock*^{2} + *-wise*.] In the direction of rotation of the hands of a clock: as, the direction of the Amperian currents in the south pole of a magnet is *clockwise*.

> In fact, if curve B is rotated *clock-wise* through a small angle round its highest point, it will coincide with that of A. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 261.

clockwork (klok'wėrk), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The machinery and movements of a clock; any complex mechanism of wheels producing regularity or precision of movement.

> I must not omit, that in this assembly of wax there were several pieces that moved by *clock-work*, and gave great satisfaction to the spectators.
> *Addison*, Religions in Waxwork.

2. Figuratively, any regulated system by which work is performed steadily and without confusion, as if by machinery.

II. *a.* Marked by machine-like regularity of operation: as, a *clockwork* system; *clockwork* movements.

> The *clock-work* tintinnabulum of rhyme.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 529.

clod^1 (klod), *n.* [< ME. *clodde*, a modified form of *clotte*, *clot*, perhaps by confusion with *cloud*, *clud*, *clude*, a round mass, > E. *cloud*: see *cloud*^{1}, *cloud*^{2}, and *clot*^{1}. Cf. Sw. dial. *klodd*, a lump of snow or clay, *kladd*, a lump of dough.] **1†.** Any lump or mass; sometimes, a concreted mass; a clot.

> *Clods* of blood. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vii. 54.

> Two massy *clods* of iron and brass.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 565.

Specifically—**2.** A lump of earth, or earth and turf; a lump of clay.

> The earth that casteth up from the plough a great *clod* is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller *clod*.
> *Bacon*.

> The sluggish *clod*, which the rude swain
> Turns with his share, and treads upon.
> *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

3. In *coal-mining*, indurated clay: the equivalent of *bind*. [Eng.]—**4.** A stretch of ground or turf; earth; soil. [Rare.]

> Byzantians boast that on the *clod*,
> Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
> Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift*.

5. Anything earthy, base, and vile; poetically, the body of man in comparison with his soul: as, "this corporeal *clod*," *Milton*.

> We leave behind us
> These *clods* of flesh, that are too massy burdens.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 6.

> He makes flat warre with God, and doth defie
> With his poore *clod* of earth the spacious sky.
> *G. Herbert*, The Church Porch.

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

> I am no *clod* of trade, to lackey pride.
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

7. A bait used in fishing for eels, consisting of a bunch of lobworms or earthworms strung on worsted yarn: also called a *bob*. See *clod-fishing*.

clod^1 (klod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clodded*, ppr. *clodding*. [< ME. *clodden*, cover with earth, as seeds; from the noun.] **1.** To pelt with clods or stones.

> "Clodding" is the Belfast word for throwing stones; *clod* the police is to pelt them.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 285.

2. To form into clods. *Holland*.

> The leaven
> That spreading in this dull and *clodded* earth
> Gives it a touch ethereal. *Keats*, Endymion, i. 297.

3†. To cover with earth, as seeds; harrow.

> Nowe londe, that medycyne [clover] is fore yfond,
> . . . ye must it plowe eftesones,
> Eke diligently *clodde* it, pyke out stones.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

4†. To confine in what is earthy and base, as the soul in the body. *G. Fletcher*.—**5.** To throw with violence. *Scott*. [Scotch.]

clod^2, *v.* A dialectal variant of *clothe*.

clod-breaker (klod'brā″kėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *clod-crusher*.—**2.** A peasant; a clodhopper; a clodpoll: used in contempt. [Rare.]

> In other countries, as France, the people of ordinary condition were called *clod-breakers*. *Brougham*.

clod-crusher (klod'krush″ėr), *n.* A roller armed with blunt spikes for dragging over newly plowed land to break the clods and render it fit for seeding.

clodder†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., var. of *clotter*, *clutter*^{1}. Cf. *clodder*, *n.*] To coagulate; clot. *Palsgrave*.

clodder†, *n.* [< ME. *clodder*, a clot. Cf. *clotter*, *clutter*^{1}, and *clodder*, *v.*] A clot.

> In *cloddres* of blod his her [hair] was clunge.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

cloddish (klod'ish), *a.* [< *clod*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] **1.** Of the nature of a clod; earthy; hence, earthly; base; low.

> The clods of earth, which we so constantly belabored and turned over and over, were never etherealized into thought. Our thoughts, on the contrary, were fast becoming *cloddish*. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 79.

2. Clownish; boorish; doltish; uncouth; ungainly.

> They [his boots] seemed to him to have a *cloddish* air.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iii. 5.

cloddishness (klod'ish-nes), *n.* [< *cloddish* + *-ness*.] Clownishness; boorishness; doltishness; clumsiness; ungainliness.

cloddy (klod'i), *a.* [< *clod*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Consisting of clods; abounding with clods.

> The meagre *cloddy* earth. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

2. Earthy; mean; gross.

clode†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *clothe*.

clod-fishing (klod'fish″ing), *n.* A method of catching eels by means of a clod or bait of lobworms strung on worsted. The fisher allows this bait to sink to the bottom of the stream, and the eel biting it so entangles its teeth in the worsted as to be unable to let go. Also called *bob-fishing*.

clodhopper (klod'hop″ėr), *n.* [< *clod*^{1} + *hopper*; one who 'hops' over 'clods,' i. e., a plowman.] A clown; a rustic; a boor.

> Now I should think it was the *clodhopper* gave the gentleman the day's work.
> *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, i.

clodhopping (klod'hop″ing), *a.* [< *clod*^{1} + *hopping*; cf. *clodhopper*.] Like a clodhopper; loutish; boorish; treading heavily, as one accustomed to walking on plowed land.

> What a mercy you are shod with velvet, Jane! a *clodhopping* messenger would never do at this juncture.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

clodpate (klod'pāt), *n.* [< *clod*^{1} + *pate*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a numskull.

clodpated (klod'pā″ted), *a.* [< *clod*^{1} + *pate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Stupid; dull; doltish.

> My *clod-pated* relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbuthnot*.

clodpoll (klod'pōl), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *clodpole* and *clotpole*; < *clod*^{1} + *poll*^{1}. Cf. *clodpate* and *blockhead*.] **I.** *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.

> This letter, being so excellently ignorant, will breed no terror in the youth; he will find it comes from a *clodpole*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

> Your parasite
> Is a most precious thing, dropt from above,
> Not bred 'mongst clods and *clodpoles*, here on earth.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 1.

II. *a.* Stupid; dull; ignorant.

> What *clod-pole* commissioner is this!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 1.

clœochoanite (klē-ǫ-kō'ạ-nīt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *clœochoanitis*, < Gr. *κλοιός*, a collar, + *χοάνη*, a funnel.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a collar as well as a funnel, as an ammonite; specifically, belonging to the *Clœochoanites*.

II. *n.* An ammonoid cephalopod of the group *Clœochoanites*.

Clœochoanites (klē-ǫ-kō-ạ-nī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *clœochoanitis*: see *clœochoanite*.] A group of ellipochoanoid ammonoid cephalopods which have a collar above as well as a funnel below the septum. Originally *Cloiochoanites*. *Hyatt*.

cloff (klof), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *com.*: (*a*) Formerly, an allowance of 2 pounds in every 3 hundredweight on certain goods, after the tare and tret were taken, that the weight might hold out in retailing. (*b*) Now, in England, any deduction or allowance from the gross weight. Also written *clough*.

clog (klog), *n.* [< ME. *clogge*, a lump, block; same as Sc. *clag*, a clog, clot, impediment, encumbrance, > *clag*, clog, impede, obstruct, cover with mud or anything sticky (cf. *claggy*, *cladgy*, *cledgy*), connected (prob. through Dan. *klæg*, loam) with E. *clay*: see *clay*, *clag*^{1}, *cleg*^{1}.] **1.** A block or mass of anything constituting an encumbrance.

> A *clog* of lead was round my feet,
> A band of pain across my brow.
> *Tennyson*, The Letters.

Specifically—(*a*) A block of wood or other material fastened to an animal, as by a rope or chain to its leg, to impede its movements. (*b*) A block of wood fastened to or placed under the wheel of a vehicle to serve as a brake in descending a hill.

Hence—**2.** Any encumbrance; anything that hinders motion or action, physical or moral, or renders it difficult; a hindrance or impediment.

> I am glad at soul I have no other child;
> For thy escape would teach me tyranny,
> To hang *clogs* on them. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

> Slavery is of all things the greatest *clog* and obstacle to speculation. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

3. Same as *clog-almanac*.—**4†.** A cone of the pine or other coniferous tree.—**5.** A kind of shoe with a very thick sole and high heels, worn either alone or as an overshoe. Clogs for the latter purpose were in common use until the introduction of india-rubber overshoes, about 1840. The clogs worn in the middle ages were often excessively high, and, like those of the Japanese, added notably to the wearer's stature. The material was commonly wood. Cheaply made clogs, still in use in the north of England and very common in France and Germany, consist of a wooden sole with a leather upper for the front part of the foot alone, or with sometimes a low leather counter in addition. See *patten* and *chopine*.

> *Clogges* or Pattens to keepe them out of the durt thay may not burden themselues with.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

> Pattens date their origin to the reign of Anne; *clogs*, as we have already shown, are of considerable antiquity.
> *Fairholt*, Costume, I. 374.

Hence—**6.** A similar shoe used in the modern clog-dance.—**7.** A clog-dance.—**8.** In *coal-mining*, a short piece of timber placed between a prop and the roof which it helps to support. =**Syn. 1.** Load, weight, dead weight, burden, obstruction, trammel, check.

clog (klog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clogged*, ppr. *clogging*. [< *clog*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To impede the movements of; encumber; hamper; hobble, as by a chain, a rope, a block of wood, or the like: as, to *clog* a bullock to prevent it from leaping fences; to *clog* a wheel.

> If . . . you find so much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2.

> The Turks rusht in, and apprehended him, *clogging* him with chains. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 67.

> Gums and pomatums shall his flight restrain,
> While *clogg'd* he beats his silken wings in vain.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 130.

2†. To restrain; confine.

> The castle all of steel,
> The which Acrisius caused to be made,
> To keep his daughter Danae *clogg'd* in.
> *Greene*, Alphonsus, iii.

3. To choke up; obstruct so as to hinder passage through: as, to *clog* a tube; to *clog* a vein. —**4.** Figuratively, to throw obstacles in the way of; encumber; hinder; burden; trammel; hamper: as, to *clog* commerce with restrictions.

> The bill to raise money is *clogged* so as to prevent the governor from giving his consent to it.
> *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 286.

> *Clogged* by gross vice, by slaughter stained,
> Still knew his daring soul to soar.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 10.

> The indulgence vouchsafed to the Presbyterians, who constituted the great body of the Scottish people, was *clogged* by conditions which made it almost worthless.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

=**Syn.** To shackle, fetter, restrain, cumber, embarrass, restrict.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become loaded, encumbered, or choked up with extraneous matter.

> In working through the bone the teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*. *Sharpe*, Surgery.

2. To coalesce; unite and adhere in a cluster or mass; stick together.

> Move it sometimes with a broom that the seeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn*.

clog-almanac (klog'âl"ma-nak), *n.* An early form of almanac or calendar, made by cutting notches or characters on a clog or block, generally of wood, but sometimes of horn, bone, or brass. "This almanac is usually a square piece of wood, containing three months on each of the four edges. The number of days in them are expressed by notches, the first day by a notch with a patulous stroke turned up from it, and every seventh by a large-sized notch. Over against many of the notches are placed, on the left hand, several marks or symbols, denoting the golden number or cycle of the moon. The festivals are marked by symbols of the several saints issuing from the notches." *Plot.* Also called *clog.*

The runic writing was cut in the wood in the direction of the grain, as may be seen in the case of some of the runic *clog-almanacks* which are still in existence.
Is. Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 221.

clog-burnisher (klog'bėr"nish-ėr), *n.* A burnisher having a handle at one end and a hook and staple at the other, used at Sheffield in England for burnishing parts of knives.

clog-dance (klog'dȧns), *n.* A dance performed with clogs, or with shoes having wooden soles or heels, in which the feet are made to perform a regular and noisy accompaniment to music.

clog-dancer (klog'dȧn"sėr), *n.* One who performs clog-dances.

clog-dancing (klog'dȧn"sing), *n.* The act of dancing with clogs.

clogginess (klog'i-nes), *n.* [< *cloggy* + *-ness.*] The state of being cloggy or clogged.

clogging (klog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clog*, *v.*] Anything which clogs; obstruction; hindrance; clog.

Truth doth clear, unweave, and simplifie,
Search, sever, pierce, open and disgregate
All ascititious *cloggins.*
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. iii. 25.

cloggy (klog'i), *a.* [< *clog* + *-y*^{1}. Cf. *claggy*, *cladgy*, *cledgy.*] Clogging or having power to clog; obstructive; adhesive.

Some grosser and *cloggy* parts. *Boyle*, Works, I. 416.

cloghead (klog'hed), *n.* [Accom. from Ir. Gael. *clogachd*, Ir. also *clogas*, *clogchus*, a bell-tower, < *clog*, a bell: see *clock*^{2}.] One of the slender round towers attached to various Irish churches. *Fosbroke.*

clog-hornpipe (klog'hôrn"pīp), *n.* A hornpipe danced with clogs on. *Dickens.*

clog-pack (klog'pak), *n.* In *coal-mining*, same as *chock*^{4}, 4. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

clogweed (klog'wēd), *n.* The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Spondylium.*

cloison (kloi'sọn; F. pron. klwo-zôṅ'), *n.* [F., = Pr. *clausio*, < ML. *clausio*(*n*-), < L. *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *close*^{1}, *v.*] A partition; a dividing band; specifically, a fillet used in cloisonné work. Also spelled *cloisson.* See *cloisonné.*

Each minute piece is separated from the next by a thin wall or *cloison* of ivory, about as thick as card-board, which thus forms a white outline, and sets off the brilliance of the coloured stones. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 850.

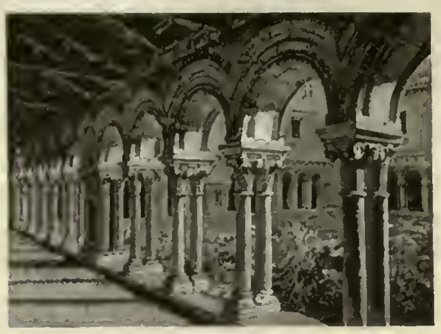
cloisonnage (kloi'sọ-nāj), *n.* [F., < *cloison* + *-age.*] 1. The process or operation of executing cloisonné work.—2. Cloisonné work.

cloisonné (kloi-sọ-nā'), *a.* [F., < *cloison*, a partition: see *cloison.*] Having partitions; partitioned. Applied specifically to a kind of surface-decoration in enamel, in which the outlines of the designs are formed by small bands or fillets of metal bent to shape and fixed to a ground either of metal or of porcelain. The interstices or cells between the metal fillets are filled with enamel paste of appropriate colors, which is vitrified by heat. The surface is generally ground smooth and polished. Beautiful examples of cloisonné enamel were produced by the Byzantines, and in western Europe during the middle ages, and the art is practised with success at the present day in China and Japan.

cloister (klois'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *cloister*, *cloyster*, *cloistre*, < OF. *cloistre*, F. *cloître* = Pr. *claustra* = Sp. *claustra*, now *claustro* = Pg. *claustro* = It. *chiostro*, *chiostra*, *claustro* = AS. *clūstor*, *clūster*, *clauster* (only in L. senses of 'prison, lock, barrier') (> ME. *clauster*, *cluster*, *closter*, parallel with *cloister*) = OS. *klūstar* = OFries. *klāster* = D. *klooster* = MLG. *kloster*, *klocster* = OHG. *chlōster*, MHG. G. *kloster* = Icel. *klaustr* = Sw. Dan. *kloster* = Pol. *klasztor* = Bohem. *klaster*, a cloister, < ML. *claustrum*, *clostrum*, a cloister, in class. L. usually in pl. *claustra*, rarely *clostra*, that which closes or shuts, a lock, bar, bolt, barrier, a place shut in, < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, shut, close: see *close*^{1} and *close*^{2}.] 1†. An inclosure.

Withinne the *cloistre* blisful of thy sydes
Took mannes shap the Eternal Love and Pees.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 43.

2. An arched way or a covered walk running round the walls of certain portions of monastic and collegiate buildings. It usually has a wall on one side, and a series of arcades with piers and columns, or an open colonnade, surrounding an interior court, on the opposite side. The original purpose of cloisters was to afford a place in which the monks could take exercise and recreation.


Cloister of Las Huelgas, Burgos, Spain.

They [the Capuchins] have a faire garden belonging to their Monastery, neare to which they have a *Cloister.*
Coryat, Crudities, I. 19.

Hence—3. A place of religious retirement; a monastery; a convent; a nunnery; a religious house.

We come into a *Cloyster* of grekysshe monke, whose Churche is of the holy Crosse.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

For aye to be in shady *cloister* mew'd,
To live a barren sister all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold fruitless moon.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

Alcuin . . . cannot help recalling those days of his youth and manhood which he had spent in his own England, beneath the still *cloister* built by a Wilfrid.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 281.

4. Any arcade or colonnade round an open court.

And round the cool green courts there ran a row
Of *cloisters*, branch'd like mighty woods.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Cloister monk. See *monk.*

cloister (klois'tėr), *v. t.* [< *cloister*, *n.*] 1. To confine in a cloister or convent.

It was of the king's first acts to *cloister* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondsey. *Bacon.*

2. To shut up; confine closely within walls; immure; shut up in retirement from the world.

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloistered* up.
Rymer, Tragedies.

With the cessation of college-life would cease the abnormal *cloistering* of the young women.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 613.

cloisteral† (klois'tėr-ạl), *a.* An obsolete form of *cloistral.*

cloistered (klois'tėrd), *a.* [< *cloister* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Furnished with cloisters; arranged in the form of a cloister.

The court below is formed into a square by a corridor, having over the cheife entrance a stately cupola, covered with stone; the rest is *cloistered* and arch'd on pillasters of rustiq worke. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 1, 1644.

A lovely *cloistered* court he found,
A fountain in the midst o'erthrown and dry.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 326.

2. Shut up in a cloister; inhabiting a convent.—3. Solitary; retired from the world; secret; concealed.

Let those have night, that slily love t' immure
Their *cloister'd* crimes, and sin secure.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 14.

Ere the bat hath flown
His *cloister'd* flight. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.

I cannot praise a fugitive and *cloister'd* vertue, unexercis'd and unbreath'd. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 18.

cloisterer† (klois'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *cloistrer*; as if < *cloister* + *-er*^{1}; but cf. OF. *cloistrier* (= Pr. *claustrier*), < *cloistre*, a cloister.] One belonging to a cloister.

cloisteress† (klois'tėr-es), *n.* Same as *cloistress.*

cloister-garth (klois'tėr-gärth), *n.* In *arch.*, the court inclosed by a cloister.

cloistral (klois'trạl), *a.* [Formerly also *cloisteral*, < *cloister* + *-al*, after ML. *claustralis*: see *claustral.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a cloister; of the nature of a cloister; belonging to or dwelling in a cloister.

Many *cloisteral* men of great learning and devotion prefer contemplation before action.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 39.

That initiatory branch of Italian art which I will venture to name, from . . . the profession of many of the best masters who practised it, the *cloistral* epoch.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 10.

The Armenian Convent, whose *cloistral* buildings rise from the glassy lagoon, upon the south of the city [Venice], near a mile away. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

2. Secluded; retired.

A stately Fir-grove, whither I was wont
To hasten, for I found, beneath the roof
Of that perennial shade, a *cloistral* place
Of refuge. *Wordsworth*, Naming of Places, vi.

cloistress† (klois'tres), *n.* [< *cloister* + *-ess.* Cf. *cloisterer.*] A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. Also written *cloisteress.* [Rare.]

Like a *cloistress*, she will veiled walk. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1.

cloke† (klōk), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cloak.*

clokke^1†, *v.* An obsolete form of *clock*^{1}.

clokke^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clock*^{2}.

clomb^1 (klōm). Obsolete or poetical preterit of *climb.*

clomb^2 (klōm), *n.* and *a.* See *cloam.*

clomben†. Obsolete strong preterit plural of *climb.*

clome, clomen, etc. See *cloam, cloamen.*

clomperton†, *n.* See *clumperton.*

clone (klōn), *n.* [< NL. *clonus*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, the condition of clonus.

Constitutions differ according to degrees of tone and *clone.* *Ashburner*, Reichenbach's Dynamics (1851), p. 42.

clonge†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *clung.*

clonic (klon'ik), *a.* [< NL. *clonicus*, < *clonus*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or exhibiting clonus.—**Clonic spasm**, a spasm in which the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately, in somewhat quick succession, as in the latter part of an epileptic attack: used in contradistinction to *tonic spasm.*

clonicity (klọ-nis'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *clonic* + *-ity.*] In *pathol.*, the condition of being clonic.

clonus (klō'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλόνος, any violent confused motion, turmoil.] In *pathol.*, alternating contractions and relaxations of a muscle following one another in somewhat quick succession. See *clonic spasm* and *ankle-clonus.*

cloof (klöf), *n.* [Sc.; also written *clufe*; < Icel. *klauf*, cloven foot, hoof, = Dan. *klov*, a hoof; from root of E. *cleave*^{2}, q. v. Cf. *clove*^{3}.] A hoof.

cloom (klöm), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *cloam*, *v.*] To close with glutinous matter. *Mortimer.* [Local.]

cloop (klụp), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made when a cork is pulled out of the neck of a bottle. [Rare.]

The *cloop* of a cork wrenched from a bottle. *Thackeray.*

cloot (klöt), *n.* [Sc., also written *clute*, a cloven hoof, the half of a cloven hoof; perhaps, through a form **cluft* (see *cleft*^{1}), from root of *cleave*^{2}, split: see *cleave*^{2}, and cf. *cloof.*] A divided hoof; a cloven hoof.

The harrying thieves! not a *cloot* left of the hail hirsel!
Scott, Monastery, iii.

Cloot-and-cloot, hoof-and-hoof—that is, every hoof.

Clootie (klö'ti), *n.* [Sc., also written *Clutie*, < *cloot*, *clute*, a cloven hoof: see *cloot.*] The devil; literally, he of the cloven hoofs.

Oh Thou! whatever title suit thee,
Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or *Clootie.*
Burns, Address to the De'il.

clort (klôrt), *n.* Same as *clart.*

clorty (klôr'ti), *a.* Same as *clarty.*

close^1 (klōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *closed*, ppr. *closing.* [< ME. *closen*, a modification (through the influence of adj. *clos*, *close*) of earlier *clusen* (so also in comp. *bi-clusen*, often *bi-closen*), also later sometimes *clesen*, close, shut in, < AS. **clȳsan* (in verbal n. *clȳsung*, a closing, an inclosure, and comp. *beclȳsan*, close in, shut up), < L. *clusus*, *clausus*, pp. of *cludere*, *claudere* (always *-clusus*, *-cludere* in comp.), shut, close, shut in (> OF. and F. *clore* (pp. *clos*, > ME. adj. *clos*, *close*: see *close*^{2}, *a.*) = Pr. *claure*, *clure* = Sp. Pg. *-cluir* (in comp.) = It. *chiudere*, close, etc.), orig. prob. **sclaudere* = OFries. *slūta* = OS. **slūta* (cf. *slutil*, a key) = LG. *sluten* = D. *sluiten* (> *slot*, a lock, > E. *slot*^{1}, q. v.) = OHG. *sliozan*, MHG. *sliezen*, G. *schliessen* = Dan. *slutte* = Sw. *sluta*, shut; Gr. κλείειν (√ *σκλαϝ?) appears to be a shorter form of the same root. Hence ult. (from L. *claudere*) E. *close*^{1}, *close*^{2}, *closet*, *clause*, *cloister*, *conclude*, *exclude*, *include*, *occlude*, *preclude*, *seclude*, etc., *conclusion*, etc., *sluice*, *clavis*, *clef*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To inclose; shut in; surround; comprise.

The Iewes herynge those wordes set hande on Ioseph and *closed* hym in a house where was no wyndowe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

The depth *closed* me round about. Jonah ii. 5.

The sun sets on my fortune, red and bloody,
And everlasting night begins to *close* me.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

When I clung to all the present for the promise that it
closed. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. To make close; bring together the parts of, especially so as to form a complete inclosure, or to prevent ingress or egress; shut; bring to-

gether: as, to *close* one's mouth; to *close* a door or a room; to *close* a book.

The Lord hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath *closed* your eyes. Isa. xxix. 10.

K. Phil. *Close* your hands.—
Aust. And your lips too. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

Close the door, the shutters *close*.
Tennyson, The Deserted House.

3. To stop (up); fill (up); repair a gap, opening, or fracture in; unite; consolidate: often followed by *up:* as, to *close* an aperture or a room; to *close* or *close up* the ranks of troops.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or *close* the wall *up* with our English dead.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1.

4. To end; finish; conclude; complete; bring to a period: as, to *close* a bargain or contract; to *close* a lecture.

One frugal supper did our studies *close*. *Dryden.*

The procession moves very slowly; it is *closed* by a second party of musicians, similar to the first, or by two or three drummers. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 207.

5†. To draw near to; approach; close with (which see, under II.).

On our answering in the affirmative, Bellerophon's Signal was made to *close* the Admiral, which we immediately made sail to accomplish.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 261.

6. In *shoemaking*, to sew or stitch together (the parts of the upper).—**Closed bundle.** See *bundle.*—**Closed curve,** in *math.*, a curve which returns into itself; an oval.—**Closed gauntlet,** in *medieval armor*, a sort of gauntlet used in tourneys and justs in the sixteenth century. It was of the form of a closed hand, and was opened or closed by means of a hook and staple or a turning-pin; the hand of the wearer, when inserted in it, could not be opened, but could hold firmly a lance or the handle of the sword.—**Closed surface,** in *geom.*, a surface which separates all space into two regions, so that it is impossible to pass from one to the other by a continuous motion without crossing the surface.—**To close a circuit,** in *elect.* See *circuit*, 12, and *electricity.*—**To close an account.** (*a*) In *bookkeeping*, to balance the credit and debit sides of an account-book at some fixed time, as the end of a fiscal year. (*b*) To settle up an account.—**To close out,** to get rid of; dispose of; sell off: as, to *close out* a line of goods.—**To close the books.** See *book.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To come together, either literally or figuratively; fall; draw; gather around, as a curtain or a fog: often followed by *on* or *upon:* as, the shades of night *close upon* us.

They . . . went down alive into the pit, and the earth *closed upon* them. Num. xvi. 33.

Pass beneath it [an equestrian statue of King Louis] into the court, and the sixteenth century *closes* round you.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 28.

2. To end; terminate or come to a period: as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock.—3. To engage in close encounter, or in a hand-to-hand fight; grapple; come to close quarters.

If I can *close* with him, I care not for his thrust.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

After so wide a compass as I have wandered, I do now gladly overtake and *close* in with my subject.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, xi.

Scarce could they hear or see their foes,
Until at weapon-point they *close*.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 25.

4. In the game of sixty-six, to turn down the trump-card before the pack is exhausted, so that no further drawing can be done.—**To close in,** to envelop; settle down upon and around anything.

As the night *closed in*, they reached the chain of little valleys and hamlets, locked up among these rocky heights.
Irving, Granada, p. 88.

To close on or **upon.** (*a*) To come to a mutual agreement about; agree on or join in.

Jealousy . . . would induce France and Holland to *close upon* some measures . . . to our disadvantage.
Sir W. Temple.

(*b*) In *fencing*, to get near enough to touch by making a step forward without deranging the position of the body.—**To close out,** to sell out a business, a special stock of goods, or the like.—**To close with.** (*a*) To accede to; consent or agree to: as, to *close with* the terms proposed.

I applaud your spirit, and joyfully *close with* your proposal. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

It is a very different thing indolently to say, "I would I were a different man," and to *close with* God's offer to make you different, when it is put before you.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 37.

(*b*) To come to an agreement with: as, to *close with* a person on certain terms.

Pride is so unsociable a vice that there is no *closing with* it. *Jeremy Collier*, Friendship.

(*c*) See II., 3. (*d*) To harmonize; agree.

This pernicious counsel *closed* very well *with* the posture of affairs at that time. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

To close with the land (*naut.*), to come near to the land.

close^1 (klōz), *n.* [< *close*^{1}, *v.*] 1†. The manner of shutting; junction; coming together.

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite.
Chapman.

2. Conclusion; termination; end: as, the *close* of life; the *close* of deliberations.

He's come to Glenlyon's yett [gate]
About the *close* o' day.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 43).

Death dawning on him, and the *close* of all.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. In *music*, the conclusion of a strain or of a musical period or passage; a cadence.

They read in savage tones, and sing in tunes that have no affinity with musicke; joyning voices at the severall *clozes*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 114.

At every *close* she made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 197.

4. A grapple, as in wrestling.

The king . . . went of purpose into the north, . . . laying an open side unto Perkin, to make him come to the *close*, and so to trip up his heels. *Bacon*, Henry VII.

Their hug is a cunning *close* with their fellow-combatants, the fruits whereof is his fair fall or foil at the least.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 146.

close^2 (klōs), *a.* [< ME. *clos, close, cloos*, < OF. *clos*, pp. of *clore*, shut, close: see *close*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Completely inclosing; brought together so as to leave no opening; having all openings covered or drawn together; confined; having no vent: as, a *close* box; a *close* vizor.

Now the troyens, with tene [grief], all the toun ʒatys [gates]
Keppit full *cloyse*, with care at her hertes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11152.

Spread thy *close* curtain, love-performing night.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

If he be locked in a *close* room, he is afraid of being stifled for want of air. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 234.

About 10 a-Clock that Night the King himself came in a *close* Coach with intent to visit the Prince.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 15.

2. Narrowly confined; pent up; imprisoned; strictly watched: as, a *close* prisoner.

He may be *close* for treason, perhaps executed.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 2.

It was voted to send him *close* prisoner to Newgate.
Walpole, Letters, II. 240.

3. Retired; secluded; hidden.

He yet kept himself *close* because of Saul the son of Kish.
1 Chron. xii. 1.

She takes special pleasure in a *close* obscure lodging.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

4. Kept secret; private; secret.

In some of their *close* writings, which they will not suffer to come into the hands of Christians.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

Germanicus
Lives in their looks, their gait, their form, t' upbraid us
With his *close* death. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

His meaning he himselfe discovers to be full of *close* malignity. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

5. Having the habit of secrecy or a disposition to keep secrets; secretive; reticent.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman: and for secrecy,
No lady *closer;* for I will believe
Thou wilt not utter what thou dost not know.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

Be withal *close* and silent, and thy pains
Shall meet a liberal addition. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 1.

6. Having an appearance of concealment; expressive of secretiveness or reticence.

That *close* aspect of his
Does show the mood of a much-troubled breast.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

7. Having little openness, space, or breadth; contracted; narrow; confined: as, a *close* alley.

By a stranger who merely passed through the streets, Cairo would be regarded as a very *close* and crowded city.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 5.

Itself a *close* and confined prison for debtors, it contained within it a much *closer* and more confined jail for smugglers. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 6.

8. Stagnant; without motion or ventilation; difficult to breathe; oppressive: said of the air or weather, and of a room the air in which is in this condition.

Do you not find it dreadfully *close?* not a breath of air?
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, ii. 7.

The air is damp, and hush'd, and *close*.
Tennyson, Song.

9. Near together in space or time; near to; in contact or nearly so; adjoining: as, a *close* row of trees; to follow in *close* succession.

Nor can even the pantheist claim any *closer* indwelling in nature for his mechanical all-pervading essence than the Bible claims for its personal God.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 31.

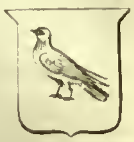
10. Having the parts near each other or separated by only a small interval; condensed: as, the writing is too *close*. (*a*) Compact; dense: as, timber of *close* texture or very *close* in the grain; a *close* texture in cloth. (*b*) Viscous; not volatile. [Rare.]

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed to be of so *close* and tenacious a substance that it may slowly evaporate. *Bp. Wilkins.*

(*c*) In *music:* (1) Having the voice-parts as near one another as possible: especially used in the expression *close harmony.* (2†) In *lute-playing*, smooth; connected; legato: as, *close* playing. (*d*†) Compressed; condensed; concise: applied to style, and opposed to *loose* or *diffuse*.

Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

(*e*) In *bot.*, same as *appressed.* (*f*) In *her.*: (1) Having the wings lying close to the body: said of birds. [This use is considered unnecessary, because birds are assumed to have their wings closed, except when specially blazoned otherwise.] (2) Having the vizor down: said of a helmet. (3) Shut up; closed, as a pair of brays.



A Dove Close.

11. Near, in a figurative sense. (*a*) Intimate; trusted: as, a *close* friend.

I can never be *close* with her, as he
That brought her hither. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

(*b*) Nearly related; allied: as, *close* groups in zoölogy.

12. Resting upon some strong uniting feeling, as love, self-interest, honor, etc.; strong; firm: as, a *close* union of individuals or of nations.

Many such, when they find themselves alone, saving their reputation will compound with other scruples, and come to a *close* treaty with their dearer vices in secret.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

13. Undeviating; not wandering. (*a*) Not deviating from the object to which one's mind or thoughts are directed, or from the subject under consideration: as, to give *close* attention; a *close* observer.

Keep your mind or thoughts *close* to the business or subject. *Locke.*

(*b*) Not deviating from a model or original: as, a *close* translation or imitation; a *close* copy.

14. Strictly logical: as, *close* reasoning.

But when any point of doctrine is handled in a *close* and argumentative manner, it appears flat and unsavoury to them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, IV. v.

15. Stingy; niggardly; penurious.—16. Scarce; difficult to get: as, money is *close*.—**Close borough.** See *borough*^{1}.—**Close breeding,** breeding in-and-in. See *breed, v. i.*—**Close communion.** See *communion.*—**Close contact.** See *contact.*—**Close corporation,** a corporation which fills its own vacancies. In Great Britain, until recent years, many towns were governed by such corporations.—**Close fertilization,** in *bot.*, the fertilization of the pistil by pollen from the same flower.—**Close harmony.** See *harmony.*—**Close herding.** See *herding.*—**Close matter,** in *printing*, printed matter or written copy with few paragraphs or breaks.—**Close order.** See *order.*—**Close port,** in England, a port situated up a river: in contradistinction to an *outport*, or a harbor which lies on the coast.—**Close reef** (*naut.*), the last reef in a sail.—**Close rolls,** rolls kept for the record of close writs (see below). Also called *clause-rolls.*—**Close string,** in dog-legged stairs, a staircase without an open newel.—**Close vowel,** a vowel pronounced with diminished aperture of the lips, or with contraction of the cavity of the mouth.—**Close writs,** grants of the sovereign, sealed with the great seal, directed to particular persons for particular purposes, and closed up and sealed on the outside, as not being designed for public inspection.—**To come to close quarters,** to come into direct conflict, especially with an enemy.=**Syn.** 15. *Miserly, Niggardly*, etc. See *penurious.*

close^2 (klōs), *adv.* [< ME. *clos, close, cloos*, adv., < *clos, close*, adj.: see *close*^{2}, *a.*] 1. Tightly or closely; so as to leave no opening: as, shut the blinds *close*.

Draw the curtains *close*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

2. In strict confinement.

Let them be clapp'd up *close*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

3. In concealment; in hiding; in secret; secretly.

Speke *cloos* all thyng as thombe in fiste.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

An onion, . . .
Which, in a napkin being *close* convey'd,
Shall in despite enforce a watery eye.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

Get ye all three into the box-tree; Malvolio's coming down this walk. . . . *Close*, in the name of jesting!
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

Advise Mr. W. to keep *close* by all means, and make haste back. *T. Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 462.

4. Near in space or time; in contact, or nearly touching: as, to follow *close* behind one.

There could hardly better News be brought to me, than to understand that you are so great a Student, and that having passed through the Briars of Logic, you fall so *close* to Philosophy. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 31.

Behind her Death,
Close following, pace for pace.
Milton, P. L., x. 589.

Close-shooting firearm, a firearm which delivers a charge of shot compactly, with little scattering.—**Close to the wind,** with the head lying so near to the wind as just to fill the sails without shaking them: said of a ship when close-hauled.

close^2 (klōs), *n.* [< ME. *clos, close, cloos*, an inclosed place, yard, closet, pass, bounds, etc., < OF. *clos*, an inclosed place, etc., prop. pp. of *clore:* see *close*^{2}, *a.*, and *close*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *closet.*] 1. An inclosed place; any place surrounded by a fence, wall, or hedge.

As two fruitfull Elms that spred
Amidst a *Cloase* with brooks environed,
Ingender other Elms about their roots.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

Many thousand trees, that grew partly in *closes*, and partly in the common fields. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 48.

Pent in a roofless *close* of ragged stones.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. A piece of land held as private property, whether actually inclosed or not: in the common law of pleading, technically used of any interest (whether temporary or permanent, or even only in profits) in the soil, exclusive of other persons, such as entitles him who holds it to maintain an action of trespass against an invader.

It seems I broke a *close* with force and arms.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3. Specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or an abbey; a minster-yard.

Closes surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons. *Macaulay.*

To every canon [at the end of the eleventh century] was allotted a dwelling-place apart for himself and his servants, though each one was expected to live within the walled space, called, from that circumstance, the *close*, a good specimen of which is still to be seen at Wells, near the cathedral. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 83.

4. A narrow passage or entrance, such as leads from a main street to the stair of a building containing several tenements; the entry to a court; a narrow lane leading from a street: as, a *close* in Marylebone. [Scotch and local English.]

And so keppit he the *close* of his clene Cité.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12982.

A thre hedet hounde in his hond coght,
That was keper of the *close* of that curset In.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 301.

Breach of close. See *breach.*

close-banded (klōs′ban″ded), *a.* Being in close order; closely united. *Milton.*

close-bodied (klōs′bod″id), *a.* Fitting close to the body.

A *close-bodied* coat. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

close-compacted (klōs′kom-pak″ted), *a.* In compact order. *Addison.*

close-couched (klōs′koucht), *a.* Concealed. *Milton.*

close-couped (klōs′köpt), *a.* See *couped.*

close-curtained (klōs′kėr″tānd), *a.* Inclosed in curtains.

The drowsy-frighted steeds,
That draw the litter of *close-curtain'd* sleep.
Milton, Comus, l. 554.

close-fights (klōs′fīts), *n. pl. Naut.*, bulkheads formerly erected fore and aft in a ship for the men to stand behind in close engagement in order to fire on the enemy. Also called *close-quarters.*

close-fisted (klōs′fis″ted), *a.* Miserly; niggardly; penurious.

Is Seville *closefisted?* Valladolid is open.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

A griping, *close-fisted* fellow.
Bp. Berkeley, Maxims concerning Patriots.

close-fistedness (klōs′fis″ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being close-fisted; niggardliness; meanness.

close-handed (klōs′han″ded), *a.* Close-fisted; penurious; niggardly. *Sir M. Hale.*

Galba was very *close-handed:* I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

close-hauled (klōs′hâld), *a. Naut.*, sailing as close to the wind as possible.

The weather to-day was fine, though we had occasional squalls of wind and rain. We were *close-hauled*, and the motion of the vessel was violent and disagreeable.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xv.

close-hug (klōs′hug), *n.* A name of the scapular arch of a fowl without the furculum or merrythought.

closely (klōs′li), *adv.* In a close manner. (*a*) So as completely to inclose; so as to shut out or shut in; so as to leave no opening; tightly. (*b*) Within narrow limits of action; narrowly; strictly.

This day should Clarence *closely* be mew'd up.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

(c) Secretly; privately; hiddenly.

Then, *closely* as he might, he cast to leave
The Court, not asking any passe or leave.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

We have *closely* sent for Hamlet. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

(*d*) Nearly; with little or no space or time intervening: as, one event follows *closely* upon another.

Follow Fluellen *closely* at the heels.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

At some fond thought,
Her bosom to the writing *closelier* press'd.
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, x.

(*e*) Compactly; with condensation: as, a *closely* woven fabric.

Baskets most curiously made with split branches of trees, so *closely* woven together as to contain water almost as well as a wooden vessel. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 548.

(*f*) Undeviatingly; without wandering or diverging: (1) Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection: as, to look or attend *closely.* (2) With strict adherence to a model or original: as, to translate or copy *closely. Dryden.* (*g*) With near affection, attachment, alliance, or interest; intimately: as, men *closely* connected in friendship; nations *closely* allied by treaty.

My name, once mine, now thine, is *closelier* mine.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

closen (klō′sn), *v. t.* [< *close*², *a.*, + *-en*¹, 4.] To make close or closer. [Rare.]

His friends *closen* the tie by claiming relationship to him. *British Quarterly Rev.*

closeness (klōs′nes), *n.* [< *close*², *a.*, + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being close. (*a*) The state of being completely inclosed, of being shut, or of having no vent.

In drums, the *closeness* round about that preserveth the sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 142.

(*b*) Narrowness; straitness, as of a place. (*c*) Want of ventilation; oppressiveness.

Half stifled by the *closeness* of the room. *Swift.*

(*d*) Strictness: as, *closeness* of confinement. (*e*) Near approach; proximity; nearness; intimate relation.

The actions and proceedings of wise men run in greater *closeness* and coherence with one another. *South.*

(*f*) Compactness; solidity; density: as, the *closeness* of fiber in wood. *Bentley.* Figuratively applied to style or argument.

His [Burke's] speeches differed not at all from his pamphlets; these are written speeches, or those are spoken dissertations, according as any one is over-studious of method and *closeness* in a book, or of ease and nature in an oration. *Brougham*, Burke.

(*g*) Connection; near union; intimacy, as of affection or interest: as, the *closeness* of friendship or of alliance. (*h*) Secrecy; privacy; caution.

The extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius.
Bacon, Simulation.

(*i*) Avarice; stinginess; penuriousness.

An affectation of *closeness* and covetousness.
Addison, Spectator.

(*j*) Rigid adherence to an original; literalness: as, the *closeness* of a version. (*k*) Logicalness; connectedness: as, the *closeness* of an argument.

close-pent (klōs′pent), *a.* Shut close; confined; without vent.

Ambition, madam, is a great man's madness
That is not kept in chains and *close-pent* rooms.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi.

close-plane (klōs′plān), *n.* A singularity of an algebraic surface, consisting of a torsal plane meeting the surface in a line twice and in a residual curve, and differing from a *pinch-plane* in that the line and curve have an intersection lying on the spinode curve. The close-plane is a spinode plane, and meets the consecutive spinode plane in a line which is not the tangent of the residual curve.

close-point (klōs′point), *n.* A singularity of an algebraic surface, consisting of a point on the cuspidal curve where this curve does not touch the curve of section of the tangent plane.

close-quarters (klōs′kwôr″tėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *close-fights.*

closer¹ (klō′zėr), *n.* [< *close*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who or that which closes or concludes. Specifically — (*a*) That which puts an end to a controversy, or disposes of an antagonist; a clencher. [Colloq.] (*b*) In *arch.*, the last stone in a horizontal row or course, of a less size than the others, fitted so as to close the row; in brickwork, a bat used for the same purpose. When the bat is a quarter brick, it is called a *queen closer;* when it is a three-quarter brick inserted at the angle of a stretching-course, it is called a *king closer.* (c) In *elect.*, a circuit-closer. (*d*) *Milit.*, a file-closer. (*e*) In *shoemaking*, a boot-closer.

closer²†, *n.* [ME., also *closere*, and irreg. *clocher*, < OF. *closier*, m., *closiere*, *closere*, f., an inclosure, a garden, < *clos*, pp., closed, close: see *close*², *a.*, and *close*¹, *v.*] An inclosure. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4069.

Hit happit hym in hast the hoole for to fynd,
Of the cave & the *clocher*, there the kyng lay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13502.

close-reef (klōs′rēf′), *v. t. Naut.*, to reef (a sail) closely; take in all the reefs.

close-sciences† (klōs′sī″en-sez), *n.* A name given by the herbalist Gërard to a double variety of the dame's-violet, *Hesperis matronalis*, otherwise known as *close* (that is, double) *sciney.* The latter term arose from an early specific name, *Damascena*, which was understood as *dame's seena.*

close-season (klōs′sē″zn), *n.* Same as *close-time.*

close-stool (klōs′stöl), *n.* A seat for the sick or infirm, comprising a tight box with a close-fitting lid to contain a chamber-vessel.

closet (kloz′et), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *closet*, < OF. *closet*, dim. of *clos*, a close: see *close*², *n.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy; a small supplementary apartment communicating with another, as a dressing-room with a bedroom; hence, in religious literature, the place or habit of devotional seclusion.

Thenne lyst the lady to loke on the knyȝt.
Thenne com ho of hir *closet*, with mony cler burdeȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 942.

When thou prayest, enter into thy *closet.* Mat. vi. 6.

William IV. was buried . . . in the royal vault in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Queen Adelaide being present in the royal *closet* of the chapel.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 26.

2. A small side room or inclosed recess for storing utensils, clothing, provisions, curiosities, etc.—3†. A bedroom.

Whan that she was in the *closet* layd.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 687.

4†. A secret place; a place for the storing of precious things. [Rare.]

But to her selfe it secretly retayned
Within the *closet* of her covert brest.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 44.

For thro' Earth's *closets* when his way he tore,
He wisely pilfer'd all her gaudiest store.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 54.

5†. An inclosed or inside part.

Than gedryt [gathered] the grekes . . .
ffrushet in felly at the faire yates . . .
The knightes in the *closet* comyn out swithe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11929.

6. In *her.*, a diminutive of the bar, one half of its width.

II. *a.* 1. Restricted, as to a closet; pertaining to or done in privacy or seclusion; suitable to or designed for private consideration or use; private; secluded: as, a *closet* conference or intrigue; *closet* reflections; a *closet* book or picture.—2. Intimate; sharing one's privacy.

I shall not instance an abstruse Author, . . . but one whom wee well know was the *Closet* Companion of these his solitudes, William Shakespeare. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

3. Fitted only for seclusion or the privacy of a scholar; not adapted to the conditions of a practical life; merely theoretical; unpractical: as, a *closet* philosopher or theory.

The simple answer is that we were not *closet* theologians, but men dealing with an extremely difficult problem of practical statesmanship. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 319.

closet (kloz′et), *v. t.* [< *closet*, *n.*] 1. To inclose or shut up, as in a closet or close compartment. *Herbert.*—2. To admit into or as into a closet, as for concealment or for private and confidential or clandestine consultation: used chiefly in the past participle.

Already was he [Stuyvesant] *closeted* with his privy council, sitting in grim state, brooding over the fate of his favorite trumpeter. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 449.

Dundas called on Pitt, woke him, and was *closeted* with him many hours. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

closeted (kloz′et-ed), *a.* [< *closet*, *n.*, 6, + *-ed*².] In *her.*, same as *barruly* or *barruletty*, according to the number of closets represented. See *closet*, *n.*, 6.

close-time (klōs′tīm), *n.* A season of the year during which it is unlawful to catch or kill certain kinds of game and fish. Also *close-season.*

He had shot . . . some young wild ducks, as, though *close-time* was then unknown, the broods of grouse were yet too young for the sportsman. *Scott*, Waverley, xviii.

They came on a wicked old gentleman breaking the laws of his country, and catching perch in *close-time* out of a punt. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiv.

closeting (kloz′et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *closet*, *v.*] The act of conferring secretly; private or clandestine conference.

About this time began the project of *closeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechized by his majesty. *Swift.*

That month he employed assiduously . . . in what was called *closeting.* London was very full; . . . many members of Parliament were in town. The king set himself to canvass them man by man. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

close-tongued (klōs′tungd), *a.* Secretive; cautious in speaking.

Close-tongued treason. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 770.

close-work (klōs′wėrk), *n.* In *Eng. coal-mining*, the drifting or running of a level between two coal-seams.

closh¹ (klosh), *n.* [< F. *clocher*, OF. *clochier*, < L. *claudicare*, limp: see *clock*⁵ and *claudicate.* The Pr. *clopchar*, limp, has suggested another origin of *clocher*, namely, < ML. **cloppicare*, < *cloppus*, OF. and Pr. *clop*, lame, prob. of LG. origin, but referred without much reason to Gr. *χωλόπους*, lame-footed, < *χωλός*, lame, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A disease in the feet of cattle. Also called *founder.*

closh²† (klosh), *n.* [Perhaps < D. *klos*, a bowl, bobbin, block (cf. *klosbaan*, a bowling-green), = Dan. *klods* = Sw. *klots*, block, stub: see *clot*¹, *n.*] A game mentioned in old statutes, played with pins and bowls, and supposed to be the equivalent of the modern ninepins.

The game of *cloish*, or *closh*, mentioned frequently in the ancient statutes, seems to have been the same as

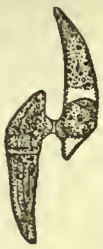
kayles, or at least exceedingly like it: *cloish* was played with pins, which were thrown at with a bowl instead of a truncheon, and probably differed only in name from the nine-pins of the present time.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 365.

closh-calest, *n. pl.* Ninepins. *Coles*, 1717.

closh-hook (klosh'hůk), *n.* A whalers' implement for lifting blubber to be skinned. *De Colange.*

closing-machine (klō'zing-ma-shēn''), *n.* **1.** A machine for sewing heavy cloth or leather. It uses two threads, and makes a lock-stitch alike on both sides.—**2.** In *rope-making*, the machine by which the strands made by a stranding-machine are 'laid' or twisted into rope.

Closterium (klos-tē'ri-um), *n.* [NL.] A large genus of desmids in which the cell constituting the plant is entire, tapering toward each end, and lunately or arcuately curved. *Nitsche*, 1817.



Closterium Lunula, magnified. Two individuals conjugating. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

closure (klō'zūr), *n.* [< OF. *closure* (Roquefort), afterward irreg. extended (under influence of L. *claustrum*, that which closes: see *cloister*) to *closture* (Cotgrave), > mod. F. *clôture*, closure; < L. *clausura*, a closing, < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *clausure* and *close*^{1}, and cf. *close*^{2}, *closer*^{2}.] **1.** The act of shutting, or the state of being closed; a closing or shutting up.

O look up: he does, and shows
Death in his broken eyes, which Cæsar's hands
Shall do the honour of eternal *closure*.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 1.

The first warning which the community had of his change of attitude was the conspicuous and even defiant *closure* of his shop. *Howells*, Modern Instance, vi.

2†. That by which anything is closed or shut; a means of closing. *Johnson.*

I admire your sending your last to me quite open, without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever. *Pope*, To Swift.

3†. Inclosure; also, that which incloses, bounds, covers, or shuts in.

Yf it be full of stonys,
For *closure* of the feld better stuff noon is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Within the guilty *closure* of thy walls.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 3.

The bodie withe the *closures* wayed 900 waight.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 121.

4. Conclusion; end.

The poor remainder of Andronici
Will hand in hand all headlong cast us down, . . .
And make a mutual *closure* of our house.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

5. In *legislation*, the closing or stoppage of a debate: in the British House of Commons, the cutting off of debate so as to prevent further discussion or motions by the minority and cause a direct vote to be taken on the question before the House: often used in the French form *clôture*. By the rules of 1887 any member, after obtaining the consent of the chair, may move that "the question be now put," and if this motion is carried, at least 200 voting in the affirmative, or if not that number, at least 100 in the affirmative and less than 40 in the negative, the Speaker ends the debate and puts the question. In the House of Representatives and other legislative bodies in the United States the same object is effected by moving the previous question. See *question.*

closure (klō'zūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *closured*, ppr. *closuring.* [< *closure, n.*] In England, to end by closure. See *closure, n.*, 5. [Colloq.]

Several hours later the Government *closured* the discussion on the Navy vote.
Daily News (London), March 24, 1887.

Clos Vougeot (klō vö-zhō'). The most celebrated of the red wines of Burgundy, grown in the commune of Vougeot, in the department of Côte-d'Or. The inclosure (*clos*) forms one of the largest vineyards in the world, containing over 100 acres. The wine produced is variously classified according to quality.

clot^1 (klot), *n.* [Also dial. *clat* (see *clat*^{1}); early mod. E. also *clott*; < ME. *clot*, *clotte* (also later *clodde*, > E. *clod*^{1}, q. v.), < AS. *clott* (very rare), a round mass, = OD. *klot*, *klotte* (cf. D. *klos*, a bowl, block) = MHG. *kloz*, G. *klotz*, a block, lump, = Dan. *klods* = Sw. *klots*, a block, lump, stump, stub. Prob. akin to *cleat*^{2}, q. v. The forms and senses of *clot* seem to have been confused in various languages with those of *clote*^{1} = *clot*^{2} (*clot-bur*), *clout*^{1}, and *cloud*^{1}, *cloud*^{2}: see these words.] **1.** A clod. [Obsolete or rare.]

Than euery man had a mall
Syche as thei betyn *clottys* withall.
Hunting of the Hareze (Weber, Metr. Rom., III.), l. 91.

The ground also would now be broken up for a fallow, . . . to the end that the sun might thoroughly parch and concoct the *clots*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 26.

Every heart, when sifted well,
Is a *clot* of warmer dust.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2†. A hill.

Sant Iohan hem sy [saw] al in a knot,
On the hyl of Syon that semly *clot*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 788.

3†. A dull, stupid man; a clodpoll.

The crafty impositions
Of subtile clerks, feats of fine understanding,
To abuse *clots* and clows with.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

4. A concrete or coagulated mass of soft or fluid matter: as, a *clot* of blood or of cream.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poch. *Bacon.*

As the *clot* is composed of corpuscles and fibrin . . . after coagulation, the actual proportions of the *clot* and serum are about equal. *Flint*, Human Physiology.

5. A clump. [Rare.]

Clots of sea-pink blooming on their [rocks'] sides instead of heather. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Merry Men.

clot^1 (klot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clotted*, ppr. *clotting.* [< *clot*^{1}, *n.* Cf. freq. *clotter* = *clutter*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* To coagulate, as soft or fluid matter, into a thick inspissated mass; become concrete: as, milk or blood *clots*.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To form into clots.

[He] breaketh it in furrows, and sometime ridgeth it up again; and at another time harroweth it and *clotteth* it.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

2. To cause to coagulate; make or form into clots.

The *clotted* blood within my hose,
That from my wounded body flows.
S. Butler, Hudibras, i. 3.

3. To cover with clots; mat together by clots, as of blood.

The light and lustrous curls . . . *clotted* into points.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

Clotted cream, cream produced in the form of clots on the surface of new milk when it is warmed, and served as a table delicacy. Also *clouted cream*.

clot^2 (klot), *n.* A dialectal variant of *clote*^{1}. Compare *clot-bur*.

clot-bur†, clote-bur† (klot'-, klōt'bėr), *n.* [< *clot*^{2}, *clote*^{1}, + *bur*^{1}.] **1.** A name of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.—**2.** A name of species of *Xanthium*.

Also called *clit-bur*.

clote^1**†** (klōt), *n.* [Also E. dial. *clot*, *clut*; < ME. *clote*, *cloote*, < AS. *clāte*, burdock, akin to *clite* (glossed *tussilago*, colt's-foot), ME. **clite*, *clete*, burdock, mod. E. *clite*, *cleat*: see *clite*^{1}, *cleat*^{1}.] **1.** The burdock: same as *clot-bur*, 1.

Cloote and breere shal stye on the auters of hem.
Wyclif, Hos. x. 8.

2. The yellow water-lily, *Nuphar lutea*.

This is the *clote*, bearing a yellow flower;
And this, black horehound.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

clote^2**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*^{2}.

clote-bur†, *n.* See *clot-bur*.

clote-leaf†, *n.* [ME. *clote-lefe*.] The leaf of the burdock. *Chaucer.*

cloter†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *clotter*, *clutter*^{1}.

cloth (klôth), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *cloath* (pl. *clothes*, *cloaths*, *cloathes*); < ME. *cloth*, earlier *clath* (pl. *clothes*, *clothis*, and by contraction *close* (cf. Sc. *claes*): see *clothes*), < AS. *clāth* = OFries. *klāth*, *klād*, Fries. *klaed* = LG. D. *kleed* = MHG. *kleit*, G. *kleid*, a dress, garment, = Icel. *klæthi* = Sw. *kläde* = Dan. *klæde*, cloth; origin uncertain. See *clothes*. Hence *clothe*, *clad*.] **I.** *n.* Pl. *cloths* (klôᴛʜz), in a particular sense *clothes* (see *clothes*). **1.** A fabric or texture of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering, and for various other purposes; specifically, in the trade, a fabric of wool, in contradistinction to one made of other material.

Cloth that cometh fro the weuyng is nouȝt comly to were,
Tyl it is fulled vnder fote, or in fullyng stokkes,
Wasshen wel with water, and with taseles cracched,
Ytouked, and ytented, and vnder tailloures hande.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 444.

2. A piece of cloth used for a particular purpose, generally as a covering, or as the canvas for a painting: as, a table-*cloth*; an altar-*cloth*; to spread the *cloth* (that is, the table-cloth).

In that same *Clothe* so y-wrapped, the Anngeles beren hire Body to the Mount Synay, and there thei buryed hire with it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 60.

3†. Dress; raiment; clothing; clothes. See *clothes*.

Thi *cloth* ["raiment," A. V.] bi which thou were hilid [covered] faillide not for eldnesse. *Wyclif*, Deut. viii. 4.

I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread. *Quarles.*

4. The customary garb of a trade or profession; a livery; specifically, the professional dress of a clergyman.

That the worthy men of the seid *cloth* graunt no ycite of the comyns good, but of hur owne, w^t^out the advise of the xlviij. comyners. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 386.

Hence—**5.** The clerical office or profession; with the definite article (*the cloth*), the clergy collectively; clergymen as a class.

The cloth, the clergy, are constituted for administering and for giving the best possible effect to . . . every axiom.
Is. Taylor.

Strong appeals were made to the priesthood. Would they tamely permit so gross an insult to be offered to their *cloth?* *Macaulay.*

6†. Texture; quality. [Rare.]

I also did buy some apples and pork, by the same token the butcher commended it as the best in England for *cloath* and colour. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 1.

Albert cloth, a material the two sides of which are of different colors, each side finished, so that no lining is required: used chiefly for overcoats.—**American cloth**, a name given in Great Britain to a cotton cloth prepared with a glazed or varnished surface to imitate morocco leather: known in the United States as *enameled cloth*.—**Board of Green Cloth**, a court held by the lord steward and subordinate officers in the English royal court (so called from the color of the cloth on the table), having jurisdiction of the peace of the verge—that is, within the precincts of the palace of the royal residence to about 200 yards beyond the outer gate—and without whose warrant a servant of the palace cannot be arrested for debt.—**Bookbinders' cloth**, a stiffly sized and glazed variety of cotton cloth, usually colored, and often decoratively embossed, much used for the case-binding of books.—**Broad cloth.** See *broadcloth*.—**Camel's-hair cloth.** See *camel*.—**Cashgar cloth.** Same as *putto*.—**Chenille cloth.** See *chenille*.—**Cloth appliqué**, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth of different colors are cut into patterns and sewed upon a cloth foundation, the edges being worked with silk, gold thread, etc.—**Cloth of acca.** Same as *acca*.—**Cloth of Arras.** See *arras*^{1}.—**Cloth of baudekin.** See *baudekin*.—**Cloth of Bruges**, a general term for silks and satins brocaded and wrought with gold, used in the later middle ages in England for ecclesiastical vestments. The pomegranate pattern (which see, under *pomegranate*) was perhaps first introduced in the Bruges stuffs, and was copied all over Europe; later, Bruges produced velvets equal to those of Venice or Genoa.—**Cloth of estate** or **state**, a rich cloth arranged above and behind a throne or chair of state, so as to form a canopy or baldachin, and also a background against which the throne and its occupant may be seen to advantage.—**Cloth of gold**, cloth of which gold thread or fine gold wire forms either the pattern alone or both that and the ground. It is often richly brocaded with flowers, etc. Japanese brocades often contain a great deal of gold in the form of gilded paper in very narrow strips, the effect of which is extremely brilliant, since the gilded surface has its full metallic luster.

He sente to alle Londes, in manere as thei weren Marchauntes of precyous Stones, of *Clothes of Gold* and of othere thinges. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 138.

She did lie
In her pavilion (*cloth of gold*, of tissue).
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Cloth of lake†, a kind of fine linen, mentioned by Chaucer as used for undergarments.—**Cloth of pall.** See *pall*^{1}.—**Cloth of silver**, a cloth woven wholly or in part of silver thread, often richly brocaded with patterns of flowers, etc. Such cloth woven with both gold and silver thread was also commonly known as *cloth of silver*. Compare *cloth of gold*.—**Cloth of state.** Same as *cloth of estate*.—**Cloth of Tars†.** See *tarterine*.—**Cloth of tissue†**, a rich stuff used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, replacing the baudekin of an earlier epoch. It was apparently a cloth of gold in which the metallic luster was kept as high as possible, as it is contrasted with "cloth of gold" as being more brilliant.

John Tice attained [in 1573] to the perfection of making all sorts of tufted taffaties, *cloth of tissues*.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 24.

Composition cloth. See *composition*.—**Empress cloth.** See *empress*.—**Enameled cloth.** See *American cloth*, above.—**Houseling-cloth.** See *houseling*.—**Long cloth**, a peculiar kind of fine cotton cloth, made milled or plain. *E. H. Knight*.—**Milled cloth.** See *milled*.—**Narrow cloths**, in *woolens*, fabrics from 27 to 29 inches wide, all cloths exceeding the latter width being termed *broadcloth*.—**Painted cloth**, canvas or other similar material painted in partial imitation of tapestry, and used by those for whom tapestry was too expensive, especially during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Mayster Thomas More, in hys youth, devysed in hys father's house in London a goodly hangyng of fyne *painted clothe*, with nyne pageauntes, and verses over every of those pageauntes.
W. Rastell (?), Sir T. More's English Works.

Slaves as ragged as Lazarus in the *painted cloth*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Paper cloth, a fabric of cloth faced with paper.—**Wire cloth**, a texture of wire intermediate between wire gauze and wire netting, used for meat-safes, strainers, etc.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of cloth, specifically of woolen cloth: as, a *cloth* coat or cap; *cloth* coverings.—**Cloth embroidery**, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth of different colors are sewed together edge to edge, producing an elaborate patchwork. The surface is usually embroidered with floss silk.

cloth† (klôth), *v. t.* [< *cloth*, *n.* Cf. *clothe*.] To make into cloth.

It were the greatest madnesse in the world for vs to vent out wooll not *clothed*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 164.

cloth-breech†, cloth-breeches†, *n.* A countryman, or a man of the lower classes, as distinguished from the people of the court.

> Yet country's *cloth-breech* and court velvet-hose
> Puff both alike tobacco through the nose.
> *Wits' Recreations*, 1654. (*Nares.*)

clothe (klōᴛʜ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clothed* or *clad*, ppr. *clothing*. [Formerly also *clouth*, *cloathe*, dial. also *clad* and *clod*; < ME. *clothen*, *cloden*, *clathen* (also *clethen*, > E. dial. and Sc. *clead*, *cleed*, q. v.) (pret. *clothede*, *clothed*, *cladde*, *cleddc*, *clade*, *clad*, pp. *clothed*, *clad*, *cled*), < AS. *clāthian* (= D. LG. *kleeden* = MHG. G. *kleiden* = Icel. *klæthа* = Sw. *kläda* = Dan. *klæde*), clothe, < *clāth*, a cloth, a garment: see *cloth*, *n.*, and cf. *cloth*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put garments on; invest with raiment; dress; attire.

> Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and *clothed* them. Gen. iii. 21.

> He [Ahijah] had *clad* himself with a new garment.
> 1 Ki. xi. 29.

> In the Temple is the Image of Apollo *cloathed*, with a beard. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 80.

Hence—2. To cover as if with clothing; overspread or surround with any covering, literally or figuratively; invest.

> I will also *clothe* her priests with salvation. Ps. cxxxii. 16.

> And the poor wretched papers be employed
> To *clothe* tobacco, or some cheaper drug.
> *B. Jonson*, Apol. to Poetaster.

> Satan's *cloathing* himself with Terror when he prepares for the Combat is truly sublime.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 321.

> On either side the river lie
> Long fields of barley and of rye,
> That *clothe* the wold and meet the sky.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott.

3. To furnish with raiment; provide with clothing: as, to feed and *clothe* a child or an apprentice.

> Whanne I was clothles ȝe me *cledde*,
> ȝe wolde no sorowe vppon me see.
> *York Plays*, p. 508.

=**Syn.** To attire, array, apparel.

II. *intrans.* To wear clothes. [Rare.]

> Care no more to *clothe*, and eat.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

clothed (klōᴛʜd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *clothe*, *v.*] 1. Covered with garments; invested with or as if with clothing.

> Thou art *clothed* with honour and majesty. Ps. civ. 1.

> The pastures are *clothed* with flocks. Ps. lxv. 13.

> Then she rode back, *clothed* on with chastity.
> *Tennyson*, Godiva.

Specifically—2. *Naut.*, said of a mast when the sail is so long as to reach down to the deck-gratings. [Eng.]—3. In *her.*, same as *vested*.

clothes (klōᴛʜz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *clothes*, earlier *clathes* (occasionally contr. *close*, *cloysse*; cf. the common mod. careless pron. klōz, and see Sc. *claes*), < AS. *clāthas*, pl. of *clāth*, a garment: see *cloth*.] 1. Cloths: the older plural of *cloth*, now used only in composition, and including usually senses 2 and 3, as in *clothes-basket*, *clothes-horse*, *clothes-line*, etc.—2. Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; raiment; vesture.

> And as it is the custom and maner,
> Anone they were arrayed in *clothis* blake.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 242.

> If I may touch but his *clothes*, I shall be whole.
> Mark v. 28.

3. Materials for covering a bed; bedclothes.

> 'A bade me lay more *clothes* on his feet.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

> She turned each way her frighted head,
> Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*.
> *Prior*, The Dove.

Long clothes, clothes for a young infant, made much longer than the body.

clothes-basket (klōᴛʜz'bȧs″ket), *n.* A large basket for holding or carrying clothes or household linen for washing.

clothes-brush (klōᴛʜz'brush), *n.* A brush adapted for brushing clothes.

clothes-dryer (klōᴛʜz'drī″ėr), *n.* Any device for drying wet clothes.

clothes-horse (klōᴛʜz'hôrs), *n.* A frame to hang clothes or household linen on, especially for drying.

clothes-line (klōᴛʜz'līn), *n.* A rope on which clothes are hung to dry after being washed.

clothes-moth (klōᴛʜz'môth), *n.* A name common to several moths of the genus *Tinea*, whose larvæ are destructive to woolen fabrics, feathers, furs, etc., upon which they feed, using the material also for the construction of the cases in which they assume the chrysalis state. See cut in next column.

clothes-pin (klōᴛʜz'pin), *n.* A forked piece of wood or a small spring-clip for fastening clothes on a clothes-line.

clothes-press (klōᴛʜz'pres), *n.* 1. A wardrobe, closet, or cupboard in which clothes are placed; an armoire.—2. A press in which clothing is creased and smoothed. *E. H. Knight.*

clothes-sprinkler (klōᴛʜz'spring″klėr), *n.* A perforated vessel by means of which a fine shower of water is sprinkled upon clothes to dampen them for ironing.

Clothes-moth (*Tinea pellionella*), with piece of cloth attacked by larva. (Cross and line show natural sizes.)

clothes-wringer (klōᴛʜz'ring″ėr), *n.* A mechanical device for wringing the water from wet clothes. It is commonly a frame containing two elastic rollers in contact and turned by a crank, between which the clothes are passed to squeeze out the water.

cloth-hall (klôth'hâl), *n.* A hall or local institution forming a center of the trade in woolen cloth, as at Leeds, Bruges, etc.; a market for the sale of woolen cloths. The cloth-halls were formerly of great importance in the trade.

> The importance of these *cloth-halls* may be seen from the fact that the merchants of Novgorod, after having several times received defective pieces of cloth from other places, determined that no cloth but that from the hall at Bruges should be allowed entrance into the Baltic ports and the Eastern markets. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cvi.

clothier (klōᴛʜ'yėr), *n.* [< *clothe* + *-i-er*, as in *brazier*^{1}, *grazier*, *sawyer*, etc.] 1. A maker or seller of cloth or of clothes; specifically, a dealer in ready-made clothing.

> The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain
> The many to them 'longing, have put off
> The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. A fuller. *Pickering.* [U. S.]

clothing^1 (klō'ᴛʜing), *n.* [< ME. *clothing*, *clathing* (also *clething*, > E. dial. and Sc. *cleuding*, *cleeding*) (= D. *kleeding* = G. *kleidung* = Dan. *klædning*), verbal n. of *clothe*, *v.*: see *clothe*.] 1. Garments in general; covering for the person; clothes; dress; raiment; apparel.

> Looke, suche *clothyng* as thou shall weere
> Keepe hem as clenly as thou can;
> And all the Remenant of thy geere;
> For *clothyng* ofte maketh man.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 110.

> My *clothing* was sackcloth. Ps. xxxv. 13.

2†. Livery; corporation.

> That ther be ordeyned a stronge comyn cofur w^t vj. keyes, to kepe yn ther tresour, oon keye therof to be delyuered to the high Baillye, and another to oon of the Aldermen, and the iijde to the chamberleyn chosyn by the grete *clothynge*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 377.

3. In steam-engines, same as *cleading*, 2 (*a*).—4. Sheets of leather studded with wire, used to form the cards of a carding-machine. Also called *card-clothing*.

clothing^2† (klôth'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cloth*, *v.*] The making or manufacture of cloth.

> The king took measures to instruct the refugees from Flanders in the art of *clothing*. *Ray.*

cloth-lapper (klôth'lap″ėr), *n.* A person who laps or folds cloth, generally with the aid of some mechanical contrivance.

clothless†, *a.* [ME. *clothles* (= Icel. *klædhlauss*); < *cloth* + *-less*.] Without clothing. See extract under *clothe*, I., 3.

> Seint Paul . . . in famyne, and in thurst, and colde, and *clothles*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale, p. 289.

cloth-mark† (klôth'märk), *n.* A seal, usually of lead, appended to a roll or piece of cloth by a duly appointed officer (see *alnager*) as evidence of its quality or length.

cloth-measure (klôth'mezh″ūr), *n.* A measure of length and surface, in which the yard is divided into quarters and nails: formerly employed in measuring cloth sold by the yard, but now practically out of use, the yard being divided into halves, quarters, sixteenths, etc.

Clotho (klō'thō), *n.* [NL., < L. *Clotho*, < Gr. Κλωθώ, one of the three Fates, lit. 'the spinster' (the three being also called Κλῶθες, 'the spinsters'), < κλώθειν, spin.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of mollusks. *Faujas de Saint-Fond*, 1808. (*b*) A genus of tubitelarian spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ*: a synonym of *Uroctea*. *Walckenaer*, 1809. [Not in use.] (*c*) A genus of venomous African serpents, of the family *Viperidæ*. *C. arietans* is the puff-adder of the Cape of Good Hope, the largest and most poisonous South African species. *C. nasicornis* is another African species known as the river-jack. *J. E. Gray*, 1840. (*d*) A genus of humming-birds. *Mulsant*, 1875.

cloth-paper (klôth'pā″pėr), *n.* Coarse glazed paper used for pressing and finishing woolen cloth.

cloth-plate (klôth'plāt), *n.* In a sewing-machine, the metal plate on which the work rests and through which the needle passes.

cloth-press (klôth'pres), *n.* A hydrostatic press in which woolen cloths are subjected to pressure. *E. H. Knight.*

cloth-prover (klôth'prö″vėr), *n.* A form of magnifying glass used in numbering the threads of weft in a given space of cloth.

clothred†, *pp.* A Middle English variant of *clottered*. *Chaucer.*

cloth-shearer (klôth'shēr″ėr), *n.* One who shears cloth to free it from superfluous nap.

> My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *cloth-shearer*. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 436.

cloth-shop (klôth'shop), *n.* A bookbindery devoted to case-work or binding in cloth.

cloth-stitch (klôth'stich), *n.* A close stitch used in the decorative patterns of pillow-laces, in which the threads are woven together like those of a piece of cloth. It is not strictly speaking a stitch, but is woven with bobbins.

cloth-stretcher (klôth'strech″ėr), *n.* One who or that which stretches cloth; specifically, a machine having a series of rolls and bars over which cloth is drawn to stretch it.

cloth-tester (klôth'tes″tėr), *n.* A machine for testing the strength of cloth by a direct pull.

cloth-walk†, *v. i.* [ME.: see *cloth* and *walk*.] To full cloth.

> Wher they be persones ynogh and people to the same, to dye, carde, or spynne, weve, or *cloth-walke*, withyn the seid cyte. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 383.

cloth-wheel (klôth'hwēl), *n.* 1. A grinding or polishing wheel covered with cloth charged with an abrading or polishing material, as pumice-stone, rotten-stone, chalk, putty-powder, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—2. In a sewing-machine, a feed-movement in the form of a toothed or serrated wheel which projects upward through the cloth-plate and has an intermittent motion.

cloth-worker (klôth'wėr″kėr), *n.* A maker of cloth.

> He got this cold with sitting up late, and singing catches with *cloth-workers*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

> No *clothworker* was allowed to bring his wares for sale in these halls, unless he had served a seven years' apprenticeship. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. clxxi.

Cloth-workers' Company, one of the twelve great livery companies of London.

clothy (klôth'i), *a.* [< *cloth* + *-y*^{1}.] Resembling cloth; having the texture of cloth. *M. C. Cooke*, British Fungi, p. 5. [Rare.]

cloth-yard (klôth'yärd), *n.* An old measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard. See *yard*.—**Cloth-yard shaft** or **arrow**, an arrow having the length of a yard, cloth-measure: the longest shaft ever used in European archery. The length of the shaft used depended upon the length and flexibility of the bow, because it was always considered necessary that the arrow should be drawn nearly to its head. A long arrow was, however, more easy to aim truly; hence the long and flexible bow with a long shaft was a more effective weapon than a shorter bow.

> He had a bow bent in his hand,
> Made of a trusty tree;
> An *arrow* of a *cloth-yard* long
> Up to the head drew hee.
> *Chevy-Chase* (Percy's Reliques, p. 143).

> God keep the kindly Scot from the *cloth-yard shaft*, and he will keep himself from the handy stroke.
> *Scott*, Monastery, iii.

clotpate (klot'pāt), *n.* Same as *clotpoll*.

clotpoll†, clotpole† (klot'pōl), *n.* [Var. of *clodpoll*.] 1. A clodpoll; a blockhead. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.—2. A head: used contemptuously.

> I have sent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the stream.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

clott† (klot), *n.* An early modern English form of *clot*^{1}.

clotter†, *v. t.* [< ME. *cloteren*, *clotren*, *clothren* (= MD. *klotteren*); freq. of *clot*^{1}, *v.* See *clutter*^{1}.] To clot; coagulate: the earlier form of *clutter*^{1}.

> The *clothred* [var. *clotered*, *clotred*] blood, for eny leche-craft,
> Corrumpeth, and is in his bouk ilaft [left].
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1887.

> Slidd'ring through *clottered* blood and holy mire.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, ii.

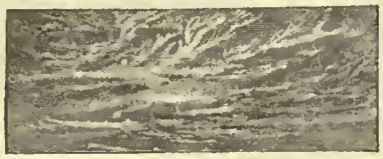
clotty (klot′i), *a.* [‹ *clot*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Full of clots or small hard masses; full of concretions or clods.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixed with thick, *clotty*, bluish streaks. *Harvey*, Consumption.

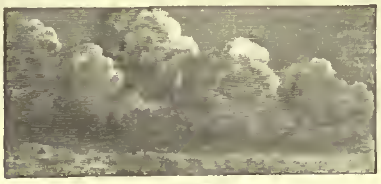
clôture (klō′tür), *n.* [F.] Same as *closure*, 5.

clouch† (klouch), *n.* A variant of *clutch*^{1}.

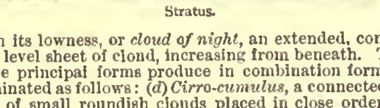
cloud^1 (kloud), *n.* [‹ ME. *cloud*, *cloude* (with rare irreg. variants *clod*, *cloyd*), a cloud, prob. a new use of ME. *cloud*, earlier *clude*, *clud*, a mass of rock, a hill (in ME. partly confused with *clot*^{1}, *clod*^{1}, q. v.), ‹ AS. *clūd*, a mass of rock, a hill (the AS. word for 'cloud' was *wolcen*, › E. *welkin*, q. v.). Cf. *cloud*^{2}.] **1.** A collection of visible vapor or watery particles suspended in the air at a considerable altitude. A like collection of vapors upon the earth is called *fog*. The average height of the clouds is estimated at between two and three miles, but it varies at different times of the year. The forms of clouds are indefinitely variable; they are commonly classified roughly as follows: (*a*) The *cirrus*, a cloud somewhat resembling a lock or locks of hair (the *cat's-tail* of the sailor), consisting of wavy parallel or divergent filaments, generally at a great height in the atmosphere, and spreading indefinitely. (*b*) The *cumulus*, a cloud which assumes the form of dense convex or conical heaps, resting on a horizontal base. Also called *day* or *summer cloud*. (*c*) The *stratus*, also called *fall-cloud* from its lowness, or *cloud of night*, an extended, continuous, level sheet of cloud, increasing from beneath. These three principal forms produce in combination forms denominated as follows: (*d*) *Cirro-cumulus*, a connected system of small roundish clouds placed in close order and separated by intervals of sky, often occurring in warm dry weather. Also called *mackerel-sky*. (*e*) *Cirro-stratus*, a horizontal or slightly inclined sheet, attenuated at its circumference, concave downward or undulated. (*f*) *Cumulo-stratus*, a cloud in which the structure of the cumulus is mixed with that of the cirro-stratus or cirro-cumulus, the cumulus at the top and overhanging a flattish stratum or base. (*g*) *Nimbus*, *cumulo-cirro-stratus*, or *rain-cloud*, a dense cloud spreading out into a crown of cirrus and passing beneath into a shower. (*h*) *Globo-cumulus*, a term applied by Millot to slightly elongated, hemispherical, grayish pockets appearing in the mass of rain-clouds.



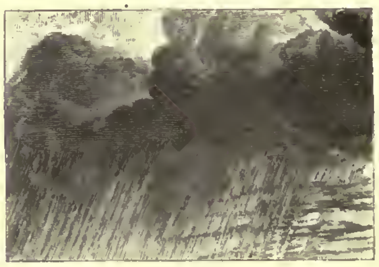
Cirrus.



Cumulus.



Stratus.



Nimbus.

2. A semblance of a cloud, or something spread out like or having some effect of a cloud: commonly followed by a specification: as, a *cloud* of dust; a ship under a *cloud* of canvas (that is, a large spread of sails).

The archers on both sides bent their bows,
And the *clouds* of arrows flew.
Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads, [V. 391).

A pitchy *cloud*
Of locusts, warping on the eastern wind.
Milton, P. L., i. 340.

3. A clouded appearance; a dark area of color over a lighter material, or the reverse, as bloom upon a varnished surface.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, an ill-defined, obscure, or indistinct spot or mark, often a spot produced by the internal structure seen through a semi-transparent surface.

Larva . . . beneath with opaque white *clouds*. *Say.*

5. Anything that obscures, darkens, threatens, or the like.

He has a *cloud* in's face. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 2.

6. A multitude; a collection; a throng. [Now rare.]

So great a *cloud* of witnesses. Heb. xii. 1.

The bishop of London did cut down a noble *cloud* of trees at Fulham. *Aubrey*, Lord Bacon's Apophthegms.

7. A woman's head-wrap made of loosely knit wool.—**Cloud on a title.** See *title*.—**In cloud**†, secretly; covertly.

These, sir, are businesses ask to be carried
With caution, and *in cloud*.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

In the clouds. (*a*) Above the earth and practical things; high-flown; unreal; unsubstantial; illusory. (*b*) Absorbed in day-dreams; visionary; absent-minded; abstracted. (*c*) Out of ordinary comprehension; in the realms of fancy or non-reality.

Though poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill-govern'd, *in the clouds* is lost.
Waller, On Roscommon's tr. of Horace.

Magellanic clouds. See *Magellanic*.—**Under a cloud,** in difficulties or misfortune; in an uncertain or unfortunate condition; especially, under suspicion or in disgrace.

I will say that for the English, if they were deils, that they are a ceevileesed people to gentlemen that are *under a cloud*. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, II. xiii.

They had attached themselves to Isabella in the early part of her life, when her fortunes were still *under a cloud*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

Under cloud†, under heaven; under the sun.

Was neuer kyng *vnder cloude* his knightes more louet,
Ne gretter of giftes to his goode men.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3873.

=**Syn. 1.** *Haze*, *Fog*, etc. See *rain*, *n.*

cloud^1 (kloud), *v.* [‹ *cloud*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To overspread with a cloud or clouds: as, the sky is *clouded*. Hence—**2.** To cover as if with clouds: in various figurative applications, as to obscure, darken, render gloomy or sullen, etc.: said of aspect or mood.

To *cloud* and darken the clearest truths.
Decay of Christian Piety.

His fair demeanour,
Lovely behaviour, unappallèd spirit,
Spoke him not base in blood, however *clouded*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

3. To variegate with spots or waves of a darker color appearing as if laid on over a lighter, or the reverse: as, to *cloud* a panel; a *clouded* sky in a picture.—**4.** To place under a cloud, as of misfortune, disgrace, etc.; sully; tarnish: as, his character was *clouded* with suspicion.

I would not be a stander-by, to hear
My sovereign mistress *clouded* so.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

Clouded cane. See *cane*^{1}.—**To cloud a title.** See *cloud on a title*, under *title*.

This disputation concerning these lands has *clouded the title* for a quarter of a century.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc. (1886), p. 250.

II. *intrans.* To grow cloudy; become obscured with clouds: sometimes with *up*.

Worthies, away; the scene begins to *cloud*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

It *clouded up* before eight o'clock. *Bryant.*

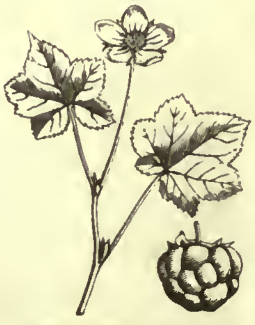
cloud^2†, *n.* [ME., earlier *clude*, *clud*, ‹ AS. *clūd*, a mass of rock, a hill. Cf. *cloud*^{1}, and *clod*^{1}, *clot*^{1}.] A rock; a hill.

Wormes woweth under *cloudes*.
Spec. of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright).

The *cludes* to the se shal rin
ffor to hid them tharin.
Anticrist (ed. Morris), i. 708.

cloudage (klou′dāj), *n.* [‹ *cloud*^{1} + *-age*.] A mass of clouds; cloudiness: as, "a scudding *cloudage* of shapes," *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

cloudberry (kloud′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *cloudberries* (-iz). [‹ *cloud*^{1} (appar. in earlier sense of 'a round mass,' in ref. to the berries; cf. the other name *knotberry*) + *berry*^{1}.] A species of dwarf raspberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*, with a creeping rootstock and simple stem, from 4 to 8 inches high. It is found in arctic and subarctic regions of the northern hemisphere, on the mountains of Great Britain and central Europe, and in some localities in Canada and New England. The flowers are large and white, and the berries, which are of a very agreeable taste, are orange-yellow in color, and consist of a few large drupes. Also called *knotberry* and *mountain bramble*.



Cloudberry (*Rubus Chamæmorus*).

cloud-born (kloud′bôrn), *a.* [Tr. of L. *nubigena*, an epithet of the centaurs.] Born of a cloud.

Cloud-born centaurs. *Dryden*, Æneid.

cloud-built (kloud′bilt), *a.* **1.** Built up of clouds.

The sun went down
Behind the *cloud-built* columns of the west.
Cowper, Odyssey.

2. Fanciful; imaginary; chimerical; fantastic: applied to day-dreams or castles in the air.

And so vanished my *cloud-built* palace.
Goldsmith, Essays.

cloud-burst (kloud′bėrst), *n.* A violent downpour of rain in large quantity and over a very limited area.

The most destructive *cloud-burst* ever known in Grant county . . . extended over twelve miles in length. Rocks weighing tons were washed loose on the hills, and came down like an avalanche, sweeping away fences, houses, and groves; dry gulches were filled and overflowing; the smallest rivulets became roaring torrents.
Amer. Meteor. Jour., II. 556.

cloud-capped, cloud-capt (kloud′kapt), *a.* Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty.

The *cloud-capp'd* towers, the gorgeous palaces.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

cloud-compeller (kloud′kom-pel″ėr), *n.* [A tr. of Gr. *νεφεληγερέτα*, lit. 'cloud-gatherer,' a Homeric epithet of Zeus (Jupiter), ‹ *νεφέλη*, cloud (see *nebula*), + *ἀγείρειν*, gather: see *agora*.] He who collects or drives together the clouds: an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter.

cloud-compelling (kloud′kom-pel″ing), *a.* Collecting or driving together the clouds: applied classically to Jupiter.

Bacchus, the seed of *cloud-compelling* Jove.
Waller, On the Danger His Majesty Escaped.

Abyssinia's *cloud-compelling* cliffs.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 801.

cloud-drift (kloud′drift), *n.* Irregular, drifting clouds; cloud-rack.

Far off, above the frigid western hills, lay violet-fringed *cloud-drifts*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

cloudful†, *a.* [ME. *cloudeful*; ‹ *cloud*^{1} + *-ful*, 1.] Dark; blind; ignorant.

To wasche away oure *cloudeful* offence.
Chaucer, Orison to the Virgin, l. 109.

cloudily (klou′di-li), *adv.* In a cloudy manner; with clouds; darkly; obscurely; not perspicuously.

Plato . . . talks too metaphysically and *cloudily* about it [the highest good]. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 205.

cloudiness (klou′di-nes), *n.* The state of being cloudy or clouded.

clouding (klou′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cloud*^{1}, *v.*] The appearance of cloudiness; unequal blending or distribution of light and shade or of colors; specifically, a clouded appearance given to silks, ribbons, and yarns in the process of dyeing.

The *cloudings* of the tortoise-shell of Hermes.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, p. 166.

cloud-kissing (kloud′kis″ing), *a.* Touching the clouds; lofty.

Cloud-kissing Ilion. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1370.

cloud-land (kloud′land), *n.* The region of the clouds; a place above the earth or away from the practical things of life; dream-land; the realm of fancy.

cloudless (kloud′les), *a.* [‹ *cloud*^{1} + *-less*.] Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright: as, *cloudless* skies.

cloudlessly (kloud′les-li), *adv.* In a cloudless manner; without clouds.

cloudlet (kloud′let), *n.* [‹ *cloud*^{1} + dim. *-let*.] A small cloud.

Eve's first star through fleecy *cloudlet* peeping.
Coleridge.

cloud-rack (kloud′rak), *n.* An assemblage of irregular, drifting clouds; floating cloudy vapor; cloud-drift.

If there is no soul in man higher than all that, did it reach to sailing on the *cloud-rack* and spinning sea-sand; then I say man is but an animal. *Carlyle.*

cloud-ring (kloud′ring), *n.* A ring of clouds; specifically, a cloudy belt or region north and south of the equator.

cloud-topped, cloud-topt (kloud′topt), *a.* Having the top covered with clouds. *Gray.*

cloudy (klou′di), *a.* [‹ ME. *cloudy*, *cloudi* (cf. AS. *clūdig*, rocky, hilly); ‹ *cloud*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Overcast with clouds; obscured by clouds: as, a *cloudy* day; a *cloudy* sky.

And bring in *cloudy* night immediately.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; of the nature of a cloud.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended and stood at the door of the tabernacle.
Ex. xxxiii. 9.

3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood.

The Historian, affirming many things, can in the *cloudy* knowledge of mankinde hardly escape from many lyes.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Cloudy and confused notions.
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill nature; not open or cheerful.

When *cloudy* looks are cleared. *Spenser*, Sonnets, xl.

5. Marked with spots or areas of dark or various hues, or by clouding or a blending of light and shade or of colors.—6. Wanting in luster, brightness, transparency, or clearness; dimmed: as, a *cloudy* diamond.

Before the wine grows *cloudy*.
Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.

Cloudy swelling, a degenerative change of cell-substance, sometimes seen in muscular and glandular tissue. It is marked by swelling and a cloudy granular appearance. The granules dissolve in acetic acid or in alkalis. It is often followed by fatty degeneration. Also called *parenchymatous degeneration* or *inflammation*, *granular degeneration*, and *albuminous infiltration*. =**Syn. 1.** Murky, hazy, lowering, dim, dismal.

cloué (klö-ā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *clouer*, fix or stud with nails, < *clou*, a nail: see *clove*^{4}, and cf. *clout*^{3}.] In *her.*, studded with nails. See *trellis*.

clough^1 (kluf or klou), *n.* [= Sc. *cleugh*, *cleuch*, < ME. *clough*, *clow*, pl. *cloughes*, **clowes*, *cloes*, *clewes*, prob. (with guttural *gh* (> *w*) for orig. *f* (> *v*), as reversely *f* for *gh* in the mod. pron., and in *dwarf*, *duff* for *dough*, etc.) < Icel. *klofi*, a cleft or rift in a hill, a ravine (cf. Dan. *klov*, a clamp, vise, tongs, = Sw. *klofva*, a vise) (= D. *kloof*, a slit, crevice, chink, > E. (Amer.) *clove*, a ravine: see *clove*^{3}), < *kljūfa* = AS. *cleófan*, E. *cleave*, split: see *cleave*^{2}, and cf. *cleft*^{1}, *clift*^{1}. The ME. pl. *clewes* touches *cleves*, pl. of *clif*, mod. E. *cliff*: see *cleve*^{4}, *cliff*^{1}. Cf. *clove*^{3}.] 1. A narrow valley; a cleft in a hillside; a ravine, glen, or gorge.

Into a grisly *clough*
Thai and that maiden yede.
Sir Tristrem, ii. 59.

Als lange as we haue herde-men bene,
And kepis this catell in this *cloghe*,
So selcouth a sight was neuere nen sene.
York Plays, p. 120.

These caitif Jewes dud not so now,
Sende him to seche in clif and *clow*.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

What pictures are presented by these misty crags and deep water-worn *cloughs!* *All about Derbyshire*, 1884.

2†. A cliff; a rocky precipice.

Here is the close of Clyme with *clewes* so hye.
Morte Arthure, l. 1639.

3. The cleft or fork of a tree. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A wood. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A sluice; especially, a sluice for letting off water gently, as in the agricultural operation of improving soils by flooding them with muddy water. Also *clow*.

This [washing] is performed by stirring up the wool in a tank of water with a strong pole, the water being let off through a *clow* or shuttle, furnished with a grating, at the bottom of the vat.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 84.

6. A large vessel of coarse earthenware.—**Floating clough**, a barge with scrapers attached, which, driven by the tide or current, rakes up the silt and sand over which it passes, that it may be removed by the current.

clough^2, *n.* See *cloff*.

clough-arch (kluf′ärch), *n.* Same as *puddle-hole*.

clour^1 (klör), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *clowre*, a field.] A field.

He seythe a pulter [poulterer] that sellythe a fatte swanne
For a gosselyng, that grasethe on bareyne *clowrys*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 81.

clour^2 (klör), *v. t.* [Sc. Cf. Icel. *klōra* = Norw. *klore*, scratch, scrawl.] 1. To inflict a blow on.—2. To make a dent or bump on.

clour^2 (klör), *n.* [Sc., < *clour*^{2}, *v.* Cf. Icel. *klōr*, a scratching.] 1. A blow.

Frae words and aiths to *clours* and nicks.
Burns, To William Simpson.

2. An indentation produced by a blow, or a raised lump resulting from a blow on the person.

clout^1 (klout), *n.* [< ME. *clout*, *clut*, a patch, shred, < AS. *clūt*, a patch, a plate (of metal) (> Icel. *klūtr*, a kerchief, = Sw. *klut* = Dan. *klud*, a rag, clout), < W. *clwt* = Ir. Gael. *clud* = Manx *clooid*, a clout, patch.] 1. A patch; a piece of cloth, leather, etc., used to mend something.—2. Any piece of cloth, especially a worthless piece, or one designed for a mean use; a rag.

A *clout* about that head,
Where late the diadem stood. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

They look
Like empty scabbards all, no mettle in 'em;
Like men of *clouts*, set to keep crows from orchards.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 3.

3†. Any small piece; a fragment; a tatter; a bit.

And whan she of this bille hath taken hede,
She rente it al to *cloutes* atte laste.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 709.

4. In *archery*: (*a*) The mark fixed in the center of the butts at which archers are shooting. [The mark is said to have been originally a piece of white cloth, though Nares supposes that it may have been a small nail (French *clouet*. See *clout*^{3}).]

Indeed, a' must shoot nearer, or he'll ne'er hit the *clout*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

Kings are *clouts* that every man shoots at,
Our crown the pin that thousands seek to cleave.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., ii. 4.

(*b*) A small white target placed near the ground. *Encyc. Brit.* (*c*) An arrow that has hit the target.

Within 30 years they [the Royal Archers at Edinburgh] shot at a square mark of canvas on a frame, and called the *Clout*; and an arrow striking the target is still called a *clout*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. ciii.

5. An iron plate fastened upon an axletree to keep it from wearing.

clout^1 (klout), *v. t.* [< ME. *clouten*, *clutien*, < AS. **clūtian* (in pp. *ge-clūtod*, patched), < *clūt*, a patch: see the noun.] 1. To patch; mend by sewing on a clout or patch; cobble; hence, to join clumsily.

And when thei were passed thourgh thei ouertoke a carl, that hadde bought a payre of stronge shone, and also stronge lether to *clowte* hem with.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 33.

Many sentences of one meaning *clouted* up together.
Ascham.

Paul, yea, and Peter too, had more skill . . . in *clouting* an old tent. *Latimer.*

2. To cover with a piece of cloth or with rags; bandage.

A noisy impudent beggar . . . showed a leg *clouted* up.
Tatler, No. 68.

3. To rub with an old piece of cloth, felt, or the like.

clout^2 (klout), *n.* [< ME. *clout*, *clowte*, a blow; origin unknown.] A blow with the hand; a cuff. [Now colloq. or vulgar.]

He gaf hys fadur soche a *clowte*
That hors and man felle downe.
Rom. of Syr Tryamour (ed. Halliwell), l. 781.

Dryve out dogge and catte, or els geue them a *clort*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

clout^2 (klout), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *clut*; < ME. *clouten*, *clowten*, strike, beat: see *clout*^{2}, *n.*] To strike with the hand; cuff. [Now colloq. or vulgar.]

If I here [her] chyde, she wolde *clowte* my cote, blere myn ey. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 98.

Pay him over the pate, *clout* him for all his courtesies.
Fletcher, Women Pleased.

clout^3 (klout), *n.* [Appar. short for *clout-nail*, where *clout* is either < F. *clouet* (Cotgrave), a little nail (dim. of *clou*, a nail: see *clove*^{4}), > *clouter*, stud with nails, or < *clout*^{1}, *v.*, patch, cobble, esp. of shoes, in the patching of which clout-nails would be used. See quot. from Piers Plowman, under *clout*^{3}, *v.*] Same as *clout-nail*.

clout^3 (klout), *v. t.* [< *clout*^{3}, *n.* Cf. F. *clouter*, stud.] To stud or fasten with nails.

With his knopped shon [buckled shoes] *clouted* full thykke.
Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 424.

clouted^1 (klou′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *clout*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Patched; mended with clouts; mended or put together clumsily; cobbled: as, *clouted* shoes.

A *clouted* cloak about him was,
That held him frae the cold.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 188).

2. Clothed or covered with clouts or patched garments; ragged: as, a *clouted* beggar.

clouted^2 (klou′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *clout*^{3}, *v.*] Studded, strengthened, or fastened with clout-nails.

I thought he slept; and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon.
Milton, Comus, l. 635.

[Some regard the word *clouted* in the above passages as *clouted*^{1}, patched or mended.]

clouted^3 (klou′ted), *p. a.* A variant of *clotted*. [Prov. Eng.]

One that 'noints his nose with *clouted* cream and pomatum.
Chapman, May-Day, ii. 2.

clouter†, *n.* [< ME. *clouter*, *clowter*, a cobbler, < *clouten*, patch, cobble: see *clout*^{1}, *v.*] A cobbler; a patcher.

clouterly (klou′tėr-li), *a.* [< *clouter* + *-ly*^{1}.] Clumsy; awkward. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

clouting (klou′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clout*^{2}, *v.*] 1. The act of striking.—2. [Appar. a particular use of preceding.] See extract.

A heavy smooth-edged sickle is used for bagging or *clouting*—an operation in which the hook is struck against the straw, the left hand being used to gather and carry along the cut swath. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 574.

clout-nail (klout′nāl), *n.* [< *clout*^{3} + *nail*.] 1. A short large-headed nail worn in the soles of shoes.—2. A nail for securing clouts or small patches of iron, as to the axletree of a carriage. It has a round flat head, round shank, and sharp point.

Also called *clout*.

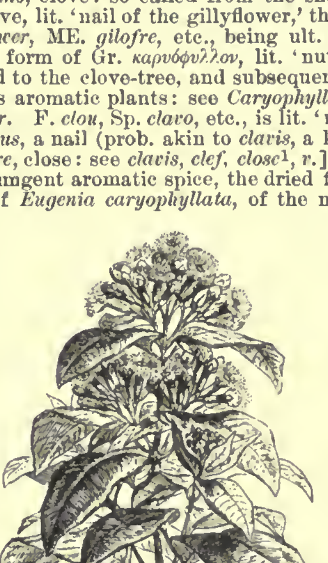
clove^1 (klōv). Preterit, and formerly sometimes (for *cloven*, to which the *o* in pret. *clove* is due) past participle, of *cleave*^{2}.

clove^2 (klōv), *n.* [< ME. *clove* (written *cloue*, also *clowe*; cf. *clove*^{4}), < AS. *clufe*, pl. (sing. not found) (= LG. *klöve*), clove, esp. of garlic, also in comp. *cluf-thung*, crowfoot, and *cluf-wyrt*, buttercup, also spelled *clof-thung*, *clof-wyrt*; = OHG. **chlobo*, **chlofo*, in comp. *chlobolouh*, *chlofolouh*, *chlovolouh*, MHG. *klobelouch*, dissimilated *knobelouch* (cf. *clue*), G. *knoblauch* = MLG. *kloflōk*, *knuflock*, LG. *knufflōk* = MD. *knoflocc*, D. *knoflook*, garlic, lit. 'clove-leek.' The orig. sense appears in OHG. **chlobo*, MHG. *klobe*, G. *klobe*, *kloben*, a split stick, = D. *kloof*, a cleft (> *clove*^{3}, q. v.), = E. *clough*^{1}, q.v.; thus ult. from AS. *cleófan*, E. *cleave*, split: see *cleave*^{2}, *clove*^{3}, *clough*^{1}.] One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic.

Clowe [var. *cloue*] of garlykke [var. garlek or other lyke], costula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

clove^3 (klōv), *n.* [< D. *klove*, now *kloof*, a cleft, ravine, = E. *clough*^{1}, q. v. See also *clove*^{2}.] A ravine or rocky fissure; a gorge: as, the Kaaterskill *clove* in the Catskill mountains. [Used principally along the Hudson river in New York, where several Dutch words still remain current.]

clove^4 (klōv), *n.* [< ME. *clowe*, *clawe*, pl. *clowes*, *cloues*, short for earlier ME. *clowe gilofre* (cf. *clove-gillyflower*), in the Ancren Riwle as OF., *clou de gilofre*, F. *clou de girofle*, also simply *girofle*, clove, = Sp. *clavo giroflado*, also *clavo aromático*, *clavo de especia* (see *spice*), or simply *clavo*, = It. *chiovo*, *chiodo di garofano*, or simply *garofano*, *gherofano*, clove: so called from the shape of the clove, lit. 'nail of the gillyflower,' the term *gillyflower*, ME. *gilofre*, etc., being ult. a corrupted form of Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*, lit. 'nut-leaf,' applied to the clove-tree, and subsequently to various aromatic plants: see *Caryophyllus*, *gillyflower*. F. *clou*, Sp. *clavo*, etc., is lit. 'nail,' < L. *clavus*, a nail (prob. akin to *clavis*, a key), < *claudere*, close: see *clavis*, *clef*, *close*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A very pungent aromatic spice, the dried flower-buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata*, of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*, originally of the Moluccas, but now cultivated in Zanzibar, the West Indies, Brazil, and other tropical regions. The tree is a handsome evergreen, from 15 to 30 feet high, with large, elliptic, smooth leaves and numerous purplish flowers on jointed stalks. Every part of the plant abounds in the



Branch of the Clove-tree (*Eugenia caryophyllata*), with unopened bud.

volatile oil for which the flower-buds are prized. Cloves are very largely used as a spice, and in medicine for their stimulant and aromatic properties.

> *Biron.* A lemon.
> *Long.* Stuck with *cloves.* *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

2. The tree which bears cloves.—3. [F. *clou*, a nail: see etym.] A long spike-nail.—**Mother cloves**, the dried fruit of the clove-tree, resembling cloves somewhat in appearance, but larger and less aromatic.—**Oil of cloves**, an essential oil obtained from the buds of the clove-tree. It is the least volatile of the essential oils, and consists of eugenic acid and a neutral oil. It is colorless or has a faint yellow tinge, a strong characteristic odor, and a burning taste.—**Royal clove**, an abnormal state of the clove, in which it has an unusual number of sepals and large bracts at the base: once held in high repute from its rarity and supposed virtues.—**Wild clove**, a small tree of the West Indies and Venezuela, *Pimenta acris*, which yields the oil of myrcia, the basis of bay-rum.

clove^{5} (klōv), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In England, a weight of cheese, etc. A statute of 1430 makes the clove equal to 7 pounds. The word is still used in Suffolk and Essex for a weight of 8 pounds of cheese or wool, as a division of the wey.

clove-bark, clove-cinnamon (klōv'bärk, -sin″-a-mon), *n.* Same as *clove-cassia* (which see, under *cassia*).

clove-gillyflower (klōv'jil″i-flou-ėr), *n.* [ME. *clowe gilofre*, etc., clove; in mod. sense a new comp. of *clove*^{4} + *gillyflower:* see *clove*^{4} and *gillyflower.*] 1†. Same as *clove*^{4}, 1.

> In that countree growen many trees that beren *clowe-gilofres* and notemuges. *Mandeville*, Travels.

2. One of the popular names of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, given especially to the clove-scented, double-flowered, whole-colored varieties.

clove-hitch (klōv'hich), *n.* See *hitch*, 6.

clove-hook (klōv'hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *sister-hook.*

clovel (klō'vel), *n.* [E. dial.] Same as *back-bar.*

cloven (klō'vn), *p. a.* [< ME. *cloven*, < AS. *clofen*, pp. of *cleófan*, cleave: see *cleave*^{2}.] 1. Divided; parted; split; riven.

> She did confine thee . . .
> Into a *cloven* pine. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

2. In *her.* See *sarcelled.*—**Cloven hoof.** See *hoof.*—**To show the cloven hoof**, to show that one has designs of an evil or diabolic character, the devil being commonly represented with cloven hoofs.

cloven-berry (klō'vn-ber″i), *n.* A shrub of the West Indies, *Samyda serrulata*, which bears a dehiscent fleshy fruit.

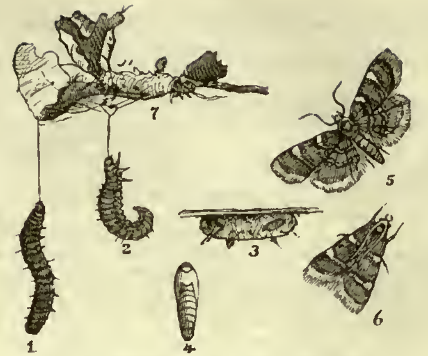
cloven-footed (klō'vn-fůt″ed), *a.* [ME. *clove-fote;* < *cloven* + *foot* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Having the foot divided into parts; cloven-hoofed; fissiped.—2. In *ornith.*, having the webs of a palmate foot deeply incised, so that the foot is almost semipalmate, as in a tern of the genus *Hydrochelidon*, the *Larus fissipes* or cloven-footed gull of early authors.

cloven-hoofed (klō'vn-höft), *a.* Having the hoof divided into two parts, as the ox.

clove-pink (klōv'pingk), *n.* A variety of pink the flowers of which smell like cloves.

clover (klō'vėr), *n.* [E. dial. *claver*, *clavver*, Sc. *claver*, *claiver;* < ME. *clover*, earlier *claver*, < AS. *clāfre*, usually *clǣfre* = D. *klaver* = MLG. *klēver*, *klaveren*, LG. *klēver*, *klēwer* = Dan. *klöver* = Sw. *klöfver* = (in shorter form) OHG. *chlēo*, *chlē* (*chlēw-*), MHG. *klē* (*klēw-*), G. *klee*, clover. Root unknown.] 1. A name of various common species of plants of the genus *Trifolium*, natural order *Leguminosæ.* They are low herbs, chiefly found in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. There are about 200 species, of which about 50 are natives of the United States, chiefly west of the Rocky Mountains. Many are valuable forage-plants. The red, purple, or meadow clover, *T. pratense*, is extensively cultivated for fodder and as a fertilizer. The white or Dutch clover, *T. repens*, is common in pastures. The Alsike clover, *T. hybridum*, and the Italian, carnation, or crimson clover, *T. incarnatum*, are sometimes cultivated. Other species, mostly weeds of little value, are the yellow or hop clover, *T. agrarium;* the stone, hare's-foot, or rabbit-foot clover, *T. arvense;* the strawberry clover, *T. fragiferum;* the buffalo clover, *T. reflexum;* the zigzag clover, *T. medium*, etc. The above are all natives of Europe, though several are widely naturalized.

2. One of several plants of other genera belonging to the same order. Species of *Melilotus* are known as sweet clover and Bokhara or tree clover. Bur- or heart-clover is *Medicago maculata;* Calvary clover, the spiny-fruited *Medicago Echinus;* bush-clover, species of *Lespedeza;* bird's-foot clover, *Lotus corniculatus* and *Trigonella ornithopodioides;* prairie clover, species of *Petalostemon*, etc.—**Clover-hay worm**, the larva of the pyralid moth, *Asopia costalis* (Fabricius). It occurs all over the United States and Canada, and was probably brought from Europe; it feeds exclusively upon stored clover, matting it together with silk filled with excremental pellets, and utterly spoiling it as food for stock. It makes its cocoon either at the borders of the hay-mow or stack, or entirely away from it, under a board or other shelter. There are two or three annual generations, and the insect hibernates as a larva. See cut in next column.—**Clover-root borer.** See *borer.*—**To be** or **live in clover**, to be like a cow in a clover-field—that is, in most comfortable or enjoyable circumstances; live luxuriously or in abundance.



Clover-hay Worm (*Asopia costalis*), natural size.
1, 2, larvæ; 3, cocoon; 4, chrysalis; 5, 6, moth, with wings expanded and closed; 7, worm covered with silken web.

clovered (klō'vėrd), *a.* [< *clover* + *-ed*^{2}.] Covered with clover.

> Flocks thick-nibbling through the *clover'd* vale.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1235.

clover-grass (klō'vėr-grås), *n.* Same as *clover.*

clover-huller (klō'vėr-hul″ėr), *n.* A machine for separating clover-seeds from their hulls.

clover-leaf (klō'vėr-lēf), *n.* The leaf of clover; a trefoil.

clover-sick (klō'vėr-sik), *a.* In bad condition from being too long used for raising clover: said of land.

clover-weevil (klō'vėr-wē″vil), *n.* A kind of weevil of the genus *Apion*, different species of which feed on the seeds of the clover, as also on tares and other leguminous plants. *A. apricans*, especially, is frequently very destructive to fields of red clover, laying its eggs among the flowers, from which the grubs eat their way into the pods. It is of a bluish-black color and little more than a line in length.

Clover-weevil (*Apion apricans*).
(Vertical line shows natural size.)

clovery (klō'vėr-i), *a.* [< *clover* + *-y*^{1}.] Full of clover; abounding in clover: as, *clovery* grass.

> They [peasant women] bring a sense of the country's *clovery* pasturage, in the milk just drawn from the great cream-colored cows. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vi.

clovewort (klōv'wėrt), *n.* [< *clove*^{4} + *wort*^{1}.] A name given to plants belonging to the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ.*

clow^{1} (klou), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *clough*^{1}, 5.

clow^{2} (klō), *v. i.* [A var. of *claw.*] To pull together rudely; labor irregularly in a tumultuous manner. [North. Eng.]

clowe-gilofre†, *n.* [ME.: see *clove-gillyflower* and *clove*^{4}.] A clove.

clown (kloun), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cloune* (Levins, 1570, perhaps the earliest instance cited), < Icel. *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow (= North Fries. *klönne*, a clown, bumpkin—Wedgwood); cf. Sw. dial. *kluns*, a hard knob, a clumsy fellow, *klunn*, a log, Dan. *klunt*, a log, a block, = D. *klont*, a clod, lump; cf. also Dan. Sw. *klump*, a lump (see *club*^{1} and *clump*^{1}); for the sense, cf. *block-head*, *clodpoll.* The notion that the word *clown* is derived from L. *colonus*, a husbandman (see *colony*), though phonetically possible (cf. *crown*, ult. < L. *corona*), is erroneous; but it has perhaps affected the use of *clown.*] 1. A man of rustic or coarse manners; a person without refinement; a lout; a boor; a churl.

> By my soul, a swain! a most simple *clown!*
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1.
>
> As the husband is, the wife is: thou art mated with a *clown*,
> And the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A husbandman; a peasant; a rustic.

> When Little John came, to gambols they went,
> Both gentlemen, yeomen, and *clown.*
> *Robin Hood's Birth* (Child's Ballads, V. 346).
>
> The *clown*, the child of nature without guile,
> Blest with an infant's ignorance of all
> But his own simple pleasures. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 623.

3. A professional or habitual jester; a merryman or buffoon, as in a pantomime, circus, or other place of entertainment, and formerly in the households of the great.

> The roynish *clown*, at whom so oft
> Your grace was wont to laugh.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 2.

=**Syn.** See *jester* and *zany.*

clown (kloun), *v. i.* [< *clown*, *n.*] To act or behave as a clown; play the clown.

> Beshrew me, he *clowns* it properly indeed.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 2.

clownage† (klou'nāj), *n.* [< *clown* + *-age.*] The manners of a clown.

> And he to serve me thus! ingratitude
> Beyond the coarseness yet of any *clownage.*
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.
>
> Rural *clownage* or urbanity. *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

clownery (klou'nėr-i), *n.* [< *clown* + *-ery.*] 1. The condition or character of a clown; ill-breeding; rustic behavior; rudeness of manners.

> Honesty is but a defect of wit;
> Respect but mere rusticity and *clownery.*
> *Chapman*, All Fools, ii. 1.
>
> 'Twere as good
> I were reduc'd to *clownery.*
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

2. Clownish buffoonery, as in a pantomime.

> The trivial and the bombastic, the drivelling, squinting, sprawling *clowneries* of nature, with her worn out stage-properties and rag-fair emblazonments.
> *Sterling*, quoted in Whipple's Lit. and Life, p. 113.

clown-heal (kloun'hēl), *n.* A common labiate plant, *Stachys palustris:* first so called by the herbalist Gerard because a countryman who had cut himself to the bone with a scythe was said to have healed the wound with this plant. Also called *clown's allheal* and *clown's woundwort.*

clownish (klou'nish), *a.* [< *clown* + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of clowns or rustics; like a clown; rude; coarse; awkward; ungainly.

> A cloud of cumbrous gnattes doe him molest, . . .
> But with his *clownish* hands their tender wings
> He brusheth oft. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 23.
>
> What if we essay'd to steal
> The *clownish* fool out of your father's court?
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3.
>
> He [Leicester] mimicked with ready accent the manners of the affected or the *clownish*, and made his own graceful tone and manner seem doubly such when he resumed it.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, xvii.

2. Abounding in clowns; dull; stupid; uncultured; unrefined: as, "a *clownish* neighbourhood," *Dryden.* =**Syn.** *Churlish*, *Loutish*, etc. See *boorish.*

clownishly (klou'nish-li), *adv.* In a clownish manner; coarsely; rudely.

clownishness (klou'nish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clownish; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behavior or language; incivility; awkwardness.

> Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its *clownishness.* *Dryden.*

clownist (klou'nist), *n.* [< *clown* + *-ist.*] One who acts the clown; a clown.

> We are, sir, comedians, tragedians, tragi-comedians, comi-tragedians, pastorists, humorists, *clownists*, satirists.
> *Middleton* (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

clown's-treacle (klounz'trē″kl), *n.* A name of the garlic, *Allium sativum.*

clowring (klour'ing), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *clour*, a lump.] In *stone-cutting*, the process of splitting off superfluous stone with a wedge-shaped chisel, or with a pick, thus reducing the faces of the stone to nearly plane surfaces. In this condition it is said to be *wasted off.*

cloy^{1} (kloi), *v. t.* [< OF. **cloyer*, var. of *cloer*, F. *clouer*, nail, fasten or join with nails (in comp. *encloyer* (see *accloy*), cloy, choke or stop up, var. of *enclouer*, nail, drive in a nail), < *clo*, *clou*, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clove*^{4} and *clout*^{3}.] 1†. To pierce; gore.

> Which with his cruell tuske him deadly *cloyd.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 48.

2†. In *farriery*, to prick (a horse) in shoeing.

> He never shod a horse but he *cloyed* him.
> *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

3†. To stop up; obstruct; clog.

> The duke's purpose was to have *cloyed* the harbour by sinking ships laden with stones.
> *Speed*, Henry VI., IX. xvi. § 30.

4. To spike; drive a spike into the vent of: as, to *cloy* a gun.

> Did Jove look on us, I would laugh, and swear
> That his artillery is *cloy'd* by me.
> *Fletcher* (*and Massinger?*), False One, v. 4.

5. To satiate; gratify to repletion or so as to cause loathing; surfeit; sate.

> Who can . . .
> . . . *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite
> By bare imagination of a feast?
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.
>
> Let smooth-chinn'd amourists be *cloy'd* in play,
> And surfeit on the bane of hateful leisure.
> *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

=**Syn.** 5. *Sate*, etc. (see *satisfy*), pall, glut, gorge.

cloy^2† (kloi), *v. t.* [Appar. a corruption of *claw*, *v.*, by confusion with *cloy*^{1}.] To stroke with a claw.

> His royal bird
> Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak,
> As when his god is pleas'd. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

cloyer† (kloi'ėr), *n.* [< *cloy*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One who intrudes on the profits of young sharpers by claiming a share. [Thieves' slang.]

> Then there's a *cloyer*, or snap, that dogs any new brother in that trade and snaps — will have half in any booty.
> *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl.

cloyless (kloi'les), *a.* [< *cloy*^{1} + *-less*.] Not causing satiety.

> Epicurean cooks
> Sharpen with *cloyless* sauce his appetite.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

cloyment† (kloi'ment), *n.* [< *cloy*^{1} + *-ment*.] Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite.

> Alas, their love may be call'd appetite . . .
> That suffer surfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

club^1 (klub), *n.* [< ME. *club*, *clubb*, *clubbe*, also *clob*, etc., < Icel. *klubba* = Sw. *klubba* = Dan. *klub*, prob. an assimilated form (*bb* < *mb*, *mp*) of Icel. *klumba*, a club, = Sw. Dan. *klump*, clump, lump; cf. Sw. *klubb*, a clump, block; Dan. *klumpfodet*, clubfooted: see *clump*^{1} and *clown*. As the name of a suit of cards, *clubs* is a translation of Sp. *bastos*, the suit of clubs, pl. of *basto*, a club, a cudgel (see *basto*, *baston*). The figure on these cards is now a trefoil or clover-leaf; cf. Dan. *klöver* = D. *klaver*, a club at cards, lit. 'clover': see *clover*.] **1.** A stick or piece of wood suitable for being wielded in the hand as a weapon; a thick, heavy stick used as a weapon; a cudgel.

> But make you ready your stiff bats and *clubs*.
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

> As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him with the stroak of a *club*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. In the games of golf and shinty, a staff with a crooked and heavy head for driving the ball. See *golf-club*, 1.—**3.** A round solid mass; a clump; a knot.

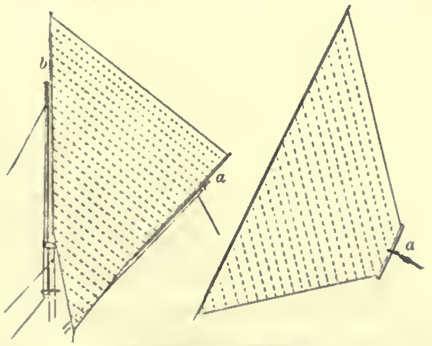
> The hair carried into a *club*, according to the fashion.
> *Bulwer.*

4. A playing-card that is marked with trefoils in the plural, the suit so marked.

> Ensanguined hearts, *clubs* typical of strife,
> And spades, the emblem of untimely graves.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 218.

> The suit of *clubs* upon the Spanish cards is not the trefoils as with us, but positively clubs, or cudgels, of which we retain the name, though we have lost the figures; the original name is bastos. The spades are swords, called in Spain espados; in this instance we retain the name and some faint resemblance of the figure.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 424.

5. In *entom.*, a suddenly broadened outer portion of an antenna, formed by two, three, or more enlarged terminal joints, as in most weevils. See cut under *clavate*^{1}.—**6.** In fungi of the family *Clavariei*, the claviform receptacle or one of its branches. *M. C. Cooke*, British Fungi, p. 335.—**7.** A small spar to which the head of a gaff-topsail or the clue of a staysail or jib is bent to make the sail set to the best advantage.



a, *a*, Clubs. *b*, Hoisting-pole.

club^1 (klub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [< *club*^{1}, *n.* See *clubbed*.] **1.** To beat with a club.—**2.** To convert into a club; use as a club: as, to *club* a musket (by taking hold of the barrel and striking with the butt).

> Here occurred a short, sharp, and obstinate hand-to-hand conflict with bayonets and *clubbed* muskets.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 455.

3. To unite, as the hair, in a solid mass or knot resembling a club.

> He had a few gray hairs plaited and *clubbed* behind.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 17.

4. *Milit.*, to demoralize or confuse by a blunder in tactical manœuvers: as, to *club* a battalion. [Slang.]

club^2 (klub), *n.* [Appears first in the middle of the 17th century, written *club* or *clubbe*, and applied to convivial societies originating and meeting in coffee-houses and taverns; prob. a particular application of *club*^{1} in the sense of a 'clump' or 'knot,' i. e., of men (see *club*^{1}, 3); cf. Sw. *klubb*, a clump, etc. (see *club*^{1}), dial. a crowd; G. *klump*, a lump, mass, crowd: see *clump*^{1}.] **1.** A company of persons organized to meet for social intercourse, or for the promotion of some common object, as literature, science, politics, etc. Admission to the membership of clubs is commonly by ballot. Clubs are now an important feature of social life in all large cities, many of them occupying large buildings containing meeting-rooms, libraries, restaurants, etc.

> We now use the word *clubbe* for a sodality in a tavern.
> *Aubrey* (1659).

> What right has any man to meet in factious *clubs* to vilify the government? *Dryden*, Ded. of The Medal.

> The end of our *club* is to advance conversation and friendship. *Swift*, Letters.

2. A club-house.—**3.** The united expenses of a company; joint charge; mess account.

> We dined at a French house, but paid ten shillings for our part of the *club*. *Pepys*, Diary.

4. The contribution of an individual to a joint charge.

> The fine fellows are always inviting him to the tavern, and make him pay his *club*. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, vi.

club^2 (klub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [< *club*^{2}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To combine or join together, as a number of individuals, for a common purpose; form a club: as, to *club* together to form a library.—**2.** Specifically, to contribute to a common fund; combine to raise money for a certain purpose.

> We were resolved to *club* for a coach. *Tatler*, No. 137.

> The owl, the raven, and the bat
> *Clubbed* for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

3. To be united in producing a certain effect; combine into a whole.

> Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
> Of fancy, madly met, and *clubbed* into a dream.
> *Dryden.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To unite; add together by contribution; combine.

> By thus *clubbing* our books in a common library, we should each of us have the advantage of using the books of all the other members. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 119.

> The two brothers who *clubbed* their means to buy an elephant. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. i.

2. To divide into an average amount for each individual concerned: as, to *club* the expense of an entertainment.

club^3 (klub), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [Cf. *club*^{1}.] *Naut.*, to drift down a current with an anchor dragging on the bottom.

clubability, clubbability (klub-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *clubable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being clubable or social.

clubable, clubbable (klub'a-bl), *a.* [< *club*^{2} + *-able*.] Having the qualities that make a man fit to be a member of a social club; companionable; sociable.

> John Gibson Lockhart was not a social or *clubbable* man.
> *Carruthers.*

> A very small body of citizens entitled to be classed as *clubable* men. *The Century*, XXV. 311.

club-ball† (klub'bâl), *n.* A game. See extract.

> *Club-ball* is a pastime clearly distinguished from cambuc or goff. . . . The difference seems to have consisted in the one being played with a curved bat and the other with a straight one. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 173.

clubbed (klubd), *a.* [< ME. *clubbed*, *clobbed*, club-shaped, also rude; < *club*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Shaped like a club; thickened at the end.

> Grete *clobbed* staves. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 10.

> The finger-ends are swollen, and a *clubbed* appearance is present. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, V. 98.

Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) Clavate; dilated toward the apex: as, *clubbed* antennæ or tibiæ. See cut under *clavate*^{1}. (*b*) Forming a club: as, *clubbed* terminal joints of the antennæ.

clubber^1 (klub'ėr), *n.* [< *club*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who clubs; one who strikes with a club.

clubber^2 (klub'ėr), *n.* [< *club*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who belongs to a club; a clubbist; a club-man.

clubbing (klub'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *club*^{1}, *v.*, regarded as intransitive.] **1.** The state of being or becoming clubbed or club-shaped, as the hands or feet.—**2.** Same as *clubfoot*. See *club-foot*, 3.—**3.** The act of beating with a club: as, the police resorted to *clubbing*.

clubbing-drink† (klub'ing-dringk), *n.* A beverage drunk at a club, tavern, or coffee-house.

> He hath a drink called cauphe [coffee], which is made of a brown berry, and it may be called their *clubbing-drink* between meals. *Howell*, Letters (1650).

clubbish^1 (klub'ish), *a.* [< *club*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Rude; clownish; rustic.

> Ten kings do die before one *clubbish* clowne.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 231.

clubbish^2 (klub'ish), *a.* [< *club*^{2} + *-ish*^{1}.] Disposed to associate or club together; clubable.

clubbist (klub'ist), *n.* [< *club*^{2} + *-ist*.] One who belongs to a party, club, or association; a supporter of clubs. [Rare.]

> The crowd shouted out, with rage, at sight of this latter the name of a Jacobin townsman and *clubbist*; and shook itself to seize him. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 3.

> Literary clubs and *clubbists*.
> *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 99.

clubby (klub'i), *a.* [< *club*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Of a clubable or social disposition. *Sala.*

club-compasses (klub'kum''pas-ez), *n. pl.* A form of compasses having a bullet or cone at the extremity of one leg, which is inserted in a hole.

club-fist† (klub'fist), *n.* A large heavy fist; hence, a brutal fellow. *Mir. for Mags.*

club-fisted (klub'fis''ted), *a.* Having a burly fist.

club-foot (klub'fůt), *n.* [< *club*^{1} + *foot*. Cf. G. *klumpfuss* = D. *klompvoet* = Icel. *klumbufōtr* = Dan. *klumpfod* (= Sw. *klampfot*), a club-foot: see *club*^{1}.] **1.** A deformed or distorted foot; a foot which is set awry from the ankle, and is generally also imperfect in shape or undersized. —**2.** A similar twisted condition of the feet which is normal in some animals, as sloths.—**3.** [Without the hyphen.] Congenital distortion of the foot; the state of having a club-foot or club-feet; talipes (which see): as, to be afflicted with *clubfoot*; the surgical treatment of *clubfoot*. Also called *clubbing*.—**Club-foot moss.** Same as *club-moss*.

clubfooted (klub'fůt''ed), *a.* [< *club-foot* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a club-foot or club-feet; affected with clubfoot; taliped.

clubfootedness (klub'fůt''ed-nes), *n.* The state of being clubfooted or taliped.

club-grass (klub'gràs), *n.* A kind of grass constituting the small genus *Corynephorus*, native to southern Europe. It has a jointed beard, which is club-shaped at the apex.

clubhaul (klub'hâl), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to tack (a ship) when in danger of missing stays and drifting ashore, by letting go the lee anchor as soon as the ship's head comes into the wind, and then causing the vessel to pay off in the right direction by hauling on a hawser previously attached to the anchor and led in on the lee quarter. The hawser is then cut, and, the sails being trimmed, the ship stands off on the new tack.

club-headed (klub'hed''ed), *a.* [< *club*^{1} + *head* + *-ed*^{2}. Cf. *clodpoll*, *blockhead*, etc.] Having a thick head: as, "*club-headed* antennæ," *Derham.*

club-house (klub'hous), *n.* A house occupied by a club, or in which a club assembles. It is a place of meeting and entertainment, always open to those who are members of the club. To the original coffee-room and news-room the typical modern club-house adds library and reading-room, and usually card-, billiard-, and smoking-rooms, baths, etc., and often bedrooms. The cuisine and domestic departments are also complete.

club-law (klub'lâ), *n.* **1.** Government by clubs or violence; the use of arms or force in place of law.—**2.** In the game of loo, a rule that when clubs are trumps no player may pass or give up his hand.

clubman^1 (klub'man), *n.*; pl. *clubmen* (-men). [< *club*^{1} + *man*.] One who carries a club; one who fights with a club.

> Alcides, surnam'd Hercules,
> The only *clubman* of his time.
> *Soliman and Perseda*, 1599.

club-man^2 (klub'man), *n.* [< *club*^{2} + *man*.] A member of a club; one who prefers the life of clubs.

> Hawthorne does not . . . covet the applause of the clever *club-man*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 480.

club-master (klub'màs''tėr), *n.* [< *club*^{2} + *master*.] The manager of or purveyor for a club.

club-moss (klub'môs), *n.* The common name of plants of the order *Lycopodiaceæ*, more particularly of the genus *Lycopodium*. Also called *clubfoot moss*.

> The *club-moss* (Selago) was a fetish of another kind. The man who carried the divine object was secure against all misfortune: and blindness could be cured by the

> fumes of a few of its leaves, which were dried and thrown into the fire. It had to be gathered with a curious magical ceremony. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 260.

club-room (klub'röm), *n.* Tho apartment in which a club meets.

clubroot (klub'röt), *n.* A disease of the roots of cabbage, consisting of large swellings, caused by the myxomycetous fungus *Plasmodiophora Brassicæ.*

club-rush (klub'rush), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Scirpus.*—2. The cattail reed, *Typha latifolia.*

club-shaped (klub'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a club; clavate.

club-skate (klub'skāt), *n.* [< *club*^{2} + *skate.* The first skate of tho kind made with heel-button and clamp for the sole was named the "New York Club skate," after an organization then existing (1860).] A skate the framework of which is made of light iron or steel, with clamps, springs, or screws, to fasten it securely to the shoe.

clubster (klub'stėr), *n.* [< *club*^{2} + *-ster.*] A frequenter of clubs; a boon companion.

> He was no *clubster* listed among good fellows.
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 145.

club-topsail (klub'top″sāl, -sl), *n.* *Naut.*, a large gaff-topsail, used in yachts, having a small spar called a club bent to its foot so as to extend it beyond the end of the gaff. The head of the sail is also extended above the masthead by a light spar called a *hoisting-pole.* See *club*^{1}, *n.*, 7.

cluck (kluk), *v.* [Also dial. *clutch;* earlier usually *clock* (see *clock*^{1}); < ME. *clokken*, < AS. *cloccian* = MD. *klocken*, D. *klokken* = MLG. *klucken*, LG. *klukken* = MHG. *klucken*, also *glucken*, G. *glucken* = Dan. *klukke* = Sw. *klucka* = W. *clwcian*, *clocian* = L. *glocire*, later **glociare* (cf. *glocidare* and *gluttire*, cited from Festus) (> It. *chiocciare*, *crocciare* = Sp. *clocar*, *cloquear*, *coclear* = Pr. *cloquiar* = OF. *cloucer*, *gloucer*, later *glosser*, *glousser*, F. *glousser*), cluck as a hen (cf. It. *chioccia* = Sp. *clueca* = MLG. *klucke* = MHG. *klucke*, G. *klucke*, *glucke*, a brooding hen; E. dial. *cleck*^{1}, hatch, *cleck*^{2}, cluck), = Gr. *κλώσσειν*, cluck as a hen; cf. Gr. *κλώζειν*, croak as a jackdaw, groan in disapprobation; Hind. *kurkurāna*, cluck, cackle, murmur: all imitative words, more or less varied, which may be compared, as to form, with *chuck*^{1}, *click*^{1}, *clack*, *crake*, *croak*, *cock*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* To utter the call or cry of a brooding hen or a hen with young chicks.

> The lines were only a part of the sound of his wife's tongue, distracting him no more than the *clucking* of the maternal hens about the house.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 56.

II. *trans.* To call or incite by clucking, as a hen her chicks.

> When she (poor hen!), fond of no second brood,
> Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

cluck (kluk), *n.* [< *cluck*, *v.* In second sense, cf. *click*^{1}, *n.*] 1. A sound uttered by a hen when broody, or in calling her chicks.—2. Same as *click*^{1}, 2.

clucking-hen (kluk'ing-hen), *n.* A name in Jamaica of the crying-bird, carau, or limpkin, *Aramus pictus.*

cludiform (klö'di-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. **cludus* (a reflex of OF. *clou*, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clove*^{4} and *clavus*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Nail-shaped; cuneiform: specifically applied to the characters of the ancient inscriptions of Babylonia, Assyria, and Persia. See *arrow-headed* and *cuneiform.* [Rare.]

clue, clew (klö), *n.* [< ME. *clewe*, *clowe*, *clue*, < AS. *cliwen*, *clywen*, *cleowen* (once *clywe*) = D. *kluwen*, formerly also *klauwe*, *klouwe*, = LG. *kluwe*, *klouwen* = OHG. *chliuwa*, *chliwa*, MHG. *kliuwe*, with dim. OHG. *chliuwelīn*, MHG. *kliuwelīn*, and *kliuwel*, dissimilated *kniulīn*, *kniuwel*, G. *knäuel* (> Dan. *nögle*, neut., clue), a ball, a ball of thread; cf. L. *glucre*, draw together, Skt. *glāus*, a ball; perhaps akin to L. *glŏmus*, a clue, a ball of thread (see *glomerate*), and *glŏbus*, a ball (see *globe*). The naut. senses are prob. of D. origin.] 1. A ball or skein of thread or yarn.

> Steal out, all alone, to the kiln, and, darkling, throw into the pot a *clue* of blue yarn. *Burns*, Halloween, Notes.

2. The thread or yarn that is wound into the form of a ball; thread in general.

> He [Theseus] formed that ingenious device of his *clue*, which led directly through all the windings of the labyrinth. *Bacon*, Political Fables, x.

> It is decreed
> That I must die with her; our *clue* of life
> Was spun together.
> *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, iv. 3.

Hence—3. Anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case; a guide or key to the solution of a puzzle or problem, or the unraveling of a plot or mystery: in allusion to the mythological story that Theseus was guided by a clue of thread through the Cretan labyrinth.

> They are only to be understood and traced by the *clue* of experience. *Bacon*, Political Fables, x., Expl.

> This *clue* will unravel what otherwise would seem very inconsistent in my father's domestic character.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

4. A measure of yarn or hemp, 4,800 yards.—5. *Naut.*, a lower corner of a square sail or the aftmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail.—**Clues of a hammock**, the combination of small lines by which it is suspended.—**From clue to earing** (*naut.*), from the bottom to the top; from one end to the other; throughout; entirely.

clue, clew (klö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clued*, *clewed*, ppr. *cluing*, *clewing*. [< *clue*, *clew*, *n.*] 1. *Naut.*, to haul up to the yard (the lower corners of a topsail, topgallantsail, or royal) by means of the clue-lines: used with *up*.

> "Here comes Cape Horn!" said the chief mate; and we had hardly time to haul down and *clew up* before it was upon us. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 28.

2. To direct, as by a clue or thread. *Beau. and Fl.*

clue-garnet (klö'gär″net), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase, consisting of two single blocks and a fall, by which the lower corner of a square mainsail or foresail is hauled up to the yard.

clue-iron (klö'ī″ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a shackle-shaped iron at the clues of large sails. The leech-rope and foot-rope of the sails are spliced into eyes in the clue-iron, and the tacks and sheets secured to it.

clue-jigger (klö'jig″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small purchase for tricing up the corners of topsails and courses forward of the yards, so that the sails may be easily furled.

clue-line (klö'līn; colloq. klö'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase or single rope for hauling up to the yards the clues of topsails, topgallantsails, and royals.

clum^{1}† (klum), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *clumme*, < ME. *clum*, *clom*, silence; cf. AS. *clumian* (once), mutter. Imitative; cf. *mum.*] **I.** *n.* Silence: also used as an exclamation to command silence.

> Yef [if] ye me wylleth yhere [hear], habbeth amang you *clom* and reste. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 266.

> Now, pater noster, "*clum*," quod Nicolay,
> And "*clum*," quod Jon, and "*clum*," quod Alisoun.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 452.

II. *a.* Silent; glum.

> He is . . . *clumme*, and is more surly to be spoken with than ever he was before.
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

clum^{2} (klum). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *climb.*

clum^{3} (klum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clummed*, ppr. *clumming*. [Cf. *clumse.*] 1. To handle roughly.—2. To clutch. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

> Some in their gripyng tallants *clum* a ball of brasse.
> *A Herring's Tayle*, 1598.

clumben†. Obsolete strong preterit plural of *climb.*

clumber (klum'bėr), *n.* A kind of spaniel valued as a retriever.

clump^{1} (klump), *n.* [< ME. **clump* (AS. only in longer form *clympre* (var. *clymppe*), a lump (of metal); cf. *clumper*^{1}) = D. *klomp* = LG. *klump* (> G. *klump*, *klumpe*, *klumpen*) = Dan. Sw. *klump*, a clump, lump, etc. (prob. = Icel. *klumba*, assimilated *klubba*, a club, > E. *club*^{1}); cf. Dan. *klimp*, a clod, = Sw. *klimp*, a clod, lump, dumpling, Sw. *klamp*, a clump. The resemblance of *clump* to *lump* is accidental, and its connection with *clamp*^{1}, *clam*^{1}, *clumse*, etc., remote and uncertain.] 1. A thick, short, unformed piece of wood or other solid substance; a shapeless mass.—2. A cluster; a small, closely gathered group: used especially of trees or shrubs, but sometimes of other things and of persons.

> He could number the fields in every direction, and could tell how many trees there were in the most distant *clump.*
> *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 134.

> I observed many times daily for more than a fortnight some large *clumps* of heartsease growing in my garden, before I saw a single humble-bee at work.
> *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 124.

3. A thick sole secured to an ordinary boot-sole by springs or by cement.—4. A small spiral curl of hair pressed flat between the disk-shaped ends of a pair of crimping-tongs, so as to lie close to the head.—5. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Mactridæ*, *Lutraria elliptica.* It has a broad flattish shell about 5 inches long and 3 inches high. It lives chiefly in muddy estuaries, buried a foot or two deep.

clump^{2} (klump), *v. i.* [Prob. < *clump*^{1}, *n.*; cf. MLG. *klumpe*, *klompe*, a wooden shoe, clog, a var. form of the noun. Cf. *clamp*^{4}.] To walk heavily and clumsily.

clump-block (klump'blok), *n.* In *mech.*, a strongly made block with a thick sheave and a large opening. See cut under *block.*

clump-boot (klump'böt), *n.* [< *clump*^{1} + *boot*^{2}. Cf. D. *klomp*, a clump, also a wooden shoe.] A heavy boot for rough wear.

clumper^{1} (klum'pėr), *n.* [< ME. **clumpre* (?), < AS. *clympre*, a lump: see *clump*^{1}.] A large piece; a lump; in *coal-mining*, a large mass of fallen rock. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

clumper^{1}† (klum'pėr), *v. t.* [Freq. of verb **clump*^{1}, or ult. < *clumper*^{1}, *n.*; cf. Dan. *klumpe*, Sw. *klimpa*, clot, coagulate; from the noun: see *clump*^{1}.] To form into clumps or masses.

> Vapours . . .
> *Clumper'd* in balls of clouds.
> *Dr. H. More*, Infinity of Worlds, st. 92.

clumper^{2} (klum'pėr), *n.* [< *clump*^{2} + *-er*^{1}. Cf. MLG. *klumpe*, *klompe*, a wooden shoe, clog: see *clump*^{2}.] A thick, heavy shoe: usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

clumperton†, *n.* [Also *clomperton;* appar. < *clumper*^{1} + *-ton*, as in *simpleton*. Cf. *clumpse* = *clumse.*] A clown. *Minsheu*, 1617; *Coles*, 1717.

> Fallinge . . . to altercation with a stronge stubberne *clomperton*, he was shrowdlie beaten of him.
> *Polydorus Vergilius* (trans.).

clumping (klum'ping), *n.* [< *clump*^{1}, 4, + *-ing*^{1}.] The process of curling the hair in clumps.

clumps^{1}†, **clumpse**† (klumps), *a.* and *n.* Variant forms of *clumse.*

clumps^{2} (klumps), *n.* [Appar. orig. pl. of *clump*^{1}, *n.*] A game of questions and answers. The players are divided into two parties; two players, one from each side, select an object which the others try to discover by questioning them, the answers being "yes" or "no," and each party questioning that one of the two who belongs to the opposite side. The side that guesses the object first takes one player from the other side, and this continues until all the players of one party but one are taken by the other, when that one is beaten or "clumps."

clumpy (klum'pi), *a.* [< *clump*^{1} + *-y*^{1}; = Sw. *klumpig*, clumsy.] Consisting of clumps; massive; lumpy.

clumse (klums), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clumsed*, ppr. *clumsing*. [< ME. *clumsen*, *clomsen*, *cloumsen*, < Norw. *klumsa*, make speechless, palsy, prevent from speaking, silence, muzzle (an animal), also *klumra*, *kluma*, *klumme*, and in comp. *forklumsa*, with same sense, whence *klumsad*, pp., also *klumsa*, speechless, palsied, by a spasm or by fear, or (as sometimes thought) by witchery, = Sw. dial. (with strong pp. suffix) *klummsen*, *klumsun*, *klomsen*, benumbed with cold; with formative *-s* (or, in the form *kluma*, directly; cf. D. *kleumen*, and in comp. *ver-kleumen*, *verklomen* (= LG. *ver-klamen* = G. *ver-klomen*), be numb with cold—a secondary form, with pp. as adj., *verkleumd* = LG. *verklamt*, equiv. to G. *verklommen* (with strong suffix), benumbed with cold) from an assumed pp. (**klumen*) of a verb (**kliman*) from the pret. of which (**klam*) is derived E. *clam*^{1} with its cognates, the orig. sense being 'to stick, adhere': the word *clumse*, with its more familiar deriv. *clumsy*, being thus in relation with *clam*^{1}, *clam*^{2}, *clem*^{2}, etc.: see these words.] **I.**† *trans.* To numb, benumb, stiffen, or paralyze with cold or fear.

> That clowde *cloumsed* vs clene
> That come schynand so clere,
> Such syght was never sene
> To seke all sydis seere. *York Plays*, p. 191.

> Fadres biheelden not sones with *clumsid* hindis.
> *Wyclif*, Jer. xlvii. 3 (Purv.).

> He that will noght thynk of this . . .
> He is outher *clomsed* [L. *hebes*] or wode [crazy].
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 1651.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be numbed, benumbed, stiffened, or paralyzed with cold or fear.

> "Haue, Haukyn!" quod Pacyence, "and ete this whan the hungreth,
> Or whan thow *clomsest* for colde or clyngest for drye."
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 50.

2. To die of thirst. [Shetland.]
[Now only prov.]

clumse (klums), *a.* and *n.* [Also *clumpse*, *clumps;* < Norw. *klumsa*, speechless, palsied, benumbed; or short for *clumsed*, pp. of *clumse:* see *clumse*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Benumbed, as with cold. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> *Entombi* [F.], stonied, benummed, *clumpse*, asleep.
> *Cotgrave.*

> *Pote* [F.], *clumpse*, benummed, or swollen with cold.
> *Cotgrave.*

2. Idle; lazy; loutish. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Plain-dealing; honest. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* A stupid fellow; a numskull. *Bailey.*

clumsily (klum'zi-li), *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without expertness, tact, dexterity, or grace.

He dared not deceive them grossly, *clumsily*, openly, impudently. *Lord Brougham*, John Wilkes.

clumsiness (klum'zi-nes), *n.* [< *clumsy* + *-ness.*] The quality of being clumsy; awkwardness; unhandiness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

clumsy (klum'zi), *a.* [A variation of *clumse, a.*, or *clumsed, pp.*, with suffix *-y*^{1}.] 1†. Stiffened with cold; benumbed.

The Carthaginians . . . returned to the camp so *clumsy* and frozen as scarcely they felt the joy of their victory. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 425.

2. Acting as if benumbed; awkward; ungainly; unhandy; uncouth; without expertness, dexterity, tact, or grace: as, a *clumsy* workman; a *clumsy* wooer.

This precious piece of verse, I really judge
Is meant to copy my own character,
A *clumsy* mimic.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 316.

3. Manifesting awkwardness; ill-contrived or ill-managed; awkwardly combined, arranged, or used: as, a *clumsy* movement; *clumsy* sentences.

You will not have far to go, seeing that He is now even among us hearing my *clumsy* words. *Kingsley.*

4. So made as to be unwieldy in certain or in all uses; heavily built; large and heavy; not manageable, light, or graceful.

Dire artillery's *clumsy* car. *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 27.

5. Awkward in appearance or use; unfamiliar; anomalous; outré.

See what a lovely shell. . . .
What is it? a learned man
Could give it a *clumsy* name.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 2.

Clumsy tea, a tea with something substantial to eat. *Macmillan's Mag.* =**Syn. 2.** *Ungainly, Uncouth*, etc. (see *awkward*), heavy, lumbering.

clumsy-boots (klum'zi-böts), *n.* See *boot*^{2}.

clumsy-cleat (klum'zi-klēt), *n.* In a whaleboat, a stout thwart with a rounded notch on the after side. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 224.

clunch^1 (klunch), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. related to *clump*^{1}, as *bunch, dunch, hunch, lunch* to *bump*^{2}, *dump, hump, lump*, respectively.] One of the names current in England for a coarse, impure variety of clay, especially for that commonly occurring in the coal-measures. The Oxford clay, a member of the Middle Oölite of the English geologists, was originally designated by W. Smith as the "clunch clay." In Cambridgeshire some of the beds of the Chalk are sufficiently indurated to furnish an inferior building-stone, and this is known in that vicinity as *clunch*.

The external walls of the College [Christ's] were originally built of blocks of *clunch* in courses, alternating with red brick, and consequently, from the perishable nature of that material, had become so sordid and decayed as to make repair imperative.
Willis, Arch. Hist. Univ. of Cambridge, II. 222.

clunch^2 (klunch), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *clunch*^{1}, *clump*^{1}, and *clumse, a.*] 1. Close-grained, as stone or wood.—2. Stumpy; squat.

She is fat, and *clunch*, and heavy.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 272.

clunchy (klun'chi), *a.* [< *clunch*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Characterized by or containing clunch.

clung (klung). Preterit and past participle of *cling.*

clung (klung), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cling, v. t.*, 2.] 1. Shrunken; emaciated; wasted to leanness; shrunk.

But whenne thair [almonds'] fruyte is ripe, as take it ynne,
And that is when thaire huske is drie and *clonge*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

2. [Cf. *strong* as related to *string.*] Strong. [Prov. Eng.]

clung (klung), *v. i.* [Var. of *cling*, due to the pp. form.] 1†. To cling.

Heavy *clunging* mists.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 92.

2. To shrink; waste. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Cluniac (klö'ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks (the order of Cluny), which originated in the celebrated abbey of Cluny in Saône-et-Loire, France, founded about 910, and was very numerous in France for several centuries.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Benedictine monks of the order of Cluny.

clunk (klungk), *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *cloop.*] To emit a sudden hollow, gurgling sound, such as is made when a cork is quickly pulled out of the neck of a bottle. [Scotch.]

And made the bottle *clunk*
To their health that night.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

clunk (klungk), *n.* A sound such as is expressed by the imitative verb *clunk;* the gurgling sound made by liquor when poured from a bottle. [Scotch.]

Cluny lace, guipure, etc. See the nouns.

Clupea (klö'pẹ-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *clupea*, a small river-fish, not identified.] A genus of fishes, of which the common herring is the most familiar example, typical of the family *Clupeidæ*. See cut under *herring.*

Clupeæ (klö'pẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Clupea.*] In Cuvier's system, the fifth family of *Malacopterygii abdominales:* same as *Clupeidæ*, (*a*). Also *Clupeoidei.*

clupeid (klö'pẹ-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Clupeidæ.* Also *clupeoid.*

Clupeidæ (klö-pē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Clupea*, containing the common herring. Very different limits have been assigned to it by ichthyologists. (*a*) In Bonaparte's system of classification, a family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, without adipose fin, and with the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries, which have no pedicles, in the middle, and by the maxillaries on the sides; the body is nearly always covered with numerous scales, and in most cases a swim-bladder and numerous cæca are present. Also *Clupeæ* and *Clupeoideæ*. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of physostomatous fishes, with the body covered with scales; the head naked; the abdomen frequently compressed into a serrated edge; the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, and the maxillaries composed of three (sometimes movable) pieces; the opercular apparatus complete; the dorsal fin not elongated; the stomach a blind sac; the pyloric appendages numerous; and the gill-apparatus highly developed, the gill-openings being generally very wide. (*c*) In later systems, a family containing *Clupeoidea* with the body compressed, deciduous scales, no distinct lateral line, a terminal mouth, supramaxillaries of three pieces, and a compressed and trenchant abdomen. Also *Clupeina.*

clupeiform (klö'pẹ-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Clupea*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a herring, in a broad sense.

Clupeina (klö-pẹ-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *-ina*^{2}.] In Günther's system of classification, the third group of *Clupeidæ*, with the upper jaw not overlapping the under, and the abdomen serrated: same as the family *Clupeidæ*, (*c*).

Clupeini (klö-pẹ-ī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clupeina.* *Bonaparte*, 1831.

clupeoid (klö'pẹ-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clupea* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clupeidæ.*

II. *n.* Same as *clupeid.* *L. Agassiz; Sir J. Richardson.*

Clupeoidea (klö-pẹ-oi'dẹ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + Gr. εἶδος, shape.] A superfamily of malacopterygian fishes containing the families *Clupeidæ, Dussumieridæ, Dorosomidæ, Stolephoridæ, Chanoidæ, Alepocephalidæ, Albulidæ*, and *Elopidæ.*

Clupeoideæ (klö-pẹ-oi'dẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clupeidæ*, (*a*). *Sir J. Richardson*, 1836.

Clupeoidei (klö-pẹ-oi'dẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clupeæ.* *Cuvier*, 1817.

Clupesoces (klọ-pes'ọ-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *Esox*, pl. *Esoces.*] A group of physostomatous or malacopterygian fishes, supposed to be intermediate between *Clupeidæ* and *Esocidæ*, and made to contain the genera *Chirocentrus, Notopterus, Osteoglossum, Heterotis*, and *Arapaima*, which in modern systems mostly belong to different families.

Clupesocidæ (klö-pe-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *Esocidæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Clupesoces.* *Sir J. Richardson.*

Clusia (klö'si-ä), *n.* [NL., after *Clusius*, Latinized name of C. de *L'Escluse*, a French botanist.] A tropical American genus of shrubs or trees, natural order *Guttiferæ.* Many of the species are parasites, and all secrete more or less of a milk-like resinous juice. *C. rosea* yields a resin used in veterinary medicine and also as a substitute for pitch in boats. *C. insignis* is the wax-flower of Demerara, British Guiana.

cluster (klus'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *cluster, clustre, closter*, < AS. *cluster*, usually *clyster*, = LG. *kluster*, a cluster; prob. akin to Icel. *klasi* = Sw. Dan. *klase*, a cluster. Other connections uncertain.] 1. A number of things, as fruits, growing naturally together; a bunch, particularly of grapes or other fruit growing similarly.

Great *clusters* of ripe grapes. *Spenser*, Colin Clout, l. 600.

And they gave him . . . two *clusters* of raisins.
I Sam. xxx. 12.

2. A number of persons or things of any kind collected or gathered into a close body; a nearly conjoined group or collection: as, a *cluster* of islands.

As bees . . .
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In *clusters*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 771.

In the centre of the *cluster* of Creole beauties which everywhere gathered about her . . . she was always queen lily. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 274.

Clusters of Bruch. Same as *aggregate glands of Bruch.* See *gland.*

cluster (klus'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *clusteren* = LG. *klustern;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To form or constitute a cluster or clusters; grow or be placed in clusters or groups; gather in a group or groups.

Suddenly made him from my side to start
Into the *clust'ring* battle [army] of the French.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

After a little conference, two or three thousand men, women, and children came *clustring* about vs.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 175.

A trailing palm in the Malay Archipelago climbs the loftiest trees by the aid of exquisitely-constructed hooks *clustered* around the ends of the branches.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 192.

There at her feet lay the city in its beauty, the towers and spires springing from amidst the *clustering* masses of the college elms. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, i.

II. *trans.* 1. To collect into a cluster or group.

The venerable man beckoned to the various groups that were *clustered*, ghost-like, in the mist that enveloped the ship. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 166.

Everybody knows those large and handsome tropical lilies, the yuccas, with their tall, *clustered* heads of big white blossoms. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 186.

2. To produce in a cluster or clusters.

Not less the bee would range her cells,
The furzy prickle fire the dells,
The foxglove *cluster* dappled bells.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

3. To cover with clusters.

His kyngdom was clene *clustrit* with hilles.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5476.

Clustered arch, column, window, etc. See the nouns.

cluster-cups (klus'tėr-kups), *n. pl.* A common name of the æcidium stage of fungi belonging to the family *Uredineæ*, and especially to the genera *Puccinia* and *Uromyces* so called because spores are produced in small cups, which are commonly clustered. See cut at *Puccinia.*

cluster-fist†, *n.* A niggard; a close-fisted person.

I saw no other cakes on the table but my owne cakes, and of which he never proffered me so much as the least crum, so base a *cluster-fist* was he.
Comical Hist. of Francion (1655).

clusteringly (klus'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In clusters.

cluster-spring (klus'tėr-spring), *n.* A spiral car-spring composed of several separate springs so joined as to act as one. When two, three, or more springs are connected, they are termed *double* or *two-group springs, three-group springs*, etc.

clustery (klus'tėr-i), *a.* [< *cluster* + *-y*^{1}.] Exhibiting or full of clusters; growing in clusters.

clutch^1 (kluch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *clouch;* < ME. *clucchen, cluchen* (**cluken*, corresponding to Sc. *cleuk, cluke, cluik*), clutch, seize; connected with *cloche, clouche* (also *cloke*, > Sc. *cleuk, cluke, cluik, clook*), a claw, talon. The older and more common form of the ME. verb is *clechen* (> E. dial. *cletch, clitch*^{1}, *cleach*) or *cleken* (> E. dial. *cleak, cleck, cleik, click*^{2}) (pret. *cleyzt, cliht*, etc.), with noun *cleche*, a claw. Origin doubtful; AS. *ge-læccan* (see *latch, v.*) corresponds in meaning, but not, initially, in form.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To grasp tightly or firmly; seize, clasp, or grip strongly: as, to *clutch* a dagger.

The stronge strok of the stonde strayned his joyntes,
His cnes [knees] cachche to close & *cluchches* his hommes,
& he with plattyng his paumes displayes his lers.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1541.

They foot and *clutch* their prey. *G. Herbert.*

The Sword he resolves to *clutch* as fast as if God with his own hand had put it into his.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

2†. To close tightly; clench.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

3†. To fasten.

Cros whon Crist on the was *cliht*,
Whi noldestou not of mournyng minne?
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

4†. To get; gain.

If thay in clannes [cleanness] be clos thay *cleche* gret mede.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 12.

Specifically—5. To seize (a clutch of eggs); take from the clutch.

Another tells how a mocking-bird appeared in southern New England and was hunted down by himself and friend, its eggs *clutched*, and the bird killed.
The Century, XXXI. 273.

II. *intrans.* To snatch, or endeavor to snatch; try to grasp or seize: with *at.*

Clutching with desperate hand
At the gay feathers of the shaft that lay
Deep in his heart.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 6.

Hurrying to him, he grasped his arm as a drowning man might *clutch at* sudden help.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 204.

clutch[1] (kluch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *clouch;* < *clutch*[1], *v.*, directly, or in the senses of 'paw, talon, hand,' through ME. *cloche*, etc., a claw, talon, hand: see *clutch*[1], *v.*] **1.** A grasp or hold; specifically, a strong grip upon anything.

Olive trees, centuries old, hold on to the rocks with a *clutch* as hard and bony as the hand of Death.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 55.

2. In *mach.*: (*a*) A movable coupling or locking and unlocking contrivance, used for transmitting motion, or for disconnecting moving parts of machinery. See *bayonet-clutch*, *friction-clutch*, etc. (*b*) The cross-head of a piston-rod.—**3.** The paw, talon, or claw of a rapacious animal.

Syche buffetez he [the bear] hym rechez with hys brode
klokes,
Hys brest and hys brathelle was blodye alle over!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 792.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

4. Figuratively, the hand, as representing power; hence, power of disposal or control; mastery: chiefly in the plural: as, to fall into the *clutches* of an enemy.

But all in vaine: his woman was too wise
Ever to come into his *clouch* againe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 20.

I must have . . . little care of myself if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

5. A hatch of eggs; the number of eggs incubated at any one time; in the case of the domestic hen, specifically, thirteen eggs.

Many birds rear two or three broods annually, though one *clutch* of eggs is the rule.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 223.

clutch[2] (kluch), *v.* A dialectal variant of *cluck*.

clutch-drill (kluch'dril), *n.* A drill turned by a lever the head of which clutches the drill-spindle or chuck only when moving in a particular direction. A rotation of the drill in one direction only is thus secured.

clutch-lamp (kluch'lamp), *n.* See *electric light*, under *electric*.

clutchtail (kluch'tāl), *n.* [< *clutch* + *tail*[1]; a tr. of Haeckel's NL. term *Labidocerca*, q. v.] One of the American monkeys with prehensile tail, as a spider-monkey (*Cebus*); any member of the *Labidocerca*.

cluther (kluᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *clutter*[2].

clutter[1]† (klut'ėr), *v.* [Formerly *clotter*, < ME. *cloteren*, *clotren*, *cloderen*, *clothren* (= MD. *klotteren*); freq. of *clot*[1], *v.*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To clot; coagulate.

It killeth them . . . by . . . *cluttering* their blood.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

II. *intrans.* To become clotted or coagulated.

clutter[2] (klut'ėr), *n.* [Also dial. *cluther;* perhaps < W. *cludair*, a heap, pile, *cludeirio*, pile up, < *cludo*, heap. Cf. *clutter*[1] and *clutter*[3].] A heap or collection of things lying in confusion; confusion; litter; disorder.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge . . . pots, pans, and spits. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

clutter[2] (klut'ėr), *v. t.* [< *clutter*[2], *n.*] To crowd together in disorder; fill with things in confusion: often with *up:* as, to *clutter* the things all together; to *clutter up* the house.

If I have not spoken of your Majesty encomiastically, your Majesty will be pleased to ascribe it to the law of a history which *clutters* not praises together upon the first mention of a name, but rather disperses them, and weaves them throughout the whole narration.
Bacon, To James I., Sir T. Matthew's Letters, p. 32.

Cluttered together like so many pebbles in a tide.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 607.

clutter[3] (klut'ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *clatter*, *v.*, perhaps by confusion with *clutter*[2].] To make a bustle or disturbance.

All that they
Bluster'd and *clutter'd* for, you play.
Lovelace, Lucasta (1659).

clutter[3] (klut'ėr), *n.* [A var. of *clatter*, *n.* See *clutter*[3], *v.*] Confused noise; bustle; clatter; turmoil.

The manner of thir fight was from a kind of Chariots; wherin riding about, and throwing Darts with the *clutter* of thir Horse, and of thir Wheels, they oft-times broke the rank of thir Enemies. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter?*
Why ever in these raging fits? *Swift.*

clutterment (klut'ėr-ment), *n.* [< *clutter*[3] + *-ment.*] Noise; bustle; turmoil. *Urquhart.*

cly[1] (klī), *n.* [A var. of *clithe*, q. v.] Goose-grass. [Prov. Eng.]

cly[2] (klī), *n.* [Thieves' cant.] A pocket. *Tuft*, Glossary of Thieves' Jargon, 1798.

clyfaking (klī'fā-king), *n.* [Thieves' cant.] Pocket-picking. *H. Kingsley.*

Clymenia striata.

Clymenia (klī-mē'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Münster, 1839, also *Clymene*, Oken, 1815, and *Clymenea*), < L. *Clymene*, < Gr. Κλυμένη, in myth. the name of a nymph, etc., fem. of κλύμενος, lit. 'famous,' orig. ppr. pass. (equiv. to κλυτός, verbal adj., = L. *inclutus*, famous, = E. *loud*, q. v.) of κλύειν, hear: see *client*.] **1.** A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate or tentaculiferous cephalopods, of the family *Nautilidæ*, or made typical of the *Clymeniidæ*, having an internal siphuncle and a discoidal shell with simple or slightly lobed septa. There are many species, ranging from the Silurian to the Chalk.—**2.** A genus of porpoises, of the family *Delphinidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1864.

Clymeniidæ (klī-me-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clymenia*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil cephalopodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Clymenia*.

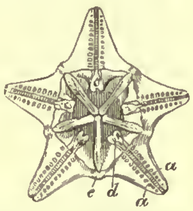
clypeal (klip'ẹ̄-al), *a.* [< *clypeus*, 2, + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to the clypeus.—**Clypeal** or **frontal suture**, in *entom.*, an impressed line running transversely between or in front of the antennæ, and separating the clypeus from the front. It is seen especially in *Hymenoptera* and in many *Coleoptera*. Also called *clypeofrontal suture*.—**Clypeal region.** See extract, and cut under *epilabrum*.

Of the clypeus of Hexapoda there is apparently no true homologue in Myriopoda; in the Lysiopetalid Chilognaths there is, however, an interantennal *clypeal region* slightly differentiated from the epicranium and forming the front of the head.
A. S. Packard, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 197.

Clypeaster (klip-ẹ̄-as'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < L. *clypeus*, a shield (see *clypeus*), + LL. *aster*, < Gr. ἀστήρ = E. *star*.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Clypeastridæ*.—**2.** A genus of coleopterous insects. *Latreille*, 1829.

Clypeasteridæ (klip″ẹ̄-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clypeastridæ*.

clypeastrid (klip-ẹ̄-as'trid), *n.* One of the *Clypeastridæ*. Also called *clypeastroid*.



Dentary Apparatus or Oral Skeleton of a Clypeastrid.
a, *a*, alveolus; *d*, rotula; *e*, tooth.

Clypeastridæ (klip-ẹ̄-as'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-idæ.*] **1.** A family of irregular sea-urchins, flattened into a discoidal or shield-like shape, with the mouth central and furnished with a masticatory apparatus; the shield-urchins. They have broad petalostichous ambulacra; a 5-leafed ambulacral rosette about the apical pole; 5 genital pores in the region of the madreporic body; very small tube-feet; the anus not central; and the edge of the disk not indented. *Clypeaster* is the typical genus.

2. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a group of petalostichous *Echinoida*, represented by the genus *Clypeaster* and its relatives, as distinguished from the spatangoid sea-urchins. Also *Clypeasteridæ*, *Clypeastroidea*.

Clypeastridea (klip″ẹ̄-as-trid'ē-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-idea.*] The clypeastrids raised to the rank of an order, and including such forms as *Mellita*, *Scutella*, etc.

clypeastroid (klip-ẹ̄-as'troid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Clypeastridæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *clypeastrid*.

Clypeastroidea (klip″ẹ̄-as-troi'dẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-oidea.*] Same as *Clypeastridæ*.

clypeate (klip'ẹ̄-āt), *a.* [< L. *clypeatus*, *clipeatus*, pp. of *clypeare*, *clipeare*, furnish with a shield, < *clypeus*, *clipeus*, a shield: see *clypeus*.] **1.** Shaped like a round buckler; shield-shaped; scutate; scutellate. Also *clypeiform*.—**2.** In *entom.*, provided with a clypeus: said especially of the head of a hemipterous insect when the crown is produced in front, forming a clypeus over the anterior part or face.—**Clypeate tibia**, in *entom.*, a tibia greatly expanded on the inner side, in a broad, shield-like piece, as in certain *Crabronidæ*.

clypei, *n.* Plural of *clypeus*.

clypeiform (klip'ẹ̄-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *clypeus*, a shield, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *clypeate:* applied to the large prothorax of certain beetles, the carapace of some crustaceans, etc.

clypeofrontal (klip″ẹ̄-ō-fron'tal), *a.* [< L. (NL.) *clypeus* (see *clypeus*) + *frons* (*front-*), forehead, + *-al*. See *frontal*.] In *entom.*, common to the clypeus and front.—**Clypeofrontal suture**, the clypeal or frontal suture (which see, under *clypeal*).

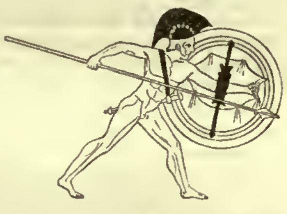
Clypeola of *Equisetum*, with sporangia, *s*, attached (enlarged). (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

clypeola (kli-pē'ọ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *clypeolæ* (-lē). [NL., lit. a small shield, dim. of L. *clypeus*, a shield: see *clypeus*.] A name of the shield-shaped bodies which compose the fruiting spike of species of *Equisetum*. Each is borne on a horizontal pedicel, and each bears on its inner face from 6 to 9 sporangia. Also *clypeole*.

clypeolate (kli-pē'ọ̄-lāt), *a.* [< *clypeola* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with or pertaining to clypeoles.

clypeole (klip'ẹ̄-ōl), *n.* [< *clypeola*.] Same as *clypeola*.

clypeus (klip'ẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *clypei* (-ī). [L., also written *clupeus*, prop. *clipeus*, a shield; prob. akin to *clepere*, steal, orig. hide.] **1.** In *archæol.*: (*a*) A large circular shield, with a convex outer and concave inner surface. (*b*) An ornamental disk, of marble or other substance, in the shape of a shield, often sculptured in relief, hung in the intercolumniations of the atria of Roman dwellings, etc. Examples have been found at Pompeii and elsewhere.—**2.** [NL.] In *entom.*, properly, that part of the upper surface of an insect's head which lies before the front or forehead, and behind the labrum when the latter is present; a fixed sclerite immediately in front of the epicranium, and to which the labrum is attached. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. By Huxley and other anatomists the front is included in this term, being distinguished as the *clypeus superior*, or *supraclypeus*. Some of the older entomologists, notably Fabricius and Illiger, applied the term *clypeus* to the labrum. In *Diptera* it is probably represented by the part called the hypostoma or face; but in that order the name is applied to a more or less horny fold on the upper part of the membrane connecting the proboscis with the border of the mouth, properly answering to the labrum. In the *Heteroptera* the clypeus is a process of the upper part of the head or crown, which in some species extends over the face. Often called the *epistoma*, especially when it is small or softer than the surrounding parts; also *nasus* and *prælatum*.



Clypeus.—Figure of Achilles, from a Greek red-figured vase.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fossil echinoderms. *C. sinuatus* is an example.

clysmian (kliz'mi-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. κλύσμα, a drench, + *-ian*. Cf. *clysmic*.] Relating to or of the nature of a cataclysm: as, *clysmian* changes. [Rare.]

clysmic (kliz'mik), *a.* [< Gr. κλύσμα, a liquid used for washing out, a drench (< κλύζειν, wash, cleanse), + *-ic*.] Washing; cleansing. *Craig.* [Rare.]

clyster (klis'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *clister*, and *glyster*, *glister;* = D. *klisteer* = MHG. *clister*, G. *klystier* = Dan. *klyster* = Sw. *klistir*, < OF. *clistere*, F. *clystère* = Sp. *clister*, *clistel* = Pg. *clistel*, *clyster* = It. *clistere*, < L. *clyster*, LL. also *cluster*, a clyster, a clyster-pipe (LL. *clysterium*, < Gr. κλυστήριον, a clyster), < Gr. κλυστήρ, a clyster, prop. the clyster-pipe, < κλύζειν, wash, cleanse; cf. L. *cluere*, purge, Goth. *hlutrs*, pure.] An enema; an injection.

clysterize (klis'tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clysterized*, ppr. *clysterizing*. [< LL. *clysterizare*, < L. *clyster*, a clyster.] To administer an enema to.

clyster-pipe (klis'tėr-pīp), *n.* [Formerly also *clisterpipe*.] The anal tube of an enema-syringe.

Clythra, Clytra (klith'rạ̈, klit'rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (in form *Clytra*—Laicharting, 1781; Germar, 1824); a word of no meaning.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Cryptocephalidæ*, formerly referred to *Chrysomelidæ*, now made the type of a distinct family. *C. quadrisignata* is an example.

Clythridæ (klith'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < *Clythra* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, typified by the genus *Clythra*, and characterized by serrate antennæ and confluent anterior coxal cavities.

Clytra, *n.* See *Clythra.*

Clytus (klī'tus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801).] A notable genus of cerambycine beetles, containing active species generally banded with yellow, white, or black. They have long legs, finely granulated eyes partly surrounding the base of the antennæ, rounded or broadly triangular scutellum, smooth prothorax, acute intercoxal processes, and ecarinate tibiæ with large spurs.

clyve†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cleave*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

clyves†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *cliff*^{1}.

cm. A contraction of *centimeter.*

C. M. An abbreviation of the Latin (New Latin) *Chirurgiæ Magister*, Master in Surgery.

cn-. [(1) ME. *cn-*, later as in mod. E. regularly *kn-*, < AS. *cn-* (= OS. *kn-* = OHG. *cn-*, *chn-*, MHG. G. *kn-*, etc.): see *kn-*. (2) L., etc., *cn-*, < Gr. *κν-*, a common initial combination.] An initial combination not now admitted in actual English speech (the *c* being silent), though retained in the spelling of some words from the Greek. (*a*) In native English words, regularly in the earliest speech, but not now used except in a few instances, as *cnag*, *cnop*, *cnoutberry*, where *kn-* is preferred. See *kn-*. (*b*) In words of Greek origin, as *cnemial*, *cnemis*, etc.

cnag, *n.* See *knag.*

cnemapophysis (nē-ma-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *cnemapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an apophysis.] The large cnemial apophysis or process of the tibia of some birds, as loons and grebes, which extends far above the knee-joint and serves for the attachment of extensor muscles. It is an extension of the cnemial crest or tuberosity, and corresponds to the olecranon of the ulna.

cnemial (nē'mi-al), *a.* [< *cnemis* + *-al.*] Of or relating to the cnemis or tibia: as, a *cnemial* process; the *cnemial* ridge. See cut under *tibiotarsus.*

> The proximal end of the tibia is produced forward and outward into an enormous *cnemial* crest, in all walking and swimming birds. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 226.

cnemides, *n.* Plural of *cnemis.*

cnemidium (nē-mid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cnemidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg, + *-ίδιον*. Cf. *cnemis.*] **1.** In *ornith.*, the lower part of the crus; the part of the leg just above the suffrago or heel, which is without feathers in most wading or grallatorial birds.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] (*a*) A genus of polyps. *Goldfuss*, 1826. (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Perty*, 1830.

Cnemidophorus (nē-mi-dof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *κνημιδοφόρος*, wearing greaves, < *κνημίς*, pl. *κνημίδες*, greaves (see *cnemis*), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] A genus of lizards, of the family *Teiidæ* (or *Ameividæ*), related to *Ameiva*, but having the tongue free at the base. There are numerous species in the United States, the best-known being *C. sexlineatus*, the common striped lizard, which is about 10 inches long and extremely active.

Cnemidospora (nē-mi-dos'pō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κνημίς* (*κνημιδ-*), greave (see *cnemis*), + *σπορά*, seed.] A notable genus of gregarines, found in one of the diploped myriapods, peculiar in the characters of its protomerite, whose contents form two distinguishable masses, the lower finely granular, the upper highly refractive, apparently fatty, and of a greenish color. The species is *C. lutea.*

Cnemiornis (nē-mi-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κνημίς*, a greave, legging (see *cnemis*), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of subfossil gigantic flightless geese with very large legs, remains of which occur with those of the moa in the Quaternary of New Zealand. The species is *C. calcitrans*, related to the existing *Cereopsis* of Australia. *Owen*, 1865.

Cnemiornithidæ (nē"mi-ôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cnemiornis* (*-nith-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of anserine birds formed for the reception of the genus *Cnemiornis*, having a desmognathous palate, rudimentary sternal keel, and ilia and ischia united behind.

cnemis (nē'mis), *n.*; pl. *cnemides* (-mi-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *κνημίς*, greave, legging, < *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the crus; the leg between the knee and the ankle; especially, the tibia or shin-bone.

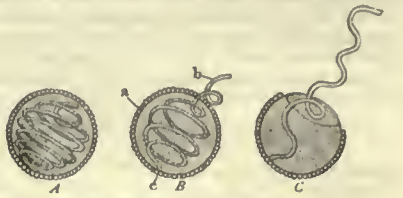
cnicin (nī'sin), *n.* [< *Cnicus* + *-in*^{2}.] A crystalline principle found in the blessed thistle, *Cnicus benedictus*, and various other plants. It is neutral and bitter, and analogous to salicin in composition. It is said to be useful as a medicine in intermittent fevers.

cnicnode (nik'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *cnicus* (see *Cnicus*) + *nodus*, a knot, node.] In *math.*, an ordinary node of a surface, or point where the tangents form a cone of the second order and class, having no double nor stationary generatrices or tangent planes.

cnictrope (nik'trōp), *n.* In *math.*, a singularity of a surface consisting of a tangent plane whose incunt is replaced by a conic.

Cnicus (nī'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cnicus*, prop. *cnecus*, < Gr. *κνῆκος*, a plant of the thistle kind, *Carthamus tinctorius.*] A large genus of composite plants, popularly known as *thistles.* They are natives of the northern hemisphere, stout perennials or biennials, with prickly leaves and involucres, large heads, and a long, soft, plumose pappus. Some species are troublesome weeds, and a few are occasionally cultivated for ornament. There are nearly 200 species, of which about 35 are indigenous in the United States. See *thistle.*

cnida (nī'dä), *n.*; pl. *cnidæ* (-dē). [NL., < L. *cnide*, < Gr. *κνίδη*, a nettle, < *κνίζειν*, scrape, grate, tickle, irritate, nettle.] One of the urticating cells, thread-cells, lasso-cells, or nematocysts of the *Cœlentera*, from which the jellyfishes, etc., obtain their power of stinging.



A Cnida, or Lasso-cell, from *Pleurobrachia rhododactyla*, highly magnified.

A, the unbroken cell with the lasso coiled; *B*, *C*, the cell with the lasso partly and fully thrown out. *a*, granular cell-wall; *b*, the cnidocil or lasso, attached at *c*. After Agassiz.

> Under pressure or irritation the *cnida* suddenly breaks, its fluid escapes, and the delicate thread (cnidocil) is projected, still remaining attached to its sheath. The *cnidæ* are said to be analogous to the tactile organs of the Arthropoda. *Pascoe*, Zool. Class., p. 16.

Cnidaria (nī-dā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cnida*, q. v., + *-aria.*] Those *Cœlentera* which have thread-cells or cnidæ; the *Cœlenterata*, with the exception of the sponges. See *Cœlentera.*

cnidoblast (nī'dō-blast), *n.* [< NL. *cnida*, q. v., + Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ.] In *zoöl.*, the bud of a thread-cell; a budding thread-cell, from the contents of which a nematocyst is developed.

> Very frequently the *cnidoblasts* are found thickly grouped together at certain places, and form wart-like swellings or batteries. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 223.

cnidocell (nī'dō-sel), *n.* [< NL. *cnida*, q. v., + L. (NL.) *cella*, cell.] In *zoöl.*, a thread-cell or lasso-cell; a nematocyst or cnida. See *cnida.*

> This peculiar paralyzing or stupefying effect [of Hydra] is caused by the action of certain stinging or *cnidocells* (also called lasso-cells), which are most abundant in the tentacles, but are also found in other parts of the body. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 74.

cnidocil (nī'dō-sil), *n.* [NL., < *cnida*, q. v., + *cilium*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*, the thread of a thread-cell or nematocyst; the coiled filament which springs out of a cnida or nematophore. See cut under *cnida.*

> Each cnidoblast . . . possesses a fine superficial plasmatic process (*cnidocil*), which is probably very sensitive to mechanical stimuli, and occasions the bursting of the capsule. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 223.

cnop, *n.* See *knop.*

Cnossian (nos'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Cnossius*, *Cnosius*, etc., < *Cnossus*, *Cnosus*, *Cnosos*, also *Gnossus*, *Gnosus*, < Gr. *Κνωσσός*, *Κνωσός*: see def.] Of or relating to Cnossus or Gnossus, the ancient capital of Crete, famous in mythology for the labyrinth fabled to have been built there for King Minos by Dædalus in order to hold the Minotaur.

> The *Cnossian* labyrinth has a totally Oriental appearance, and reminds us of that celebrated garden of Mylitta in Babylon which Herodotus describes. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 182.

cnoutberry, *n.* See *knoutberry.*

co-^{1}. [L. *co-*: see def., and *com-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, the usual form, before a vowel or *h*, of *com-* (the *m* in Latin being weak), meaning 'together' or 'with.' See *com-*. It is now freely used in English in composition with words of any origin, being preferred to *com-* or *con-* in combination with words of non-Latin origin, or with words of Latin origin in common use, words in *co-* being thus sometimes parallel to words in *com-* (*con-*, *cor-*, etc.) of the same ultimate elements, but the prefix, in the latter case, being attached in Latin, as in *co-act*^{2}, *co-active*^{2} (different from *coact*^{1}, *coactive*^{1}), *co-agent*, *co-exist*, *co-laborer*, *co-respondent* (distinct from *cor-respondent*), etc., or, with words of purely English origin, as in *co-mate*, *co-worker*, etc.

co-^{2}. [Abbr. of NL. *complementi*, of the complement.] In *geom.*, a prefix, as in *co-sine*, *co-secant*, *co-tangent*, etc., meaning sine, secant, tangent, etc., of the complement.

Co. 1. An abbreviation (*a*) of *company:* as, Smith, Brown & *Co.*; (*b*) of *county:* as, Orange *Co.*, New York.—**2.** The chemical symbol for *cobalt.*

c. o. An abbreviation of *care of*, common in addressing letters, etc. Often written ℅.

coacervate (kō-a-sėr'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coacervated*, ppr. *coacervating.* [< L. *coacervatus*, pp. of *coacervare*, < *co-*, together, + *acervare*, heap up, < *acervus*, a heap.] To heap up; pile. [Rare.]

> A huge Magazine of your Favours you have been pleased to do me, present and absent, safely stored up and *coacervated*, to preserve them from mouldering away in Oblivion. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 33.

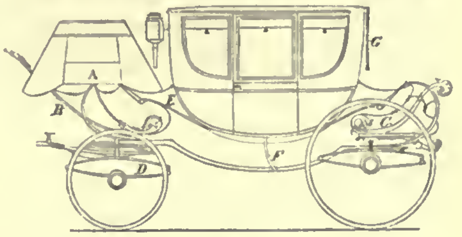
coacervate (kō-a-sėr'vāt), *a.* [< L. *coacervatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Heaped; piled up; collected into a crowd. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

coacervation (kō-as-ėr-vā'shon), *n.* [< L. *coacervatio(n-)*, < *coacervare:* see *coacervate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of heaping, or the state of being heaped together or piled up. [Rare.]

> *Coacervation* of the innumerable atoms of dust. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 58.

2. In *logic*, a chain-syllogism; sorites.

coach (kōch), *n.* [Early mod. E. *coch*, *coche*, < F. *coche* = Sp. Pg. *coche* = It. *cocchio* = Wall. *cocie;* cf. D. *koets* = G. *kutsche*, a coach (Sw. Dan. *kusk*, a coachman); Sloven. Bulg. *kochija* = Serv. *kochije*, pl., = Bohem. *koch* = Pol. *kocz* = Little Russ. *kochyja* = Albanian *kochi;* all prob. < Hung. *kocsi* (pron. *ko-chi*), a coach: so called from *Kocsi*, *Kotsi*, now *Kitsee*, a village in Hungary. Vehicles are often named from the place of their invention or first use; cf. *berlin*, *landau*, *sedan.* Less prob., F. *coche*, It. *cocchio*, and the forms which may be connected with them, depend on F. *coque* = It. *cocca*, a boat (see *cock*^{4}), < L. *concha*, a shell. But the G. and Slavic forms can hardly be referred to the same source. The sense of 'private tutor' is figurative, like the use of 'pony' for a translation, both enabling the student to 'get on' fast.] **1.** A four-wheeled close vehicle of considerable size; originally, a finely built covered carriage for private use; now, any large inclosed vehicle with the body hung on easy springs, especially one for public conveyance of passengers: as, a stage-*coach.* See *mail-coach*, *tally-ho.*



Coach.

A, hammercloth; *B*, front standard; *C*, back standard; *D*, dummy-spring; *E*, body-loop; *F*, check-strap; *G*, footman's holder.

> To White Hall, where I saw the Duke de Soissons go from his audience with a very great deal of state: his own *coach* all red velvet covered with gold lace, and drawn by six barbes, and attended by twenty pages, very rich in clothes. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 116.

> She was the first that did invent
> In *coaches* brave to ride.
> *Queen Eleanor's Fall* (Child's Ballads, VII. 293).

> He kept his *coach*, which was rare in those days [in Elizabeth's reign]; they then vulgarly called it a *quitch.* *Aubrey.*

2. A passenger-car on a railroad. See *railroad-car.*—**3**†. An apartment in a large ship of war, near the stern and beneath the poop-deck, usually occupied by the captain.

> The commanders came on board and the council sat in the *coach.* *Pepys*, Diary, I. 64.

4. (*a*) A private tutor, especially one employed in preparing for a particular examination.

> A *coach* or crammer from the Circumlocution Office. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, I. x.

> Warham was studying for India, with a Wanchester *coach.* *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vi.

> The English paterfamilias can hire a good *coach* to get his boy ready to compete for a clerkship. *The American*, VI. 278.

(*b*) A person employed to train a boat's crew or other athletes for a contest.—**5.** The bone of the upper jaw of the sperm-whale. Also called *sleigh.* *C. M. Scammon.*—**To ride in the marrow-bone coach.** See *marrow-bone.*

coach (kōch), *v. t.* [< *coach*, *n.*] **1**†. To put in a coach; convey in a coach.

> Your lady Bird is *coach'd* and she hath took
> Sir Gervase with her.
> *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, iii. 1.

2†. To run over with a coach. [Rare.]

> Like the vile straw that's blown about the streets, . . .
> *Coach'd*, carted, trod upon. *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 291.

3. To tutor; give private instruction to; especially, to instruct or train for a special examination or a contest: as, to *coach* a student for a college examination; to *coach* a boat's crew; to *coach* a new hand in his duties.

> Spenser has *coached* more poets and more eminent ones than any other writer of English verse.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 198.

coachbell (kōch'bel), *n.* A Scotch name of the earwig, *Forficula auricularia*.

coach-bit (kōch'bit), *n.* A horse's bit with large stationary checks on the mouthpiece. The reins are attached to loops in the checks, placed at various distances from the mouthpiece.

coach-box (kōch'boks), *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

> Fly Cranion, her charioteer,
> Upon the *coach-box* getting.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia.

coach-colors (kōch'kul″ọrz), *n. pl.* Same as *japan colors* (which see, under *color*).

coach-currier (kōch'kur″i-ėr), *n.* One who sells or makes the leather parts of coaches.

coach-dog (kōch'dog), *n.* Same as *Dalmatian dog* (which see, under *dog*).

coachee (kō'chē), *n.* [< *coach* + dim. *-ee*¹. Cf. *cabby*.] A coach-driver; especially, a driver of a public coach. [Colloq.]

> They are out again and up: *coachee* the last, gathering the reins into his hands. *Trollope.*

coacher† (kō'chėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cocher*, < F. *cocher*, a coachman, < *coche*, coach: see *coach, n.*] A coachman.

coach-fellow (kōch'fel″ō), *n.* 1. One of a pair of coach-horses; a yoke-fellow.

> Their chariot horse, as they *coachfellows* were,
> Fed by them. *Chapman*, Iliad, x.

2. A person intimately associated with another; a close companion; a comrade.

> I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you and your *coach-fellow*, Nym.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

coach-founder (kōch'foun″dėr), *n.* One who makes the framework or ironwork of carriages.

coachful (kōch'fụl), *n.* [< *coach* + *-ful*, 2.] As many as a coach will hold.

coach-horse (kōch'hôrs), *n.* A horse used or adapted for use in drawing a coach.—**Devil's coach-horse.** See *devil*.

coaching (kō'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coach, v.*] 1. The use of coaches as a means of public conveyance; now, especially, driving as an amusement in large coaches drawn by four or six horses.

> The glories of the old *coaching* days, the badness of the roads, the signs of the inns. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 39.

2. The act or practice of giving special instruction or training, as for a college examination or an athletic contest.

coach-leaves† (kōch'lēvz), *n. pl.* Blinds; something to cover the windows of a coach and conceal the interior.

> Drive in again, with the *coach-leaves* put down,
> At the back gate. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 1.

coachlet (kōch'let), *n.* [< *coach* + dim. *-let*.] A small coach.

> In my light little *coachlet* I could breathe freer.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 8.

coachmaker (kōch'mā″kėr), *n.* A man who carries on the business of making coaches, or who is employed in making them; a carriage-builder.

coachman (kōch'mạn), *n.*; pl. *coachmen* (-men). 1. A man who drives a coach.

> Be thou my *Coach-man*, and now Cheek and Ioule
> With Phœbus Chariot let my Chariot roule.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

2. In *ichth.*, a serranoid fish, *Dules auriga*: same as *charioteer*, 3.

coachmanship (kōch'mạn-ship), *n.* [< *coachman* + *-ship*.] Skill in driving coaches.

coach-master (kōch'mȧs″tėr), *n.* One who owns or lets carriages.

coach-office (kōch'of″is), *n.* In England, a booking-office for stage-coach passengers and parcels.

coach-screw (kōch'skrö), *n.* A screw with a V-shaped thread and a square head, like that of a machine-bolt, used in coach-building.

coach-stand (kōch'stand), *n.* A place where coaches stand for hire.

coach-trimmer (kōch'trim″ėr), *n.* A workman who prepares and finishes the lace, linings, and other trimmings for carriage-builders.

coach-whip (kōch'hwip), *n.* 1. A whip intended to be used in driving a coach.—2. *Naut.*, the long pennant hoisted at the royalmast-head of a man-of-war.—3. [Without the hyphen.] In *herpet.*, a harmless colubrine serpent of the genus *Masticophis* (which see): so called from its long slender form. There are several species, as *M. flagelliformis*, inhabiting southerly portions of the United States.

> A *coachwhip*, a snake much like the common black snake in form, but in color a very dark brown some two thirds of its length, the other third to the tip of the tail being a light brown, in appearance, from the peculiar markings, much like the lash of a whip.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 7.

coachwood (kōch'wụd), *n.* The *Ceratopetalum apetalum*, a large saxifragaceous tree of New South Wales, furnishing a soft, close-grained, fragrant wood valued for cabinet-work.

coact (kọ-akt'), *v. t.* [< L. *coactare*, constrain, force, freq. of *cōgere*, pp. *coactus*, constrain: see *cogent*. The L. *coactare* is the ult. source of E. *squat* and *squash*¹, q. v.] To compel; force.

> Speak to him, fellow, speak to him! I'll have none of this *coacted*, unnatural dumbness in my house.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

> The inhabitants were *coacted* to render the city.
> *Sir M. Hale.*

co-act (kō-akt'), *v. i.* [< *co-*¹ + *act*.] To act together.

> If I tell how these two did *co-act*,
> Shall I not lie in publishing a truth?
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

coaction (kọ-ak'shọn), *n.* [< L. *coactio(n-)*, < *cogere*, constrain: see *coact*.] Force; compulsion, either in restraining or in impelling.

> All outward *co-action* is contrary to the nature of liberty. *Bp. Burnet*, Thirty-nine Articles, xvii.

coactive (kọ-ak'tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **coactivus*, < *coactus*, pp. of *cogere*, constrain: see *coact* and *-ive*.] Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain.

> The establishing a *coactive* or coercive jurisdiction over the clergy and whole diocess.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 172.

> The clergy have no *coactive* power, even over heretics.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xii. 7.

> The *coactive* force of this motive [Duty] is altogether independent of surrounding circumstances, and of all forms of belief. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 189.

co-active (kō-ak'tiv), *a.* [< *co-*¹ + *active*.] Acting in concurrence.

> With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

coactively (kọ-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a compulsory manner.

co-activity (kō-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *co-active* + *-ity*. Cf. *activity*.] Unity of or union in action. *Dr. H. More.*

co-actor (kō-ak'tọr), *n.* [< *co-act* + *-or*. Cf. *actor*.] One who acts jointly with another or others.

coadaptation (kō-ad-ap-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *adaptation*.] Mutual or reciprocal adaptation: as, the *coadaptation* of the parts of the hip-joint. *Owen.*

coadapted (kō-ạ-dap'ted), *a.* [< *co-*¹ + *adapted*, pp. of *adapt, v.*] Mutually or reciprocally adapted: as, "*coadapted* pulp and tooth," *Owen*.

coadjacence (kō-ạ-jā'sens), *n.* [< *coadjacent*: see *-ence*, and cf. *adjacence*.] Adjacence or nearness of several things to one another; the state of being coadjacent; contiguity.

> The result of his [Aristotle's] examination is that there are four modes of association: namely, by proximity in time, by similarity, by contrast, by *coadjacence* in space; or three, if proximity in time and *coadjacence* in space be taken under one head. *Pop. Encyc.*

coadjacent (kō-ạ-jā'sẹnt), *a.* [< *co-*¹ + *adjacent*.] Mutually adjacent; near each other; contiguous in space and time.

> The *coadjacent* is of some difficulty; for I do not now think it probable that Aristotle by this meant to denote mere vicinity in space. It is manifest that Aristotle, under this head, intended to include whatever stands as part and part of the same whole. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid, Note D.

coadjument (kọ-aj'ộ-mẹnt), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *adjument*.] Mutual assistance. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

coadjust (kō-ạ-just'), *v. t.* [< *co-*¹ + *adjust*.] To adjust mutually or reciprocally; fit to each other. *Owen.*

coadjustment (kō-ạ-just'mẹnt), *n.* [< *coadjust* + *-ment*. Cf. *adjustment*.] Mutual or reciprocal adjustment.

coadjutant (kọ-aj'ộ-tạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *adjutant*.] **I.** *a.* Helping; mutually assisting or operating.

> Thracius *coadjutant*, and the war
> Of fierce Euroclydon. *J. Philips.*

II. *n.* A coadjutor; a colleague.

> Oates or some of his *coadjutants* being touched, not in conscience, but with the disappointment of their work.
> *Roger North*, Examen, p. 198.

coadjutator† (kọ-aj'ộ-tā-tọr), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *adjutator*.] A coadjutor.

> I do purpose . . . to act as a *coadjutator* to the law.
> *Smollett*, Launcelot Greaves, ii.

coadjute (kō-ạ-jöt'), *v. t.* [Inferred from *coadjutor*; or < *co-*¹ + *adjute*.] To help or assist mutually or reciprocally; coöperate.

> Whereas those higher hills to view fair Tone that stand,
> Her *coadjuting* Springs with much content behold.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 421.

coadjutive (kō-a-jö'tiv), *a.* [< *coadjute* + *-ive*.] Mutually assisting; coadjutant; coöperating. [Rare.]

> A *coadjutive* cause. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 66.

coadjutor (kō-a-jö'tọr), *n.* [< L. *coadjutor*, < *co-*, together, + *adjutor*, a helper: see *co-*¹ and *adjutor*.] 1. One who aids another; an assistant; a helper; an associate in occupation.—2. One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another. *Johnson.* Specifically—3. The assistant of a bishop or other prelate. A permanent coadjutor may or may not be appointed, with right of succession. =**Syn.** 1. *Associate*, *Friend*, *Companion*, etc. (see *associate*), fellow-worker, auxiliary, coöperator.—3. *Coadjutor*, *Suffragan*. Each of these is an assistant to a bishop, but the *coadjutor* is appointed as assistant and often as successor to an old and infirm bishop, to relieve him from work; the *suffragan* is assistant to a bishop whose see is too large, and has charge of a specific portion of it, the bishop principal remaining in charge of the central portion.

coadjutorship (kō-a-jö'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *coadjutor* + *-ship*.] 1. Assistance; coöperation. *Pope.*—2. The office or employment of a coadjutor.

coadjutress (kō-a-jö'tres), *n.* [< *coadjutor* + *-ess*.] A female assistant or helper.

> The ministresses and *coadjutresses* of justice.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1063.

coadjutrix (kō-a-jö'triks), *n.* [As if L., fem. of *coadjutor*.] Same as *coadjutress*.

> Bolingbroke and his *coadjutrix*.
> *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., I. ii. § 40 (Ord MS.).

coadjuvancy (kọ-aj'ö-vạn-si), *n.* [< *coadjuvant*, in lit. adj. sense 'helping in union with': see *-ancy*.] Assistance; coöperation; concurrent help. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

coadjuvant (kọ-aj'ö-vạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *adjuvant*.] **I.** *a.* Assisting; coöperating with.

II. *n.* An assistant; a promoting agent; specifically, in *med.*, an ingredient in a prescription designed to increase the effect of another ingredient.

coadjuvate†, *n.* A coadjutor.

coadnate (kọ-ad'nāt), *a.* [< *co-*¹ + *adnate*.] Same as *adnate*.

coadunate, coadunated (kọ-ad'ụ-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *coadunatus*, pp. of *coadunare*, unite together, < L. *co-*, together, + LL. *adunare*, make one (lit. 'at-one'; cf. *atone*), < L. *ad*, = E. *at*, + *unus* = E. *one*.] United or joined.

> If the metre is characteristically Homeric, as say these infidels, then is the present text (so inextricably *coadunated* with the metre), upon their own showing, the good old Homeric text — and no mistake.
> *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, united without perceptible articulation; connate. (*b*) In *bot.*, same as *adnate*.

coadunation (kọ-ad-ụ-nā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *coadunatio(n-)*, < *coadunare*: see *coadunate*.] The union of different substances or parts in one mass. [Rare.]

> In the *coadunation* and conjunction of parts, the title is firm, but not at all in distinction and separation.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 190.

coadunition (kọ-ad-ụ-nish'ọn), *n.* [Var. of *coadunation*, after *unite*.] Same as *coadunation*.

coadventure (kō-ad-ven'tṳ̄r), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coadventured*, ppr. *coadventuring*. [< *co-*¹ + *adventure, v.*] To share with one or more in an adventure or a speculation. *Howell.*

coadventure (kō-ad-ven'tṳ̄r), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *adventure, n.*] An adventure in which two or more are sharers.

coadventurer (kō-ad-ven'tṳ̄r-ėr), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *adventurer*.] A fellow-adventurer. *Howell.*

coætaneous, coætaneously. See *coetaneous*, *coetaneously*.

coafforest (kō-a-for'est), *v. t.* [< *co-*¹ + *afforest*.] To convert into a forest, or add to a forest. See *afforest*.

> Henry Fitz-Empresse . . . did *coafforest* much land, which continued all his reign, though much complained of. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 16.

coagency (kō-ā'jẹn-si), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *agency*.] Joint agency; coöperating power. *Coleridge.*

> Those fascinations of solitude which, when acting as a *co-agency* with unresisted grief, end in the paradoxical result of making out of grief itself a luxury.
> *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, p. 22.

coagent (kō-ā′jent), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *agent.*] An assistant or associate in an act; an accomplice.

> Your doom is then
> To marry this *coagent* of your mischiefs.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta.

coagitate (kō-aj′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coagitated*, ppr. *coagitating.* [< LL. *coagitatus*, pp. of *coagitare*, < L. *co-*, together, + *agitare*, agitate: see *agitate.*] To move or agitate together. *Blount.* [Rare.]

coagment† (kō-ag-ment′), *v. t.* [< L. *coagmentare*, join, connect, cement, < *coagmentum*, a joining, < **co-agere*, **co-igere*, *cōgere*, bring together: see *cogent*, and cf. *coagulum*, *coact.*] To congregate or heap together. *Glanville.*

coagmentation† (kō-ag-men-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *coagmentatio(n-)*, < *coagmentare*, pp. *coagmentatus*, join, connect: see *coagment.*] Collection into a mass; union; conjunction.

> Wheresoever there is a *coagmentation* of many, the lowest [shall] be knit to the highest by that which being interjacent may cause each to cleave unto other, and so all to continue one. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

> *Coagmentation* of words. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

coagula, *n.* Plural of *coagulum.*

coagulability (kō-ag″ū-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *coagulable*: see *-bility.*] The capacity of being coagulated.

coagulable (kō-ag′ū-la-bl), *a.* [< *coagul(ate)* + *-able.*] Capable of becoming coagulated; capable of changing from a liquid to an inspissated state: as, *coagulable* lymph.

> The production of any *coagulable* exudation.
> *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 456.

coagulant (kō-ag′ū-lant), *n.* [< L. *coagulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *coagulare*: see *coagulate*, *v.*] A substance that produces coagulation.

coagulate (kō-ag′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coagulated*, ppr. *coagulating.* [< L. *coagulatus*, pp. of *coagulare*, curdle, < *coagulum*, a means of curdling, rennet, also lit. a bond, tie: see *coagulum.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To curdle; congeal; clot; change from a fluid into a curd-like or thickened mass: as, to *coagulate* blood; rennet *coagulates* milk.

> The cheese-wife knoweth it as well as the philosopher, that sour runnet doth *coagulate* her milk into a curd.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 46.

> Spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2†. To crystallize. **=Syn.** To thicken, clot, concrete.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To curdle or become clotted; congeal or become congealed.

> Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mingleth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

> About the third part of the oil olive . . . did there *coagulate* into a whitish body, almost like butter. *Boyle.*

2†. To become crystallized.

coagulate† (kō-ag′ū-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *coagulat*, < L. *coagulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Coagulated; curdled; clotted.

> Combust materes and *coagulat.*
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 258.

> O'er-sized with *coagulate* gore. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

coagulation (kō-ag-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *coagulatio(n-)*, < *coagulare*: see *coagulate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of changing from a fluid to a thickened curd-like state, well exemplified by the clotting of blood; the state of being coagulated.—**2**†. The change from a fluid to a solid state, as in crystallization.—**3.** A mass or quantity of coagulated matter; a curd; a clot.—**Coagulation-necrosis**, in *pathol.*, a form of necrosis which occurs when a small portion of tissue is cut off from the circulation, but remains surrounded by, or at least continuous with, tissue in which the blood continues to circulate. The cells of the tissue become smaller, distorted, shining, and the nuclei disappear.—**Coagulation of the blood**, the production of filaments of fibrin in the blood, running in every direction, thus forming a spongy mass in which the blood-corpuscles are caught; this mass then contracts, squeezing out the serum.

coagulative (kō-ag′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *coagulativus*, < L. *coagulatus*: see *coagulate*, *v.*, and *-ive.*] Causing coagulation: as, "*coagulative* power," *Boyle*, Works, I. 423.

coagulator (kō-ag′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *coagulate* + *-or.*] Anything that causes coagulation.

> Globulin, added under proper conditions, to serous effusion, is a *coagulator* of that effusion, giving rise to the development of fibrin in it.
> *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 86.

coagulatory (kō-ag′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *coagulate* + *-ory.*] Tending to coagulate.

coagulum (kō-ag′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *coagula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *coagulum*, a means of curdling, rennet, also lit. a bond, tie, < **co-agere*, **co-igere*, *cōgere*, bring together, gather, collect, compel: see *cogent*, and cf. *coact*, *coagment.*] **1.** A coagulated mass, as curd, etc.; specifically, in *med.*, a blood-clot.—**2**†. A substance that causes coagulation, as rennet; a coagulant. *Crabb.*

co-aid (kō-ād′), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *aid*^{1}.] **1.** A fellow-helper.—**2.** Conjunctive assistance. *Pope.*

coaita (kō-ī′tä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American monkey, *Ateles paniscus*, about 18 inches in length. See *Ateles*, and cut under *spider-monkey.*

coaiti, *n.* Same as *coati.*

coak^{1} (kōk), *n.* and *v.* See *coke*^{1}.

coak^{2} (kōk), *n.* [Also written *cog* and *cogg*, and perhaps the same as *cog*^{2} (of a wheel); cf. W. *cocas*, a cog of a wheel.] **1.** In *ship-carp.*, a projection from the end of a piece of wood or timber fitting into a hole in another piece to join them, or a cylinder or pin let into the ends of both pieces.

> The *coaks* . . . are intended to support the bolts.
> *Fincham*, Ship-building, ii. 8.

2. *Naut.*, a square metallic bushing in the central pole of the sheave of a block, through which the pin passes.

coak^{2} (kōk), *v. t.* [< *coak*^{2}, *n.*] In *ship-carp.*, to unite together, as the ends of two pieces of wood, by means of coaks.

coaken (kō′kn), *v. i.* [E. dial. Cf. *choke*^{1}.] To strain in vomiting.

coaks (kōks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *coak*^{1}.] Cinders. [Prov. Eng.]

coakum (kō′a-kum), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name of the garget or poke, *Phytolacca decandra.*

coal (kōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cole*, < ME. *cole*, *col*, < AS. *col*, neut., = OFries. *kole*, NFries. *koal*, f., = MD. *kole*, D. *kool*, f., = MLG. *kole*, *kale*, LG. *köle*, also *kol*, *kal*, f., = OHG. *chol*, MHG. *kol*, neut., OHG. *cholo*, *kolo*, MHG. *kole*, *kol*, m., G. *kohle*, f., = Icel. Norw. Sw. *kol* = Dan. *kul*, neut., coal (in both senses), orig. a burning coal; perhaps connected with Ir. Gael. *gual*, coal, and ult. with Skt. √*jval*, burn bright, flame. The Goth. word for a burning coal was *hauri*, perhaps akin to AS. *heorth*, E. *hearth.* Cf. F. *houille*, Walloon *hoie*, ML. *hullæ*, mineral coal; Gr. *ἄνθραξ*, a burning coal, also mineral coal (see *anthracite*), L. *carbo(n-)*, a burning coal, charcoal, in mod. use mineral coal (see *carbon*).] **1.** A piece of wood or other combustible substance, either ignited or burning (a "live coal" or "glowing coal"), or burned out or charred (a "dead coal," charcoal, cinder).

> A quic *col* berninde ope ane hyeape of dyeade *coles* [A live coal burning upon a heap of dead coals].
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 205.

> To cold *coles* sche schal be brent.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4367.

> As *coals* are to burning *coals*, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to kindle strife. Prov. xxvi. 21.

> If he could burn us all into one *coal*,
> We have deserv'd it. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

2. A solid and more or less distinctly stratified mineral, varying in color from dark-brown to black, brittle, combustible, and used as a fuel, not fusible without decomposition, and very insoluble. It is the result of the transformation of organic matter, and is distinguished by its fossil origin from charcoal (def. 1), which is obtained by the direct carbonization of wood. (See *coal-plant.*) Coal always contains more or less earthy matter, which is left behind in the form of ash after combustion. The quantity of the ash varies considerably, but in good coal does not usually exceed from 5 to 10 per cent. in weight. Coal can, however, be used for fuel, in default of a better material, when the amount of ash is much larger than this. Coal consists essentially of carbon, together with hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen; and sulphur is rarely if ever absent. The most general subdivision of coal is into *hard* and *soft.* The former is that coal which consists almost entirely of carbon; the latter is that in which there is a considerable percentage of hydrogen. Hard coal is generally called *anthracite*; *bituminous coal*, or simply *coal*, is the designation of the ordinary soft coal almost everywhere in general use where coal is burned, except in the eastern and Atlantic United States. In anthracite the bituminous or volatile matter constitutes usually less than 7 per cent. of the whole; in soft or bituminous coal it is usually more than 18 per cent. Coal intermediate in character between anthracite and bituminous coal is called *semi-anthracite* or *semi-bituminous*, according as it approaches anthracite or bituminous coal more nearly in character. The material driven off from coal on ignition is not really bitumen, for coal is insoluble, while bitumen is soluble. The name comes from the fact that bituminous coal behaves on being heated very much as bitumen itself does—that is, it swells up more or less, fuses together, and burns with a bright flame and considerable dense smoke. Coal occurs in all the geological formations, from the lowest in which land-plants have been found (the Devonian) up to the highest; but the coal of the great manufacturing countries, England, France, Germany, and the eastern United States, is nearly all of the same geological age, and is obtained from the formation called the Carboniferous. (See *carboniferous.*) The coal of Australia, India, and a part of that of China is of later geological age than the Carboniferous, being Mesozoic, and not Paleozoic. There is also a large quantity of good coal in various parts of the world in formations even more recent than the Mesozoic. In general, however, from the time of the Carboniferous on, the conditions were continually growing less favorable for the formation of coal on a large scale; so that each successive age has less coal to show, and that on an average of poorer quality than the coal of the true Carboniferous epoch. (See *lignite.*) Also called *stone-coal*, *mineral coal*, and formerly *sea-coal.* [*Coal* in this sense is used as a collective noun without a plural; but in Great Britain the plural form is also used in speaking of a quantity of coal, with reference to the pieces composing it: as, to lay in a supply of *coals*; put more *coals* on the fire.]

> *Col* groweth vnder lond.
> *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 399.

> A peck of *coals* a-piece shall glad the rest.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 282.

Albert coal. Same as *albertite.*—**Blind coal.** See *blind*^{1}.—**Boghead coal**, a variety of cannel-coal found on the estate of Boghead, near Bathgate, in Scotland, which is extensively used for the manufacture of paraffin and oils. It is an excellent gas-coal, but too costly to be used for that purpose. It is also called *Torbane Hill mineral* and *torbanite.*—**Bovey coal**, a Tertiary lignite or brown-coal, occurring in beds from 2 to 16 feet thick, in pipe-clay, at Bovey Tracey in Devonshire, England. It is an inflammable fossil, resembling in many of its properties bituminous coal. Its structure is fissile, and its cross-fracture even or conchoidal, with a resinous and somewhat shining luster. It is brittle, burns with a weak flame, and exhales an odor which is generally disagreeable.—**Buckwheat coal.** See *buckwheat.*—**Coal-boring bit.** See *bit*^{1}.—**Delve of coals.** See *delve.*—**Fibrous coal.** Same as *mother-of-coal* (which see, below).—**Mother-of-coal**, a soft black substance, resembling charcoal in appearance, found in connection with coal, usually along its planes of stratification or lamination, in which the woody character of the material from which the coal was formed is more perfectly preserved than it is in the body of the coal itself. Also called *fibrous coal*, *fossil charcoal*, and *mineral charcoal.*—**Small coal.** (*a*†) Little wood coals formerly used to light fires. *Gay.* (*b*) Same as *slack.*—**To blow a coal**†, to kindle strife.

> It is you
> Hath *blown* this *coal* betwixt my lord and me.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

To call or **haul over the coals**, to call to a strict or severe account; reprimand.—**To carry coals**†. See *carry.*—**To carry coals to Newcastle.** See *carry.*—**To heap coals of fire on one's head** (a phrase derived from the scriptural use: see quotation), to excite remorse and repentance in one who has done an injury, by rendering to him good for the evil.

> If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt *heap coals of fire on his head.* Rom. xii. 20.

To stir coals†, to quarrel, or stir up strife.

> After soche sorte did he vpbraid to the people their rashe and vnaduised *stiering* of *coles*, and arisinges to warre. *J. Udall*, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms, p. 328.

coal (kōl), *v.* [= D. *kolen*, warm with coals, = MLG. *kolen* = G. *kohlen* = Sw. *kola*, burn to charcoal; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To burn to coal or charcoal; make into coal; char.

> Charcoal of roots, being *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 775.

> The best charcoal was made of oak. The woods appear to have been *coaled* at intervals of about twenty years, or even less. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 123.

2. To mark or delineate with charcoal. [Rare.]

> He *coaled* out rhymes upon the wall.
> *Camden*, Remains, Rythmes.

3. To provide with coal; furnish a supply of coal to or for: as, to *coal* a steamship or a locomotive.

> The landlord and squire of the parish, who had always blanketed and *coaled* his poorer neighbours in the winter.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 38.

> He used two fires, which were *coaled* alternately.
> *Thurston*, Steam-Engine, p. 125.

II. *intrans.* To take in coal for use as fuel: as, the vessel *coaled* at Portsmouth.

> At the twelfth station we *coaled.* The train ended in the desert here. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 36.

> Admiral Lespès remains at anchor before Kelung, so as to prevent Chinese vessels from *coaling.*
> *The American*, VIII. 301.

coala, *n.* See *koala.*

coal-backer (kōl′bak″ėr), *n.* A man who is engaged in carrying coal on his back from a ship to the wagons. *Mayhew.* [Eng.]

coal-barge (kōl′bärj), *n.* A flat-bottomed river-boat for transporting coal. [U. S.]

coal-basin (kōl′bā″sn), *n.* In *geol.*, a depression or basin formed by the subsidence at the center, or upheaval at the edges, of the older rocks, in which the various strata of the Carboniferous system or coal-measures lie. See *coal-measures.*

coal-bed (kōl′bed), *n.* A formation in which there are strata of coal; a bed or stratum of coal.

coal-bin (kōl′bin), *n.* A bin or receptacle for coal.

coal-black (kōl′blak), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *colblak*, *colblak*, < *col*, coal, + *blak*, black.] **I.** *a.* Black as a coal, or as charcoal, or, as often in modern use, black as mineral coal; very black.

> Thin egen [eyes] beoth *colblake* and brode.
> *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 75.

There he was snow-white tofore,
Ever afterward *coleblack* therfore
He has transformed.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 306.

II. *n.* A deep black like that of charcoal; or a deep, shining black with a slight bluish tinge, like that of anthracite coal.

coal-box (kōl′boks), *n.* A box for holding coal.

coal-brand (kōl′brand), *n.* A name for the smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum.* [Prov. Eng.]

coal-brass (kōl′bràs), *n.* A name given to the iron pyrites found in the coal-measures, which is employed in the manufacture of copperas, and also in alkali-works for the sulphur it contains. Commonly used in the plural.

coal-breaker (kōl′brā″kėr), *n.* **1.** One engaged in breaking into convenient size the larger masses of coal as they come from the mine, or in attending upon a machine used for that purpose.—**2.** A machine for breaking coal; by extension, the whole structure or building in which the various processes of breaking, sorting, and cleaning coal are carried on. Such structures are placed at the entrances of mines, and are often of great extent. The coal is delivered at the top to the breakers proper, and passes downward through the works to the bins or to the coal-chutes, where it is discharged into the cars that enter the lower part of the structure. Coal-breakers were first used in the Pennsylvania anthracite region in 1843.

coal-bunker (kōl′bung″kėr), *n.* A place for storing coal for use; specifically, in steamships, the place where coal for the furnace is stored.

coal-car (kōl′kär), *n.* A freight-car designed especially for carrying coal, sometimes made of iron, with a drop-bottom.

coal-carrier (kōl′kar″i-ėr), *n.* A person employed in carrying coal.

coalcarrierly† (kōl′kar″i-ėr-li), *a.* [< *coal-carrier* + *-ly*^{1}.] Like a coal-carrier.

Peter Piod-all, . . . that *coalcarrierly* clown.
Wily Beguiled (Hazlitt's Dodsley).

coal-chute (kōl′shöt), *n.* A trough or spout down which coal slides from a bin or pocket to a locomotive tender, or to vessels, carts, or cars.

coal-drop (kōl′drop), *n.* A broad, shallow inclined trough down which coal is discharged from a wharf into the hold of a vessel.

coal-dust (kōl′dust), *n.* The dust of coal; powdered coal.

It has been attempted . . . to make the *coal-dust* into bricks. *Ansted*, Hungary, p. 194.

coalery† (kō′lėr-i), *n.* [< *coal* + *-ery.* Cf. *colliery.*] A colliery. *Woodward.*

coalesce (kō-a̤-les′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coalesced*, ppr. *coalescing.* [< L. *coalescere*, grow together, < *co-*, together, + *alescere*, grow up, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment.*] **1.** To grow together; unite by growth into one body.

In the humerus of the Manati the bicipital groove is obsolete, the two tuberosities *coalescing*, as in the Cetacea.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 250.

The middle division of the body of Limulus exhibits markings which indicate that it is composed of, at fewest, six *coalesced* somites. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 228.

2. To combine or be collected or joined, so as to form one body.

When they [vapours] begin to *coalesce* and constitute globules. *Newton.*

Hence—**3.** To come or join together; unite so as to form one party, community, or the like: as, political parties sometimes *coalesce.*

The circumstances of the tenth century led the English kingdoms in Britain, naturally and necessarily, to *coalesce* in the shape of a consolidated kingdom.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 186.

coalescence (kō-a-les′ens), *n.* [< *coalescent*: see *-ence.*] **1.** The act of coalescing or uniting; the state of being intimately joined.

That he should not be aware of the future *coalescence* of these bodies into one. *Glanville*, Preëxistence of Souls, ii.

2. In *bot.*, the organic union of similar parts.

coalescency (kō-a̤-les′en-si), *n.* [= *coalescence*: see *-ency.*] Tendency to grow together or unite. *Bp. Gauden.*

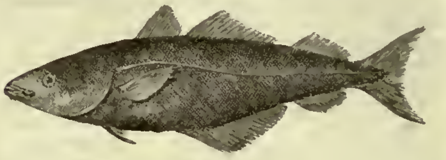
coalescent (kō-a̤-les′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *coalescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *coalescere*, grow together: see *coalesce.*] **I.** *a.* Growing together; uniting so as to form one body: in *bot.*, properly applied to the organic cohesion of similar parts.

II. *n.* One who or that which coalesces. *Athenæum.*

coal-exchange (kōl′eks-chānj″), *n.* A market for the sale of coal; specifically, a place for transactions in coal on a large scale.

coal-field (kōl′fēld), *n.* In *geol.*, a general name for any area over which coal occurs somewhat connectedly and in some quantity, and where coal is or may be worked to such an extent as to be of economical importance. One coal-field is separated from another by an intervening barren area. There are 38 distinct coal-fields in Great Britain and Ireland.

coalfish (kōl′fish), *n.* [= G. *kohlfisch.*] A gadoid fish, *Pollachius virens* or *carbonarius*, named from the color of its back. It grows to the length of 2 or 3 feet, and weighs from 10 to 30 pounds. It is found in great numbers about the Orkney Islands and the northern parts of Great Britain. The fish and its fry are known by a great variety of local names. In the United States generally called *pollock.*



Coalfish, or Pollock (*Pollachius virens*).

coal-fitter (kōl′fit″ėr), *n.* See *fitter*^{1}, 5.

coal-gas (kōl′gas), *n.* **1.** The gas which is given out by burning coal.—**2.** A mixture of gases and vapors, chiefly combustible, which is employed to produce the gas-light in common use. It is obtained by heating bituminous coal in closed iron vessels without access of air, and removing as completely as possible from the vapors thus formed all incombustible and sulphurous gases. The following is an average analysis of ordinary coal-gas: hydrogen, 45.58 per cent.; marsh-gas, 34.90; carbonic oxid, 6.64; olefiant gas, 4.08; tetrylene, 2.38; sulphureted hydrogen, 0.29; nitrogen, 2.46; carbonic acid, 3.67. It also contains traces of ammonia, carbon disulphid, cyanogen, and oxygen.—**Coal-gas charcoal.** Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).

coal-goose (kōl′gös), *n.* A local British name for the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, from its color.

coal-heaver (kōl′hē″vėr), *n.* One employed in the moving or shoveling of coal, in loading or discharging coal-ships, in shoveling coal from the coal-bunkers of a steam-vessel to the furnaces, etc.; a coal-passer.

coal-hod (kōl′hod), *n.* A hod for carrying coal and putting it on the fire.

coal-hole (kōl′hōl), *n.* **1.** A trap in the sidewalk for the reception of coal to be stored in a cellar beneath.—**2.** A coal-cellar. [Eng.]—**3.** *Naut.*, that part of a ship's hold lying near to the after-magazine containing coal, wood, etc. [Eng.]

coal-hood, coaly-hood (kōl′hůd, -i-hůd), *n.* [So called from their black crown.] **1.** The bullfinch.—**2.** The coal-tit.

coal-hoodie (kōl′hůd″i), *n.* **1.** Same as *coal-hood.*—**2.** A name of the black-headed bunting, *Emberiza schœnicla.*

coal-hulk (kōl′hulk), *n.* A vessel kept, usually at foreign stations, for supplying steamers with coal.

coalier, *n.* See *collier*^{1}.

coaling (kō′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coal*, *v.*] The process of supplying or taking in coal for use: as, the *coaling* of a steamer or locomotive; a *coaling*-station or *coaling*-wharf.

coalised, *p. a.* See *coalized.*

coalite (kō′a̤-līt), *a.* [< L. *coalitus*, pp.: see the verb.] United or coalesced: applied specifically, in *entom.*, to parts structurally or usually separated when they are closely united without a dividing incisure or suture, as the scutellum when it is connate with the pronotum, or the prolegs of a caterpillar when those of a pair are united, only the ends being sometimes distinct.—**Coalite abdomen**, one in which the segments are united without sutures, as in a spider.—**Coalite alitrunk**, the mesothorax and metathorax when they apparently form a single ring, the sterna being united, as in many *Hemiptera.*—**Coalite body**, a body in which the head, thorax, and abdomen are all closely united, as in the mites.

coalite† (kō′a̤-līt), *v.* [< L. *coalitus*, pp. of *coalescere*: see *coalesce.*] **I.** *intrans.* To unite or coalesce.

Let them continue to *coalite.* *Bolingbroke*, Parties, xix.

II. *trans.* To cause to unite or coalesce.

Time has . . . blended and *coalited* the conquered with the conquerors. *Burke*, To Sir H. Langrishe.

coalition (kō-a̤-lish′o̤n), *n.* [= F. *coalition* = Sp. *coalicion* = Pg. *coalição* = It. *coalizione*, < ML. *coalitio(n-)*, < L. *coalescere*, pp. *coalitus*, coalesce: see *coalesce* and *coalite.*] **1.** Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union through natural causes in one mass or whole: as, a *coalition* of atoms or particles.

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses; without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

2. Voluntary union of individual persons, parties, or states; particularly, a temporary combining of parties or factions for the attainment of a special end; alliance. Among the most famous coalitions of history were those formed at different times by other European powers against France during the wars succeeding the first French revolution.

They [the Jews] can never reduce themselves to such a *Coalition* and Unity as may make a Republic, Principality, or Kingdom. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

Because Lord Shelburne had gained the king's ear, . . . the latter formed a *coalition* with Lord North, whose person and whose policy he had spent his whole life in decrying. *Brougham*, Fox.

The *coalition* had, in the course of the year, lost one valuable member and gained another.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

=**Syn. 2.** *Alliance, League, Confederacy*, etc. (see *alliance*), combination, copartnership.

coalitioner (kō-a̤-lish′o̤n-ėr), *n.* [< *coalition* + *-er*^{1}.] A coalitionist. [Rare.]

coalitionist (kō-a̤-lish′o̤n-ist), *n.* [< *coalition* + *-ist.*] One who favors coalition, or who is a member of a coalition.

A coalition of the Republicans and of the party of peace and order produced the Thiers Government, and then a change in the balance of the *coalitionists* produced the Government of Marshal MacMahon.
S. Amos, Science of Politics, vi.

coalized (kō′a-līzd), *p. a.* [< **coalize*, var. of *coalesce* or *coalite* (see *-ize*), + *-ed*^{2}.] Joined by or in a coalition; allied. Also spelled *coalised.* [Rare.]

Rash *coalised* kings. *Carlyle.*

coallier, *n.* See *collier*^{1}.

co-ally (kō-a̤-lī′), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *ally*^{1}, *n.*] A joint ally: as, the subject of a *co-ally.* *Kent.*

coalman (kōl′ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *coalmen* (-men). [Cf. *coalfish.*] The young coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

coal-master (kōl′màs″tėr), *n.* The owner or lessee of a coal-field who works it and disposes of its produce. [Eng.]

coal-measures (kōl′mezh″ūrz), *n. pl.* In *geol.*, that portion of the Carboniferous series in which beds of coal are found. The coal-measures are sometimes several thousand feet in thickness, and consist, in addition to the coal itself, of many beds of clay, shale, and sandstone. See *carboniferous.*

coal-meter (kōl′mē″tėr), *n.* One appointed to superintend the measuring of coal. [Eng.]

coal-mine (kōl′mīn), *n.* A mine or pit from which coal is obtained.

coal-miner (kōl′mī″nėr), *n.* One who works in a coal-mine.

coal-mining (kōl′mī″ning), *a.* Pertaining to mining for coal; engaged in or connected with mining coal: as, the *coal-mining* districts; the *coal-mining* interests.

coal-mouse (kōl′mous), *n.*; pl. *coal-mice* or *coal-mouses.* [Also written *colemouse*; < ME. *colmose*, *collemase*, < AS. *colmāse* (= D. *koolmees* = MHG. *kolemeise*, G. *kohlmeise*), coal-mouse, coal-tit, so called from its glossy black head and throat (cf. F. *charbonnier* = Sp. *carbonero*, coal-mouse, < L. *carbo(n-)*, coal), < *col*, coal, + *māse*, ME. *mose* (= MD. *meese*, D. *mees* = MLG. *mese* = OHG. *meisa*, MHG. G. *meise* = Dan. *mejse* = Norw. *meis* = Icel. dim. *meisingr.* > OF. *masange*, F. *mésange*, Walloon *masenge*, Rouchi *masinque*, Picard *masaingue*, ML. *masance*, coal-mouse), the name of several small birds, now found only in two compounds, where it has been corrupted to *-mouse*, namely, *coal-mouse* and *titmouse*: see *mose*^{1}. The plural, which is little used, follows that of *titmouse* (*titmice*) in conforming to the plural of *mouse*; but some writers avoid the corruption in the plural, and write *coal-mouses.*] Same as *coal-tit.*

coal-note (kōl′nōt), *n.* A particular form of promissory note formerly in use in the port of London.

coal-oil (kōl′oil), *n.* Same as *petroleum.*

coal-passer (kōl′pàs″ėr), *n.* One whose duty is to pass coal to the furnace of a steam-engine.

coal-pipe (kōl′pīp), *n.* The cast of a tree formed in rock, usually in sandstone. Such casts, standing vertically, are not uncommon in some of the English coal-fields, and are a source of danger to the miner, as they are likely to fall as soon as the supporting rock is removed.

coal-pit (kōl′pit), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *colpytt*, < *col*, coal, + *pytt*, pit: see *pit*^{1}.] **1.** A pit where coal is dug.—**2.** In the United States, a place where charcoal is made.

coal-plant (kōl′plant), *n.* A more or less distinctly preserved or fossilized relic of vegetation found in connection with mineral coal, and regarded as representing, or as akin with, the vegetation of which the coal itself is composed. The vegetable remains which are in the best preservation and have been most studied occur chiefly in the strata between which the beds of coal are intercalated, and especially in the under-clay or clunch by which a large proportion of them are underlain. The shaly strata overlying the coal are also very frequently found to be crowded with well-preserved forms of vegetable life. The vegetation accompanying coal varies with its geological age. (See *coal*.) As the Paleozoic or "Carboniferous" coal is—in Europe and the eastern United States, at least—much more important than that of any other geological age, it is this coal-vegetation which has been the object of the most careful investigation. While it is generally admitted that the coal itself has been formed from the aggregation and more or less complete decomposition of vegetable matter, it is often very difficult to prove this, except by microscopic examination, after preliminary chemical treatment by which most of the entirely disorganized portion of the coal has been removed. Among the materials of which the coal of different regions has been shown by various authorities to be made up are: bark of *Calamites*, *Lepidodendron*, and *Sigillaria*, spores of *Lepidodendron*, vascular portions of *Pecopteris* and other ferns, and leaves and bark of *Cordaites*. (See these words.) Vegetation of a higher order than the *Coniferæ* has not yet been proved to exist in connection with coal of Carboniferous age; by far the larger portion of the fossil plants of that epoch belongs to the *Cryptogamia*.

coal-sack (kōl′sak), *n.* 1. A sack made of strong coarse material for containing or carrying coal.—2. A sailors' term for a dark place in the Galaxy south of Crux. Also called *the hole in the sky*.

In the midst of them [the southern circumpolar constellations], as if for contrast, is the dark hole, called by the sailors the *Coal-sack*, where even the telescope reveals no sign of light.
H. W. Warren, Recreations in Astronomy, p. 208.

coalsay, *n.* See *coalsey*.

coal-screen (kōl′skrēn), *n.* A device for screening coal. A common form is that of a cylinder, perforated or made of wire netting, which revolves on its longer axis and in an inclined position.

coal-scuttle (kōl′skut″l), *n.* A vessel, ordinarily of metal, used for holding coal and putting it on a fire; a coal-hod.—**Coal-scuttle bonnet**, a bonnet formerly worn, shaped somewhat like a coal-scuttle, usually projecting far before the face.

Miss Snevellici . . . glancing from the depths of her *coal-scuttle bonnet*. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.

coalsey (kōl′si), *n.* [Appar. < *coals*, pl., + *-ey* for *-y*; as if *coaly*.] A local English name of the coalfish. Also spelled *coalsay*.

coal-ship (kōl′ship), *n.* A ship employed in transporting coal.

coal-slack (kōl′slak), *n.* [Cf. G. *kohlenschlacke*, coal-cinder.] The dust or grime of coal. Also *coal-sleck*.

Since scarcely ever wash'd the *coalsleck* from her face.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 280.

coal-smut (kōl′smut), *n.* Same as *coal-slack*.

coal-staith (kōl′stāth), *n.* See *staith*.

coal-stone (kōl′stōn), *n.* A kind of cannel-coal.

coal-stove (kōl′stōv), *n.* A stove in which coal is used as fuel; specifically, a stove for burning anthracite coal.

coal-tar (kōl′tär), *n.* A thick, black, viscid, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when gas is distilled from coal. It is a mixture of many different liquid and solid substances, and the separation of these into useful products is now an important branch of manufacturing chemistry. Among these products may be named paraffin, naphtha, benzol, creasote, anthracene, carbolic acid, naphthaline, pitch, etc. The basic oil of coal-tar is the most abundant source of the beautiful aniline colors, their various hues being due to the oxidation of aniline by means of acids, etc. (See *aniline*.) Coal-tar is made into asphalt for pavements, and with coal-dust forms by pressure an excellent artificial fuel. It is largely used, by itself and combined with other substances, to form preservative compositions for coating wood and metal. Also called *gas-tar*.—**Coal-tar colors**, a name given to a numerous class of colors derived from coal-tar by various complex chemical processes. They are more often and popularly called *aniline colors*, as aniline was the first of them discovered. See *aniline*.

coal-tit (kōl′tit), *n.* [< *coal* + *tit*[1]. See *coal-mouse* and *titmouse*.] The *Parus ater*, one of the titmice: so called from its glossy black head and throat. Also *cole-tit* and *coal-mouse*.

coal-trimmer (kōl′trim″ėr), *n.* One who is employed to stow and trim or shift coal on board vessels, either as cargo or as a supply for the furnaces.

coal-viewer (kōl′vū″ėr), *n.* In *mining*, a person employed to attend to the interests of the one to whom the royalty is payable, or of the person who works the mine.

coal-whipper (kōl′hwip″ėr), *n.* One who raises coal from the hold of a ship in unloading it; a coal-heaver. Coal-whippers are now being superseded by machinery, which executes the work both more cheaply and more expeditiously. [Eng.]

The swarthy, demon-like *coal-whippers* . . . issuing from those black arches in the Strand.
M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, i. 3.

coal-whipping (kōl′hwip″ing), *n.* The act of raising coal from the hold of a vessel.

coal-workings (kōl′wėr″kingz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A coal-mine; a place where coal is raised.

At last we reached the *coal-workings*, and a more deserted, melancholy-looking place for a mine I have never seen. *Ansted*, Hungary, p. 124.

coal-works (kōl′wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal; a colliery.

coaly[1] (kō′li), *a.* [< *coal* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or like coal; containing coal.

coaly[2] (kō′li), *n.* A dialectal form of *collie*.

coaly-hood, *n.* See *coal-hood*.

coambulant (kō-am′bụ̈-lant), *a.* [< LL. *coambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *coambulare*, walk together, < L. *co-*, together, + *ambulare*, walk: see *co-*[1], and *ambulate*, *amble*.] In *her.*, walking side by side.

coaming (kō′ming), *n.* [Also written *combing*, being a particular use of that word: see *combing*.] *Naut.*, one of the raised borders or edges of the hatches, designed to prevent water on deck from running below.

coannex (kō-ạ-neks′), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *annex*.] To annex with something else. [Rare.]

coap (kōp), *n.* See *cope*[3].

coappear (kō-ạ-pēr′), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *appear*.] To appear together. [Rare.]

Heaven's scornful flames and thine [Cupid's] can never co-appear. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 1.

coapprehend (kō-ap-rẹ̄-hend′), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *apprehend*.] To apprehend together with another. [Rare.]

They assumed the shapes of animals common unto all eyes, and by their conjunctions and compositions were able to communicate their conceptions unto any that *coapprehended* the syntaxis of their natures.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

coapt (kọ̄-apt′), *v. t.* [< LL. *coaptare*, < L. *co-*, together, + *aptare*, fit: see *co-*[1] and *apt*, *v.*, and cf. *coaptate*.] Same as *coaptate*.

The side margin of the elytron is expanded so as to *coapt* itself with the prothorax to form an oval outline.
Le Conte.

coaptate (kọ̄-ap′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coaptated*, ppr. *coaptating*. [< LL. *coaptatus*, pp. of *coaptare*, fit together: see *coapt*.] To adjust or fit, as parts to one another; specifically, in *surg.*, to adjust (the parts of a broken bone) to each other.

coaptation (kō-ap-tā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *coaptatio(n-)*, < *coaptare*, fit together: see *coaptate*.] 1. The adaptation or adjustment of parts to one another.

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words. *Broome.*

2. In *surg.*, the act of placing the broken extremities of a bone in their natural position, or of restoring a luxated bone to its place; bone-setting. *Dunglison.*—3. In *anat.*, a kind of gliding articulation of one bone with another, as that of the patella with the femur.

coaptator (kō′ap-tā-tọr), *n.* [NL., < LL. *coaptare*, fit together: see *coaptate*.] A surgical apparatus for fitting together the ends of a broken bone and keeping them in the required position while their union is taking place. *E. H. Knight.*

coaration (kō-ạ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *aration*.] Coöperative plowing or tillage: a system of husbandry practised in ancient village communities. *Seebohm.* [Rare.]

coarb (kọ̄-ärb′), *n.* Same as *comarb*.

coarbiter (kō-är′bi-tėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *arbiter*.] A joint arbiter.

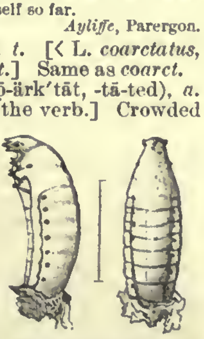
The friendly composition made and celebrated by the hono: personages, master Nicholas Stocket, Thomas Graa, and Walter Sibil, in the yeare 1388, with the assistance of their *coarbiters* on our part. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 153.

coarct† (kọ̄-ärkt′), *v. t.* [< L. *coarctare*, erroneous form of *coartare*, press together, < *co-*, together, + *artare*, press: see *co-*[1] and *art*[3]. Cf. *coart*.] 1. To press together; crowd; confine closely. *Bacon.*—2. To restrain; confine.

He must blame and impute it to himself that he has thus *coarcted* or straitened himself so far.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

coarctate† (kọ̄-ärk′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *coarctatus*, pp. of *coarctare*: see *coarct*.] Same as *coarct*.

coarctate, coarctated (kọ̄-ärk′tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *coarctatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Crowded together. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*: (1) Compressed; much attenuated, generally at the base; having a narrow base, but wider and thicker toward the apex. (2) Crowded; packed into a small space. (*b*) In *bot.*, compact; dense, as a panicle; closely appressed, as a foliaceous thallus.—**Coarctate abdomen**, in *entom.*, an abdomen attached by a narrow base, but immediately enlarged, and so closely applied to the thorax that it appears to form a part of it, as in the butterflies and most flies.—**Coarctate metamorphosis**, in *entom.*, a metamorphosis characterized by a maggot-like larva and a quiescent coarctate pupa.—**Coarctate pupa**, in *entom.*, a pupa inclosed in an oval corneous case, formed by the dried and expanded skin of the larva, and having no external indications of the organs: a form exhibited in most *Diptera*.



Coarctate Pupa, lateral and dorsal views. (Vertical line shows natural size.)

coarctation (kō-ärk-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *coarctatio(n-)*, < *coarctare*: see *coarctate*, *v.*, and *coarct*.] 1†. Confinement; restriction to a narrow space; restraint of liberty.

Human knowledge is confined and circumscribed; and yet without any such contracting or *coarctation* but that it may comprehend all the universal nature of things.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 10.

2. Pressure; contraction; specifically, in *med.*, the contracting or lessening of the diameter of a canal, as the intestine or the urethra, or the contraction of a cavity. *Ray.*

coarse (kōrs), *a.* [Early mod. E. *course*, *cowrse*, *curse*, prob. developed (in the 16th century) from the ME. phrases *in course*, *by course*, i. e., in (regular, natural) order, in common fashion; hence, common; cf. similar senses of *ordinary*, *mean*, *common*. See *course*[1].] 1. Of inferior or faulty quality; poor in kind or character; not pure or choice; not soft or dainty; rude; common; base.

Now I feel
Of what *coarse* metal ye are moulded.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

I shall be most happy
To be employ'd, when you please to command me,
Even in the *coarsest* office.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Capt. Swan, to encourage his Men to eat this *course* Flesh, would commend it for extraordinary good Food.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 146.

A *coarse* and useless dunghill weed. *Otway.*

My Lord, eat, also, tho' the fare is *coarse*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Wanting in fineness of texture or delicacy of structure, or in elegance of form; composed of large parts or particles; thick and rough in texture: as, *coarse* thread or yarn; *coarse* hair; *coarse* sand; *coarse* cloth; *coarse* paper.

Little girl with the poor *coarse* hand.
Browning, James Lee's Wife.

We pass through gentle steps from a *coarse* cluster of stars, such as the Pleiades, . . . till we find ourselves brought to an object such as the nebula in Orion.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 30.

3. Exhibiting or characterized by lack of refinement; rude; vulgar; of manners or speech, unpolished, uncivil, or ill-bred: as, a *coarse* face; *coarse* manners.

In my *coarse* English. *Dryden*, Ded. of Æneid.

Coarse, uncivilized words. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 119.

Daughter of our meadows, yet not *coarse*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

4. Gross; indelicate; offensive: as, *coarse* language; a *coarse* gesture.—5. Rough; inclement; unpleasant: said of the weather: as, it's a *coarse* day. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—**Coarse metal.** Same as *matte*.—**Coarse stuff.** See *stuff*.

coarse-grained (kōrs′grānd), *a.* 1. Consisting of large particles, fibers, or constituent elements: as, *coarse-grained* granite or wood.—2. Wanting in refinement, delicacy, or sensibility; vulgar: as, a *coarse-grained* nature.

coarsely (kōrs′li), *adv.* In a coarse manner. (*a*) In an indifferent or inferior manner; rudely; poorly.

Fared *coarsely* and poorly.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 9.

(*b*) Without refinement or grace in delineation or description; rudely.

Sardanapalus is more *coarsely* drawn than any dramatic personage that we can remember.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

(*c*) Inelegantly; uncivilly; without art or polish. (*d*) Grossly; indelicately.

There is a gentleman that serves the count
Reports but *coarsely* of her. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 5.

coarsen (kōr′an), *v. t.* [< *coarse* + *-en*[1].] To render coarse or coarser, in any sense; especially, make unrefined or inelegant; make rude or vulgar: as, to *coarsen* one's nature. [Rare.]

coarseness (kōrs′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coarse, in any sense.

The *coarseness* of sackcloth. *Dr. H. More.*

Pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

There appears . . . a *coarseness* and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

We envy not the warmer clime, that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies,
Nor at the *coarseness* of our heaven repine,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

coart† (kọ̄-ärt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *coarten*, < L. *coartare*, *coarctare*, compress, compel: see *coarct*.] To compel.

That so thai be *coart* to swymme in sape,
Enclude hem, and alle harme thai shal escape.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

Dyves by dethe was straytely *coartid*
Of his lyf to make a sudden translacion.
MS. Laud, 416, fol. 101. (*Halliwell.*)

coarticulated (kō-är-tik′ụ-lā-ted), *a.* [< *co-*^{1} + *articulated.*] Coapted; conjoined; articulated one with another, as bones.

coarticulation (kō-är-tik-ụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *articulation.*] Articulation one with another; especially, the articulation of the bones in a joint.

coasay†, *n.* An obsolete form of *causeway.*

coassessor (kō-ạ-ses′ọr), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *assessor.*] A joint assessor.

coassume (kō-ạ-sūm′), *v. t.* [< *co-*^{1} + *assume.*] To assume or take upon one's self in conjunction with another. *Walsall.* [Rare.]

coast (kōst), *n.* [< ME. *coste, coost, cost* = MD. *koste, kuste,* D. *kust* (> G. *küste* = Dan. *kyst* = Sw. *kust*), coast, < OF. *coste,* F. *côte,* rib, hill, shore, coast (cf. OF. *costé* = F. *côté,* side), = Pr. Pg. It. *costa,* rib, hill, shore, = Sp. *costa,* coast, *cuesta,* hill, < L. *costa,* a rib, a side, ML. coast. From the same L. source are derived *costal, accost,* and *cutlet.*] **1**†. A side; the side.

Alle the *cost* of the knyзte he keruys [carves] donne clene.
Anturs of Arthur, st. 47.

At the *coost* forsothe of the tabernacle that biholdith to the north.
Wyclif, Ex. xxxvi. 25.

Some kind of virtue . . . bends the rays towards the *coast* of unusual refraction.
Newton, Opticks.

Take a *coast* of lamb, and parboil it, take out all the bones as near as you can, etc.
Gentlewoman's Delight (1676).

2. The exterior line, limit, or border of a country; boundary; bound.

From the river, the river Euphrates, even unto the uttermost sea shall your *coast* be.
Deut. xi. 24.

Give us seven days' respite, that we may send messengers unto all the *coasts* of Israel.
1 Sam. xi. 3.

And they began to pray him to depart out of their *coasts*.
Mark v. 17.

3. (*a*) The side, edge, or margin of the land next to the sea; the sea-shore.

One show'd an iron *coast* and angry waves.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

(*b*) The boundary-line formed by the sea; the coast-line.

So passeth he by alle the Havens of that *Coost*, un til he come to Jaffe, that ys the neyest Haven unto Jerusalem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 126.

4. [From the verb.] A slide on a sled down a snowy or icy incline: as, to go out for a *coast.* [U. S.]—**Clear the coast,** get out of the way; remove obstructions or obstacles; make room: nearly always used in the imperative. [Colloq.]—**The coast is clear,** no one is in the way; the danger is over; the enemy has gone or is absent.

Is the coast clear? None but friends?
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

coast (kōst), *v.* [< ME. *costen,* as if directly < *coste,* n.; but rather shortened from the usual *costeen, costeien* (> Sc. *costay*), coast (trans. and intrans.), < OF. *costeer, costoier, costier,* F. *côtoyer* (= It. *costeggiare*), go alongside of, coast, < *coste,* a coast, border. The sense 'slide down an incline' appears to depend on OF. *coste,* a hillside; but early instances of this sense are wanting.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sail near a coast; sail along or near the shore, or in sight of land; follow the coast-line; rarely, to travel along, either on or near the coast.

Leaving the African shore, we struck across to Sicily, and *coasting* along its eastern border, beheld with pleasure the towering form of Ætna.
W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 19.

In the morning they divided their company to *coast* along, some on shore and some in the boat.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 44.

2. To sail from port to port on the same coast.

I was *coasting* then for a year and eight months.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 108.

Hence—**3.** Figuratively, to feel one's way cautiously; grope along.

The king in this perceives him, how he *coasts*,
And hedges, his own way.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

4†. To advance; proceed; go.

Towards me a sory wight did *cost*.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 39.

My lord is *coasted* one way;
My father, though his hurts forbade his travel,
Hath took another.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, ii. 4.

5. To slide on a sled down a hill or an incline covered with snow or ice. [U. S.]

They encountered a troop of boys and girls *coasting*. Some were coming up the hill, . . . others wheeling about and skimming away through the bright air, the ups and downs forming a perfect line of revolution.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

6. To descend a hill on a bicycle, removing the feet from the pedals. [U. S.]—**7.** To draw supplies to lumberers' shanties. [Canadian.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To sail along or near to, as a coast, or along the shore of: as, to *coast* the shores of the Mediterranean; to *coast* an island.

The Spaniards haue *coasted* it [Nova Guinea] seuen hundred leagues, and yet cannot tel whether it be an Ile or Continent.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 864.

First discovered and *coasted* by Columbus during his fourth and last voyage in 1502, Nicaragua was not regularly explored till 1522.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 479.

2†. To carry or conduct along a coast or river-bank.

The Indians . . . *coasted* me along the river.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 322.

3†. To draw near to; approach; keep close to; pursue.

Douglas still *coasted* the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might.
Holinshed, Chronicles, III. 352.

Take you those horse and *coast* 'em; upon the first advantage,
If they will not slack their march, charge 'em up roundly.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 5.

4†. To accost.

Who are these that *coast* us?
You told me the walk was private.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

coastal (kōs′tạl), *a.* [< *coast* + *-al.* Cf. *costal.*] Of or pertaining to a coast or shore. [Rare.]

coaster (kōs′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which coasts. Specifically—(*a*) A person engaged in sailing along a coast, or in trading from port to port in the same country.

As if a *coaster*, who had gone from port to port only, should pretend to give a better description of the inland parts of a country than those who have travelled it all over.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

(*b*) A vessel used in this service; a coasting-vessel.

I don't rank able-bodied seaman like I used, and it's as much as I can do to get a berth on a *coaster*.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 110.

(*c*) One engaged in the sport of coasting or sledding. [U. S.] (*d*) A teamster who draws supplies to lumberers' shanties. [Canadian.] (*e*) A low round tray, usually of silver, and formerly on wheels, in which a decanter "coasts" or makes the circuit of a dining-table, for the greater convenience of the company.

2†. An inhabitant of or a dweller near the sea-coast.

Sir, if you had beene present, you never saw, nor heard any, or English man, or other *coaster*, . . . use more malicious inventions, more diabolicall deceites.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues.

coast-guard (kōst′gärd), *n.* A guard stationed on the coast; specifically, in Great Britain, a body of men originally designed only to prevent smuggling as agents of the customs, and hence called the preventive service, but now employed as a general police force for the coast, under the charge of the Admiralty.

coast-ice (kōst′īs), *n.* The belt of ice which in extreme northern latitudes forms along the shore of an island or a continent.

coasting (kōs′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coast, v.*] **1.** The act or business of sailing along the coast or from port to port in the same country, for purposes of trade.—**2.** The sport of sliding on a sled down an incline covered with snow or ice. [U. S.]—**3**†. [Cf. *accoast,* var. of *accost.*] Advances toward acquaintance; specifically, courtship.

O, these encounterers, so glib of tongue,
That give a *coasting* welcome ere it comes.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

[Most editions have "accosting welcome" instead of "a coasting welcome."]—**Coasting Act,** a United States statute of 1793 (1 Stat., 305) for enrolling and licensing ships employed in the coasting-trade and fisheries.—**Coasting-pilot.** Same as *coast-pilot.*—**Coasting-trade,** trade carried on between the different ports of the same country, or under the same jurisdiction, by vessels sailing along the coast, as distinguished from foreign and colonial trade: loosely, in American usage, extended to trade between ports of adjoining countries presenting a continuous coast-line.

coastlander (kōst′lan-dėr), *n.* [< *coast* + *land* + *-er*^{1}.] One who dwells on the coast.

The great invasion of Egypt by these islanders and *coastlanders*, which is an important factor in the classification of the different races.
Anthrop. Inst. Jour., XVI. 372.

coast-line (kōst′līn), *n.* The outline of a shore or coast.

coast-pilot (kōst′pī″lọt), *n.* **1.** A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.—**2.** A detailed description of a coast, with instructions for navigating it.

Also *coasting-pilot.*

coast-rat (kōst′rat), *n.* A name of the African mole-rat, *Bathyergus maritimus.*

coast-waiter (kōst′wā″tėr), *n.* In Great Britain, an officer of the customs who superintends the landing and shipping of goods coastwise. Also called *land-waiter, landing-waiter.*

coastward, coastwards (kōst′wạ̈rd, -wạ̈rdz), *adv.* [< *coast* + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward the coast. *W. Collins.*

coastways (kōst′wāz), *adv.* [Var. of *coastwise,* after *way*: see *-wise.*] Same as *coastwise.*

coastwise (kōst′wīz), *adv.* [< *coast* + *-wise.*] By way of or along the coast.

coastwise (kōst′wīz), *a.* [< *coastwise, adv.*] Following the coast; moving or carried on along the coast: as, the *coastwise* trade.

Nobody but was struck with his [Webster's] knowledge . . . of all the great routes and marts of our foreign, *coastwise*, and interior commerce.
Choate, Addresses, p. 305.

coat^1, *n.* A variant spelling of *cote*^{1}.

coat^2 (kōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cote*; < ME. *cote, coote, cotte,* < OF. *cote,* also *cotte,* F. *cotte* = Pr. *cota, cot* = Cat. *cot* = Sp. Pg. *cota* = It. *cotta,* a coat, etc., = MHG. *kutte,* G. *kutte* (> Dan. *kutte*), a cowl, < ML. *cota, cotta,* also *cottus,* a tunic; of Teut. origin: cf. OS. *cott* = OHG. *chozzo, chozza,* MHG. G. *kotze,* a coarse woolen mantle (cf. OHG. *umbi-chuzzi,* an overgarment, *umbi-chuzzen,* clothe), orig. 'a cover' or 'shelter,' being allied to E. *cot*^{1} and *cote*^{1}, q. v. A similar transfer of sense from 'house' to 'hood' or 'mantle' is seen in *cassock, casule, chasuble.*] **1**†. A principal outer garment; any covering for the body.

Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make *coats* of skins, and clothed them.
Gen. iii. 21.

2. An outer or upper garment worn by men, covering the upper part of the body. In the early middle ages it was identical with what is now called a tunic, or sometimes with the cassock and corset (which see). Coats of modern form, fitted to the body and having loose skirts, first appeared in the reign of Charles II. of England. Since the beginning of the eighteenth century the coat has been of two general fashions: a broad-skirted coat, now reduced to the form of the frock-coat (which see), and a coat with the skirts cut away at the sides (the modern dress-coat), worn now only as a part of what is called evening dress. There are many other styles, as coats without skirts, or *sack-coats*; coats with the skirts cut away diagonally from the front downward, or *cutaway coats,* etc. See also *overcoat.*

The *coat* of many colours . . . they brought . . . to their father; and said, This have we found: know now whether it be thy son's *coat* or no.
Gen. xxxvii. 32.

You laugh if *coat* and breeches strangely vary.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 163.

The *coat* [in 1772] was also short, reaching only to the hips, fitting closely, having a small turn-over collar as now worn.
Fairholt, I. 390.

3. A woman's outdoor garment resembling a man's coat in material and make.—**4**†. An under garment for the upper part of the body, fitting somewhat closely; a tunic or shirt.

And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy *coat*, let him have thy cloak also.
Mat. v. 40.

Now the *coat* was without seam, woven from the top throughout.
John xix. 23.

5. A petticoat. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Her *coats* she has kilted up to her knee.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 82).

In Turkey the Reverse appears;
Long *Coats* the haughty Husband wears.
Prior, Alma, ii.

6†. The habit or vesture of an order or class of men, and hence the order or class itself, or the office or station peculiar to the order; cloth.

It will not be amiss, if, in private, you keep good your acquaintance with Crites, or some other of his poor *coat*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

It becomes not your lordships *coat*
To take so many lives away.
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 295).

7. The external natural covering of an animal, as hair, fur, wool, etc.—**8.** A thin layer of a substance covering a surface; a coating: as, a *coat* of paint, pitch, or varnish; a *coat* of tin-foil.

There are many petrifications in it [a curious grotto], made by the dropping of the water, and at the end of it there is a table cut out in the rock, which has received a *coat* from the dropping of the water like rock work, and has a very beautiful effect.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 264.

9. One of a number of concentric layers: as, the *coats* of an onion. *Abercrombie.*—**10.** In *anat.,* a tunic or membranous covering of some part or organ: as, the *coats* of the eye.—**11.** *Naut.,* a piece of tarred or painted canvas fitted about the masts at the partners, about the rudder-casing, and around the pumps where they pass through the upper deck, to keep the water from working down. See *mast-coat.*—**12**†. A coat-card.

Here's a trick of discarded cards of us; we were ranked with *coats* as long as old master lived.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 1.

13. In *her.*, a coat of arms or an achievement: used in a general sense.

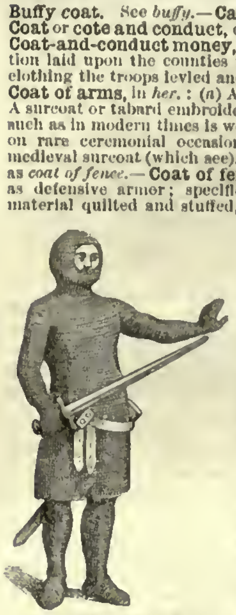
> Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight,
> Or tear the lions out of England's *coat.*
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 5.

I observed his *coate* at the tail of his coach: he gives the arms of England, Scotland, and France, quartered upon some other fields. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 406.

14. Same as *coat-money.*—**15.** A coat of mail.

> Such a stroke hym dalt ther vppon hys *cote*,
> Ne had the hauberke smal mail be, god wete,
> Als hys brest of stile [steel], ille hym had come sure.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4218.

Buffy coat. See *buffy.*—**Canting coat.** See *canting.*—**Coat** or **cote and conduct**, clothing and travel. Hence—**Coat-and-conduct money**, in *Eng. hist.*, a tax or imposition laid upon the counties for defraying the expense of clothing the troops levied and their traveling expenses.—**Coat of arms**, in *her.*: (*a*) A complete achievement. (*b*) A surcoat or tabard embroidered with armorial bearings, such as in modern times is worn only by a herald of arms on rare ceremonial occasions. It is a survival of the medieval surcoat (which see).—**Coat of defense.** Same as *coat of fence.*—**Coat of fence**, any body-garment used as defensive armor; specifically, a garment of textile material quilted and stuffed, or having plates or rings of metal sewed upon it or between the folds; a gambeson or brigandine. The term *coat of fence* is more accurately used for a garment of this kind than for the hauberk of mail or the plate-armor that succeeded it. See cut under *brigandine.*—**Coat of mail.** (*a*) A hauberk. (*b*) In a more general sense, any defensive garment for the body, quilted with small plates, rings, or scales of iron. (See *gambeson* and *broigne.*) The use of the term to denote plate-armor is erroneous.—**Coat of plates**, a name given to the suit of armor made of splints. See *splint* and *plate-armor.*—**Hole in one's coat.** See *hole*1.—**Rough coat**, in *plastering*, the first coat spread on lathing.—**Roughing-in coat**, in *plastering*, the first coat applied directly upon masonry in three-coat plastering. Also called *roughing-up coat.* See *scratch-coat.*—**To turn** or **change one's coat**, to be a turncoat; turn from one party or opinion to another.



Coat of Mail, western Europe; 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

He [Marquis Spinola] hath now *changed his Coat*, and taken up his old Commission again from Don Philippo, whereas during that Expedition he called himself Cesar's Servant. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 14.

coat2 (kōt), *v. t.* [< *coat*2, *n.*] **1.** To cover with a coat or outer garment; cover or protect as with a coat.

He is *coated* and booted for it. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Fringing-reefs sometimes *coat*, and thus protect the foundations of islands, which have been worn down by the surf to the level of the sea. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 78.

2. To overspread with a coating or layer of another substance: as, to *coat* something with wax or tin-foil.

coat-armor, coat-armour (kōt′är″mor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cote-armor, -armour*, < ME. *cote-armour, cote-armure, coote-armure, cote-armere, cote-armur*, coat-armor; called in ML. *toga armaturæ*, coat of armor, or *cota ad armandum;* OF. *cote a armer*, coat for arming (defense); F. *cotte d'armes*, coat of arms (cf. equiv. G. *waffenrock*, lit. coat of weapons, i. e., arms): see *coat*2 and *armor.*] **1**†. A coat marked with the wearer's armorial bearings, worn over the armor; a surcoat.

> Alle and every man
> Had on him throwen a vesture
> Whiche that men clepen a *cote armure*
> Embrowded wonderlyche ryche.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 3233.

> Wear my *coat-armour;* that disguise alone
> Will make us undistinguish'd.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

2. A coat of arms; the escutcheon of a person, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, etc.

"What is hus conysaunce," quath ich, "in hus *cote-armure?*" *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 188.

The *coate armor* which he [Sir William Petty] chose and allways depicted on his coach, &c., was a mariner's compass, the style pointing to the polar star, the crest a bee-hive. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wetton.

coat-card† (kōt′kärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coate-card, cote-card*, also *coated-card* (now *court-card*, in simulation of *court*, with allusion to the king and queen); < *coat*2 (with ref. to the figured coats or dresses of the characters on the cards so called) + *card*1. Cf. D. *jas-kaart*, a trump-card, a pack of 52 cards, < *jas*, a coat, knave of trumps, + *kaart* = E. *card*1.] A playing-card which has a figure on it; the king, queen, or knave. In the old Spanish pack the coat-cards of each suit were the king, knight, and groom or knave; in the old German pack they were the king, a high officer (*Ober*), and a low officer (*Unter*). Now, by corruption, *court-card.*

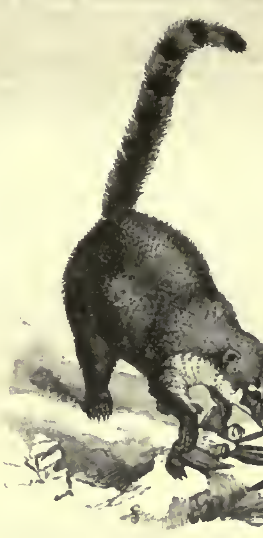
She had in her hand the ace of hearts, methought, and a *coat-card.* *Chapman*, May-Day, v. 2.

coatee (kō-tē′), *n.* [< *coat*2 + *-ee*2.] A close-fitting coat with short tails. [Eng.]

At every lazy corner were groups of great, well-made, six-foot soldiers, in red *coatees* (for the tunic cannot be enumerated among the causes of the sepoy mutiny). *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 122.

coathe, *v. i.* See *cothe.*

coati (kō′a-ti), *n.* [Also *cuati* (in Spanish writers), *quachi* (Bomarre, 1775), *quasje* (Schreber, 1776), *quasie;* a native name.] An American plantigrade carnivorous quadruped, of the family *Procyonidæ*, subfamily *Nasuinæ*, and genus *Nasua* (which see), inhabiting tropical and subtropical regions. It is most nearly related to the racoons, but has an elongated body, a long tail, and an attenuated and very flexible snout, whence the generic name *Nasua.* In general aspect the coatis resemble the ring-tailed bassaris, and still more some of the old-world ichneumons or *Viverridæ*, to which family these animals were formerly referred. There are two distinct species of coatis or coatimondis, the synonymy of which has been almost inextricably confused, nearly all the names which have been given to one having been also applied to the other. One is the red, ring-tailed, or Brazilian coati, *Viverra nasua* of Linnæus, now known as *Nasua rufa*, also formerly as *N. vulpecula*, *N. quasje*, *N. fusca*, *N. socialis*, *N. solitaria*, etc., of various writers, which is the southern form, ranging over the greater part of South America. The other is the brown or Mexican coati, *Viverra narica* of Linnæus, now called *Nasua narica*, ranging from the Isthmus of Panama through Central America and the warmer parts of Mexico.



Red Coati (*Nasua rufa*).

coatimondi, coatimundi (kō″a-ti-mon′di, -mun′di), *n.* [A native name, said to be < *coati* + *mondi* or *mundi*, solitary: thus distinguished from another kind called the 'social' *coati.* There is no zoölogical distinction.] Same as *coati.*

coating (kō′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coat*2, *v.*] **1.** A covering; any substance spread over a surface for protection or ornamentation: as, a *coating* of plaster or tin-foil.—**2.** Cloth for coats: as, an assortment of *coatings.*

coat-link (kōt′lingk), *n.* A link having a pair of buttons attached to it, or a loop and button, used for fastening a coat over the breast. Coat-links were much in fashion about 1860, business coats being made so as barely to meet across the breast.

coat-money (kōt′mun″i), *n.* An exaction levied by Charles I. on the pretext of providing clothing for the army. Also called *coat.*

coax†, **cokes**2† (kōks), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A simpleton; gull; dupe; fool.

> Why, we will make a *cokes* of this wise master;
> We will, my mistress, an absolute fine *cokes.*
> *B. Jonson*, The Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

> You are a brainless *coax*, a toy, a fop.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at several Weapons, iii. 1.

That you may know I am not, as they say, an animal, which is, as they say, a kind of *cokes*, which is, as the learned term it, an ass, . . . a dolt, a noddy. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

coax (kōks), *v.* [Formerly spelled *cokes;* < *coax, cokes*2, *n.*, a fool. Cf. *fool, v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To fondle; caress; flatter; fool with flattery or caresses.

Princes may giue a good Poet such conuenient countenaunce and also benefite as are due to an excellent artificer, though they neither kisse nor *cokes* them (as Cynthia did Endymion), and the discret Poet lookes for no such extraordinary fauours. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 36.

2. To persuade by fond pleading or flattery; wheedle; cajole.

A froward child, that must be humoured and *coaxed* a little till it falls asleep. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

Not yet, however, . . . did Mrs. Bennet give up the point. She talked to Elizabeth again and again; *coaxed* and threatened her by turns. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 97.

Hence—**3.** To manage or guide carefully; control in a gentle way: as, to *coax* a horse into a trot.

II. *intrans.* To use cajolery or gentle pleading.

I *coax!* I wheedle! I'm above it. *Farquhar*, Recruiting Officer.

coaxal (kō-ak′sal), *a.* [< *co-*1 + *axal.*] Same as *coaxial.*

Any circular cylinder *coaxal* with the bounding cylinder or cylinders. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 810.

coaxation (kō-ak-sā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **coaxatio(n-)*, < *coaxare*, pp. *coaxatus*, croak, as a frog, < Gr. *κοάξ*, in Aristophanes *βρεκεκεκὲξ κοὰξ κοάξ*, an imitation of the croaking of frogs. Cf. *quack*1.] The act of croaking, as of frogs. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

coaxer (kōk′sėr), *n.* One who coaxes; a wheedler; a cajoler.

coaxial (kō-ak′si-al), *a.* [< *co-*1 + *axial.*] Having a common axis. Also *coaxal.*—**Coaxial circles.** See *circle.*

coaxially (kō-ak′si-al-i), *adv.* In a coaxial manner; in such a position or direction as to have the same axis (as something else).

Let a coil be introduced into the circuit, and let a second coil, wholly disconnected from the first, be laid *coaxially* with it, so that the coefficient of mutual induction between the coils shall be as great as possible. *S. P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 198.

coaxing (kōk′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coax, v.*] The act of wheedling; cajolery.

coaxingly (kōk′sing-li), *adv.* In a coaxing manner.

cob1 (kob), *n.* [< ME. *cob* (found only in sense 2), prob. a var. of *cop*1, head; cf. *cob*2. The various nouns spelled *cob* are chiefly of dialectal origin, and their history is obscure; but most of them are prob. developed from *cob*1, head, or *cob*2, roundish lump: see *cob*2, *cob*3, etc.] **1**†. The top; the head; the poll. Hence—**2.** A head man; a prominent or chief person; a leader or chief. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> Susteynid is not by personis lowe,
> But *cobbis* grete this riote sustene.
> *Occleve*, MS. quoted in Halliwell, p. 259.

3†. A wealthy man; especially, one who makes a vulgar use or display of his wealth; a rich and vulgar man; a chuff.

The rich *cobs* of this world. *Udall.*

All cobbing country chuffes, which make their bellies and their bagges theyr gods, are called rich *cobbes.* *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 174).

cob2 (kob), *n.* [Early examples of the senses here grouped are few, and their history and relations are obscure. They appear to be in part particular uses of *cob*1 as a var. of *cop*1, head, and in part due to *cub*2, a lump, heap, a confused mass, orig. a var. of *chub*, q. v., the general notion being that of 'a roundish lump'; cf. *cobble*1, *cobblestone.* Cf. W. *cob*, a tuft, var. of *cop*, a tuft, top; W. *cob*, the thumb. With *cob*2, 5, 6, as applied to a fish, cf. Icel. *kobbi*, a popular name for *kōpr*, a young seal. The senses last given may be of other origin. Cf. *cob*1, *cob*3, *cob*4.] **1.** A roundish lump. Specifically—(*a*) A nut; a cobnut (which see). (*b*) A kernel or stone (of fruit, etc.): as, a cherry-*cob.* (*c*) A roundish loaf; a cob-loaf (which see). (*d*) A ball or pellet of food for fowls. (*e*) *pl.* The testicles; the cods. [Prov. Eng.] **2.** A small haystack; a haycock. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** An ear of wheat. See *cob-poke.*—**4.** The cylindrical shoot or receptacle, in the form of a spike, on which the grains of maize or Indian corn grow in rows; a corn-cob (which see). [U. S.]

In the year 1683 the house of Nicholas Desborough, at Hartford, was very strangely molested by stones, by pieces of earth, by *cobs* of Indian corn, and other such things from an invisible hand, thrown at him. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

5. A young herring.

Why not the ghost of a herring *cob*, as well as the ghost of Rasher Bacon? *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

6. A fish, the bullhead or miller's-thumb.

Zedola [It.], a gudgeon or a *cob.* *Florio.*

7. The common clam, *Mya arcnaria.* [Prov. Eng.]—**8.** A Spanish dollar: a name formerly in use in Ireland, and still at Gibraltar.

> He then drew out a large leathern bag, and poured out the contents, which were silver *cobs*, upon the table.
> *T. Sheridan*, Swift.

9. A compost of puddled clay and straw, or of straw, lime, and earth.

> The poor cottager contenteth himself with *cob* for his walls. *R. Carew,* Survey of Cornwall, fol. 53.

10. In *coal-mining,* a small solid pillar of coal left in a waste as a support for the roof. *Grcslcy.* [Derbyshire, Eug.]—**11.** Clover-seed. [Prov. Eng.]

cob^{3} (kob), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *cob*^{2}, prob. as an abbr. of *cob-horse:* that is, a thick-set, dumpy horse.] A strong, thick-set, pony-built horse, capable of carrying a heavy weight at a good pace. Also *cob-horsc.*

> A *cob* is a short-legged, atont, and compactly built animal, 13 hands 3 to 14 hands 3 inches. The hack is the same type, but a hand higher, 14.3 to 15.3. The hack is larger than the *cob;* the *cob*, larger than a pony.
> *Wallace's Monthly,* July, 1884, p. 447.

cob^{4} (kob), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a particular use of *cob*^{2}, with ref. to its roundness.] A kind of wicker basket made to be carried on the arm; specifically, one used for carrying seed while sowing. [North. Eng.]

cob^{5} (kob), *n.* [=LG. *kobbe*=Fries. *kub*, a sea-mew.] The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus.* Also spelled *cobb.* [Eng.]

cob^{6} (kob), *n.* [Prob. < W. *cob*, an embankment. Cf. *cob*^{2}.] A sort of short breakwater.

> This ancient work, known by the name of the *Cob*, enclosed the only haven [Lyme] where, in a space of many miles, the fishermen could take refuge from the tempests of the Channel. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., v.

cob^{7} (kob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cobbed*, ppr. *cobbing.* [< ME. *cobbcn,* strike, fight, prob. < Icel. *kubba*, chop, cut: see *chop*^{1}, *chub*, and cf. *cob*^{2}=*cub*^{2}, lump, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; knock; beat on the buttocks with the knee, or with a board or strap. [Eng.]

> [They] *cobb'd* the whole party—ay, every man jack of them. *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 318.

2. In *mining,* to break (ore) into small fragments with a hammer, in the process of dressing it for the smelter. [Chiefly in Cornwall.]—**3.** To excel; outdo; beat. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** To throw. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To fight.

> Ho keppit hym full kantly [strongly], *kobbit* with hym sore,
> Woundit hym wickedly.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11025.

Also spelled *cobb.*

cob^{7} (kob), *n.* [< *cob*^{7}, *v.*] A blow on the buttocks with the knee, or with a strap or board; a punishment consisting of such blows. Also spelled *cobb.* [Eng.]

cobado (kō-bä′dō), *n.* [Pg., reg. *covado:* sec *cubit.*] A Portuguese measure. Sec *cubit.*

Flower of *Cobæa scandens.*

Cobæa (kọ-bē′ä̤), *n.* [NL., named after Barnabas *Cobo* (1582–1657), a Spanish Jesuit, missionary for fifty years in Mexico aud Peru, and a zealous naturalist.] A small polemoniaceous genus of herbaceous climbing plants, natives of the mountains of tropical America. They have pinnate leaves and large campanulate flowers, and, being rapid growers, are frequently cultivated for ornament. The most common species is *C. scandens,* with purple or white flowers, from Mexico.

cobalt (kō′bâlt), *n.* [< G. *kobalt*, dial. *kobold*, cobalt; said to be the same word as *kobold*, a goblin, the 'demon of the mines,' transferred to cobalt because it was troublesome to miners, and at first its value was not known. See *kobold* and *goblin.*] Chemical symbol, Co; atomic weight, 58.8. A metal of a steel-gray color and a specific gravity variously given at from 8.52 to 8.95. It closely resembles nickel, the atomic weights of the two metals being the same, and their specific gravities nearly or quite the same. They have also very nearly the samc ductility and tenacity, are almost always found in intimate association, and have in many respects a marked resemblance to iron, but are less fusible than that metal, and much less magnetic. Cobalt might be, and is to a very small extent, used for the same purposes for which nickel is used, especially for plating the surface of iron; but it is much rarer than nickel, is procured with more difficulty in the metallic form, and is consequently a dearer metal. The most important ores of cobalt are cobaltite, smaltite, and linnæite. (See these words.) Cobalt ores occur in a considerable number of localities, but nowhere in large quantity. The chief supply of the cobalt preparations comes from Saxony, Bohemia, Hesse, and Norway. The principal value of cobalt in the arts is due to the fact that its protoxid furnishes an intense and beautiful blue color, of importance in painting, and especially in the decoration of porcelain and glass. (See *smalt* and *saffre.*) Also spelled *kobalt.*—**Cobalt blue.** See *blue.*—**Cobalt green.** See *green.*—**Cobalt plating,** a method of electroplating by the use of a bath of neutral solution of cobalt and ammonium double sulphate, or cobalt sulphate with ammonium or magnesium sulphate, or cobalt chlorid combined with ammonium and magnesium chlorids. See *electroplating.*—**Cobalt yellow.** See *yellow.*—**Earthy cobalt.** See *asbolan.*—**Glass of cobalt,** or **cobalt glass,** a cobalt silicate prepared by fusing cobalt-glance or speiss-cobalt, previously roasted, with sand and potash. When pulverized finely it is called smalt, and is used as a pigment.

cobalt-bloom (kō′bâlt-blöm), *n.* Acicular arseniate of cobalt; erythrite.

cobalt-bronze (kō′bâlt-bronz), *n.* A violet-colored powder resembling the violet-colored chlorid of chromium and having a marked metallic luster. It is a double salt of phosphate of protoxid of cobalt and ammonia, prepared at Pfannenstiel in Saxony.

cobalt-crust (kō′bâlt-krust), *n.* Earthy arseniate of cobalt.

cobalt-glance (kō′bâlt-glȧns), *n.* Same as *cobaltite.*

cobaltic (kō′bâl-tik), *a.* [< *cobalt* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or consisting of cobalt; resembling or containing cobalt: specifically applied to compounds in which two cobalt atoms react like a single hexad element or radical.

cobalticyanide (kō′bâl-ti-sī′a̤-nid), *n.* A compound of cobalt and cyanogen.—**Cobalticyanide of potassium,** $K_6(CN)_{12}Co_2$, a yellow crystalline salt formed by the union of cobalt, cyanogen, and potassium. It is a singularly permanent salt, resisting the action of the strongest acids. It was applied by Liebig to the separation of cobalt from nickel in analysis.

cobaltin (kō′bâl-tin), *n.* [< *cobalt* + *-in*^{2}.] Same as *cobaltite.*

cobaltite (kō′bâl-tīt), *n.* [< *cobalt* + *-ite*^{2}.] A sulpharsenide of cobalt. It is a mineral of a silver-white color, with a tinge of red, occurring in isometric crystals, often cubes or pyritohedrons. Also called *cobalt-glance.*

cobalt-ocher (kō′bâlt-ō″kėr), *n.* An earthy form of the mineral erythrite.

cobaltomenite (kō-bâl-tom′e-nīt), *n.* [< *cobalt* + Gr. *μήνη*, moon (cf. *selenite*), + *-ite*^{2}.] A copper selenite occurring in minnte rose-red crystals at Cacheuta in the Argentine Republic.

cobaltous (kō′bâl-tus), *a.* [< *cobalt* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of cobalt; consisting of or derived from cobalt: specifically applied to compounds in which the cobalt atom appears to be combined as a dyad element.

> The molecular susceptibility of *cobaltous* salts stands about midway between the molecular susceptibilities of nickelous and manganous salts. *Encyc. Brit.,* XV. 264.

cobalt-vitriol (kō′bâlt-vit″ri-o̤l), *n.* A hydrous cobalt sulphate; when found native, the mineral bieberite.

cobang, *n.* See *kobang.*

cobaya (kō-bā′yä̤), *n.* [See *cavy*, *Cavia.*] A name of the guinea-pig or domestic cavy, *Cavia cobaya.* Also *cobaia.*

cobb^{1}, *n.* See *cob*^{5}.

cobb^{2}, *v.* and *n.* See *cob*^{7}.

cobbin (kob′in), *n.* [Cf. *cob*^{2}.] A piece or slice of a fish. [Prov. Eng.]

cobbing^{1}†, *a.* [Appar. < *cob*^{1}, *n.*, 3, + *-ing*^{2}.] Making a vulgar display.

> Pars mihi prima est, my part is first; inter præcipuos stultos, amongst those notable, famous, notorious *cobbing* fooles. *Withal* (ed. 1608), p. 391.

cobbing^{2} (kob′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cob*^{7}, *v.*] **1.** In *mining,* the operation of breaking ore for the purpose of sorting out the better parts.—**2.** Broken pieces of old bricks and bottoms of furnaces that have absorbed copper. *Encyc. Brit.,* VI. 348, note.

cobble^{1} (kob′l), *n.* [Also *copple(-stone)*; < ME. **cobil*, **coble* (in comp. (see *cobblenut* and *cobblestone*) and in pp. adj. *cobled*, sc. *stone*), dim. of *cob:* see *cob*^{2}, and *cobblestone*, *cobstone.*] **1.** A stone rounded by the action of water, and of a size suitable for use in paving. Smaller stones of the same character are usually called *pebbles*, and larger ones *boulders.* Also called *cobblestone, cobstone.*

> The road is narrow, but deeply cut by long use, and in places difficult on account of the *cobbles* left loose and dry by the washing of the rains. *L. Wallace,* Ben-Hur, p. 62.

2. A rounded hill. [Local, U. S.]—**3**†. A round nut like a cobble. See *cobnut.*—**4.** A kernel or stone (of fruit, etc.). [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A lump of coal from the size of an egg to that of a foot-ball.—**6.** An icicle. [Prov. Eng.]

cobble^{2} (kob′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cobbled*, ppr. *cobbling.* [< ME. **cobelen*, **coblen* (inferred from the noun *cobcler*, cobbler), of uncertain origin.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mend or patch (especially shoes or boots).

> And thred-bare cote, and *cobled* shoes, hee ware.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., I. iv. 28.

> They show us an Alexander in the shades *cobbling* shoes.
> *Lamb,* Decay of Beggars.

> The cook makes our bodies; the apothecary only *cobbles* them. *O. W. Holmes,* Old Vol. of Life, p. 217.

Hence—**2.** To put together, make, or do clumsily, unhandily, or coarsely.

> Nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together.
> *Bentley,* Sermons, i.

II. *intrans.* To work as a cobbler; work clumsily.

> Leaves his snug shop, forsakes his store of shoes,
> St. Crispin quits, and *cobbles* for the muse.
> *Byron,* Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

cobble^{3}, *n.* See *coble.*

cobble^{4} (kob′l), *n.* [Cf. *cob*^{5}, a gull.] A name for the red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis. Montagu.* [Local, British.]

cobblenut† (kob′l-nut), *n.* [ME. *cobill-note;* < *cobble*^{1} + *nut.*] Same as *cobnut,* 1.

> I am ovir poure to make presande
> Als myn harte wolde, and I had ought,
> Two *cobill notis* vppon a bande,
> Loo! litill babe, what I haue broght.
> *York Plays,* p. 122.

cobbler^{1} (kob′lėr), *n.* [< ME. *cobclere*, *cobeler*, *cobbeler*, < **cobelen*, cobble, + *-er:* see *cobble*^{2} and *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who cobbles, mends, or patches; especially, one who mends boots and shoes.

> As good is the prayer of a *cobbler* as of a cardinal.
> *Tyndale,* Works, p. 145.

Hence—**2.** A clumsy workman; one who works in a clumsy, slipshod fashion.

> Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler.* *Shak.,* J. C., i. 1.

Cobbler's-awl duck, a name of the European avoset, *Recurvirostra avocetta.* [Local, British.]—**Cobbler's Monday,** every Monday throughout the year. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Cobbler's punch,** a warm drink made of ale or beer with the addition of spirit, sugar, and spice.

cobbler^{2} (kob′lėr), *n.* [Appar. orig. *cobbler's punch:* see under *cobbler*^{1}.] **1.** A summer drink to be sucked through a straw, made by shaking up together, in a large glass, pounded ice, wine, sugar, slices of orange, pineapple, etc. [U. S.]—**2.** A fruit pie baked in a large deep dish or a pot lined with thick paste: named according to the kind of fruit used: as, an apple *cobbler;* a peach *cobbler.* [U. S.]

cobbler-fish (kob′lėr-fish), *n.* An American carangoid fish, *Blepharis erinitus,* with compressed body, rudimentary dorsal spines, and the first five or six rays of the dorsal and anal fins elongated and filiform: named from the long rays, which resemble a cobbler's strings. It is a warm-water species, but wanders in summer as far north as Cape Cod.

cobblery (kob′lėr-i), *n.* [< *cobbler*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Cobblers' work.

> I have myself tried an experiment in a small way in the matter of *cobblery. Sir J. Lubbock,* Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 331.

cobblestone (kob′l-stōn), *n.* [Also *copplestone* (and *cogglestone*, q. v.); < ME. *cobilstone*, also (once) *cobled stone;* < *cobble*^{1} + *stone.*] A cobble or rounded stone; especially, such a stone used in paving.

> The streets are mostly paved with round *cobble-stones.*
> *L. Hamilton,* Mex. Handbook, p. 109.

cobblestone (kob′l-stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobblestoned*, ppr. *cobblestoning.* [< *cobblestone*, *n.*] To pave with cobblestones.

> Those unreasoning creatures who would grumble that the streets of gold, if they had the chance to see them, were not *cobble-stoned* with diamonds.
> *New York Independent,* Dec. 18, 1873, p. 1585.

cobbling (kob′ling), *a.* [Attrib. use of *cobbling*, verbal n. of *cobble*^{2}, *v.*] Like the work of a cobbler; patched or clumsily put together.

> Such *cobbling* verses no poetaster before ever turned out.
> *Lamb,* To Barton.

cobby^{1} (kob′i), *a.* [Prob. < *cob*^{1}, head, + *-y*^{1}. Cf. *heady.*] **1.** Brisk; lively.—**2.** Oppressive; tyrannical.

cobby^{2} (kob′i), *a.* [< *cob*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Short and compact in proportion; well ribbed up; pony-built: said of dogs and horses.

cobcab (kob′kab), *n.* [Ar. *qabqab* (*kabkab*), a patten.] A wooden clog or patten worn by women in Egypt and the Levant. Such clogs are worn in the public baths, and sometimes to keep the garments from trailing, or to increase the apparent stature.

cobcoal (kob′kōl), *n.* [< *cob*^{2} + *coal.*] A large round piece of coal.

cobelligerent (kō-be-lij′e̤-re̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *belligerent.*] **I.** *a.* Coöperating (with another or others) in carrying on war.

II. *n.* A nation, state, or individual that coöperates with another in carrying on war.

cobezoutiant (kō-be-zö'ti-ant), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *bezoutiant.*] In *math.*, any homogeneous quadratic function similar in form and in its property of invariance to the bezoutiant; an invariant of two quantics of order *m* and of an adjoint quantic of order *m* — 1, when the coefficients of the latter are treated as the facients of the invariant, so that the latter is an *m*-ary quadric.

cobezoutoid (kō-be-zö'toid), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *bezoutoid.*] In *math.*, an invariant of a quantic of order *m* and of an adjoint quantic of order *m* — 2, being an (*m* — 1)-ary quadric in the coefficients of the adjoint quantic.

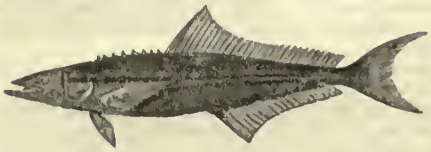
cob-horse (kob'hôrs), *n.* Same as *cob*^{3}.

cob-house (kob'hous), *n.* 1. A house built of cob. See *cob*^{2}, 9.

> A narrow street of *cob-houses* whitewashed and thatched.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, vi.

2. A child's play-house built of corn-cobs: used, like *house of cards*, as a synonym of instability. [U. S.]

cobia (kō'bi-ä), *n.* [Perhaps of W. Ind. origin.] A Spanish name of the sergeant-fish, *Elacate canada.* It is of a fusiform shape with wide flattened head, and of an olive-brown color with a broad blackish lateral band. Along the Maryland and Virginia coasts it is called *bonito.* Also called *crab-eater.* See *Elacate.*



Cobia, or Crab-eater (*Elacate canada*).

cob-iron (kob'ī"ėrn), *n.* 1. An andiron of the simplest form, the upright portion of which is small and undecorated.—2. An iron by which a spit is supported. [Prov. Eng.]

co-bishop (kō-bish'op), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *bishop.*] A joint or coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe.*

cobitid (kob'i-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cobitidæ*; a loach.

Cobitidæ (kō-bit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cobitis* + *-idæ.*] A family of plectospondylous fishes, typified by the genus *Cobitis*, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries alone, the pharyngeal teeth rather numerous, three hypobranchials, and spines rising from the preorbital bones. The family is peculiar to the old world, and is represented in European fresh waters by several species known chiefly as *loaches*; there are also numerous Asiatic forms. See *loach.*

Cobitidina (kō-bit-i-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cobitis* + *-ina*^{2}.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fourteenth group of *Cyprinidæ.* Its technical characters are: a mouth surrounded by 6 or more barbels; a dorsal fin short or of moderate length; a short anal fin; scales small and rudimentary, or entirely absent; pharyngeal teeth in a single series in moderate number; and an air-bladder partly or entirely inclosed in a bony capsule. Same as the family *Cobitidæ.*

Cobitis (kō-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κωβίτις, fem. of κωβίτης, adj., gudgeon-like, < κώβιος, gudgeon: see *gudgeon.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cobitidæ* or loaches. *C. tænia* is an example. See cut under *loach.*

cobitoid (kob'i-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cobitis* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Cobitidæ.*

II. *n.* A cobitid.

cob-joe (kob'jō), *n.* A nut fastened to the end of a string. [Prov. Eng.]

cobkey†, *n.* [Cf. *cob*^{7}.] A bastinado.

> My L. Foster being a lytle dronk, went up to the mayn top to fet down a rebel, and twenty at the least after hym, wher they gave hym a *cobkey* upon the cap of the mayn mast. *MS. addit.* 5008. (*Halliwell.*)

coble, cobble^{3} (kob'l), *n.* [< ME. *coble* (Halliwell), < W. *ceubal*, a ferry-boat, a skiff (cf. *ceufad*, a canoe), < *ceuo*, hollow out. Not connected with ONorth. *cuopel*, a boat.] A flattish-bottomed, clincher-built fishing-boat with a square stern. [Great Britain.]

> Before that he was mid waters,
> The weary *coble* began to fill.
> *The Weary Coble o' Cargill* (Child's Ballads, III. 31).

> Through an open door between the backs of two houses could be seen a glimpse of the dancing, heaving river, with such ships or fishing *cobles* as happened to be moored in the waters above the bridge.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

cobler (kob'lėr), *n.* [Perhaps same as *cobbler*^{1}, a mender.] A bent rasp used in straightening the shaft of a ramrod.

cob-loaf (kob'lōf), *n.* [< *cob*^{2} + *loaf.*] A loaf that is lumpy, uneven, or crusty: applied by Shakspere in contempt to a person.

> *Ther.* Thou grumblest and railest every hour on Achilles. . . . Thou shouldst strike him.
> *Ajax.* Cobloaf! *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

cobnobble (kob'nob-l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobnobbled*, ppr. *cobnobbling.* [E. dial., appar. < *cob*^{7} + *nob*, head.] To beat. [Prov. Eng.]

cobnut (kob'nut), *n.* [< *cob*^{2} + *nut.*] 1. A round nut; a large hazelnut. [Eng.]

> "You don't know what I've got in my pockets." . . .
> "No," said Maggie. ". . . Is it marls [marbles] or *cobnuts*?" *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

2. A children's game, played with cobnuts.—**Jamaica cobnut**, the seed of a euphorbiaceous tree, *Omphalea triandra*, which is pleasant to the taste and wholesome, after the removal of the embryo.

cobob (kọ-bob'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *cabob.*

cobourg, *n.* See *coburg.*

cob-poke (kob'pōk), *n.* A bag carried by gleaners for receiving the cobs or broken ears of wheat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

cobra^{1} (kō'brä), *n.* The contracted name of the cobra-de-capello.

cobra^{2} (kō'brä), *n.* See *copra.*

cobra-de-capello (kō'brä-de-ka-pel'ō), *n.* [Pg., lit. hooded snake: *cobra*, a snake, adder, < L. *colubra*, fem. of *coluber*, a snake, adder (see *Coluber, culverin*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *capello*, a hood; cf. *chapel, chapeau*, and *cape*^{1}.] The hooded or spectacled snake, *Naja tripudians*, a serpent of the most venomous nature, found abundantly in different hot countries of Asia, especially in India. In common with the other vipers of the genus *Naja*, it is remarkable for the manner in which it is able to spread out or dilate the back and sides of the neck and head when irritated, giving somewhat the appearance of a hood. The name *spectacle-snake* is derived from the presence of a binocular mark on the back of its neck. It feeds on lizards and other small animals, is sluggish in its habits, and is easily killed. It attains a length of 3 or 4 feet. Also written *cobra-da-capello, cobra-di-capello*, or simply called *cobra.* See *Naja.*

Cobra-de-capello (*Naja tripudians*).

cobra-monil (kō'brä-mon"il), *n.* [< *cobra*^{1} + (appar.) *monil*, < L. *monile*, a collar, necklace.] An East Indian viper, *Daboia russelli.* Also called *ticpolonga.*

cobres (kō'bres), *n.* [Sp.] The name given in Europe to a superior kind of indigo prepared in South America.

cobric (kō'brik), *a.* [< *cobra*^{1} + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the cobra; in *chem.*, derived from the cobra: as, *cobric* acid.

cobriform (kō'bri-fôrm), *a.* [< *cobra*^{1} + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the cobra; proteroglyph: specifically said of venomous serpents, as those of the family *Najidæ*, in distinction from *crotaliform.* The cobriform serpents are the *Proteroglypha*, including the families *Najidæ, Elapidæ*, and *Dendraspididæ.*

cob-stacker (kob'stak"ėr), *n.* A device in some corn-shelling machines for removing the cobs from the machinery and placing them in stacks or piles.

cobstone (kob'stōn), *n.* [< *cob*^{2} + *stone.* Cf. *cobblestone.*] Same as *cobble*^{1}, 1, and *cobblestone.*

cobswan (kob'swon), *n.* [< *cob*^{1} + *swan.*] A leading or male swan. *B. Jonson.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

coburg, cobourg (kō'börg), *n.* [From *Coburg* in Germany.] A thin fabric of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side, used for women's dresses: used as a substitute for merino, and especially as a material for inexpensive mourning.

cob-wall (kob'wâl), *n.* A wall built of unburned clay, sometimes mixed with straw, or of straw, lime, and earth. See *cob-house*, and *cob*^{2}, 9.

cobweb (kob'web), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *cobwebbe*, < ME. *copweb* (= MD. *kopwebbe*), a spider's web, appar. < *coppe* (mod. E. *cop*^{2}), appar. short for *attercoppe* (mod. E. *attercop*), a spider (cf. MD. *kop, koppe*, also *spinne-koppe, spinne-kobbe*, a spider, *koppe-ghespin*, also *spinnewebbe*, a spider's web—Kilian: see *cop*^{2} and *cop*^{1}), + *web.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The net spun by a spider to catch its prey; a spider's web.—2. Figuratively, a network of plot or intrigue; an insidious snare; a contrivance for entangling the weak or unwary: as, the *cobwebs* of the law.—3. Something flimsy and easily rent, broken through, or destroyed.

> Worldly spirits, whose interest is their belief, make *cobwebs* of obligations. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 19.

> Such are the flimsy *cobwebs* of which this political dreamer's theories are made.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13, note.

4. *pl.* The neglected accumulations of time; old musty rubbish.

> Evil apparelled in the dust and *cobwebs* of that uncivil age. *Sir P. Sidney.*

II. *a.* Made of or resembling cobweb; hence, flimsy; slight.

> Spun from the *cobweb* fashion of the times.
> *Akenside*, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

Cobweb lawn, a fine linen mentioned in 1640 as being in pieces of 15 yards. *Draper's Dict.*

> One half drawn
> In solemn Cypress, th' other *cobweb-lawn.*
> *B. Jonson*, Epigrams.

> The worst are good enough for such a trifle,
> Such a proud piece of *cob-web lawn.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady.

cobweb (kob'web), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobwebbed*, ppr. *cobwebbing.* [< *cobweb*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a filmy net, as of cobweb.

> And now autumnal dews are seen
> To *cobweb* every green. *Quarles.*

2. To clear of cobwebs.

> We *cobwebbed*, swept and dusted. *Harper's Bazar.*

cobwebbed (kob'webd), *a.* [< *cobweb* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Covered with cobwebs.

> The *cobwebb'd* cottage. *Young*, Night Thoughts, i. 176.

> We like to read of the small, bare room, with *cobwebbed* ceiling and narrow window, in which the poor child of genius sits with his magical pen, the master of a realm of beauty and enchantment.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 17.

2. In *bot.*, covered with loose, white, tangled, slender hairs, resembling the web of a spider.

cobwebbery (kob'web-ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *cobwebberies* (-iz). [< *cobweb* + *-ery.*] A mass or collection of cobwebs. [Rare.]

> When, across the hundred-fold poor scepticisms, trivialisms, and constitutional *cobwebberies* of Dryasdust, you catch any glimpse of a William the Conqueror, . . . do you not discern veritably some rude outline of a true God-made king? *Carlyle.*

cobwebby (kob'web-i), *a.* [< *cobweb* + *-y*^{1}.] Of the nature of, resembling, or abounding with cobwebs: as, *cobwebby* texture; a *cobwebby* house.

> With the unassisted eye, the *cobwebby* consistence of the mould may be seen penetrated by upright atoms bearing a globule on the end. *S. B. Herrick*, Plant Life, p. 69.

cobworm (kob'wėrm), *n.* [< *cob*^{2} + *worm.*] A local British name of the larva of the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris.*

coca^{1} (kō'kä), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. The dried leaf of *Erythroxylon Coca*, natural order *Linnaceæ*, a small shrub of the mountains of Peru and Bolivia, but cultivated in other parts of South America. The principal source of the drug as a commercial product is the province of Yungas in Bolivia, where the bushes, which are grown on the sides of the mountains, yield three crops a year. By far the greater part of the estimated annual product of 40,000,000 pounds is consumed at home. It is a stimulant, bearing some resemblance in its effects to tea and coffee, and has long been used as a masticatory by the Indians of South America. It relieves feelings of fatigue and hunger, and the difficulty in breathing experienced in climbing high mountains. The habit of chewing coca is an enslaving one. Coca is used in medicine as a stimulant and tonic; it yields the valuable alkaloid cocaine. Sometimes written *cuca.* 2. The plant itself.

coca^{2} (kō'kä), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese rice-measure, equal to about 5 Winchester bushels.

Cocagne, *n.* See *Cockaigne.*

cocaine (kō'kä-in), *n.* [< *coca*^{1} + *-ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$) obtained from the leaves of the coca, *Erythroxylon Coca.* It forms colorless, transparent prisms, is odorless, and has a bitter taste. It is only sparingly soluble in water, but freely soluble in ether. It is used as a local anesthetic.

cocainism (kō'kä-in-izm), *n.* [< *cocaine* + *-ism.*] The morbid condition produced by the excessive use of cocaine; the morbid habit of using cocaine as a stimulant.

cocainization (kō-kä-in-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *cocainize* + *-ation.*] Subjection to the influence or effects of cocaine.

> There is, however, a certain proportion of cases in which *cocainization* cannot be produced. *Med. News*, L. 501.

cocainize (kō'kä-in-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cocainized*, ppr. *cocainizing.* [< *cocaine* + *-ize.*]

To subject to the influence or effects of cocaine; impregnate with or render insensible by cocaine.

Dr. Koenigstein . . . stated that he had been able to remove the eyeball of a dog, previously *cocainized*, without the animal feeling any pain. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 46.

cocalon (kok′ạ-lon), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *κόκκαλος*, a kernel, dim. of *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus.*] A large cocoon of a weak texture.

cocarde (kọ-kärd′), *n.* [F.: see *cockade.*] In *entom.*, one of the bright-red, extensile, lobed vesicles found in coleopterous insects of the genus *Malachius* and its allies. They are 4 in number, 2 near the anterior angles of the thorax and 2 at the base of the abdomen. The cocardes are generally concealed, but the insect protrudes them when alarmed. Being very conspicuous, they perhaps serve to repel insect enemies.

Cocceian (kok-sē′ạn), *n.* [< *Coccius* (Latinized form of *Koch;* cf. L. *Coccius*, name of an Italic gens) + *-an.*] A follower of John Cocceius or Koch (1603–69), professor of theology at Leyden, Holland, who founded the so-called "Federal" school in theology. He believed that the whole history of the Christian church to all time was prefigured in the Old Testament, and so opposed the Voëtians. See *Voëtian.*

cocci, *n.* Plural of *coccus*, 1.

Coccia (kok′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1864); named after the Italian naturalist A. *Cocco.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the group *Cocciina.*

coccid (kok′sid), *n.* One of the *Coccidæ.*

Coccidæ (kok′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccus*, 2, + *-idæ.*] A family of phytophthirian hemipterous insects, of the same group as the aphides; the scales, scale-insects, or mealy-bugs. The tarsi have one joint; the male is small, two-winged, and without rostrum; and the female is large, wingless, and rostrate. They live on plants, and the larvæ resemble scales, whence one of the names of the family. The eggs are deposited beneath the large shield-shaped body of the female. The males undergo complete metamorphosis, an exception in this order, and the apterous larvæ become incased in a cocoon, and transform into quiescent pupæ. The family is an important one, not only from the damage done by these insects to plants, but for their commercial value, some of them producing the coloring matter called cochineal, others secreting the substance known commercially as *lac.* See *lac*^{2} and *manna*, and cuts under *coccus* and *cochineal.*

coccidia, *n.* Plural of *coccidium*, 1.

coccidiid (kok-sid′i-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coccidiidea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Coccidiidea.*

Coccidiidea (kok-sid-i-id′ẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccidium*, 2, + *-idea.*] A subclass or other division of *Sporozoa*, containing extremely minute, non-locomotory parasitic organisms of spherical form and simple structure, living in a single cell of the host until they become encysted, then breaking up into one, few, or many spores, which hatch as active flagellulæ, which in turn burrow in a cell of the host. They have been divided into the three orders *Monosporea*, *Oligosporea*, and *Polysporea*, according to the number of their spores.

coccidium (kok-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry (see *coccus*), + *-ίδιον.*] 1. Pl. *coccidia* (-ạ̈). In *bot.*, a name given by Harvey to a form of conceptacle found in certain red algæ, borne on lateral branches, or sessile on the surface of the frond, and usually not opening by a pore. The spores within are attached to a central placenta. [Not now used.]—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gregarines. *Leuckart*, 1879.

cocciferous (kok-sif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *coccum* (NL. *coccus*, q. v.), a berry, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*^{1}, + *-ous.*] Bearing or producing berries: as, *cocciferous* trees or plants. *Quincy.*

cocciform (kok′si-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *coccus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] In the form of cocci; resembling a coccous fruit.

Cocciina (kok-si-ī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccia* + *-ina*^{2}.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Sternoptychidæ* with the body scaleless, pseudobranchiæ developed, and no rudimentary spinous dorsal fin: same as the family *Maurolicidæ.*

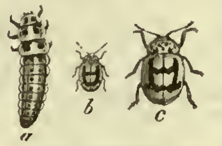
Coccinæ (kok-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccus*, 2, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects; the cochineal- or lac-bugs.

coccinean (kok-sin′ẹ-ạn), *a.* [< L. *coccineus*, scarlet (see *coccineous*), + *-an.*] Dyed of a scarlet or crimson color.

Coccinella (kok-si-nel′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *coccinus*, < Gr. *κόκκινος*, scarlet, < *κόκκος*, a berry, the kermes insect: see *coccus.*] The typical genus of ladybirds of the family *Coccinellidæ.*

coccinellid (kok-si-nel′id), *n.* A member of the *Coccinellidæ;* a ladybird.

Coccinellidæ (kok-si-nel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccinella* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles; the ladybirds. The technical characters are: partly membranous dorsal segments of the abdomen; free ventral segments; 2-jointed tarsi; wings not fringed; dilated second joint of the tarsi; appendiculate or toothed claws; securiform maxillary palps; the last 3 joints of the short antennæ clavate; and the general shape rotund or hemispherical. These insects feed on aphides, and constitute a group called *Aphidiphaga* on this account. See *ladybird.*



Painted Ladybird (*Coccinella picta*). *a*, larva, enlarged; *b*, beetle, natural size; *c*, beetle, enlarged.

coccinelline (kok-si-nel′in), *a.* [< *Coccinella* + *-ine*^{1}.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coccinellidæ.*

coccineous (kok-sin′ẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *coccineus*, also *coccinus* (Gr. *κόκκινος*: see *Coccinella*), scarlet, < *coccum*, scarlet: see *coccus.*] Scarlet or crimson, like cochineal.

coccinin (kok′si-nin), *n.* [< L. *coccinus*, scarlet (see *coccineous*), + *-in*^{2}.] A coal-tar color of complex composition, belonging to the azo-group. Also called *phenetol red.*

cocco (kok′ō), *n.* The West Indian name of the taro-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum.* Also spelled *cocoe.*

Coccobacteria (kok″ō-bak-tē′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Billroth, 1874), < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + NL. *bacteria*, pl. of *bacterium:* see *coccus* and *bacterium.*] A group of bacteria, containing globular forms, such as those of the genus *Micrococcus*, and the rod-like forms, as those of the genera *Bacterium* and *Bacillus*, under a single species, *Coccobacteria septica*, as an assumption that they constitute essentially one organism, which takes on the form either of globular cells or of rods, these either reproducing identical forms or passing into each other, with accompanying variations in size and in combination.

Coccodiscidæ (kok-ọ-dis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccodiscus* + *-idæ.*] A family of monocyttarian radiolarians, represented by the genus *Coccodiscus.* They have an extracapsular placoid shell connected by radial beams with an intracapsular shell and surrounded by one or more equatorial girdles.

Coccodiscus (kok-ọ-dis′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *δίσκος*, a disk.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Coccodiscidæ.*

coccognic (ko-kog′nik), *a.* [< *coccogn*(*in*) + *-ic.*] Related to or derived from coccognin.—**Coccognic acid**, an acid derived from coccognin.

coccognin (ko-kog′nin), *n.* A crystalline organic principle ($C_{20}H_{22}O_8$) contained in the seeds of *Daphne Mezereum*, differing from daphnin in that it does not yield sugar when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid.

coccolite (kok′ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *λίθος*, a stone. See *coccolith.*] 1. A variety of pyroxene; granuliform pyroxene. Its color is usually some shade of green; it is composed of distinct embedded grains, easily separable, some of which have an indistinct crystalline form.

2. Same as *coccolith.*

coccolith (kok′ọ-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *λίθος*, a stone. See *coccolite.*] A minute round organic body, consisting of several concreted layers surrounding a clear center, found in profusion at great depths in the North Atlantic ocean embedded in matter resembling sarcode. It is probable that the coccoliths are unicellular algæ.

There are [in the "ooze" of the Atlantic sea-bed] innumerable multitudes of very minute, saucer-shaped disks, termed *coccoliths*, which are frequently met with associated together into spheroidal aggregations, the coccospheres of Wallich. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 267.

Coccoloba (ko-kol′ọ-bạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *λοβός*, pod.] A polygonaceous genus of plants of tropical America, comprising about 80 species of trees, shrubs, or tall woody climbers. It is distinguished from allied genera by its fleshy perianth becoming baccate in fruit. *C. uvifera*, the seaside grape of the West Indies, has a heavy, hard, violet-brown wood, which yields a kino closely resembling the officinal article.

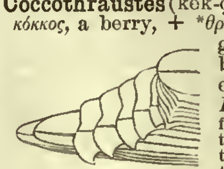
coccosphere (kok′ọ-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] A spheroidal aggregation of coccoliths. See *coccolith.*

Dr. Wallich . . . added the interesting discovery that, not unfrequently, bodies similar to the . . . "coccoliths" were aggregated together into spheroids, which he termed *coccospheres.* *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 186.

Coccosteidæ (kok-os-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccosteus* + *-idæ.*] An extinct family of placoderm fishes, typified by the genus *Coccosteus.* They had a peculiarly mailed head, anterior dorsal and lateral bucklers as well as specialized thoracic bucklers, and spiniform pectoral appendages. They lived in the seas of the Devonian epoch.

Coccosteus (ko-kos′tẹ-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] A genus of placoderm fishes: so named from the small berry-like tubercles with which the plates of their cranial buckler and body are thickly studded. *Agassiz.*

Coccothraustes (kok-ọ-thrâs′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + **θραυστης* (cf. *θραυστός*, frangible, brittle), < *θραύειν*, break, shatter.] A genus of grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidæ.* The name was formerly used with great latitude, and the genus was made the type of a subfamily *Coccothraustinæ;* it is now restricted to the hawfinches, such as the common European species *C. vulgaris*, which has a peculiar conformation of the ends of the secondary quill-feathers. *Brisson*, 1760. See also cut under *hawfinch.*



End of Wing of *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, showing peculiar secondaries.

Coccothraustinæ (kok″ọ-thrâs-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccothraustes* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Fringillidæ;* the grosbeaks. The group is indefinite, and the name is now little used.

coccothraustine (kok-ọ-thrâs′tin), *a.* [< *Coccothraustes* + *-ine*^{1}.] Having the characters of a grosbeak; related to or resembling the grosbeaks.

coccous (kok′us), *a.* [< *coccus*, 1, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, composed of cocci.

coccule (kok′ūl), *n.* [< NL. **coccula*, dim. of *coccus*, q. v.] Same as *coccus*, 1 (*a*).

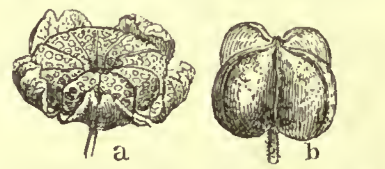
Cocculina (kok-ụ-lī′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., as *Coccul-us* + *-ina*^{1}.] A genus of gastropods with a patelliform shell and peculiar structural characters distinguishing it as the type of a family *Cocculinidæ.*

cocculinid (kok-ụ-lin′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cocculinidæ.*

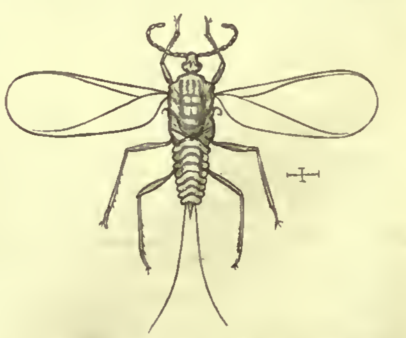
Cocculinidæ (kok-ụ-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cocculina* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods. The technical characters are: dentition resembling that of the *Fissurellidæ* and *Helicinidæ;* only a single asymmetrical gill; no developed appendages to the side of the foot or on the mantle; and a patelliform, unfissured, unsinuated, and entirely external shell.

Cocculus (kok′ụ-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *coccus:* see *coccus.*] A tropical genus of menispermaceous plants, consisting of climbers, the leaves of which are usually more or less heart-shaped and the flowers small. Most of the commonly known species are now referred to allied genera.—**Cocculus Indicus**, a drug consisting of the dried fruit of *Anamirta paniculata* or *A. Cocculus* (also called *Menispermum Cocculus*, *Cocculus suberosus*, etc.), and probably of some other genera of the same order. It is used in medicine in the preparation of certain ointments, and is said to prevent secondary fermentation in liquors, for which reason it is sometimes used in the manufacture of beer. The powdered berries have a temporary stupefying effect upon fish, and are employed for their capture. The poisonous principle obtained from the kernels of the fruit has been termed *picrotoxin.*

coccus (kok′us), *n.* [NL. (L. *coccum*, neut.), < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, a kernel, esp. the kermes insect (supposed to be a berry) used for dyeing scarlet: see *cochineal*, *coccineous*, etc.] 1. Pl. *cocci* (-sī). In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the separate divisions of a schizocarp, or dry lobed pericarp which splits up into one-seeded cells. Also called *coccule.* (*b*) In certain *Hepaticæ*, the old



a. Fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, composed of ten Cocci. *b.* Tetracoccous fruit of *Guaiacum.*



Male Cochineal (*Coccus cacti*). (Cross shows natural size.)

spore mother-cell, whose walls persist after the maturity of the spores, holding them together.

Spores . . . remaining united in a *coccus*. *Underwood.*

(*c*) *pl.* In bacteria, isolated spherical or nearly spherical cells, especially those of the genus *Micrococcus*, as distinguished from the rodlets or bacilli of other genera.—2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of the family *Coccidæ*, in which ordinary sexual reproduction takes place. The species are commonly known by the name of the plant they affect. The *Coccus cacti* lives on cacti, as *Opuntia*. See *cochineal* and *Coccidæ*.

coccygeal (kok-sij'ẹ̄-al), *a.* [< *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-e-al.*] Of or pertaining to the coccyx; caudal: as, a *coccygeal* vertebra, muscle, artery, or nerve. Also *coccygian*.—**Coccygeal gland**, the gland of Luschka. See *gland*.

coccygei, *n.* Plural of *coccygeus*.

coccygerector (kok″si-jẹ̄-rek'tor), *n.*; pl. *coccygerectores* (-rek-tō'rēz). [NL., < *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *erector*.] A muscle of the coccyx; the extensor coccygis, which lifts the caudal vertebræ. *Coues.*

Coccyges (kok-sī'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κόκκυγες, pl. of κόκκυξ, a cuckoo.] 1. In *ornith.*, the name of a group variously limited. (*a*) In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of zygodactyl birds, composed of the genera *Cuculus*, *Trogon*, *Bucco*, and *Crotophaga*: nearly equivalent to the cuckoos, trogons, and scansorial barbets, collectively. (*b*) In Sundevall's classification (1873), the third cohort of *Zygodactyli*, embracing all the yoke-toed or zygodactyl birds excepting the *Pici* and *Psittaci*, as one of two series of an order *Volucres*. (c) Sclater's name (1880) for a group restricted to the two families *Cuculidæ* and *Musophagidæ*, or the cuckoos and touracous, and made a suborder of the order *Picariæ*. (*d*) A term loosely applied to various cuculiform or coccygomorphic birds, especially such non-passerine insessorial birds as are neither cypseliform nor piciform.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *coccyx*.

coccygeus (kok-sij'ẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *coccygei* (-ī). [NL., < *coccyx* (*coccyg-*): see *coccyx*.] The coccygeal muscle; a muscle extending from the tail to the pelvis of many animals. In man the coccygeus is a small triangular plane of muscular fibers connecting the coccyx with the spine of the ischium, continuous with the levator ani, or levator muscle of the anus, forming a small part of the floor of the pelvis, and supporting and drawing forward the coccyx when this has been pushed backward in defecation or parturition.

coccygian (kok-sij'i-ạn), *a.* [< *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-ian*.] Same as *coccygeal*.

Coccyginæ (kok-si-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccygus* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Coccyzinæ*.

coccygine (kok'si-jin), *a.* [< Gr. κόκκυξ (κοκκυγ-), a cuckoo, + *-ine*¹.] Pertaining to a cuckoo; cuculine; coccygomorphic.

coccygodynia (kok″si-gọ̄-din'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόκκυξ (κοκκυγ-), coccyx, + ὀδύνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the region of the coccyx: a frequent affection in pregnancy. Also *coccyodynia*.

coccygomorph (kok'si-gọ̄-môrf), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Coccygomorphæ*. Also *coccygomorphic*.

II. *n.* One of the *Coccygomorphæ*.

Coccygomorphæ (kok″si-gọ̄-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. κόκκυξ (κοκκυγ-), cuckoo, + μορφή, form.] A superfamily of desmognathous picarian birds. The technical characters are: a rostrum sometimes movably articulated with the cranium; no basipterygoid processes, except in *Trogonidæ*; horizontally flattened, more or less spongy maxillopalatines; a sternum usually double-notched behind, and without bifurcated manubrium, except in *Meropidæ*; the clavicles convex forward, with a hypocleidium; and not more than two pairs of intrinsic syringeal muscles. The group is not readily characterized, but corresponds with the conventional order *Picariæ* without the cypselomorphs and celeomorphs, or swifts, goatsuckers, and woodpeckers, and contains all the non-passerine insessorial and scansorial birds known as colies, touracous, cuckoos, barbets, toucans, jacamars, kingfishers, todies, hornbills, hoopoes, bee-eaters, motmots, rollers, and trogons.

coccygomorphic (kok″si-gọ̄-môr'fik), *a.* [< *coccygomorph* + *-ic*.] Same as *coccygomorph*.

Coccygus (kok-sī'gus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. κόκκυξ (κοκκυγ-), a cuckoo.] A genus of cuckoos, typical of the subfamily *Coccyginæ*: synonymous with *Coccyzus*. *Cabanis*, 1848.

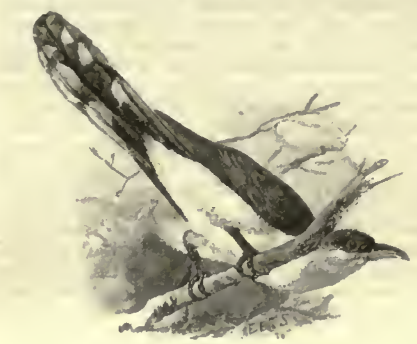
coccyodynia (kok″si-ō-din'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *coccyx* + Gr. ὀδύνη, pain.] Same as *coccygodynia*.

Coccystes (kok-sis'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Gloger, 1832), < Gr. as if *κοκκυστής, < κοκκύζειν, cry as a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] A genus of old-world cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, commonly referred to the subfamily *Centropodinæ* or spurred cuckoos, containing a number of crested species related to the great spotted cuckoo of Africa and Europe, *Coccystes glandarius*.

coccyx (kok'siks), *n.*; pl. *coccyges* (kok-sī'jēz). [NL., < Gr. κόκκυξ, the coccyx (also a cuckoo): see *cuckoo*.] 1. In *human anat.*, the part of the spinal column consisting of the last four bones, the caudal vertebræ or tail-bones, which are stunted and usually ankylosed together. See cut under *skeleton*.—2. In *comp. anat.* and *zoöl.*, the caudal vertebræ, when few and small, or ankylosed together; the bony tail itself, when short, as in a bird.

Coccyzinæ (kok-si-zī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccyzus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, typified by the genus *Coccyzus*, containing several other genera, as *Piaya* and *Neomorphus*, with numerous species, all confined to America. Also *Coccyginæ*.

Coccyzus (kok-sī'zus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also in other irreg. forms *Coccygus*, *Coccygon*, *Coccyzius*, *Coccyzion*, *Coccycua*, *Coccyzusa*, *Coccyzæa*, *Coccysus*, *Coccycus*, all based on Gr. κόκκυξ, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] A genus of American arboreal cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ* and subfamily *Coccyzinæ*. They have a moderately curved beak, wide at the base and compressed beyond it, long pointed wings, a long graduated tail of 10 feathers, and very smooth silky plumage. The genus contains the common yellow-billed and black-billed tree-cuckoos of the United States, *C. americanus* and *C. erythrophthalmus*, the mangrove-cuckoo of the West Indies and Florida, *C. seniculus*, and several other species. These cuckoos are not strictly parasitic like the European species, but occasionally lay their eggs in the nests of other birds.



Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*).

coch. In *med.* and *phar.*, an abbreviation of Latin *cochleare*, a spoon or spoonful.

cochering†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coshering*.

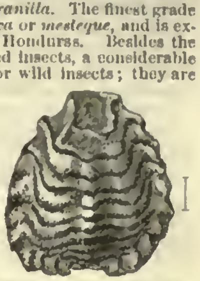
cochin (kō'chin), *n.* [< *Cochin-China*.] A variety of the domestic hen, of large size, belonging to the Asiatic class, or a specimen of this variety. There are *black*, *buff*, *cuckoo*, and *white cochins*, both cock and hen of each kind being of the uniform color denoted by the adjective, except that the buff cock should show a richer shade of yellow or orange in hackle, saddle, and wing-bows. The *partridge cochins* are either single- or pea-combed, the cock being similar in coloring to a black-breasted red game-cock, except that the hackle and the saddle-feathers should be striped with glossy black, and the hen be of a rich reddish- or golden-brown color, each feather distinctly pencilled with dark-brown or black. The hackle of the hen is orange, striped with black, her tail black, and the wing-primaries are dark-brown or dull-black. All the cochins have heavily feathered legs and short tails, and all have the legs yellow, except the black cochins, which have them black or nearly so.

cochin-china (kō'chin-chī'nạ̈), *n.* and *a.* A term formerly applied to a large kind of domestic hen which was imported from Cochin-China. From these fowls, which had no constant characteristics of color, form, etc., have been bred the varieties called *brahma* and *cochin*.

Cochin-Chinese (kō'chin-chī-nēs″ or -nēz″), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to Cochin-China.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Cochin-China, properly the name of a division of the old kingdom or empire of Annam in Further India, but taken as the general name of the region now divided between the possessions of France and its protectorate Annam.—2. The language of the people of Cochin-China; Annamese.

cochineal (koch'i-nēl or koch-i-nēl'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cutchaneal*; = D. *konzenilje* = G. Dan. *cochenille* = Sw. *kochenill* = F. *cochenille* = It. *cocciniglia* = Pg. *coccinella*, < Sp. *cochinilla*, cochineal, < L. *coccineus*, *coccinus*, scarlet, < *coccum*, < Gr. κόκκος, a berry, esp. the kermes insect (supposed to be a berry): see *coccus*. The Sp. *cochinilla*, cochineal, is by some referred to *cochinilla*, a wood-louse (to which the cochineal-insect has some resemblance), dim. of *cochina*, a sow, fem. of *cochino*, a pig; cf. E. dial. *sow-bug*, wood-louse.] 1. A dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of a species of insects, the *Coccus cacti*, found upon several species of *Opuntia* and other *Cactaceæ*, especially *O. Tuna*, *O. Ficus-Indica*, and *Nopalea cochinillifera*. It colors a brilliant crimson, which is changed by acids to an orange-red and by alkalis to violet; a brilliant scarlet dye is prepared from it. The cacti upon which the insect lives, bearing the general name of *nopal*, are extensively cultivated as food for them in the tropical countries of America, and in Java, Algeria, etc. The females only are valuable for their color, and are collected twice a year, after they have been fecundated and have laid eggs sufficient for a new brood. They are killed by spreading them upon heated plates, by putting them in ovens, or by immersing them in boiling water or exposing them to its vapor. Those killed by heated plates are of a blackish color, and are considered to be the finest; they are called *zacatilla*. Those from ovens are next in value; they are of an ash-gray (*blanco* or silver-white) color, and are called *silver cochineal*, or *jaspeada*. Those killed by water or vapor are of a reddish-brown color, and are the least valuable. The fragments, dust, and impurities from cochineal are collected and used as an adulterant, under the name of *granilla*. The finest grade often goes by the name of *mestica* or *mesteque*, and is exported in large quantities from Honduras. Besides the finer grades, which are cultivated insects, a considerable trade is carried on in inferior or wild insects; they are scarcely more than half the size of the cultivated species, and are covered with a cottony down which adds a useless bulk. Good cochineal has the appearance of small, deep brown-red, somewhat purplish grains, wrinkled across the back with parallel furrows, intersected in the middle by a longitudinal one. The coloring principle obtained from cochineal is carminic acid. (See *carmine*, 3.) *East Indian cochineals*, so called, are smooth glistening black grains, of no value; they are used to adulterate the genuine, which are easily distinguishable from them.



Female Cochineal (*Coccus cacti*); dried specimen of commerce. (Line shows natural size.)

2. The insect which produces the dyestuff known by the same name. See def. 1.—**Cochineal fig.** See *fig*.—**Cochineal paste.** See extract.

Cochineal paste is obtained by placing 10 lbs. of Honduras cochineal in a vessel, and adding 30 lbs. of ammonia water (17° B.), stirring the mixture well. The vessel should be covered with a cloth, and allowed to stand for a few days. The vessel is then to be immersed in boiling water, in order to evaporate the superfluous ammonia; when the evaporation is complete the mixture is ready to be used [for dyeing]. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 88.

cochlea (kok'lẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *cochleæ* (-ē). [ML. (NL.), < L. *cochlea*, *coclea*, a snail, a snail's shell, < Gr. κοχλίας, a snail, etc., < κόχλος, a shell-fish with a spiral shell; prob. akin to κόγχη, L. *concha*, a conch, and ult. to E. *cockle*².] 1†. A winding staircase. *E. Phillips.*—2. In *anat.*, a part of the inner ear in most vertebrated animals. Its shape in man and most other mammals resembles a snail-shell; hence the name. In the petrous bone a canal winds about a central conical pillar of bone, the modiolus, and contains a hollow process of the membranous labyrinth; the latter follows the turns of the canal nearly to the top. To these structures taken together the name of *cochlea* is given. The process of the membranous labyrinth is triangular in cross-section, with its base applied to the outer wall of the canal and the apex attached to a spiral crest of bone, the lamina spiralis ossea, projecting from the inner side of the canal. It thus separates the bony canal into two portions, in addition to its own lumen, the scala vestibuli above and the scala tympani below. The lumen of the process itself is called the canalis cochlearis, its floor is called the basilar membrane, and its roof the membrane of Reissner. Its cavity is connected with the sacculus by the canalis reuniens. The essential structures of the cochlea, the rods of Corti and the hair-cells, are on the upper side of the basilar membrane, and to them is distributed the cochlear branch of the auditory nerve. See cut under *ear*.—**Aquæductus cochleæ.** See *aquæductus*.

cochlean (kok'lọ̄-ạn), *a.* [< *cochlea* + *-an*.] Same as *cochleate*.

cochlear¹ (kok'lẹ̄-ạ̈r), *a.* [< NL. *cochlearis*, < *cochlea*, cochlea. Cf. *cochlear*².] In *anat.*, of or relating to the cochlea in any way: as, the *cochlear* nerve, *cochlear* canal, etc.—**Cochlear canal.** See *canal*¹.—**Cochlear duct.** Same as *auditory duct* (which see, under *auditory*).

cochlear² (kok'lẹ̄-ạ̈r), *n.*; pl. *cochlearia* (kok-lẹ̄-ā'ri-ạ̈). [< L. *cochlear*, *cochleare*, also *coclear*, *cocleare*, *coclearium*, and *coclearum*, a spoon (so called from its shape), < *cochlea*, *coclea*, a snail's shell: see *cochlea*.] 1. A spoon; in the orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, the eucharistic spoon in which the consecrated elements are administered together to communicants. Also called *labis*. See *intinction*, *spoon*, *colatorium*, and *labis*.—2. An ancient Roman and Greek medicinal measure, equal to a spoonful. According to various ancient statements, it ranged in amount from a tablespoonful nearly to a teaspoonful. But the statements which give the smaller sizes use the word under the diminutive form *cochlearium*. According to the statements of the modern lexicons, it would be no larger than a salt-spoon.

cochlear² (kok'lẹ̄-ạ̈r), *a.* [< NL. *cochlearis*, *coclearis*, < L. *cochlear*, *coclear*, a spoon: see *cochlear*², *n.*] Spoon-shaped: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a form of imbricative estivation in which one piece is exterior, larger than the others, and bowl-shaped, as in the aconite.

cochleare (kok-lẹ̄-ā'rē), *n.*; pl. *cochlearia* (-ri-ạ̈). [L., also *cochlear*: see *cochlear*², *n.*] In *med.*, a spoon; a spoonful. In prescriptions abbreviated *coch.*

cochleares, *n.* Plural of *cochlearis*.

Cochlearia¹ (kok-lẹ̄-ā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., pl. of *cochlearis*: see *cochlear*², *a.*] A genus of cruciferous herbs, including 25 species, found in northern temperate and arctic regions, mostly near the sea-coast. *C. officinalis*, the scurvy-grass, is a celebrated antiscorbutic, and is often eaten as a salad. The root of *C. Armoracia*, the horse-radish, is used as a condiment.

> In common with other species of *Cochlearia*, the horse-radish was formerly in high repute as an antiscorbutic.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 207.

cochlearia², *n.* Plural of *cochlear*² and *cochleare*.

cochleariform (kok-lẹ̄-ar′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. **cochlearis*, adj. (used only as neut. noun *cochlear*, *cochleare*, a spoon; cf. NL. *cochlearis*: see *cochlear*¹, *cochlear*², *a.*) (< *cochlea*, a snail's shell), + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a snail's shell; helicine; helicoid.—**Cochleariform process**, the thin plate of bone which separates the tensor tympani, or tensor muscle of the tympanum, from the Eustachian tube.

Cochleariidæ (kok″lẹ̄-ạ-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cochlearius* + *-idæ*.] Boat-billed herons, regarded as a family: synonymous with *Cancromidæ*.

Cochlearius (kok-lẹ̄-ā′ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *cochlear*, a spoon: see *cochlear*², *n.*] A genus of boat-billed herons, typical of the family *Cochleariidæ*. See *Cancroma*, and cut under *boatbill*.

cochleary (kok′lẹ̄-ạ̄-ri), *a.* [< *cochlea* + *-ary*¹.] **1.** Pertaining to winding stairs. *Coles.*—**2.** Same as *cochleate*.

> Wreathy spires and *cochleary* turnings.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 23.

cochleate, cochleated (kok′lẹ̄-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cochleatus*, *coclеatus*, spiral, < *cochlea*, *coclea*, a snail's shell: see *cochlea*.] Having the form of a snail's shell; cochleariform; spiral: used especially in *entom.* and *bot.*, and applied in the latter case to leaves, pods, seeds, etc. Also *cochlean*, *cochleary*.

cochleoid (kok′lẹ̄-oid), *n.* [< L. *cochlea*, a snail's shell, + *-oid*.] A curve defined by the equation $(x^2 + y^2)$ arctan. $\frac{y}{x} = \pi r y$.

cochleous (kok′lẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *cochlea*, a snail's shell, + *-ous*.] Of a spiral form; cochleate.

Cochlides (kok′li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κοχλίς, pl. κοχλίδες, a small snail, dim. of κόχλος, a shell-fish, a snail: see *cochlea*.] **1.** A name of the *Gastropoda* (which see).—**2.** In E. R. Lankester's classification, the unsymmetrical gastropods: equivalent to *Gastropoda* of other authors without *Amphomœa*. [Little used.]

cochliodontid (kok″li-ọ̄-don′tid), *n.* A shark of the family *Cochliodontidæ*.

Cochliodontidæ (kok″li-ọ̄-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cochliodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of sharks, typified by the genus *Cochliodus*. They lived in the Paleozoic seas, and were related to the *Heterodontidæ*, but had subspirally ridged and furrowed lateral teeth.

cochliodontoid (kok″li-ō-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cochliodus* (*-odont-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Cochliodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A cochliodontid.

Cochliodus (kok-lī′ọ̄-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), < Gr. κόχλος, shell-fish, + ὀδούς, tooth.] An extinct genus of sharks which had lateral teeth subspirally ridged and grooved like a univalve shell, typical of the family *Cochliodontidæ*.

Cochlospermum (kok-lọ̄-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόχλος, a shell-fish, a snail, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Bixaceæ*, found in the tropics of both hemispheres. They have palmately lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, and pear-shaped fruits, with numerous coiled seeds covered with a silky down. *C. Gossypium* of the East Indies, growing to a height of 60 feet, yields the kuteera gum, used as a substitute for tragacanth.

cocinate (kō′si-nāt), *n.* [< *cocin*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt obtained from cocinic acid.

cocinic (kọ̄-sin′ik), *a.* [< **cocin* (< *cocoa*¹) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or derived from cocoa or cocoanut.—**Cocinic acid**, $C_{13}H_{26}O_2$, an acid found in the butter of the cocoanut, combined with glycerin. It is a volatile acid forming snow-white crystalline scales. Also called *cocostearic acid*.

cocinin (kō′si-nin), *n.* [As *cocin-ic* + *-in*².] A fatty substance which is the chief constituent of cocoanut-oil. By saponification it yields glycerin and cocinic acid.

co-citizen (kō-sit′i-zn), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *citizen*.] A fellow-citizen; especially, a citizen of the same city or borough.

> In 1414, the indenture shows that the lord mayor and thirteen *co-citizens*, having full power from the whole community, chose two citizens. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

cock¹ (kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cocke*, < ME. *cock*, *cok*, *coc*, < AS. *coc*, *cocc* = MD. *kocke* = Icel. *kokkr* = Dan. *kok*, a cock; cf. OF. *coc*, F. *coq* = Bret. *kok* = ML. *coccus* = Wall. *cocos* = Albanian *cocos*, a cock, Gr. κοκκοβόας ὄρνις, a poet. name of the cock, lit. the '"cock"-crying bird' (as Chaucer says of the cock: "No thing ne liste him thanne for to crow, But cryde anon *cok! cok!* and up he sterte," Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 455); cf. Gr. κίκιρρος, κίκκος, a cock, κίκκα, a hen, Skt. *kukkuta*, a cock, Malay *kukuk*, the crowing of a cock, L. *coco*, an imitation of the clucking of the hen; all directly or ult. imitative of the crowing or the chucking of the domestic cock; for other similar imitative words, see *chuck*¹, *clock*¹ = *cluck*, *cuckoo*, *cackle*, etc., *gaggle*, *croak*, *chough*, etc., *gowk*, a cuckoo, etc., all containing (orig.) a repeated guttural consonant *c*, *k*, *g*, *h*. The older Teut. name of the cock, which appears in Goth. *hana* = OHG. *hano*, MHG. *han*, G. *hahn* = AS. *hana*, a cock, and in fem. form in AS. *henn*, E. *hen*, had also orig. ref. to the crowing of the cock, being lit. 'the singer': see *hen*. The name *cock* has been applied, from a real or a fancied resemblance, to various mechanical contrivances, and to other things having no obvious relation to the name of the bird; and it also enters, actually or allusively (often in connection with *cock*²), into various popular adjectives and phrases, as *cockish*, *cocky*, *cocket*³, *cock-a-hoop*, *cockapert*, etc. See these words, and *cock*².] **1.** The male of the domestic fowl; specifically, a male chicken one year old or older, one less than a year old being properly called a *cockerel*. The cock is celebrated for his lordly demeanor, his pugnacity, and his crowing before dawn or in token of victory.

> *Coc* is kene [bold] on his owune mixenne.
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 140.

> The *kok* that orloge is of thorpis lyte.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 350.

> *Wittoll.* Ay, Bully, a Devilish smart Fellow: 'a will fight like a *Cock*.
> *Bluffe.* Say you so? then I honour him.—But has he been abroad? for every *Cock* will fight upon his own Dunghil.
> *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, ii. 2.

2. The male of any other bird, particularly of the gallinaceous kind: in this use especially in composition, as in *peacock*, *turkey-cock*, *cock-robin*, *cock-sparrow*, etc.—**3.** A bird, particularly a gallinaceous bird, without reference to sex: usually in composition or with a distinctive epithet or qualifying phrase, as in *blackcock*, *logcock*, *woodcock*, and the phrasal names below.—**4**†. Cock-crowing; the time when cocks crow in the morning.

> At the fryst *cokke* roose he.
> *Ipomedon* (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 783.

> We were carousing till the second *cock*.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

5. A leader; a chief person; a ruling spirit: as, *cock* of the school. [Eng.]

> Up ros oure hoste, and was oure aller [=of us all] *cok*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 823.

> Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club. *Addison.*

6. A fellow; chap: a familiar term of address or appellation, usually preceded by *old*, and used much in the same way as *fellow*, *chap*, *boy*, etc.

> He has drawn blood of him yet; well done, *old cock!*
> *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

> He was an honest *old cock*, and loved his pipe and a tankard of cyder as well as the best of us.
> *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, viii. 24.

7. A vane in the shape of a cock; a weather-cock.

> You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout
> Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks!*
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

8. A faucet or turn-valve, contrived for the purpose of permitting or arresting the flow of fluids or air through a pipe, usually taking its special name from its peculiar use or construction: as, air-*cock*, feed-*cock*, gage-*cock*, etc.

> Sighing one to another, and gasping, as if each of them expected a *cock* from the fountain to be brought into his mouth. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

9. [Cf. Turk. *khoros*, the cock of a gun, lit. a cock (fowl).] The portion of the lock of a firearm which by its fall, when released through the action of the trigger, produces the discharge; in a flint-lock, the part that holds the flint; in a percussion-lock, the hammer.—**10.** In a firearm, the position into which the hammer is brought by being pulled back to the first or second catch. See *at full cock*, *at half cock*, below.—**11.** The style or gnomon of a dial.—**12.** The needle of a balance. *Johnson.*—**13.** The piece which forms the bearing of the balance in a clock or watch.—**14.** Same as *cockee*. [Scotch.]—**15.** A fictitious narrative, in verse or prose, sold in the streets as a true account; a cock-and-bull story; a canard.

> News of the apocryphal nature known as *cocks*.
> *G. A. Sala.*

At full cock, in *firearms*, having the hammer pulled clear back, and held by the sear in the firing-notch of the tumbler.—**At half cock**, having the hammer pulled half-way back, and held fast by the sear in the safety-notch of the tumbler.—**Blow-off cock, blow-through cock.** See *blow-off*, *blow-through*.—**Cock of the game**†, a game-cock.

> "*Cocks of the game* are yet," that is, at the close of the sixteenth century, "cherished by divers men for their pleasures, much money being laid on their heads when they fight in pits, whereof some are costly made for that purpose." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 376.

Cock of the plains, the sage-cock, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, the largest kind of grouse in America. See cut under *Centrocercus*.—**Cock of the rock**, *Rupicola aurantia*, a beautiful bird, with orange plumage, which inhabits Guiana, and forms the type of the genus *Rupicola*.—**Cock of the walk, cock of the loft**, one who has become the chief or head of a set or party by overcoming all opponents: commonly applied to an arbitrary, overbearing, and domineering fellow.

> Who seem'd by his talk,
> And the airs he assumed, to be *Cock of the walk*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 198.

Cock of the woods, mountain cock, the capercaillie.—**That cock won't fight**, that plan will not do; that story will not go down. [Colloq.]

> I tried to see the arms on the carriage, but there were none; so *that cock wouldn't fight*.
> *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxiv.

To go off at half cock, to go off when the hammer is at half cock and therefore supposed to be perfectly secure: said of a gun; hence, to act or start unexpectedly; act before one is ready; act on imperfect information.—**To set the cock on hoop** or **on the hoop** or **a-hoop**, literally, to set the cock or spigot on the hoop of the barrel, that is, to take it out and let the liquor flow freely; hence, to give a loose rein to convivial enjoyment. See *cock-a-hoop* and quotations there. The association with *cock* the fowl is apparently merely allusive.

> I have good cause to *set the cocke on the hope*, and make gaudye chere. *Palsgrave* (1530).

> He maketh havok and *setteth the cock on hoope;*
> He is so lavies the stooke beginneth to droope.
> *Heywood.*

> However, it is to be noted that the effigy of a cock (the fowl) stuck above a hoop was a common tavern sign in the olden time. The *Cock on the Hoop* is mentioned in a Clause Roll, 30 Henry VI., and still existed as a sign in Holborn in 1795.
> *Larwood and Hotten*, Hist. of Signboards, p. 504.

cock¹ (kok), *v.* [< *cock*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To raise or draw back the cock or hammer of (a gun or pistol), as a preliminary to firing: as, he *cocked* his rifle.

> He runs almost upon the bear, levels his weapon, with hands shaking with excitement, full upon it, *cocks* one barrel, and pulls desperately away at the trigger of the other. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 205.

II. *intrans.* To set cocks to fighting, or to train them for fighting. [Rare.]

cock² (kok), *v.* [Popularly associated with *cock*¹, as if meaning 'strut as a cock' or 'set up like a cock's tail'; but perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *coc*, cock, *coc-shron*, a cocked nose, *coc-shronach*, cock-nosed, and see *cockeye*. See *cock*¹, *n.*, etym., at end, and *cocky*, *cockish*, *cocket*³, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To turn up or to one side in a jaunty or significant way; give a pert, knowing, or inquiring turn to: as, to *cock* the head; to *cock* the eye at a person; to *cock* the brim of a hat; the horse *cocked* up his ears.

> I prun'd my Feathers, *cock'd* my Tail,
> And set my Heart again to Sale.
> *Prior*, The Turtle and Sparrow.

> I saw an alert young fellow that *cocked* his hat upon a friend of his who entered just at the same time as myself.
> *Addison*, Coffee House Politicians.

> Our Lightfoot barks and *cocks* his ears.
> *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Thursday, l. 131.

> "And she came to see thee?" said Kester, *cocking* his eye at Sylvia with the old shrewd look.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

Cocked hat, a turned-up hat, such as naval and military officers wear on full-dress occasions. Such hats were in general use in the last century.

> The priest came panting to the shore,—
> His grave *cocked hat* was gone.
> *Whittier*, The Exiles.

To knock into a cocked hat, to knock over or to pieces; demolish, literally or figuratively: as, he received a blow that *knocked* him *into a cocked hat;* this sarcasm *knocked* the speaker's argument *into a cocked hat*. [Slang.]

II.† *intrans.* To hold up the head; look big, pert, or domineering.

> Every one *cocks* and struts upon it. *Addison*, Guardian.

cock² (kok), *n.* [< *cock*², *v.*] **1.** The act of turning up or to one side in a jaunty or significant way, as the head or a hat; the position of anything thus placed.—**2.** A particular shape given to a hat, especially by turning up and fastening the brim.

> You see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*. *Addison.*

I observed a young fellow with a tolerable periwig, had it not been covered with a hat that was shaped in the Ramillie *cock*. *Addison*, Country Fashions.

3 One of the flaps or parts of a hat turned up. See *flap*.

cock^{3} (kok), *n.* [Perhaps Scand.: cf. Dan. *kok* (Wedgwood), a heap, pile, = Sw. *koka*, a clod of earth, = Icel. *kökkr*, a lump, a ball; cf. also G. dial. *kocke*, a heap of hay. Perhaps in part a var. of *cop*^{1} = *cob*^{2}, a haycock: see *cob*^{2}. Hence prob. the dim. *coggle*^{3}.] A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain; a haycock.

cock^{3} (kok), *v. t.* [< *cock*^{3}, *n.*] In *hay-making*, to put into cocks or piles.

cock^{4}† (kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cocke*; < ME. **cok* (only in comp. *cokboot*, cockboat), also in the form *cog* (after LG. or Scand.), = OHG. *kocho*, MHG. *kocke, kucke*, G. *kocke* (also with alteration, MLG. *kogge, koghe*, LG. *kogge* = MD. *kogghe*, D. *kog* = Icel. *kuggr*, mod. *kuggi* = OSw. *kogger*, Sw. dial. *kåg, kåk* = Dan. *kogge, kaag*, > ME. *cogge*, mod. E. *cog*^{1}, q. v.), < OF. *coque*, F. *coque* = Sp. *coca* = It. *cocca*, formerly also *cucca* (ML. reflex *cocca, cocco*, and (after LG.) *cogga, coggo, cogo*; cf. Corn. *coc* = W. *cwch* = Gael. Ir. *coca* = Bret. *koked*), a boat; all prob. < ML. *concha*, a boat more or less shell-shaped, a gondola, a particular use (like E. *shell*, a boat) of L. *concha*, a shell, a snail's shell, any shell, a shell-shaped vessel, > It. *conca* = Sp. Pg. *concha* = F. *coque*, a shell, the hull of a ship: see *conch*, and cf. *cockle*^{2}.] A small boat; a cockboat; a skiff.

> Yond tall anchoring bark,
> Diminish'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy
> Almost too small for sight. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

cock^{5} (kok), *n.* [< It. *cocca*, n., the nock of an arrow, poet. an arrow, dart, = Pr. *coca* = F. *coche*, a nock, notch, nick, nib of a pen; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. *cog*^{2}.] A nock or notch, especially that in the butt-end of an arrow, or on the stock of a crossbow, which receives or retains the string.

cock^{6}†, *v. i.* [ME. *cocken, cokken*, fight, contend; origin obscure; appar. not connected with *cock*^{1}, *n.* Cf. *cock*^{1}, *v.*, II.] To fight; contend.

> He wole grennen [*grin*, snarl], *cocken* and chiden.
> *Old Eng. Miscellany*, p. 2138.
>
> Lord that lenest us lyf . . .
> For to *cocke* with knyf nast [ne hast] thou nene nede.
> *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 15.
>
> Men that syth [in a dream] briddes *cokkynde*,
> Of wraththe that is toknynge. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 262.

cock^{6}†, *n.* [ME. *cocke*; from the verb.] Fight.

> Mi hende at *cocke*, mi fingres at fight [*manus meas ad prœlium, et digitos meos ad bellum*, Vulg.].
> Ps. cxliii. (cxliv.) 1 (ME. version).

cock^{7} (kok), *v. t.* A variant of *calk*^{3}.

> Cautious men when they went on the roads had their horses' shoes *cocked*. *Trollope.*

cock^{8} (kok), *n.* [ME. *cocke*, perhaps < AS. **cocc*, in comp. *sǣ-coccas*, pl., sea-cockles (prob. < W. *cocos, cocs*, cockles), but perhaps abbr. of *cockel, cokel*: see *cockle*^{2}.] A cockle. [Prov. Eng.]

> Frydayes and fastyng-dayes a ferthyng-worth of muscles
> Were a feste for suche folke, other so fele [many] *cockes*
> [var. *cokeles*]. *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 95.

cock^{9}† (kok), *v. t.* [See *cocker*^{4}.] To pamper; cocker. *B. Jonson.*

cock^{10}†, *n.* [ME. *cocke*, < L. *coccum*, scarlet: see *coccus*.] Scarlet.

> Clothid with bijce [byssus] and purpur and *cocke*.
> *Wyclif*, Apoc. xviii. 16 (Oxf.).

cock^{11}†, *n.* A perversion of or substitution for the word *God*, occurring in oaths, such as "(By) *cock's* body" (bones, wounds, nouns, etc.), "by *cock* and pye," etc. Compare *gog* in similar use.

cockade (ko-kād′), *n.* [Formerly pron. ko-käd′, being a corruption of *cockard* = D. *kokarde* = G. *cocarde* = Dan. *kokarde* = Sw. *kokard* (= Sp. *cucarda* = Pg. *cocarda, cocar*), < F. *cocarde*, formerly *coquarde*, a cockade (so called from its resemblance to the crest of a cock), < *coq*, a cock: see *cock*^{1} and *-ard*.] A clasp, button, or other fastening used to secure and hold up the cock of the hat; hence, any knot or rosette of ribbon, leather, worsted, or other material, worn on the hat. (*a*) A badge of adherence to a cause, party, or political league. Such were the white cockade worn in England by the followers of the Stuarts about 1740–45 and the black cockade worn in opposition to this by the adherents of the Hanoverian party. In France, at the first outbreak of enthusiasm after the meeting of the States General in 1789, cockades, at first of green, were adopted by the party of action; the color was afterward changed to the traditional colors of Paris, blue and red, and to these was added the white of the house of Bourbon, as the revolutionists were still royalists. This, according to the common account, was the origin of the French tricolor.

> They'd better stay'd awa', man,
> Than wi' *cockade* to make parade.
> *Battle of Tranent-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 169).
>
> The Duchesse de Lavaguyon orders eight *cockades* of ribbon, blue, pink, and white.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 292.

(*b*) A part of the livery of a coachman or footman, consisting of a rosette, usually of black leather, worn on the left side of the hat so that it projects a little above the crown.

cockaded (ko-kā′ded), *a.* [< *cockade* + *-ed*^{2}.] Wearing a cockade.

> Well fashion'd figure and *cockaded* brow.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, v. 855.

cock-a-hoop (kok′a̤-höp′), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier *cock-on-hoop*; taken from the phrase *to set the cock on hoop* or *on the hoop* or *a-hoop* (which see, under *cock*^{1}, *n.*). Commonly referred to an assumed F. *coq à huppe*: *coq* = E. *cock*^{1}; *à*, < L. *ad*, to; *huppe*, OF. *hupe*, a crest: see *hoopoe*.] I. *a.* 1. Exultant; jubilant; triumphant; on the high horse.

> *Cock-a-hoop* (*coqu a hupe*, i. e., cock with a cope-brest or comb, F.), all upon the spur; standing upon high terms.
> *Bailey*, 1733.
>
> And having routed a whole troop,
> With victory was *cock-a-hoop*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

2. Tipsy; slightly intoxicated. [Scotch.]

II. *n.* A bumper. [Scotch.]

cock-a-hoop (kok′a̤-höp′), *adv.* [< *cock-a-hoop*, *a.*] In an exultant or jubilant manner; recklessly.

> *Cock-on-hoop* (i. e., the spigot or cock being laid on the hoop and the barrel of ale stunn'd, i. e., drank out without intermission), at the height of mirth and jollity.
> *Bailey*, 1733.
>
> They possessed that ingenuous habit of mind which always thinks aloud; which rides *cock-a-hoop* on the tongue, and is forever galloping into other people's ears.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 189.

Cockaigne, Cocagne (ko-kān′), *n.* [Also *Cockayne*, etc., in various archaic forms after ME. *cockaigne, cokaygne, cockagne, cokayne, cocaigne*, etc., < OF. *cocaigne, cokaigne, coquaigne, cocaingne, quoquaingne*, F. *cocagne* (= Sp. *cucaña* = Pg. *cucanha* = It. *cocagna, cucagna*, now *cuccagna*), profit, advantage, abundance, a time of abundance; *pays de cocagne*, Land of Cocagne (It. "*Cocagna*, as we say, Lubberland"; "*Cucagna*, the epicures or gluttons home, the land of all delights: so taken in mockerie"—Florio), an imaginary country of luxury and idleness; origin unknown; in one view "the land of cakes," < OF. as if **coque*, Picard *couque* = Cat. *coca*, a cake, appar. either < D. *kock* (= OHG. *chuchho*, MHG. *kuoche*, G. *kuchen*), a cake (see *cooky*), or ult. < L. *coquere*, cook (see *cook*^{1}). Usually associated with *cockney* (whence the second sense), but the connection, if real, is remote: see *cockney*.] 1. An imaginary country of idleness and luxury; lotus-land.

> In *Cokaygne* is met and drink
> Withvte care, bow [anxiety] and swink.
> *Land of Cokaygne*, l. 17 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall).

2. [In this sense cited also as *Cockeney, Cockney*, as in the lines quoted. See *cockney*.] The land of cockneys; London and its suburbs.

> A London cockney.—This nickname is more than four hundred years old. For when Hugh Bigot added artificial fortifications to his naturally strong Castle of Bungey in Suffolk, he gave out this rhythme, therein vaunting it for impregnable:
>
> "Were I in my castle of Bungay,
> Upon the river of Waveney,
> I wouldne care for the King of *Cockney*."
>
> Meaning thereby King Henry the Second, then quietly possessed of London, whilst some other places did resist him. *Ray* (quoting Camden), Proverbs (2d ed. 1678), p. 321.

[Obsolete except in historical use or in literary or humorous allusion.]

cockal† (kok′a̤l), *n.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. *cockle*^{2}.] 1. A game played with the ankle-bones of a sheep in the place of dice.—2. The bone used in playing the game; the astragalus or ankle-bone, incorrectly called *hucklebone*. See *dib*^{3}.

cock-ale (kok′āl), *n.* A favorite drink of the eighteenth century, made by flavoring a cask of ale with raisins, dates, nutmeg, spice, and the broth or jelly of a fowl, adding yeast, and allowing the whole to ferment anew. *Bickerdyke.*

cock-a-leekie (kok′a̤-lē′ki), *n.* Same as *cockie-leekie*.

cock-and-bull (kok′and-bu̇l′), *a.* [From the phrase "a tale of a *cock and a bull*" (as in Congreve); cf. F. *coq-à-l'âne*, a cock-and-bull story, formerly "*du coq à l'asne*, a libel, pasquin, satyre" (Cotgrave) (a tale of the 'cock to the ass'): in allusion to some fable about a cock and a bull, or in general allusion to the strain on credulity produced by the fables of Æsop and his imitators, in which cocks moralize and bulls debate.] Having no foundation in fact or probability; incredible because not plausible: applied to idle and absurd rumors and stories. Also *cock-and-a-bull*. [Colloq.]

> You have some *cock-and-a-bull* story about him, I fancy.
> *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, v. 11.

cockapert† (kok′a̤-pėrt), *a.* [< *cock*^{1} or *cock*^{2} + *pert* (after *malapert*); cf. *cock-a-hoop, cocket*^{3}, *cockish, cocky*.] Impudent; saucy. *Heywood.*

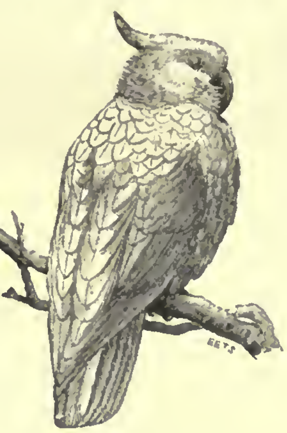
cockard†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockade*. *Wright.*

cockarouse† (kok′a̤-rous), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A chief minister or captain among the Indians of Virginia; hence, a person of consequence.

> A *Cockarouse* is one that has the honor to be of the king's or queen's council, with relation to the affairs of the government, and has a great share in the administration.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 45.
>
> Thus a fish finding itself entangled would flounce, and often pull the man under water, and then that man was counted a *cockarouse*, or brave fellow, that would not let go, till with swimming, wading, and diving, he had tired the sturgeon, and brought it ashore.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 23.

cockateel (kok-a̤-tēl′), *n.* [< *cockatoo*, with term. arbitrarily altered (*-eel* perhaps for dim. *-elle*).] A cockatoo of the genus *Calopsitta*, as the Australian *C. novæ-hollandiæ*. *P. L. Sclater.*

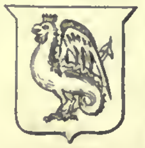
cockatoo (kok-a̤-tö′), *n.* [Earlier *cacatoo, cacatoe*; = D. *kakatoe, kakketoe* = G. *kakadu* = Dan. *kakadue* = Sw. *cacadu, kakadu* = F. *kakatoës* = NL. *cacatua*, < Hind. *kākātūa*, Malay *kakatūa*, a cockatoo: so called in imitation of its cry. Cf. *cock*^{1} (to which the word has been assimilated) and *cackle*.] The name of many beautiful birds of the parrot family, subfamily *Cacatuinæ* (which see), and especially of the genus *Cacatua*.



Cockatoo (*Cacatua chrysolopha*).

They are for the most part white, tinged with sulphury yellow or rose-color, and with elegant recurved crests resembling helmets, which can be erected at will. They inhabit the East Indies, Australia, etc. The sulphur-crested cockatoo, *Cacatua galerita*, of Australia, and the red-vented cockatoo, *C. hæmatopygia*, are characteristic examples. Black cockatoos belong to the related genus *Calyptorhynchus*.—**Helmet-cockatoo**, *Callocephalon galeatum*.—**Raven-cockatoo**, one of the black cockatoos of the genus *Calyptorhynchus*, as *C. banksi*.

cockatrice (kok′a̤-tris or -trīs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coccatrice*; < ME. *cocatryse, kokatrice*, < OF. *cocatrice, cocatris, cocatrix, cocatriz, coquatris, coquatrix, chocatrix, cocastris, coquastris, caucatris, caucatri, qualquetrix*, an ichneumon, a crocodile, a cockatrice, F. *cocatrix*, a cockatrice, = Pr. *calcatrix* = Sp. *cocatriz, cocadriz, cocotriz*, a crocodile, = It. *cocatrice* (ML. *cocatrix, -tric-*), a cockatrice: all corruptions of L. *crocodilus*, a crocodile; cf. *crocodile* and its obs. forms *cockodrill, cokodrille*. Popularly associated with *cock*^{1}, hence the fable of its origin.] 1. A fabulous monster reputed to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, represented as possessing characters belonging to both animals, and supposed to have the power of killing by the glance of its eye; a basilisk. It occurs as a bearing in heraldry, represented as having the head, legs, and feet of the cock, a serpent's body and tail, and dragon-wings. It is generally represented in profile, as if passant; but when blazoned displayed it is depicted affronté, so as to show both wings.



Cockatrice.

> They hatch *cockatrice'* eggs, and weave the spider's web.
> Isa. lix. 5.
>
> And kill with looks as *Cockatrices* doo.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, xlix.

And that bare vowel *I* shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of *cockatrice*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

2†. A loose woman.

Withal calls me at his pleasure I know not how many *cockatrices*, and things. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Amphisien cockatrice. Same as *basilisk*, 1.—**Cockatrice's head,** in *her.*, a bearing representing the head of a cockatrice, which, to distinguish it from a cock's head, has two ears or horns.

Cockayne†, *n.* See *Cockaigne*.

cock-bead (kok'bēd), *n.* In *joinery*, a bead which is not flush with the general surface, but raised above it.

cockbill (kok'bil), *v. t.* [See *a-cockbill.*] *Naut.*, to place a-cockbill, as an anchor or the yards.

The pilot gave orders to *cock-bill* the anchor and overhaul the chain. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 427.

cockboat (kok'bōt), *n.* [< ME. *cokboot*, *cokbote*, also *cogboot*, < **cok*, E. *cock*^{4} (or *cog*, E. *cog*^{1}), + *bote*, etc., E. *boat.*] A small boat. See *cock*^{4}.

No wise man will sail to Ormus in a *cock-boat*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 872.

The camels tripped and stumbled, tossing their litters like *cock-boats* in a short sea.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 352.

cock-brained† (kok'brānd), *a.* Giddy; rash; hare-brained.

The mad Lord Frampul! and this same is his daughter.
But as *cock-brained* as e'er the father was!
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

Such a *cock-brained* solicitor. *Milton*, Colasterion.

cock-brass (kok'bràs), *n.* Same as *cock-metal*.

cock-bread (kok'bred), *n.* A stimulating diet given to game-cocks to prepare them for fighting.

You feed us with *cock-bread*, and arm us with steel spurs that we may mangle and kill each other for your sport.
Southey, The Doctor, clxiv.

cock-broth (kok'brôth), *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock or other fowl; cockie-leekie. [Scotch.]

cockchafer (kok'chā″fėr), *n.* [< *cock*^{1} (orig. for *clock*^{4}, a beetle?) + *chafer*^{1}.] 1. The popular name of a very common lamellicorn beetle of Europe, *Melolontha vulgaris*. Also called *May-beetle*, *May-bug*, *dor-beetle*, and *dor-bug*.—2. Any one of various similar or related beetles.

cockcrow (kok'krō), *n.* [< *cock*^{1} + *crow*^{1}, *n.* Cf. AS. *hancrēd*, cockcrowing, < *hana*, a cock, + *crēd*, crowing.] The time at which cocks crow; the dawn of day.

cockcrowing (kok'krō″ing), *n.* [< *cock*^{1} + *crowing.*] Same as *cockcrow*.

Watch ye therefore: for ye know not when the master of the house cometh, at even, or at midnight, or at the *cockcrowing*, or in the morning. Mark xiii. 35.

cocked-hat (kokt'hat'), *n.* [In allusion to the three-cornered *cocked hat:* see *cock*^{2}, *v.*] 1. A variety of the game of bowls in which but three pins, placed at the angles of a triangle, are used.—2. A note folded into a three-cornered shape.

cockee (ko-kē'), *n.* [Sc.; also *cock:* see *cock*^{1}, *n.*, 14.] In the game of curling, the spot at the end of a rink where the player must stand when he hurls his stone, usually marked by a cross in a circle.

cocke-garden†, *n.* Same as *cockle-garden*.

cocker^{1}† (kok'ėr), *n.* [(Cf. E. dial. *cokers*, rims of iron round wooden shoes) < ME. *coker*, a kind of boot, appar. a particular use of earlier ME. *koker*, a quiver, < AS. *cocor*, *cocur*, *cocer* = OFries. *koker* = D. *koker* = MLG. *koker*, LG. *köker* = OHG. *chohhar*, MHG. *kocher*, G. *köcher* = Sw. *koger* = Dan. *kogger*, a quiver. Hence, from Teut., ML. *cucurum*, MGr. κούκουρον, OF. *coccure*, also *couire*, *couevre*, *cuivre*, > ME. *quyver*, E. *quiver*^{2}. *Cocker*^{2} is thus a doublet of *quiver*^{2}, q. v.] 1. A quiver.

Enne *koker* fulne flan [arrows]. *Layamon*, I. 276.

2. *pl.* High shoes or half-boots, laced or buttoned.

His mittens were of bauzens [badger's] skinne,
His *cockers* were of cordiwin [Cordovan leather],
His hood of meniveere. *Drayton*, Dowsabell.

3. *pl.* Thick stockings without feet, used as an outside protection for the lower part of the leg.

Bootes, *cocurs*, myttens, mot we were [wear]:
For husbondes and hunters all this goode is;
For thai mot walk in breres and in woodes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

4. *pl.* Same as *cockermegs*.

cocker^{2} (kok'ėr), *n.* [< *cock*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. A cock-fighter; one who makes a practice of fighting game-cocks, or of training them for fighting.

Here his poor bird th' inhuman *cocker* brings,
Arms his hard heel and clips his golden wings.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

2. A dog of the spaniel kind, trained to start woodcock and snipe in woods and marshes.

cocker^{3}†, *n.* [ME. *cocker*, *cokker*; < *cock*^{6} + *-er*^{1}.] A fighter; a bully.

He is *cocker*, thef and horeling. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 188.

Thise dysars [dicers] and thise hollars [holours],
Thise *cokkers* and thise bullars,
Bese welle war of thise men.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 242.

cocker^{4} (kok'ėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cocquer* (and *cocke:* see *cock*^{9}), < ME. *cockeren*; of uncertain origin. Cf. W. *cocri*, fondle, indulge, *cocr*, a fondling, F. *coqueliner*, daudle, cockle, fondle, It. *cocco*, "cockring sport, dandling delight or glee" (Florio), a darling. See *cocket*^{3}, *cocking*^{3}, *cockish*, *cocky*.] To fondle; indulge; treat with excessive tenderness; pamper; spoil.

Cocker thy child, and he shall make thee afraid.
Ecclus. xxx. 9.

I would to God (saith he) we ourselves did not spoil our children's manners, by over-much *cockering* and nice education. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 205.

The nursery-*cocker'd* child will jeer at aught
That may seem strange beyond his nursery.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

cocker^{5} (kok'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *coker*, < ME. *coker*; origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *cock*^{3}.] A reaper. [Now only prov. Eng.]

"Cans tow [canst thou] seruen," he seide, "other syngen in a churche,
Other coke [var. loke] for my *cokers*, other to the cart picche?" *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 12.

cockerel (kok'ėr-el), *n.* [< ME. *cokerel*, *cokerelle*, appar. a double dim. of *cock*^{1}. Cf. *cockle*^{4}.] A young domestic cock; specifically, the male of the domestic fowl up to one year old. Both cockerel and pullet are specifically called *chicks*, as distinguished from *fowls*.

Cokerelle, gallus, gallulus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 80.

The *cokerels* flesshe that neuer crewe is better than the olde cockes flesshe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy spurs
Are grown to sharpness? *Dryden.*

cockermegs (kok'ėr-megz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure; cf. *cocker*^{1}.] In *coal-mining*, two props of timber placed obliquely to each other and resting against a third one placed horizontally, so as to support the coal while it is being holed. The timber placed horizontally, and against which the other two abut on the face of the coal, is called the *cockerpole*. Also called *cockers* and *cockersprags*.

cockernonie, cockernony (kok'ėr-nō-ni), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] The gathering of a young woman's hair under a snood or fillet. [Scotch.]

Jean maun baith sing her psalms and busk her *cockernony* the gate the gudeman likes.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

cocket^{1} (kok'et), *n.* [< ME. **cocket*, *coket* (not found except in ML. texts, the ML. reflex *cockettum*, *coketum*, *cokettum*, *coquetum*, and as perhaps in *cocket*^{2}, q. v.), of uncertain origin; supposed to have orig. referred to the boat or lighter used in conveying merchandise to the shore, and hence transferred to the official custom-house seal (cf. the relation of the Anglo-Chinese *chop*^{4}, an official seal, to *chop-boat*), being then < OF. *coquet*, a small boat, a cockboat, dim. of *coque*, a boat: see *cock*^{4}. Cf. *cocket*^{2}, *cocket-bread.*] In England—1. A seal of the custom-house.—2. A scroll of parchment sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house to a merchant as a warrant that his merchandise is entered.

The foresaid marchants were not wont to pay for a *cocket* for the conueyance & transportation of their goods out of the realme (albeit many names were written therein) more then 4. d. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 172.

3. The office of entry.—4†. A stamp; an official seal of any kind.

cocket^{1}† (kok'et), *v. t.* [< *cocket*^{1}, *n.*] To stamp or mark with a cocket. See *cocket*^{1}, *n.*, 4.

cocket^{2}† (kok'et), *n.* [< ME. *coket*, of uncertain origin; supposed to be short for *coket-bred*, mod. *cocket-bread*, that is, bread that has been inspected and stamped with the official seal, < *cocket*^{1}.] 1. Same as *cocket-bread*.

No beggere eten bred that benes inne coome,
Bote *coket* and cler-matin an of clene whete;
Ne non halfpeny ale in none wyse drynke.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 292.

2. A loaf or cake of cocket-bread. See first extract under *cocket-bread*.—3. A measure. See first extract under *cocket-bread*.

cocket^{3}† (kok'et), *a.* and *n.* [Also *cocket*, *cocquet*; appar. (with ref. perhaps to *cockish*, *cocky*) < OF. *coquet*, a little cock (dim. of *coq*, a cock) (> *coqueter*, chuck as a cock, swagger, strut), mod. F. *coquet*, *coquette*, coquet: see *coquet.*] I. *a.* Brisk; pert; saucy.

Accresté [F.], crested, copped, having a great crest or comb, as a cock; also, *cockit*, proud, saucy, stately, lusty, crest-risen.—*Goguelu*, proud, *cocket*, scornful, braggard, vainglorious. *Cotgrave.*

II. *n.* A pert, swaggering fellow; a gallant.

cocket^{4}†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To join or fasten in building.

To joyne or fasten in building, as one joyste or stone is *cocketted* within another. *Thomas*, Dict., 1644.

cocket-bread† (kok'et-bred), *n.* [See *cocket*^{2}.] The second quality of wheat bread, the finest being *wastel*. Also called *cocket*.

Bread-cocket of a farthing, of the same corn and Bultel, shall weigh more than Wastel by ii/s. And *Cocket-Bread* made of corn of lower Price shall weigh more than Wastel by v/s. Bread made into a Simnel, shall weigh ii/s. less than Wastel. Bread made of the whole wheat shall weigh a Cocket and a half, so that a cocket shall weigh more than a Wastel by v/s. Bread of Treet shall weigh two Wastels: and Bread of common wheat shall weigh two great Cockets. *Statute of Bread and Ale*, 51 Hen. III.

I believe *Cocket-bread* or *Cocket* was only hard sea-bisket; either so-called because cocketted or marked with a peculiar stamp or cocket: or also because made for the use of Cock-swains or Seamen. This is but my conjecture; For no author has yet hit upon the sense of the word or Derivation of it. *Cowell.*

cockey (kok'i), *n.* [E. dial.] A common sewer. *Britton*; *Halliwell*.

cockeye (kok'ī), *n.* [Appar. < *cock*^{2} + *eye*; Skeat derives *cock-* from Gael. *caog*, wink; cf. *caog-shuil*, a squint eye, *caogail*, winking, squinting.] 1. A squinting eye; strabismus.—2. The depression on the balance-rynd of a millstone that receives the point of the spindle.—3. In a harness, the loop at the end of a trace, by means of which it is attached to the swingletree.—**A-cockeye,** *adv. phr.*, asquint; obliquely.

As I was hunting in the park, I saw Cupid shooting *a cockhye* into your face, and gazing after his arrow, it fell into mine eye. *Chapman*, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

cockeyed (kok'īd), *a.* [< *cockeye* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a squinting eye; cross-eyed.

cock-feather (kok'feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* In *archery*, the feather which stands up on the arrow when it is rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the cock or notch.

cock-fight (kok'fīt), *n.* A match or contest of cocks; a very ancient sport, in which cocks, usually armed with long steel spurs bound to the shanks, are set to fight with each other, commonly in a "pit," so called.

cock-fighter (kok'fī″tėr), *n.* One who engages in cock-fighting.

cock-fighting (kok'fī″ting), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The fighting of cocks as a sport.

In a Word, *Cock-fighting* is an heathenish Mode of Diversion from the first, and at this Day ought certainly to be confined to barbarous Nations.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 379.

In the reign of Edward III. *cock-fighting* became a fashionable amusement; it was then taken up more seriously than it formerly had been, and the practice extended to grown persons. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 376.

To beat cock-fighting, to go beyond one's expectations; surpass everything. [Colloq.]

The Squire faltered out, "Well, this *beats cockfighting!* the man's as mad as a March hare!"
Bulwer, My Novel, iii. 11.

II. *a.* Addicted to the sport of fighting cocks; having the tastes and habits of a cock-fighter.

The ne'er-do-well sons of *cockfighting* baronets.
G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler.

cock-garden (kok'gar″dn), *n.* Same as *cockle-garden*.

cockgrass (kok'gràs), *n.* Darnel. [Prov. Eng.]

cockhead (kok'hed), *n.* The top point of the spindle of a millstone.

cock-hedge (kok'hej), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *quick-hedge*; cf. ME. *cuc*, *cwuc*, var. of *cwic*, quick.] A quickset hedge. [Prov. Eng.]

cockhoop (kok'höp), *n.* A bullfinch. [Prov. Eng.]

cockhorse (kok'hôrs), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. orig. a nursery term; cf. E. dial. *cop-horse*, a child's name for a horse, a toy horse. The allusion to *cock*^{1} is prob. fanciful, though some would find here a survival of an ancient myth, connecting the term with the griffin myth and the fabulous ἱππαλεκτρυών, 'horse-cock,' in Æschylus and Aristophanes.] I. *n.* A child's rocking-horse or hobby-horse: commonly used in the adverbial phrase *on cockhorse*, *a-cockhorse*, on horseback, or as if on horseback (as when a child rides on a broomstick); hence, in an elevated position; elated; on the high horse.

Abated to an ebb so low that boys
A'-cock-horse frisk'd about me without plunge.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

When you would have a Child go to such a place, and you find him unwilling, you tell him he shall ride a *Cock-horse*, and then he will go presently.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 96.

My gentlemen return'd to their lodgings *on cockhorse*, and began to think of a fund for a glorious equipage.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 215.

II. *a.* 1. Mounted as on a hobby-horse, or as if on horseback. [Rare.]—2. Proud; upstart. [Rare.]

Cockhorse peasantry. *Marlowe.*

cockhorse (kok′hôrs), *adv.* [< *cockhorse*, *a.*] Astride.

Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits *Cock-Horse* on her Throne the Brain.
Prior, Alma, i.

A huge fellow, with one eye closed and half his whiskers burned by the explosion of powder, was riding *cock-horse* on a gun. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 259.

cockie-leekie (kok′i-lē′ki), *n.* [Sc., also written *cooky-leeky* and *cock-a-leekie*, a loose dim. compound of *cock*^{1} + *leek*.] Soup made of a cock or other fowl boiled with leeks.

cockille†, *n.* The old English form of *cockle*^{2}.

cocking^1 (kok′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cock*^{1}, *v.*] Cock-fighting.

Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxix.

Let cullies that lose at a race
Go venture at hazard to win,
Or he that is bubbl'd at dice
Recover at *cocking* again.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 106.

cocking^2†, *n.* [ME. *cokkynge*, *cockunge*; verbal n. of *cock*^{6}, *v.*] Fighting; battling; sparring; disputing. *Udall.*

Mars with fiȝting and *cokkyng*.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, III. 83.

Ne beth nan icrunet [crowned] bute whase [whoso] treoweliche ithulle feht fihte & with strong *cockunge* ouercume hire flesch. *Hali Meidenhed* (ed. Cockayne), p. 47.

cocking^3† (kok′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cock*^{9}, *v.* Cf. *cockering*, ppr. of *cocker*^{4}, *v.*] Cockering.

Cocking dads make sawcie lads
In youth to rage, to beg in age.
Tusser, Life, p. 162.

cocking-main (kok′ing-mān), *n.* A series of cock-fights carried on in immediate succession between two sides or parties.

cockish (kok′ish), *a.* [< *cock*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}. Cf. *cocky*, *cocket*^{3}.] Like a cock; arrogant; pert; forward; presuming. [Colloq.]

cockishness (kok′ish-nes), *n.* Uppishness; arrogance; impertinence; presumption. [Colloq.]

cock-laird (kok′lãrd), *n.* A person who owns a small landed property and cultivates it himself; a yeoman. [Scotch.]

cockle^1 (kok′l), *n.* [< ME. *cockle*, *cockel*, *cokkel*, *cokel*, < AS. *coccel*, tares, < Ir. *cogal*, corn-cockle, beards of barley, = Gael. *cogall*, tares, husks, cockle, *cogull*, corn-cockle; cf. *cochull*, a husk, shell. Cf. F. *coquiol*, *coquioule*, cockle, also of Celtic origin. Ult. connected with *cockle*^{2}.] 1. Darnel, *Lolium temulentum*; rye-grass, *L. perenne*; tare; a weed generally.

His enmye came and sew aboue dernel or *cokil*.
Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 25.

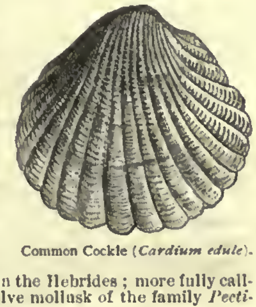
Cokylle, wede, nigella, lollium, zizania.
Prompt. Parv., p. 86.

Let thistles grow instead of wheat, and *cockle* instead of barley. Job xxxi. 40.

Such were the first weak steps of the fathers of our language, who, however, culled for us many a flower among their *cockle*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 312.

2. The corn-rose or corn-cockle, *Lychnis* (*Agrostemma*) *Githago*.

cockle^2 (kok′l), *n.* [< ME. *cokel*, perhaps dim. of **cok*, *cocke*, a shell (see *cock*^{8}); otherwise < OF. (and F.) *coquille*, a shell, cockle, = Sp. *coquillo* = It. *cochiglia*, < L. *conchylium* (see *conchylious*), < Gr. *κογχύλιον*, dim. of *κογχύλη*, a small kind of mussel or cockle, < *κόγχη*, L. *concha*, a shell, conch, > F. *coque*, a cockle, a shell: see *cockle*^{1}, *cockle*^{3}, *cock*^{8}, and *conch*.] 1. A mollusk of the family *Cardiidæ* and genus *Cardium*; especially, the common edible species of Europe, *Cardium edule*; the shell of such mollusks.—2. An equivalve bivalve, resembling or related to mollusks of the genus *Cardium*. (*a*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidæ*, *Mya truncata*: so called in the Hebrides; more fully called *lady-cockle*. (*b*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pectinidæ*; the scallop. (*c*†) The oyster.


Common Cockle (*Cardium edule*).

And as the *cockille*, with heauenly dewe so clene
Of kynde, engendereth white perlis rounde.
Lydgate, p. 46.

[Allusion is here made to the old fable that oysters rise to the surface of the water at the full moon, and open their shells to receive the falling dew-drops, which thus harden into pearls.]

3. A univalve mollusk of the family *Muricidæ*; the murex or purple-fish.

There are *cockles* in great numbers, with which they dye a scarlet colour so strong and fair that neither the heat of the sun nor the violence of the rain will change it, and the older it is, the better it looks.
Camden, Britannia, p. 962.

4†. A ringlet or crimp.

The Queen had inkling; instantly she sped
To curl the *cockles* of her new-bought head.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

5. [See *cockle*^{2}, *v.*] The instrument used in cockling the cogs of a mill. *E. D.*—**Cockles of the heart**, the inmost recesses of the heart. [A phrase of unknown origin, but probably connected with *cockle*^{2}, *n.*, a shell, and *cockle*^{2}, *v.*, to pucker.]

Polyglot tossed a bumper off; it cheer'd
The *cockles of* his *heart*.
Colman the Younger, Poet. Vagaries, p. 147.

Hot cockles [a fanciful name; cf. *to cry cockles*, (*b*), below], a kind of game. See the extracts.

Hot Cockles, from the French *hautes-coquilles* [an error], is a play in which one kneels, and covering his eyes lays his head in another's lap and guesses who struck him.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 501.

As at *Hot Cockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty Hand of many a Clown;
Buxoma gave a gentle Tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft Mischief in her eye.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 99.

Lady-cockle. (*a*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Mactridæ*, *Mactra subtruncata*: so called at Belfast, Ireland. It is rarely used except as bait for fishing or as food for pigs. (*b*) Same as *cockle*^{2}, 2 (*a*).—**To cry cockles.** (*a*) To vend cockles by crying them in the streets. (*b*) To be hanged: from the noise made while strangling. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

cockle^2 (kok′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cockled*, ppr. *cockling*. [< *cockle*^{2}, *n.*, with ref. to the wrinkles of a cockle-shell. In the 3d sense perhaps of diff. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To pucker or contract into wrinkles, as cloth or glass.

The sorting together of Wools of seuerall natures . . . causeth cloth to *cockle* and lie vneuen.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 162.

Parchment does not *cockle* unless wet through.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 251.

2. To rise into frequent ridges, as the waves of a chopping sea.

Ripling and *cockling* seas. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 5.

A short *cockling* sea which must very soon have bulged the ship. *Cook*, Voyages, I. iii. 7.

It [Massachusetts Bay] is both safe, spacious, and deep, free from such *cockling* seas as run upon the coast of Ireland and in the channels of England.
Quoted in *Tyler's* Amer. Lit., I. 173.

3. To make a slight score on the cogs or teeth of a mill, as a guide for cutting off their ends, so that the whole may be given a truly circular form.

II. *trans.* To cause to pucker in wrinkles: as, rain will *cockle* silk.

Showers soon drenched the camlet's *cockled* grain.
Gay, Trivia, i. 46.

When heated and plunged in water or oil, they are curled and *cockled* in all shapes [articles of steel].
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 251.

cockle^3 (kok′l), *n.* [< F. *coquille*, a kind of grate or stove, also lit. a shell: see *cockle*^{2}.] 1. The body or fire-chamber of an air-stove, usually made of fire-brick.—2. A kind of kiln or stove for drying hops.—3. In *porcelain-manuf.*, a large stove used for drying biscuit-ware which has been dipped in glaze, preparatory to burning.

cockle^4† (kok′l), *n.* [Dim. of *cock*^{1}. Cf. *cockerel*.] A young cock; a cockerel.

cockle^4 (kok′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cockled*, ppr. *cockling*. [Cf. *cockle*^{4}, *n.*, and *cock*^{1}, *n.*] To cry like a cock. [Prov. Eng.]

cockle-boat (kok′l-bōt), *n.* Same as *cockboat*.

cockle-brained (kok′l-brānd), *a.* [Appar. < *cockle*^{4} + *brain* + *-ed*^{2}. Cf. *cock-brained* and *chuckle-headed*.] Chuckle-headed; foolish. Also *cockle-headed*. [Scotch.]

cockle-brillion (kok′l-bril″yọn), *n.* [< *cockle*^{2} + *brillion*, said to be < Bret. *brélin* or *vrélin*, a wrinkle.] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidæ*, *Mya truncata*: so called at Belfast in Ireland.

cockle-bur (kok′l-bėr), *n.* 1. The clot-bur, *Xanthium Strumarium*, a weedy composite plant with close spiny involucres.

A shaggy white pony—the abundant hair of his tail and mane thickly clotted with *cockle-burs*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 108.

2. The agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.

cockled (kok′ld), *a.* [< *cockle*^{2}, *n.*, + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a shell like that of a cockle; inclosed in a shell. [Rare.]

The tender horns of *cockled* snails.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

cockle-garden (kok′l-gär″dn), *n.* A preserve by the sea for the keeping of shell-fish. Also *cocke-garden*, *cock-garden*. [Eng.]

At Starcross they have small *cocke-gardens*, where the shellfish are kept, and the flavour of these cockles is considered superior to those which are found elsewhere.
M. S. Lowell, Edible British Mollusca (1884), p. 42.

cockle-hat (kok′l-hat), *n.* A hat bearing a scallop-shell, the badge of a pilgrim. See *scallop*.

His *cockle hat* and staff. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

cockle-headed (kok′l-hed″ed), *a.* [Appar. < *cockle*^{4} + *head* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *cockle-brained*. *Scott.*

cockle-oast (kok′l-ōst), *n.* A kind of kiln for drying hops.

cockler (kok′lėr), *n.* [< *cockle*^{2}, *n.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who sells cockles. *Gray.*

cockle-sauce (kok′l-sâs), *n.* A sauce made from cockles, with water, flour, butter, cream, and various condiments.

cockle-shell (kok′l-shel), *n.* 1. The shell of the cockle, especially the common cockle, *Cardium edule*. See cut under *cockle*^{2}.

Shall we only sport and play, or gather *cockle-shells* and lay them in heaps like Children, till we are snatched away past all recovery? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

Cockle-shells are used as cultch for the oyster spat to adhere to. *M. S. Lowell*, Edible British Mollusca (1884), p. 44.

2. A representation of a cockle, serving, instead of the shell itself, as the badge and attribute of a pilgrim: in *her.*, same as *scallop*.—3. A cockboat.

cockle-stair (kok′l-stãr), *n.* A winding or spiral stair. [Prov. Eng.]

cockle-stove (kok′l-stōv), *n.* A stove in which the cockle or fire-chamber is surrounded by air-currents, which, after being heated sufficiently, are admitted into the apartments to be warmed.

cockle-strewer† (kok′l-strö″ėr), *n.* A person whose duty it was to strew the earth with cockle-shells for the game of pall-mall.

The earth is mierd, and that over all there is cockle-shells powdered and spread, to keep it fast, which, however, in dry weather turns to dust and deads the ball. The person who had the care of grounds was called the King's *cockle-strewer*.
Quoted in *M. S. Lowell's* Edible British Mollusca (1884), [p. 45.

cocklety (kok′l-ti), *a.* [Appar. a var. of **cockly*, < *cockle*^{2}, *v.*] Unsteady. [Prov. Eng.]

cockle-wife (kok′l-wīf), *n.* A woman who collects cockles or scrapes for them. [Eng.]

The sand banks are lined with *cockle-wives* scraping for cockles. *M. S. Lowell*, Edible British Mollusca (1884), p. 43.

cocklight (kok′līt), *n.* [< *cock*^{1} + *light*.] Daybreak. [Prov. Eng.]

cockloach†, **cockloche**†, *n.* [< F. *coqueluche*, a hood.] A fool; a coxcomb.

A couple of *cockloches*. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, ii. 2.

cock-lobster (kok′lob″stėr), *n.* The male of the lobster.

cockloche†, *n.* See *cockloach*.

cockloft (kok′lôft), *n.* [< *cock*^{1} + *loft*. W. *coeg-lofft*, a garret, is from the E. word.] A small loft in the top of a house; a small garret or apartment immediately under the roof.

My garrets, or rather my *cock-lofts*, . . . are indifferently furnished. *Swift.*

cock-master (kok′mås″tėr), *n.* One who breeds or trains game-cocks.

A *cockmaster* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

cock-match (kok′mach), *n.* A cock-fight for a prize. *Addison.*

cockmate (kok′māt), *n.* A mate; companion.

Not disdayning their *cockmates* or refraining their company. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 145.

cock-metal (kok′met″ạl), *n.* A soft alloy composed of 2 parts of copper and 1 part of lead. It is used for large vessels and measures, and for taps or cocks. Also *cock-brass*.

cock-nest (kok′nest), *n.* A nest built by a male bird and not used for incubation. Such structures are commonly made by various wrens, as the common long-billed marsh-wren of the United States, *Cistothorus* or *Telmatodytes palustris*, for no known purpose, unless it be for a roosting-place or kind of play-house.

The male wren (Troglodytes) of North America builds *cock-nests* to roost in, like the males of our kitty-wrens—a habit wholly unlike that of any other known bird.
Darwin, Origin of Species (ed. 1885), p. 234.

cockney (kok′ni), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cockneye*, *cocknaye*, *cocknaie*; < ME. *cockney*, *cocknaye*, *cokeney*, *cokenay*, *coknay* (see definitions). The origin has been much disputed, the form and sense of the word having become entangled with those of other words related only remotely or not at all, namely: (1) *cock*^{1}, as in the desperate etym. ("Doth the *cock neigh*, too?") mentioned by Minsheu; (2) *cocket*^{3}, *cockish*, *cocky*, etc., with allusion to pertness or conceit; (3) *Cockaigne*, *Cockayne*, an imaginary country of idleness and luxury, supposed (erroneously) to be related, whence its second meaning, 'cockneydom'; (4) *cocker*^{4}, *cock*^{9}, and *coax*, *v.*, pamper, fondle, akin in sense but appar. not in origin. The only solution of *cockney* phonetically satisfactory is historically unsupported, namely, < OF. **coquiné* (ML. **coquinatus*), taken in some such sense as 'a vagabond who hangs around the kitchen,' or 'a child brought up in the kitchen,' or 'a child fed in the kitchen, a pampered child.' The word would then be closely connected with OF. *coquiner*, beg (> *coquin* (ML. *coquinus*, ME. *cokin*), a beggar, a rogue, F. a rogue, a rascal, *coquinerie*, beggary, F. roguery, *coquineau*, a scoundrel), < L. *coquinare*, serve in a kitchen, cook (hence the possible later sense of 'hang about a kitchen'), < *coquina*, a kitchen (> ult. E. *kitchen*), < *coquus*, a cook, > ult. E. *cook*^{1}: see *cook*^{1} and *kitchen*.] I. *n.* 1†. A spoiled child; hence, a foolish or effeminate person; a simpleton: often used as a term of reproach without a very clear signification.

> I bring vp lyke a *cocknaye*, je mignotte. *Palsgrave.*

> I sal be halde a daf, a *cokenay*.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 288.

> I made thee a wanton, and thou hast made me a foole: I brought thee vp like a *cockney*, and thou hast handled me like a cockescombe.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 103.

> A young heir or *cockney* that is his mother's darling.
> *Nash*, Pierce Penilesse.

> I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney*. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1.

2†. In the following passages the meaning of the word is uncertain. It is conjectured to mean, in the first three, "a cock" or "a cook," etc.; in the last, "a cook."

> I haue no salt bacoun
> Ne no *kokenay* [var. *cokeney* (C), *cockneyes* (A)], by Cryst, coloppes for to maken. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 287.

> At that fest thay wer servyd with a ryche aray,
> Every fyve & fyve had a *cokenay*.
> *Turnament of Tottenham* (Percy's Reliques, p. 179).

> He that comth every daie shall have a *cocknaie*,
> He that comth now and then shall have a fat hen.
> *Heywood*, Proverbs. (*Wright.*)

> Cry to it, nuncle, as the *cockney* did to the eels, when she put 'em i' the paste alive. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

3. A native or a permanent resident of London: used slightingly or by way of contempt, and generally with allusion to peculiarities of pronunciation or insularity or narrowness of views.

> A *cockney*, applied only to one borne within the sound of Bow-Bell, that is, within the City of London; which tearme came first out of this tale: That a Cittizens sonne riding with his father out of London into the Countrey, and being a nouice and meerely ignorant how corne or cattle increased, asked, when he heard a horse neigh, what the horse did. His father answered, "The horse doth neigh." Riding farther he heard a cocke crow, and said, "Doth the cocke neigh, too?" and therefore *Cockney* or *Cocknie*, by inuersion thus: *incock*, *q*[*uasi*] *incoctus*, *i.* [*e.*] raw or vnripe in Countreymens affaires. But in these daies we may leaue the terme *Cockney*, and call them Apricockes, in Lat. *præcocia*, *i.* [*e.*] *præmatura*, *i.* [*e.*] soone or rathe ripe, for the suddainnesse of their wits, whereof commeth our English word *Princockes* for a ripe headed yoong hole. . . . A *Cockney* may be taken for a childe tenderly or wantonly bred up. *Minsheu.*

> That synod's geography was as ridiculous as a *cockney's*, to whom all is Barbary beyond Brainford, and Christendome endeth at Greenwiche.
> *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People (1654), p. 221.

4†. [*cap.*] Same as *Cockaigne*, 2 (where see extract).

II. *a.* Pertaining to or like cockneys or Londoners: as, *cockney* conceit; *cockney* speech.

cockney† (kok'ni), *v. t.* [< *cockney*, *n.*] To pamper; fondle; cocker.

> The wise justice of the Almighty meant not to *cockney* us up with meere dainties.
> *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, xxix. (Jan., 1625).

cockneydom (kok'ni-dum), *n.* [< *cockney*, 3, + *-dom*.] The region or home of cockneys: a contemptuous or humorous name for London and its suburbs.

> He [Sterling] called Cruikshank the Raphael of *Cockneydom*. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 144.

cockneyfication (kok″ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *cockneyfy*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of subjecting, or the state of being subjected, to the ways and influences of London or of the Londoners.

> With regard to most romantic sites in England, there is a sort of average *cockneyfication* with which you must make your account.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 248.

cockneyfy (kok'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cockneyfied*, ppr. *cockneyfying*. [< *cockney*, 3, + *-fy*.] To make like a cockney. [Colloq.]

cockneyish (kok'ni-ish), *a.* [< *cockney* + *-ish*^{1}.] Relating to or like cockneys.

cockneyism (kok'ni-izm), *n.* [< *cockney* + *-ism*.] 1. The condition, qualities, manner, or dialect of the cockneys.—2. A peculiarity of the dialect of the Londoners.

> Tom . . . recognised the woman's Berkshire accent beneath its coat of *cockneyism*.
> *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxiv.

cockodrille†, *n.* See *crocodile*.

cockpaidle (kok'pā″dl), *n.* [Sc., also written *cockpaddle*; origin obscure.] A name of the common lumpsucker, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

cock-penny (kok'pen″i), *n.* See the extracts.

> The payments were usually made at Shrovetide under the name of *Cock-pence*, as the master [of Cartmel grammar-school], as a sort of return for the compliment made to him, provided a cock for the sport of his scholars.
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 682.

> Formerly an admission fee [to the free grammar-school at Burnley] was paid, and a *cock-penny* at Shrovetide; but, in lieu of these, the master is now allowed to make a charge of from four to six guineas a-year for each boy, for writing, arithmetic, etc. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 34.

cockpit (kok'pit), *n.* [< *cock*^{1} + *pit*^{1}.] 1. A pit or inclosed place used for cock-fighting.

> And now I have gained the *cockpit* of the Western world, and academy of arms for many years.
> *Howell*, Vocall Forest.

2. Formerly, an apartment under the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, forming quarters for junior officers, and during a battle devoted to the surgeon and his assistants and patients.—3. A room in Westminster in which the English Privy Council hold their sittings: so called from its occupation of the site of the former cockpit of the palace at Whitehall.

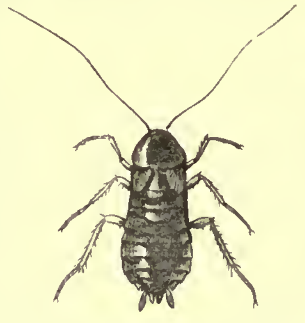
> He [Brougham] threatened to sit often at the *cockpit*, in order to check Leach, who, though a good judge in his own court, was good for nothing in a court of appeal.
> *Greville*, Memoirs, Nov. 22, 1830.

4†. The pit or area of a theater.

> Can this *cockpit* hold
> The vasty fields of France? or may we cram
> Within this wooden O the very casques
> That did affright the air at Agincourt?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. (cho.).

cockquean† (kok'kwēn), *n.* [Var. of *cucquean*, *cotquean*.] Same as *cotquean*. *Warner.*

cockroach (kok'rōch), *n.* [Formerly *cockroche*, an accom. of Sp. *cucaracha*, a wood-louse, a cockroach, = Pg. **cacaroucha*, *caroucha*, a beetle.] The popular name of the insects of the orthopterous genus *Blatta*, in a broad sense comprising several species, of which *B.* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis*, the common cockroach or black beetle, may be regarded as the type. They have parchment-like elytra, and in the female the wings are imperfectly developed. They are nocturnal in their habits, and are very troublesome in houses, where they often multiply with great rapidity, infesting kitchens and pantries, and attacking provisions of all kinds. They have an offensive smell. One of the commonest cockroaches of the United States is the *Blatta germanica*, commonly called *croton-bug* (which see). See also cut under *Blattidæ*.



Female Cockroach (*Blatta* or *Periplaneta orientalis*), three fourths natural size.

cocks (koks), *n.* [Prob. pl. of *cock*^{1}.] A common name in some parts of England for the ribwort, *Plantago lanceolata*, from a children's game in which the flower-spikes are fought against each other like cocks in a cock-fight.

cockscomb (koks'kōm), *n.* [Also written (in def. 6 usually) *coxcomb*; < ME. *cokkes comb*, *kokys coom*, etc.; < *cock's*, poss. of *cock*^{1}, + *comb*^{1}.] 1. The comb or caruncle of a cock.

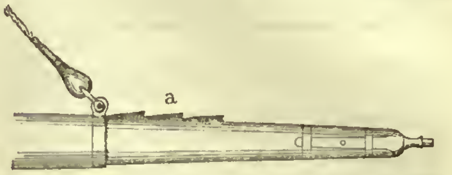
> There ben white Gees, rede aboute the Nekke, and thei han a gret Crest, as a *Cokkes Comb* upon hire Hedes.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 207.

2. A name given to flowering plants of various genera. By gardeners it is properly confined to *Celosia cristata* (see cut under *Celosia*), but it is also applied to some similar species of *Amarantus*, as well as to the yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, from the shape of its calyx, and locally to several other plants. In the West Indies the name is given to the *Erythrina Crista-galli*, on account of its crest-like corolla.

3. A kind of oyster, *Ostræa cristagalli*, having both valves plaited. Also called *cockscomb-oyster*. *E. P. Wright.*—4. In *anat.*, the crista galli of the ethmoid bone. See *crista*.—5. In *lace-making*, a bride. See *bride*^{2}, 2.—6. A fop; a vain silly fellow: in this sense usually written *coxcomb* (which see).

> If the enemy is an ass, and a fool, and a prating *Coxcomb*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

7. *Naut.*, a notched cleat on the yard-arm of a vessel to facilitate hauling out the reef-earings.—**Cockscomb-grass**, the *Cynosurus echinatus*, an annual European grass, so called from the shape of the panicle.—**Cockscomb morion**, a morion of the kind common in the sixteenth century, having a high erect blade rising above the headpiece.—**Cockscomb pyrites**, a variety of marcasite, or white iron pyrites. See *marcasite*.



a, Cockscomb of a Yard-arm.

cockscomb-oyster (koks'kōm-ois″tėr), *n.* Same as *cockscomb*, 3.

cocksfoot, cocksfoot-grass (koks'fůt, -gràs), *n.* The orchard-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*, tall and coarse, but valuable for hay, and growing well in the shade: so called from the dense branches of the one-sided panicle. It is native in Europe, but widely naturalized in other temperate countries.

cockshead (koks'hed), *n.* [< *cock's*, poss. of *cock*^{1}, + *head*.] 1. A name of the sainfoin, *Onobrychis sativa*, from the shape of its pod.—2. In the West Indies, the plant *Desmodium tortuosum*, with much-twisted jointed pods.

cockshoot†, *n.* A variant of *cockshut*.

cockshut† (kok'shut), *n.* [Also in var. form *cockshoot*; < *cock*^{1} + *shut*.] A large net for catching woodcock by shutting them in.—**Cockshut time, cockshut light**, the time or the light (twilight) of evening: so called from that being the time when the cockshut was commonly used, the woodcock then going out to feed. *Nares.*

> About *cock-shut time*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

> For you would not yesternight
> Kiss him in the *cock-shut light*.
> *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

> A fine *cock-shoot* evening.
> *Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, iii. 1.

cockshy (kok'shī), *n.* [< *cock*^{1}, *n.*, + *shy*^{2}.] The act of throwing stones or other missiles at a mark or target.

> To settle the question of a geological formation by picking up the stones and appealing to the test of a *cockshy*.
> *Lord Strangford*, Letters and Papers, p. 215.

cocksper (kok'spėr), *n.* [Cf. *cockspur*, 4.] A northern Scotch name of the fry of the salmon.

cockspur (kok'spėr), *n.* [< *cock*^{1} + *spur*.] 1. One of the sharp spurs on the legs of a male gallinaceous bird.—2. A small wedge of clay or earthenware placed between articles of pottery to prevent their adhering during and after the process of glazing.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A North American species of thorn, *Cratægus Crus-galli*, frequently cultivated as an ornamental shrub. (*b*) *Pisonia aculeata*, a West Indian shrub.—4. A small shell-fish. [Prov. Eng.]

cockspur-grass (kok'spėr-gràs), *n.* A coarse annual grass, *Panicum Crus-galli*. Also known as *barn-yard grass*.

cock-stele†, *n.* A stick to throw at a cock, in the game called *cock-throwing* (which see).

> Sir Thomas More, who wrote in the sixteenth century, describing the state of childhood, speaks of his skill in casting a *cok-stele*, that is, a stick or a cudgel to throw at a cock. It was universally practised upon Shrove-Tuesday.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 378.

cockstone (kok'stōn), *n.* Same as *alectoria*^{1}.

cock-stride† (kok'strīd), *n.* A short distance or space, like that passed by a cock in one stride.

> It is now February, and the Sun is gotten up a *cocke-stride* of his climbing. *Breton*, Fantastickes (February).

> At New Year's tide
> The days lengthen a *cock's stride*. *Old saying.*

cock-sure (kok'shör), *a.* [Appar. < *cock*^{1} (perhaps with allusion to *cockish*, *cocky*, with ref. to pert self-confidence) + *sure*.] 1. Perfectly secure or safe.

> The devil was disappointed of his purpose; for he thought all to be his own: and when he had once brought Christ to the cross, he thought all *cock-sure*.
> *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

2. Confidently or absolutely sure or certain.

> Hold! I forbid the Banns; you shan't have her, mun, for all you are so *cock-sure*.
> *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Man's Bewitch'd, v.

cock-sure (kok′shör), *adv.* [< *cocksure*, *a.*] With perfect security or certainty.

> We steal as in a castle, *cocksure*; we have the receipt of fern-seed, we walk invisible. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

cock-sureness (kok′shör-nes), *n.* Confident certainty.

> Of all the dangerous mental habits, that which schoolboys call *cocksureness* is probably the most perilous. *Huxley*, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs.

cockswain, coxswain (kok′swān; colloq. kok′sn), *n.* [Also contr. *cockson*, *coxon*; < *cock's*, poss. of *cock*⁴, a boat, + *swain*. Cf. *boatswain*.] The person who steers a boat; a person on board of a ship who has the care of a boat and its crew under an officer.

> Their majesties, Lord Carteret, and Sir John Norris, embarked in Sir John's barge, and his captain steered the boat as *coxswain*. *A. Drummond*, Travels, p. 70.

cocktail (kok′tāl), *n.* [< *cock*¹ (in part with allusion to *cock*², *v.*) + *tail*¹. The origin of the term in the 3d and 4th senses is not clear.] 1. A bird of the genus *Alectrurus*.—2. [So called from the way it cocks up its abdomen.] A name of a European insect, *Ocypus* or *Goërius olens*, one of the rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ*. Also called *devil's coach-horse* (which see, under *devil*).—3. A horse which is not thoroughbred, but has some impure blood, generally one fourth or less, but sometimes one half; hence, an underbred person.

> But servitors are gentlemen, I suppose? A good deal of the *cocktail* about them, I should think. *Macmillan's Mag.*

4. An American drink, strong, stimulating, and cold, made of spirits, bitters, and a little sugar, with various aromatic and stimulating additions.

> Being famous for nothing but gin-*cocktails*, and commanding a fair salary by his one accomplishment. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xxi.
>
> Did ye iver try a brandy *cock-tail*, Cornel? *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xiii.

Champagne cocktail, a glass of champagne (preferably of the Rheims sort) with a few drops of Angostura bitters.—**Soda cocktail**, a glass of soda-water with a little bitters.

cock-tailed (kok′tāld), *a.* [< *cocktail* + *-ed*².] Having the tail cocked or tilted up: as, the *cock-tailed* flycatcher, *Alectrurus tricolor*.

cock-throwing (kok′thrō″ing), *n.* An old sport consisting in tying a cock to a stake and throwing sticks at it until it was killed. See *cock-stele*.

> *Cock-throwing*,
> Cock-a-doodle do! 'tis the bravest game.
> *Wit's Recreation*, 1640.
>
> The very barbarous amusement of *cock-throwing*, which was at least as old as Chaucer, and in which Sir T. More when a young man had been especially expert, is said to have been peculiarly English. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

cock-up (kok′up), *a.* In *printing*, having the top much above the top line of the other letters of the text: applied to a large type used for the initial letter of the first word of a volume, part, book, or chapter.

cockup (kok′up), *n.* [In def. I, prob. so called from the trend of the snout.] 1. A serranoid fish, *Lates calcarifer*, of the seas, back-waters, and mouths of rivers of India and neighboring countries. It has an oblong compressed body, moderate scales, small head with incurved sloping profile, from 7 to 8 spines in the first dorsal, 2 spines and from 11 to 12 rays in the second, 3 spines and from 8 to 9 rays in the anal, and convex caudal fin. The color is gray inclining to green on the back and silvery below. It is an excellent food-fish, both fresh and salted, and from it some of the best tamarind-fish is preserved. By Cuvier and Valenciennes it was named *Lates nobilis*, and by that name it was known to most naturalists up to 1860. It is ranked by some naturalists as a fresh-water fish, and occurs in all the large rivers of India and Burma. It is predatory in its habits, and ascends far up the rivers, especially in the wake of shoals of a kind of shad, *Clupea palasah*, and reaches as high as Mandalay, in Upper Burma, about 650 miles from the sea.

2†. An old form of hat with the brim much turned up in front.

cockward†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuckold*.

cock-water (kok′wâ″tėr), *n.* In *mining*, a stream of water brought into a trough to wash away sand from ores.

cockweb (kok′web), *n.* A dialectal variant of *cobweb*.

cockweed (kok′wēd), *n.* [< *cock*¹ + *weed*¹.] A European plant, *Lepidium latifolium*. Also called *dittander* and *pepperwort*.

cockwold†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuckold*.

cocky (kok′i), *a.* [< *cock*¹ + *-y*¹, perhaps as a modification of *cocket*³: see *cocket*³, and cf. *cockish*.] Pert; self-confident; conceited. [Colloq.]

> Doubtless this was rash, but I was immensely *cocky* about my brigade, and believed it would prove equal to any demand. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 240.

cockygee (kok′i-jē), *n.* A rough sour apple. [Prov. Eng.]

cockyoly-bird (kok′i-ol-i-bėrd), *n.* [Appar. a fanciful perversion of *cock*¹, or *cocky*, + *yellow-bird*.] The yellowhammer, *Emberiza citrinella*. [Eng.]

cocoa¹, **coco** (kō′kō), *n.* [More correctly *coco*, early mod. E. *coco*, *coquo* (earlier, as if NL., *cocus*, *cocoas*); = F. *coco*, < Sp. Pg. *coco* = It. *cocco*, cocoanut (cf. NL. *cocus*, now *cocos*, > D. G. Dan. Sw. *kokos-* (in comp.), cocoa), prob. < Gr. κοῦκι, the cocoa-tree, cocoanut; perhaps of Egyptian origin: cf. κόϊξ, an Egyptian kind of palm. The resemblance of the Sp. Pg. name to Sp. Pg. *coco*, a word used to frighten children, a bugbear, is prob. accidental. The spelling *cocoa* is due to confusion with *cacao*, which is also spelled *cocoa*: see *cocoa*².] A palm belonging to the genus *Cocos*, producing the cocoanut. *C. nucifera* is everywhere cultivated in tropical regions, but more especially on islands or near the sea. It has a cylindrical stem rising to a height of 60 to 90 feet, and surmounted by a crown of feather-like leaves from 18 to 20 feet long. The small white flowers grow on a branching spadix, inclosed in a hard tough spathe. The fruits, called *cocoanuts*, are in bunches of from 12 to 20, and are of a subtriangular ovoid form, 12 inches long by 6 broad. They have each a single seed inclosed in a very hard shell, and surrounded by a thick fibrous rind or husk. This fiber, called *coir*, is made into cordage, matting, brushes, bags, etc. The flesh or meat of the cocoanut is a white pleasant-tasting mass, soft and gelatinous when young, but afterward lining the shell in a thick close layer; it is largely used as a condiment and in cookery and confectionery, and yields the valuable cocoanut-oil (which see). The nut also contains when fresh from one to two pints of a clear pleasant liquid called the *milk*. The mature shell takes a high polish, and is made into drinking-cups and other utensils and ornaments. Its various uses make the cocoanut an important article of commerce. A spirit called *toddy* or *arrack* is made from the sweet juice of the spathe. Indeed, almost every part of the tree is employed in tropical countries for some useful purpose. The heart, which is seldom sound, is of a light yellowish-brown color, which changes to a deep brown, almost black. The firm part of the trunk is the so-called porcupine-wood, which is very hard and durable, and is much used for all kinds of turnery, and especially for inlaying. Also called *cocoa-tree*, *cocoanut-tree*.

Cocoanut-palm (*Cocos nucifera*).

> But of greater admiration is the *Coquo*-tree, being the most profitable tree in the world, of which in the Ilands of Maldiua they make and furnish whole ships. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.
>
> The slender *coco's* drooping crown of plumes. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

cocoa² (kō′kō), *n.* [A corruption of *cacao*, by confusion with *cocoa*¹, *coco*.] 1. A corrupted form of *cacao*.—2. The ground kernels of the cacao or chocolate-tree. See *cacao* and *Theobroma*.—**Brazilian cocoa**, guarana.—**Cocoa-nibs, -shells.** See *cacao*.

cocoanut, coconut (kō′kọ-nut), *n.* [More correctly *coconut* (also in commercial use (in England) *cokernut*); < *cocoa*¹, *coco*, + *nut*.] The nut or fruit of the cocoa-tree. See *cocoa*¹.

> The most precious inheritance of a Singhalese is his ancestral garden of *coco-nuts*. *Sir J. E. Tennent*, Ceylon, vii. 2.

Cocoanut matting. See *matting*.—**Double cocoanut**, or *coco-de-mer*, the fruit of a remarkable palm, *Lodoicea Sechellarum*, found native only on the Seychelles, in the Indian ocean, and growing to a height of from 50 to 100 feet, with a crown of gigantic palmate leaves. The fruit often weighs 40 or 50 pounds, and usually contains 4 nuts, which are 18 inches long, lobed at each end. Before maturing the inside of the nut is soft and eatable. The hard black shell is carved into ornaments, the young leaves yield an admirable material for baskets and plaited work, and the older leaves are used for partitions and thatching. The nuts, driven across the sea by the monsoons, were known in India long before the discovery of the tree which produced them, and wonderful stories were current respecting their origin.—**Sea-cocoanut**, of Jamaica, the fruit of a species of *Manicaria*, a palm of Trinidad and the South American coast, often washed ashore upon that island.

cocoanut-crab (kō′kọ-nut-krab), *n.* A crustacean, *Birgus latro*, related to the hermit-crabs, inhabiting certain islands of the East Indian archipelago and Pacific ocean. It lives to a large extent on cocoanuts. With its strong claws it peels off the husk, and makes an opening in the shell through which it extracts the kernel. It lives in deep burrows and is diurnal in habit.

cocoanut-oil (kō′kọ-nut-oil), *n.* An oil obtained from the fruit of the *Cocos nucifera*, or cocoa-palm. It is prepared by the natives of the tropics, where the fruit abounds, both by decoction and by expression, and is used for lighting, the preparation of unguents, etc. It is exported to a considerable extent, and is also manufactured in Europe and the United States from cocoanuts or from copra, by expression or by treatment with sulphid of carbon. Chemically, it consists of a peculiar substance, cocinin, with a small quantity of olein. By saponification cocinin yields glycerin and cocinic acid. The oil is white, of the consistence of lard, and has a texture somewhat foliated. It is largely used in the preparation of candles and the so-called fulling-soaps. Also called *cocoa-oil*.

cocoanut-tree (kō′kọ-nut-trē), *n.* See *cocoa*¹.

cocoa-oil (kō′kō-oil), *n.* Same as *cocoanut-oil*.

cocoa-plum (kō′kō-plum), *n.* See *plum*.

cocoa-powder (kō′kō-pou″dėr), *n.* [< *cocoa*² + *powder*.] A slow-burning prismatic gunpowder of a brownish color, designed for use in guns of the largest caliber. Its action is such as to give high velocities to the projectile with low or moderate pressures in the bore. The name is derived from its resemblance in color to cocoa or chocolate. The color is supposed to be due to the use of under-burned charcoal in its composition. It was first made in Germany.

cocoa-tree (kō′kō-trē), *n.* See *cocoa*¹.

coco-de-mer (kō′kō-de-mãr), *n.* [F.: *coco*, cocoa; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *mer*, < L. *mare*, sea: see *cocoa*¹ and *marine*.] Same as *double cocoanut* (which see, under *cocoanut*).

cocoe, *n.* See *cocco*.

cocoi (kō-koi′), *n.* [S. Amer. native name.] A large South American heron, *Ardea cocoi*, related to the great blue heron of North America.

coconut, *n.* See *cocoanut*.

cocoon¹ (kọ-kön′), *n.* [= D. G. *cocon* = Dan. *kokon*, < F. *cocon*, dim. of *coque*, a shell, the shell of an egg or insect, a cocoon, < L. *concha*, a shellfish, shell: see *cock*⁴, *conch*, *cockle*², etc.] 1. The silky tissue or envelop which the larvæ of many insects spin as a covering for themselves while they are in the chrysalis state. The cocoon of the silkworm is a familiar example. See cut under *Bombyx*.

> The mind can weave itself warmly in the *cocoon* of its own thoughts and dwell a hermit anywhere. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 57.
>
> As rich as moths from dusk *cocoons*. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. The silken case in which many spiders inclose their eggs. In some species the mother incloses herself with the eggs until they are hatched; in others she carries the cocoon about with her, or conceals it near her web, until the young emerge.

3. Generally, an egg-case, such as is produced by various animals.

> The eggs of the Earthworm are laid in chitinous *cocoons* or cases, which are probably secreted by the clitella. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 198.

Calcined cocoons, one of the grades into which silk-cocoons are sorted. It comprises those in which the worm has died after it has completed its work and has become reduced to a powdery substance.

cocoon² (kọ-kön′), *n.* [Cf. *coquetoon*, a kind of antelope.] The South African bastard wildebeest or brindled gnu, *Catoblepas gorgon*. *Dallas*.

cocoonery (kọ-kö′nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *cocooneries* (-iz). [< *cocoon*¹ + *-ery*.] A building or an apartment for silkworms when feeding and forming cocoons.

> Vast *cocooneries* are subject to disaster. *National Baptist*, XIX. 634.

cocooning (kọ-kö′ning), *n.* [< *cocoon*¹ + *-ing*¹.] The act of forming or spinning cocoons.

> The *cocooning* habits of Lycosa. *Science*, III. 686.

cocorite (kō′kọ-rīt), *n.* [Braz.] A small palm of Brazil, the *Maximiliana insignis*. Its trunk yields a hard reddish wood.

Cocos (kō′kos), *n.* [NL.: see *cocoa*¹.] A genus of pinnate-leaved palms, of which the cocoanut-tree is the type, distinguished by the large fibrous-coated fruit, inclosing a single bony nut with three pores at its base. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America, of which the only one cultivated is *C. nucifera*, now found in all tropical countries, and perhaps indigenous also in the old world. The seeds of *C. butyracea* of Brazil yield an oil similar to that extracted from the cocoanut, and from *C. aculeata* is obtained a yellowish oil with a violet-like odor, known as *Macaja butter*. See cut under *cocoa*¹.

cocostearic (kō″kō-stę̄-ar′ik), *a.* [< *cocoa*¹ + *stearic*.] Derived from cocoa and resembling in properties stearic acid.—**Cocostearic acid.** Same as *cocinic acid*.

coco-wood (kō′kō-wůd), *n.* 1. A very hard, close-grained, dark-brown wood, obtained from *Aporosa dioica*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Bengal and Burma. Also called *kokra-wood*.—2. A wood of the West Indies, said to be the product of *Inga vera*, a common leguminous tree.

cocquel†, *n.* See *cockle*².

cocquer†, *v. t.* See *cocker*^{4}.

cocquet†, *a.* and *n.* See *cocket*^{3}.

coct†, *v. t.* [< L. *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, boil, cook: see *cook*^{1}, *v.*, and cf. *concoct*, *decoct*.] To boil.

Cockles from Chios, frank'd and fatted up
With far and sapa, flour and *cocted* wine.
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

His physicians prescribe him, on pain of death, to drink nothing but water *cocted* with aniseeds.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

coctible (kok'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **coctibilis*, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook: see *cook*^{1}, *v.*] Capable of being boiled or cooked. [Rare.]

coctile (kok'til), *a.* [< L. *coctilis*, burned, baked, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook, bake: see *cook*^{1}, *v.*] Made by baking or exposing to heat, as a brick. Also *coctive*.

coction (kok'shon), *n.* [< L. *coctio(n-)*, < *coquere*, pp. *coctus*, boil, bake, cook: see *cook*^{1}, *v.*, and cf. *coct*.] **1.** The act of boiling or exposing to the action of a heated liquid.—**2†.** In *med.*, that alteration in morbific matter which fits it for elimination.

A *coction* and resolution of the feverish matter.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

3†. Digestion.

coctive (kok'tiv), *a.* [< L. *coctivus*, easily cooked, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook: see *cook*^{1}, *v.*, and cf. *coct*.] Same as *coctile*.

coculon (kok'ū-lon), *n.* [F., aug. of *cocon*, cocoon: see *cocoon*.] A large cocoon.

cocum-butter, cocum-oil (kō'kum-but″ėr, -oil), *n.* A pale, greenish-yellow, solid oil obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia Indica*, a tree of the same genus as mangosteen, used in India to adulterate ghee or fluid butter. It is used in some pharmaceutical preparations, in pomatums, etc. Also spelled *kokum-butter*, *-oil*.

cocus†, *n.* An earlier form of *cocoa*^{1}, *coco*.

cocus-wood (kō'kus-wůd), *n.* The wood of the green ebony, *Brya* or *Amerimnum Ebenus*, a small leguminous tree of Jamaica, used for flutes, inlaying, etc.

cocytinid (kō-sit'i-nid), *n.* A salamander-like amphibian of the family *Cocytinidæ*.

Cocytinidæ (kos-i-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cope, 1875), < *Cocytinus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of proteoid amphibians, typified by the genus *Cocytinus*. The third pair of hemal branchihyals was developed and the first and second pairs were free and distinct; the maxillaries were weak. The species had an elongated body and tail, and lived during the Carboniferous period.

Cocytinus (kos-i-tī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1871).] An extinct genus of amphibians, typical of the family *Cocytinidæ*.

cod^1 (kod), *n.* [< ME. *cod*, *codde*, < AS. *cod*, *codd*, a bag, cod, pouch, = MD. *kodde*, scrotum, = LG. *koden*, *kon*, belly, paunch, = Icel. *koddi*, a pillow, = Sw. *kudde*, a cushion, = Dan. *kodde*, testicle (cf. Icel. *kodhri*, scrotum). Cf. W. *cwd*, cod, sack, pouch. Hence *codling*^{1}.] **1†.** A bag. *Halliwell.*

They . . . make purses to put it [the musk] in of the skin, and these be the *cods* of muske.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 242.

2. A pillow; a bolster; a cushion. [Now only Scotch.]

I grete with myn cene
When I nap on my *cod*, for care . . .
And sorrow. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 84.

3. Any husk, shell, envelop, or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod.

He coueitide to fille his wombe of the *coddis* [AS. *of thām beán-coddum*, of the bean-cods] which the hoggis eeten.
Wyclif, Luke xv. 16.

A certaine tree or brier . . . bearing on euery branch a fruit or *cod* round, which when it commeth to the bignesse of a wall-nut, openeth and sheweth forth the cotton.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 392.

4. The scrotum.—**5.** The belly; paunch.—**6.** *pl.* The testicles. [Vulgar.]—**7.** The narrow part at the extremity of a trawl-net, usually 4 or 5 feet wide and 10 feet long. See *trawl-net*.

cod^1 (kod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [< *cod*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To inclose in a cod.

II. *intrans.* To form an involucre; become a codling: said of an apple.

Apples in June, when, in the language of our old writers, they had scarcely *codded*, either hot or cold, would have proved no great temptation to ladies of such exquisite taste as the fair What-d'ye-lacks of Cheapside.
Dyce, Note in Ford's Plays, III. 207.

cod^2 (kod), *n.* [< ME. *cod* (rare; cf. dim. *codling*^{2}), of uncertain origin. Perhaps a particular application of ME. *cod*, a shell, husk, bolster: see *cod*^{1}, *n.* Wedgwood cites Flem. *kodde*, a club, and compares It. *mazza*, a club, with *mazzo*, a bunch, also a codfish; It. *testuto*, F. *testu*, applied to the codfish (and other fish), It. *testa*, F. *teste*, head. The orig. L. sense (*testa*, pot, shell, etc.) would support the derivation from *cod*^{1}, shell.] **1.** The common English name of the *Gadus morrhua*, an anacanthine fish of the family *Gadidæ*, and its best-known representative. It is a valuable food-fish, and is widely distributed throughout the northern and temperate seas of both hemispheres, but does not enter the Mediterranean, though found as far south as Gibraltar. The principal cod-fisheries are on the banks of Newfoundland and the coasts of New England, but very valuable ones also exist on the coasts of Norway. It is a very voracious fish, living in water from 25 to 50 fathoms deep, where it always feeds close to the bottom, and will take almost any kind of bait which may be offered. The cod reaches maturity at the end of the third year, when it usually measures about 3 feet in length and weighs from 12 to 20 pounds; individuals, however, have been taken weighing from 50 to more than 100 pounds. The cod is of great commercial importance both as a food-fish and as the source of cod-liver oil, which possesses nutritive and therapeutic qualities of much value. Some variations in the size or quality of cod are indicated by terms expressive of the location in which they are taken, as *deep-water* or *shoal-water cod*, *shore* or *inshore cod*, etc. The name is also extended, as a popular family term equivalent to *Gadidæ*, to all the species, and in different English-speaking countries is misapplied to various species of scorpænids, chirids, serranids, sparids, percophidids, and ophidiids.

Cod (*Gadus morrhua*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

2. A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of the Pacific coasts of North America, universally called *cod* and *codfish* where the true cod is unknown. Also called *cultus-cod*.—**3.** A serranoid fish, *Polyprion oxygeneios*, of New Zealand, properly called *hapuka*.—**Bank cod**, a commercial term for cod caught on the banks of Newfoundland, of superior value.—**Black rock-cod**, an Indian sparoid fish, *Sparus berda*, considered to be an excellent food-fish. [Madras Presidency.]—**Blue-cod.** (*a*) In the United States, the cultus-cod. (*b*) In New Zealand, the rock-cod.—**Brown cod**, cod of a dark color living near shores.—**Buffalo-cod**, the cultus-cod.—**Clam-cod**, inshore cod which feed on clams.—**Cloudy bay-cod.** See *bay-cod*.—**Fresh-water cod**, a name of the burbot, *Lota maculosa*.—**George's cod**, cod from George's Bank (one of the banks of Newfoundland), or cod like them. They are very fat fish with white napes, and considered to be of superior quality. This name is becoming a commercial term to describe codfish of the finest quality in the United States.—**Herring-cod**, a variety of cod of southeast Maine.—**Murray cod**, a serranoid fish, *Oligorus maquariensis*, of the Australian rivers.—**Native cod**, cod living near the shore: distinguished from *bank cod*.—**Night cod**, cod that will bite at night.—**Pine-tree cod**, cod living along the southeast coast of Maine.—**Red rock-cod**, in New South Wales, species of *Scorpæna*, *S. cardinalis*, *S. cruenta*, and *S. bynoensis*.—**Rock-cod.** (*a*) Cod living on a rocky bottom. (*b*) Misapplied at San Francisco to a sebastine fish, *Sebastichthys flavidus*, and about Puget Sound to a chiroid fish, *Hexagrammus decagrammus*.

The name *Rock cod* applied [along the Pacific coast] to other Chiroids and to Sebastichthys, and thence even transferred to Serranus, comes from an appreciation of their affinity to Ophiodon, and not from any supposed resemblance to the true codfish. *Jordan.*

(*c*) A serranoid fish, *Serranus* (?) *cuvieri*, of South Africa. (*d*) A percophidoid fish, *Percis colias*, of New Zealand.—**School cod**, cod occurring in large schools.—**Worm-cod**, cod feeding largely on worms and found near shore. (See also *cultus-cod*, *tom-cod*.)

cod^3 (kod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [Origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To make fun of or play practical jokes upon. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To play practical jokes. [Slang.]

cod^3 (kod), *n.* [< *cod*^{3}, *v.*] A practical joke; a guy; a grind. [Slang.]

C. O. D. An abbreviation of *cash* (or *collect* payment) *on delivery*: as, the package was forwarded *C. O. D.*

coda (kō'dạ̈), *n.* [It. (dim. *codetta*), < L. *coda*, later spelling of *cauda*, tail: see *cauda* and *queue*.] In *music*: (*a*) The tail or stem of a note. [Rare.] (*b*) A passage added to a composition for the purpose of bringing it to a complete close: it is especially important in works that are constructed in canon, rondo, or sonata form.

codaga-pala bark. Same as *Conessi bark* (which see, under *bark*^{2}).

codamia (kō-dā'mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] Same as *codamine*.

codamine (kō'da-min), *n.* [< *cod*(*eine*) + *amine*.] An alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$) of opium, isomeric with laudanine. It forms large colorless six-sided prisms.

cod-bear† (kod'bãr), *n.* A pillow-case. See *pillow-bear*.

codd (kod), *n.* A codger. [Slang.]

The Cistercian lads called these old gentlemen [the pensioners of Grey Friars' hospital] *Codds*, I know not wherefore. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lxxv.

codde^1**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cod*^{1}.

codde^2**†**, *n.* [ME., an accom. of L. *codex*, stem, trunk: see *caudex*, *codex*.] The stem or trunk of a tree.

In Wynter to his *codde* [L. *codici*] an heep of stonys
Is goode. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

codded (kod'ed), *a.* [< *cod*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Inclosed in a cod: in *her.*, applied to beans, peas, etc., borne in the cod.—**2†.** Bearing cods or seed-vessels.

This herbe is a *codded* herbe full of oily seed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 163.

codder^1**†** (kod'ėr), *n.* [< *cod*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] A gatherer of cods or peas; especially, a woman who gathers peas for the London market. [Eng.]

The women who gathered pease for the London markets were called *codders*; a name which they still retain.
Dyce, Note in Ford's Plays, III. 207.

codder^2 (kod'ėr), *n.* [< *cod*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] A person engaged in fishing for cod; a vessel used in fishing for cod. [Amer.]

codding† (kod'ing), *a.* [< *cod*^{1}, *n.*, 4, + *-ing*^{2}.] Wanton; lecherous; lustful.

That *codding* spirit had they from their mother.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

Coddington lens. See *lens*.

coddle^1 (kod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coddled*, ppr. *coddling*. [Also *codle*, E. dial. *quoddle*; not recorded in ME.; prob. < Icel. *kvotla*, dabble, = G. dial. *quatteln*, wabble: appar. a word of popular origin, orig. imitative of the gurgling sound of agitated water. Erroneously referred (by Skinner, Bailey, etc.) to ML. or NL. **coctulare*, **coctillare*, boil gently, dim. of L. *coquere*, pp. *coctus*, boil, cook: see *cook*^{1}, *v.* The supposed connection with *codling*^{1}, an unripe apple, is doubtful: see *codling*^{1}, *n.*, 2. The sense of *coddle* may have been partly influenced by *caudle*, a hot drink.] To boil gently; seethe; stew, as fruit.

If . . . *codling* every kernel of the fruit for them would have served. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

It [the guava] bakes as well as a pear, and it may be *coddled*, and it makes very good pies. *Dampier*, Voyages.

I collected a small store of wild apples for *coddling*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 256.

Dear Prince Pippin,
Down with your noble blood, or as I live
I'll have you *codled*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 1.

[In the last extract the sense is somewhat uncertain; probably a figurative use equivalent to 'tame.' Skeat explains it as 'castrate,' and refers it to *cod*^{1}, *n.*, 4.]

coddle^2 (kod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coddled*, ppr. *coddling*. [Also *codle*, prob. the same as E. dial. *caddle*, caress, fondle, coax: as noun, one superfluously careful about himself (a coddle); cf. OF. *cadeler*, cocker, pamper, cherish, make much of; *cadel*, a castling, a starveling, one that needs cockering; appar. ult. < L. *cadere*, fall. Connection with *cade*^{1} uncertain. This verb, added by Todd (1818) to Johnson, is usually, but erroneously, merged with *coddle*^{1}, stew, whence by assumption the senses 'warm,' 'cherish,' 'pamper.'] To make effeminate by pampering; make much of; treat tenderly as an invalid; humor; pamper.

The *codled* fool.
Cat of Gray Hairs (1688), p. 169. (*Halliwell.*)

He [Lord Byron] never *coddled* his reputation.
Southey, Quarterly Rev.

Such *coddling* as he needed, such humoring of whims.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 277.

How many of our English princes have been *coddled* at home by their fond papas and mammas. *Thackeray.*

coddle^2 (kod'l), *n.* [E. dial. *caddle*: see the verb. Cf. *mollycoddle*.] An over-indulged, pampered being; a person or animal made weak or effeminate by tender treatment. [Recent.]

What *coddles* they [horses] look on these fine autumn mornings covered with clothing! *Whyte Melville.*

coddy^1**†** (kod'i), *a.* [< *cod*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Husky. *Sherwood.*

coddy^2 (kod'i), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] Small; very little. [Prov. Eng.]

coddy-moddy (kod'i-mod″i), *n.* [Prob., like other familiar riming names, fancifully varied from an obscure original. Cf. *hoddy-doddy*, *hodmandod*.] A gull in its first year's plumage.

code (kōd), *n.* [< F. *code*, < L. *codex*, later form of *caudex*, the trunk of a tree, a wooden tablet for writing on, perhaps orig. **scaudex*, a shoot or projection, related to *cauda*, orig. **scauda*, a tail (see *cauda*, etc.), = E. *scut*, q. v. For the use of wooden tablets in writing, cf. *book*, *liber*, *bible*, *paper*. See *codex*.] **1.** In *Rom. law*, one of several systematic or classified collections of the statutory part of that law, made by various later emperors, as the Codex Hermogenianus, Codex Theodosianus, etc.; especially, a classified collection made by Justinian (see below).—2. In *modern jurisprudence:* (*a*) A systematic and complete body of statute law intended to supersede all other law within its scope. In this sense a code is not a mere rearrangement of the existing law, but it demands the substitution of new provisions for those of the existing law which appear illogical or erroneous. (*b*) A body of law which is intended to be merely a restatement of the principles of the existing law in a systematic form. Hence—3. A digest or compendium; an orderly arrangement or system; a body of rules or facts for the regulation or explication of any subject: as, the military *code;* the *code* of honor (see below).

> "None of the Christian virtues," says M. Chabas, "is forgotten in the Egyptian *code.*"
> *Faiths of the World*, p. 147.

> And thunder'd up into Heaven the Christless *code*,
> That must have life for a blow.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiii. 1.

> S. Alban's is especially rich in the collected materials that lie at the foundation of her great *code* of chronicles.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

Specifically—4. A system of signals with the rules which govern their use.—**Alfred's code**, a selection, by authority of Alfred the Great, about A. D. 887, from existing laws, often regarded as the foundation of the common law of England.—**Amalfitan code.** See *Amalfitan.*—**Barbarian codes**, the three collections of laws made by the Gothic tribes on Roman territory, known as the *Breviary of Alaric*, the *Papian code* (which see, below) or *law of the Burgundians*, and the *Edict of Theodoric.*—**Black code.** (*a*) The system of law regulating the treatment of the colored race which prevailed in the southern United States before the emancipation of the slaves. (*b*) See *code noir*, below.—**Burgundian code.** See *Papian code*, below.—**Code Napoléon**, the civil code of France, the first and most important of the five codes of law prepared under the direction of Napoleon I. (1803–10). A sixth code of forest laws was added in 1827. These codes still form the substance of the law of France and Belgium, as well as of several German provinces along the Rhine. Their influence on all modern legislation shows them to be of less importance only than the Justinian code.—**Code noir**, or *black code*, an edict of Louis XIV. of France in 1685, regulating the West Indian colonies and the condition and treatment of negro slaves and freed negroes.—**Code of Frederick the Great**, a codification of the laws of Prussia made by Frederick the Great in 1751.—**Code of honor**, the social customs and rules of procedure which support and regulate the practice of dueling.—**Code of 1650**, a compilation of the early laws of New Haven Colony. Also called *Ludlow's code*, from Governor Roger Ludlow, who was chiefly responsible for its form and substance.—**Code pleading**, a simple system of pleading, by alleging the facts without fictions or technical forms, which was introduced in American practice by the adoption of codes of procedure as a substitute for common law and chancery practice.—**Eaton code**, a collection of laws made by Governor Eaton by authority of the General Court of New Haven Colony, and adopted by it. It was first published in London in 1656, and is largely composed of extracts from the laws of Massachusetts.—**Field codes**, a series of codes intended to embody all the general laws of the State of New York (prepared by a commission of which David Dudley Field was the chief member), some of which were in substance adopted in that State, and all of which have been adopted in a number of other States. Chief among the reforms of the law introduced by these codes was the substitution of a single procedure in place of the technical forms and distinctions of common-law actions and equity suits, and the admission of parties and interested persons to testify as witnesses.—**Gregorian code**, a collection of Roman laws covering a period between A. D. 196 and 295, of which only fragments have been preserved. It was compiled by Gregorianus, a Roman jurist who lived probably about A. D. 300.—**Hermogenian code**, a code of Roman laws supposed to be from A. D. 287 to 304: so called from Hermogenianus, a jurist whose name frequently appears in the Digest. Fragments only have been preserved. Some have supposed that the Gregorian and Hermogenian were but one code.—**Justinian code**, the body of Roman law compiled and annotated at the command of the Emperor Justinian, who reigned A. D. 527–565. This consists of the *Pandects*, or the condensed opinions of the jurists, in fifty books, the *Institutiones*, and the *Novellæ* or *Novellæ Constitutiones*, a collection of ordinances, the whole forming the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, or body of civil law, the most important of all monuments of jurisprudence.—**Ludlow's code.** See *code of* 1650, above.—**Papian code**, a collection of Roman laws for the government of the Roman subjects of the Burgundians, compiled between the years A. D. 517 and 523. The German subjects of the Burgundians were governed by the Lex Gondobada. *S. Amos.*—**The code**, the code of honor (which see, above).—**Theodosian code**, a collection of Roman laws from the time of Constantine to that of Theodosius II., first published A. D. 438, and comprised in sixteen books.

codeine (kọ-dē'in), *n.* [< Gr. *κώδεια*, the head, poppy-head (see *codia*), + *-ine*^{2}.] A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{18}H_{21}NO_3+H_2O$) contained in opium to the extent of 0.1 to 0.8 per cent. It is used as a hypnotic and to quiet coughs and pain. Also written *codein*, *codeina*, and *codeia.*

codetta (kọ-det'tä), *n.* [It., dim. of *coda:* see *coda.*] In *music*, a short coda.

codex (kō'deks), *n.*; pl. *codices* (-di-sēz). [= D. G. *codex* = Dan. *kodex* = F. *codex* (in sense 3) = Sp. *códice* = Pg. *codice*, codex, = It. *codice*, now *codice*, < L. *codex:* see *code.*] 1. A code.—2. A manuscript volume, complete or fragmentary, as of a classic work or of the sacred Scriptures. The most famous codices of the Greek Bible are the following uncial manuscripts: the *Sinaitic Codex*, of the fourth century, found by Tischendorf in 1844 and 1859 at the convent of St. Catharine on Mt. Sinai, and now in St. Petersburg (part in Leipsic); the *Vatican Codex*, also of the fourth century, in the Vatican library at Rome (contained in its first catalogue, 1475); the *Alexandrine* or *Alexandrian Codex*, of the fifth century, given to the patriarchate of Alexandria in 1098, and presented by Cyril Lucar, of that see and afterward of Constantinople, to Charles I. of England in 1628, and now in the British Museum; the *Codex Guelferbytanus*, or *Wolfenbüttel fragments*, of the fifth or sixth century, recovered from a palimpsest of Isidore of Seville; the *Codex Claromontanus*, or Clermont manuscript of St. Paul's epistles, now in Paris, a palimpsest of the sixth century, written over the Phaëthon of Euripides, etc. The most important manuscript of the Vulgate is the *Codex Amiatinus.* The copy of the Gothic Bible known as the *Codex Argenteus* (silver manuscript) from its silver letters (initials and divine names in gold), formerly at Werden in Westphalia, now at Upsala in Sweden, is noted both for this peculiarity and as being the most important of the few extant remains of the Gothic language. Among secular books, one of the most celebrated is the *Codex Ambrosianus* of the Iliad, containing 58 pictures, of all existing manuscript illustrations retaining most of the character of good antique art.

> Till the 8th century, when it fell altogether into disuse, the Estrangelo continued to be employed for uncial manuscripts and ornate *codices.*
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 287.

3. A collection of approved medical formulas, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds referred to in it: as, the French *codex.*

codfish (kod'fish), *n.* [< *cod*^{2} + *fish*^{1}.] 1. A cod; a fish of the genus *Gadus.*—2. The flesh of the cod as an article of food: as, a dish of *codfish.*—**Codfish aristocracy**, a derogatory designation in the United States of persons who make a vulgar display of rapidly or recently acquired wealth (as if it were the result of dealing in codfish).

codfish-ball, codfish-cake (kod'fish-bâl, -kāk), *n.* See *fish-cake.*

cod-fisher (kod'fish″ėr), *n.* 1. A person employed in fishing for cod.—2. A vessel used in this business.

cod-fishery (kod'fish″ėr-i), *n.* 1. The business or operation of fishing for cod.—2. A place where fishing for cod is carried on.

codger (koj'ėr), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *cadger*^{1}, q. v. For change of vowel, cf. *bodger*^{2} for *badger*^{3}, *coddle*^{2} with dial. *caddle.*] 1. A mean, miserly man.—2. An old fellow; an odd person; a character: usually with *old:* as, a rum *old codger.* [Slang.]

> He's a rum *codger*, you must know;
> At least we poor folk think him so.
> *W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax, iii. 1.

> A few of us *old codgers* meet at the fireside.
> *Emerson*, Harper's Mag., LXV. 584.

3. A fellow; a chap: a familiar term of address, used in a slighting way. [Slang.]

> That's what they'll do with you, my little *codger.*
> *D. Jerrold.*

> I haven't been drinking your health, my *codger.*
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, ix.

cod-glove (kod'gluv), *n.* A thick glove without fingers, worn in trimming hedges. [Prov. Eng.]

codia†, *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώδεια*, also *κωδία*, and *κωδίς*, the head; of plants, the head, esp. of the poppy.] In *bot.*, the top or head of any plant, but especially of the poppy. *Bailey*, 1733.

Codiæum (kō-di-ē'um), *n.* [NL.] A shrubby genus of euphorbiaceous plants, containing 4 species, found in the Pacific islands, Australia, and the Malay archipelago. *C. variegatum* or *pictum* is often cultivated in greenhouses for its beautifully variegated foliage, generally under the generic name of *Croton.* In Brazil it has been a political emblem, the green and yellow of the leaves and stalks of some varieties being the national colors.

codical (kod'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *codex* (*codic-*), a code, etc., + *-al.*] Relating to a codex or to a code; of the nature of a code or codex.

codices, *n.* Plural of *codex.*

codicil (kod'i-sil), *n.* [= D. Dan. *kodicil* = G. *codicill* = F. *codicille* = Sp. *codicilo* = Pg. *codicillo* = It. *codicillo*, < L. *codicillus*, pl. *codicilli*, a writing, letter, later in sing. a cabinet order, supplement to a will, dim. of *codex* (*codic-*), a writing, etc.: see *codex, code.*] A writing by way of supplement to a will, and intended to be considered as a part of it, containing anything which the testator wishes to add, or a revocation or explanation of something contained in the will.

codicillary (kod-i-sil'a-ri), *a.* [< LL. *codicillaris*, *-arius*, < L. *codicillus:* see *codicil.*] Of the nature of a codicil.

codification (kod″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *codification;* as *codify* + *-ation.*] The act or process of reducing to a code or system; especially, in *law*, the reducing of unwritten or case law to statutory form.

> Science is but the *codification* of experience, and it is helpless without the data which experience furnishes.
> *J. Fiske*, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 37.

> Both those who affirm and those who deny the expediency of codifying the English law, visibly speak of *Codification* in two different senses. In the first place, they employ the word as synonymous with the conversion of Unwritten into Written Law. *Codification* is, however, plainly used in another sense, flowing from the association of the word with the great experiment of Justinian, . . . to give orderly arrangement to this written law—to deliver it from obscurity, uncertainty, and inconsistency—to clear it of irrelevancies and unnecessary repetitions—to reduce its bulk, to popularize its study, and to facilitate its application. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 362.

codifier (kod'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who codifies or reduces to a code or digest.

> Even the legendary account represents William, not as an innovator, but as the *codifier* of the laws of Edward.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Hist. Norman Conquest, V. 267.

codify (kod'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *codified*, ppr. *codifying.* [= F. *codifier;* as *code* + *-fy.* The words *codify* and *codification* were first used by Jeremy Bentham.] 1. To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

> These laws were no doubt in general agreement with the Canon Law: and at length the later of them were *codified* in close imitation of the Decretals.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

> The scholastic philosophy was an attempt to *codify* all existing knowledge under laws or formulæ analogous to the general principles of justice.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 211.

2. To arrange or systematize in general; make an orderly collection or compendium of; epitomize.

> So far from setting special value on the spontaneous unartificial morsels, which are to us the bonnes bouches of letter-writing, these men [medieval collectors] actually cut them out of their *codified* letters.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 127.

codilla (kọ-dil'ä), *n.* [Prob. dim. (cf. LL. *codicula*) of L. *coda* for *cauda*, tail. See *coda.*] The coarsest part of hemp or flax which is sorted out by itself.

codille (kọ-dil'), *n.* [F. *codille*, < Sp. *codillo*, codille (at ombre), prop. knee (of quadrupeds), angle, dim. of *codo*, elbow, cubit, < L. *cubitus*, elbow, cubit: see *cubit.*] A term at ombre when the player gets fewer tricks than one of his opponents. He then loses double.

> She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,
> Just in the jaws of ruin, and *Codille.*
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 92.

codiniac†, *n.* [Formerly also *codiniak*, *codiniacke*, < OF. *codignac*, also *codignat*, *cotignat*, = It. *codognato*, *cotognato*, < ML. **codiniatum*, *codonhatum*, *cotoneatum*, prop. *cydoniatum*, < L. *cydonia*, *cotonia*, ML. also *cidonia*, etc., quince: see *coin*^{2}, *quince*, and cf. *quiddany.*] Quince marmalade; quiddany. *Minsheu; Bailey.*

codist (kō'dist), *n.* [< *code* + *-ist.*] A codifier; one who favors the making or use of legal codes. [Rare.]

codivision (kō-di-vizh'ọn), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *division.*] Division or classification according to two different modes or principles: as, the *codivision* of triangles, first according to their angles, and second according to their sides.

codle^1, **codle**^{2}. See *coddle*^{1}, *coddle*^{2}.

codlin† (kod'lin), *n.* A frequent form of *codling*^{1}, 2.

cod-line (kod'līn), *n.* A small hemp or cotton line used in fishing for cod.

codling^1 (kod'ling), *n.* [< *cod*^{1}, in various senses, + dim. *-ling*^{1}.] 1†. *pl.* Green peas.

> If I be not deceived, I ha' seen Summer go up and down with hot *codlings*, and that little baggage, her daughter Plenty, crying six bunches of radish for a penny.
> *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, iii. 3.

> In the pease-field? has she a mind to *codlings* already?
> *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

[The first extract alludes to the custom of carrying peas spitted on straws for sale, with the familiar street-cry of "Hot *codlings!*" *Dyce.*]

2†. [Often also *codlin;* early mod. E. also *codlyng*, *quodling*, *quadlin;* appar. < *cod*^{1} + *-ling*^{1} (as above), with ref. to the involucre (cf. *cod*^{1}, *v.*, II.). Usually referred to *coddle*^{1}, boil or stew (as an apple fit to be eaten only when stewed); but the required precedent form *coddling-apple* is not found, and the resemblance seems to be accidental: see *coddle*^{1}. AS. *cod-æppel*, a quince-pear, a quince, though formally as if (in E.) < *cod*^{1} + *apple*, is prob. adapted from ML. **codonia*, *cotonia*, for *cidonia*, *cydonia*, a quince: see *codiniac*, *coin*^{2}, *quince.*] An unripe apple.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a squash is before 'tis a peascod, or a *codling* when 'tis almost an apple. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

A *codling*, ere it went his lip in,
Wou'd strait become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

3. An apple to be stewed, or used only when stewed.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennitings and *codlings*. *Bacon*, Gardens.

4. One of several cultivated varieties of kitchen apple with large or medium-sized fruit.—5†. A testicle. *Sylvester*, Du Bartas.—6. *pl.* [E. dial. *codlins.*] Limestones partially burnt. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

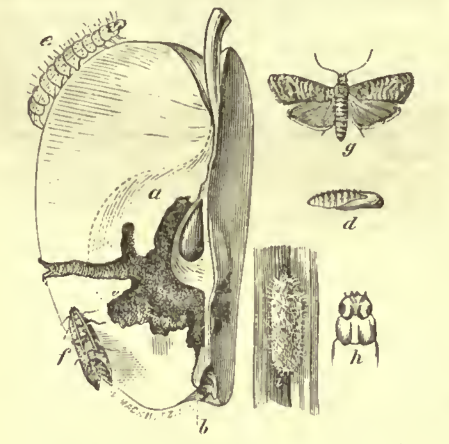
codling^{2} (kod'ling), *n.* [< ME. *codling*, prop. a young cod. but applied to several different fish; dim. of *cod*^{2}.] 1. The young of the common cod when about the size of the whiting. *Day.*

A Codd, first a Whiting, then a *Codling*, then a Codd. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 215.

2. A gadoid fish of the genus *Phycis*, as the American *P. chuss* and *P. tenuis.*

codling^{3} (kod'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A balk sawed into lengths for staves. *E. H. Knight.*

codling-moth (kod'ling-môth), *n.* The *Carpocapsa pomonella* (Linnæus), a common and widespread pest of apple-orchards. The egg is laid in the calyx-end of the forming apple, and the larva feeds on the pulp around the core. There are two broods annually, the second passing the winter in the larval state within a slight silken cocoon. The insect has been introduced into different parts of the world with the cultivated apple.



Codling-moth and Apple-worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), natural size.

a, piece of an apple, showing the work of the larva; *b*, point of entrance of the larva; *d*, pupa; *e*, larva or caterpillar; *f*, *g*, imago or moth; *h*, head of larva, enlarged; *i*, cocoon.

codlins-and-cream (kod'linz-and-krēm'), *n.* A European species of willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*: so called from the odor of its bruised leaves, which resembles that of a once favorite dish.

cod-liver (kod'liv″ėr), *n.* The liver of a codfish.—**Cod-liver oil** (*oleum morrhuæ*), an oil obtained from the liver of the common cod (*Gadus morrhua*) and allied species. In medicine it is of great use as a nutritive in certain debilitated conditions. There are three grades known in commerce, *pale* or *shore*, *pale-brown* or *straits*, and *dark-brown* or *banks*, the first being the purest.

cod-murderer (kod'mėr″dėr-ėr), *n.* An apparatus in use at Peterhead, Scotland, consisting of a long piece of lead with snoods passed through holes at intervals, bearing a hook at either end, without bait. The cod strikes against the lead, and one or other of the hooks generally secures it. *Day.*

codo (kō'dō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *cubitus*, a cubit: see *cubit*, *codille.*] A Spanish linear measure, a cubit, half a vara, especially half a Castilian vara, or 16.44 English inches, = 41.75 centimeters. The name is also applied by Christians in Morocco to the dhirā' or cubit of 22.5 English inches, = 57.1 centimeters.

codon (kō'don), *n.* [Gr. κώδων, a bell.] 1. A small bell.—2. The bell or flaring mouth of a trumpet.

Codonella (kō-dọ-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κώδων, a bell, + dim. *-ella.*] The typical genus of *Codonellidæ*, containing oceanic infusorians with two circlets of oral cilia, the outer long and tentaculiform, the inner spatulate. *C. galea*, *C. orthoceras*, and *C. campanella* are Mediterranean species. *Haeckel*, 1873.

codonellid (kō-dọ-nel'id), *n.* A member of the family *Codonellidæ*.

Codonellidæ (kō-dọ-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Codonella* + *-idæ.*] A family of infusorians, named from the genus *Codonella*.

Codonœca (kō-dọ-nē'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κώδων, a bell, + οἶκος, a house.] The typical genus of the family *Codonœcidæ*. *C. costata* is an American salt-water form, with an erect bell-shaped lorica upon a long rigid stalk. *H. J. Clark*, 1866.

codonœcid (kō-dọ-nē'sid), *n.* A member of the *Codonœcidæ*.

Codonœcidæ (kō-dọ-nē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Codonœca* + *-idæ.*] A family of animalcules, solitary, uniflagellate, inhabiting an erect pedicellate lorica, to the bottom of which they are fixed in a sessile manner, and not attached by a secondary flexible pedicle. They are found in fresh and salt water.

Codonosiga (kō″dọ-nọ-sī'gä), *n.* [NL. (H. J. Clark, 1866, in form *Codosiga*), < Gr. κώδων, a bell, + σιγή, silence.] The typical genus of the family *Codonosigidæ*. Also *Codosiga*.

codonosigid (kō-dọ-nos'i-jid), *n.* A member of the *Codonosigidæ*.

Codonosigidæ (kō″dọ-nō-sij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Codonosiga* + *-idæ.*] A family of animalcules, free-swimming or attached, solitary or socially united, entirely naked, and secreting neither independent loricæ nor gelatinous zoöcytia. They have a well-developed collar, encircling the base of a single terminal flagellum; contractile vesicles, 2 or 3 in number, posteriorly located; and the endoplast is subspherical and subcentral.

codonostoma (kō-dọ-nos'tọ-mä), *n.*; pl. *codonostomas* (-mäz), *codonostomata* (kō″dọ-nos-tō'mạ-tä). [NL., < Gr. κώδων, a bell, + στόμα, mouth.] In *zoöl.*, the mouth or aperture of the disk, swimming-bell, or nectocalyx of a medusa, or the similar opening of the bell or gonocalyx of a medusiform gonophore; the orifice of the umbrella, through which its cavity communicates with the exterior.

Codosiga (kō-dọ-sī'gä), *n.* [NL.: see *Codonosiga.*] Same as *Codonosiga*. *H. J. Clark*, 1866.

cod-piece (kod'pēs), *n.* In medieval male costume, a part of the hose in front, at the separation of the legs, made loose or in the form of a flap, or in some cases separately attached: it was rendered necessary by the extreme tightness of the garment from about 1475 to 1550.

cod-pole (kod'pōl), *n.* A local (Buckinghamshire and Berkshire) English name for the fish otherwise called *miller's-thumb*.

cod-sound (kod'sound), *n.* The sound or air-bladder of the codfish.

codule†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuttle*.

cod-worm† (kod'wėrm), *n.* [< *cod*^{1} (prob. an assimilation of *caddis*^{2}) + *worm.*] A caddis-worm or case-worm. *I. Walton.*

coe^{1}†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *koe*, *koo* (Sc. *ka*, *kae*, *kay*), < ME. *co*, *coo*, *koo*, *ca*, *ka*, *kaa* (< AS. **cā* or **cāh*?) = D. *kaa* = OHG. *chaha*, *chā* = Dan. *kaa* = Sw. *kaja* = Norw. *kaae* (cf. F. dial. *caüe*, OF. *cave*, dim. *caüette*), a jackdaw: a var. of AS. **ceóh*, *ceó*, > ME. *choȝe*, **chouȝe*, *choughe*, mod. E. *chough*, q. v., being an imitation of the bird's cry: see *caw*^{1}, of the same imitative nature. Hence *cadaw*, *caddow*. See *caddow*, *chough*, *caw*^{1}.] A jackdaw; a chough.

Coo, byrde or schowhe, monedula, nodula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 84.

coe^{2} (kō), *n.* [E. dial., = Sc. *cow* = MD. *kouwe*, D. *kouw*, a cage, = MLG. *koje* = MHG. *köwe*, *kouwe*, G. *kaue*, a coe, also a cage (cf. ML. *caga*, a cage), < ML. *cavia* for L. *cavea*, a hollow, cave: see *cage* and *cave*^{1}, and cf. *coy*^{2}.] In *mining*, a little underground lodgment made by the miners as they work lower and lower.

cœca, *n.* Plural of *cœcum*.

Cœcilia, *n.* See *Cæcilia*, 1.

Cœciliidæ, *n. pl.* See *Cæciliidæ*.

cœcum, *n.*; pl. *cœca*. See *cæcum*.

coefficacy (kō-ef'i-kạ̄-si), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *efficacy.*] Joint efficacy; the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect. *Sir T. Browne.*

coefficiency (kō-e-fish'ẹn-si), *n.* [< *coefficient*: see *-ency.*] Coöperation; joint power of two or more things or causes acting to the same end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirit's instrumental *coefficiency*. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

coefficient (kō-e-fish'ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *efficient.*] I. *a.* Coöperating; acting in union to the same end.

II. *n.* 1. That which unites in action with something else to produce a given effect; that which unites its action with the action of another.—2. In *alg.*, a number or other constant placed before and multiplying an unknown quantity or variable or an expression containing such quantities; also, a number multiplying a constant or known quantity expressed algebraically—that is, by the letters a, b, etc. Thus, 3 is the coefficient of x, $2ab^2$ the coefficient of y, and 2 the coefficient of ab^2, in the polynomial $3x + 2ab^2y$. 3. In *phys.*, a numerical quantity, constant for a given substance, and used to measure some one of its properties: as, the *coefficient* of expansion of any substance is the amount which the unit of length (surface or volume) expands in passing from 0° to 1° C.

The ratio of the strain to the stress is called the *coefficient* of pliability. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 311.

Binomial coefficient. See *binomial.*—**Coefficient of elasticity** or **of resilience**, the ratio of the numerical value of a stress to the numerical value of the strain produced by it.—**Coefficient of friction**, the resistance to sliding between two surfaces divided by the pressure between them.—**Coefficient of homology**, the constant anharmonic ratio between corresponding points of two figures in homology, the point where the line through these points cuts the axis of homology and the center of homology, or between two corresponding rays, the line from their intersection to the center of homology, and the axis of homology.—**Coefficient of torsion**, the angle of torsion produced in a wire of unit dimensions by a force of unit moment.—**Cubical coefficient of expansion**, the rate of increase of the volume of a body of unit volume with the temperature.—**Differential coefficient**, in the *calculus*, the measure of the rate of change of a function relatively to its variable. A *partial differential coefficient* is the measure of the rate of change of a function of several independent variables relatively to one of them. A *second differential coefficient* is the differential coefficient of the differential coefficient of a function, both differential coefficients being taken relatively to the same variable. *Third*, *fourth*, etc., *differential coefficients* are coefficients formed in a way analogous to that by which the second differential coefficient is obtained.—**Directional coefficient**, of an imaginary quantity, the quotient after dividing the quantity by its modulus.—**Dynamical coefficient of viscosity**, the rate at which the velocity of a fluid moving everywhere in the same direction, but with velocities measured by the distances from a fixed plane, is transmitted tangentially to a unit distance through the fluid.—**Kinetic coefficient of viscosity**, the dynamical coefficient of viscosity divided by the density; the index of friction of a fluid.—**Laplace's coefficients**, certain quantities used in the development of expressions by spherical harmonics.—**Linear coefficient of expansion**, the rate of expansion of a bar of unit length with the temperature.—**Virtual coefficient**, of a pair of screws, the quantity $(a + b)\cos\theta - d\sin\theta$, where a and b are the pitches, d is the least distance between the screws, and θ is the greatest angle between their orthogonal projections.

coefficiently (kō-e-fish'ẹnt-li), *adv.* By coöperation.

coehorn (kō'hôrn), *n.* [After the Dutch engineer *Coehorn* (1641–1704), who invented it.] A small mortar for throwing grenades, light enough to be carried by a small number of men, usually four. Also spelled *cohorn*.

cœl-. The form of *cœlo-* before a vowel.

cœla, *n.* Plural of *cœlum*.

cœlacanth (sē'la-kanth), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* One of the *Cœlacanthidæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the *Cœlacanthidæ*.

Cœlacanthi (sē-la-kan'thī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cœlacanthus*, q. v.] In Agassiz's system of classification, a family of ganoid fishes primarily equivalent to *Cœlacanthidæ*, but including many heterogeneous forms, among which were the living *Osteoglossidæ*, *Amiidæ*, and *Ceratodontidæ*.

cœlacanthid (sē-la-kan'thid), *n.* An extinct fish of the family *Cœlacanthidæ*.

Cœlacanthidæ (sē-la-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœlacanthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes, exemplified by the genus *Cœlacanthus*, including forms with rounded scales, 2 dorsal fins, each supported by a single 2-pronged interspinous bone, paired fins obtusely lobate, caudal fin diphycercal, air-bladder ossified, and notochord persistent. The species are extinct, and flourished from the Carboniferous formation to the Cretaceous. Also *Cœlacanthini*, *Cœlacanthoidei*.

cœlacanthine (sē-la-kan'thin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cœlacanthi* + *-ine*^{1}.] I. *a.* Having hollow spines, as a fish; specifically, pertaining to the *Cœlacanthi*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cœlacanthini*.

Cœlacanthini (sē″la-kan-thī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley), < *Cœlacanthus* + *-ini.*] Same as *Cœlacanthidæ*.

cœlacanthoid (sē-la-kan'thoid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cœlacanthus* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Cœlacanthidæ*.

II. *n.* A cœlacanthid.

Cœlacanthoidei (sē″la-kan-thoi'dẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1859), < *Cœlacanthus* + *-oidei.*] Same as *Cœlacanthidæ*.

Cœlacanthus (sē-la-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1843), < Gr. κοῖλος, hollow, + ἄκανθα, thorn, spine.] The typical genus of ganoid fishes of the family *Cœlacanthidæ*: so called from their spines, which were filled with a softer substance, but have become hollow from its loss in the course of petrifaction.

cœlanaglyphic (sē″la-na-glif′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *anaglyphic*, q. v.] An epithet applied to that species of carving in relief in which no part of the figure represented projects beyond the surrounding plane, the relief being effected by deeply incising the outlines. *J. T. Clarke.* This is the most usual method of relief in ancient Egyptian work, the figures when carved being brightly colored, and the incised outline being apparent only by side light. Also *koilanaglyphic, coilanaglyphic.* See *cavo-rilievo.*

cœlarium (sẹ-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cœlaria* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *zoöl.*, the epithelium of the body-cavity or cœloma; a kind of vasalium or endothelium lining the serous surfaces. It is divided into the parietal cœlarium or execœlarium and the visceral cœlarium or endocœlarium. *Haeckel.* Also called *cœlom-epithelium.*

Cœlebogyne (sē-le-boj′i-nē), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *cœlebs, cœlebs*, unmarried (see *celibate*), + Gr. *γυνή*, a woman.] An Australian genus of diœcious plants, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, of a single species, *C. ilicifolia*, sometimes referred to *Alchornea.* In appearance they much resemble the European holly. The pistillate plant has long been in cultivation in European gardens, and is remarkable for producing seeds without the action of pollen, an instance of the phenomenon of parthenogenesis, which is exceedingly rare in plants.

cœlebs (sē′lebs), *n.* [< L. *cœlebs, cœlebs*, a bachelor: see *celibate.*] 1. A bachelor: used as a quasi-proper name: as, "*Cœlebs* in Search of a Wife" (the title of a book by Hannah More).

> *Cœlebs* has become a benedick. *G. P. R. James.*

2. [NL.] In *ornith.*, an old, now the specific, name of the chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs:* made a generic term by Cuvier in 1800.

cœlelminth (sē′lel-minth), *n.* One of the *Cœlelmintha;* a cavitary.

Cœlelmintha (sē-lel-min′thạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm, a tapeworm.] In Owen's system of classification, a division of *Entozoa*, comprising internal parasitic worms which have an alimentary canal or digestive cavity, and including the cavitaries, roundworms, threadworms, etc.: the opposite of *Sterelmintha.*

cœlelminthic (sē-lel-min′thik), *a.* [< *Cœlelmintha* + *-ic.*] Belonging to or resembling the *Cœlelmintha.*

Cœlentera (sẹ-len′tẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *entera.*] 1. A phylum or subkingdom of animals, one of the prime divisions of *Metazoa*, containing aquatic and almost invariably marine animals with a distinct enteric cavity opening by a mouth and communicating freely with the general body-cavity (whence the name). This general cavity is known as an enterocœle, in distinction from an intestinal canal proper. The walls of the body are substantially composed of two layers, an inner or endoderm, and an outer or ectoderm. There are no traces of a nervous system, except in certain medusæ, and there is no proper blood-vascular system. Peculiar stinging-organs, thread-cells, cnidæ, or nematocysts are very generally present (in all the *Cnidaria* or cœlenterates proper), and in most cases the arrangement of parts or organs is radiate, as is especially observable in the disposition of tentacles around the mouth. Reproduction is usually sexual, distinct generative organs being present, and ova and spermatozoa being discharged by the mouth; but multiplication also takes place by budding and fission. The *Cœlentera* proper, or *Cnidaria*, are divided into the two great classes of *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa*, including all the sea-anemones, corals, acalephs, medusas, etc. In a wider sense, the sponges and ctenophorans are also included.

2. A lower series or grade of metazoic animals including the *Porifera* or sponges and *Nematophora* or cœlenterates proper: used in distinction from *Cœlomata*, which covers all higher *Metazoa* indiscriminately. *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]—**Cœlentera nematophora**, the nematophorans, cnidarians, or cœlenterates which have thread-cells. See *Cnidaria, Nematophora.*—**Cœlentera porifera**, the sponges, which have no thread-cells. See *Porifera.*

Cœlenterata (sẹ-len-tẹ-rā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cœlenteratus:* see *cœlenterate.*] Same as *Cœlentera.*

cœlenterate (sẹ-len′tẹ-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cœlenteratus*, < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *entera.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cœlentera.*

> In such *cœlenterate* animals as polypes, we see the parts moving in ways which lack precision.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 67.

II. *n.* A member of the animal subkingdom *Cœlentera.*

cœlestin, cœlestine^1 (sẹ-les′tin), *n.* Same as *celestite.*

cœlestine^2 (sẹ-les′tin), *n.* [< L. *cœlestinus*, heavenly: see *Celestine.*] In the eighteenth century, a name of various modifications of the harpsichord, clavichord, and pianoforte, in which the usual tone of the instrument was alterable at will by certain mechanical devices. Also *cœlestino, cœlison.*

cœlestino (sel-es-tē′nō), *n.* Same as *cœlestine*^{2}.

cœlia (sē′li-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *cœliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a cavity, hollow, < *κοῖλος*, hollow: see *cœlum.*] Any one of the ventricles or other cavities of the brain; an encephalic cavity; an encephalocele. Also spelled *celia.* [Rare.]

cœliac, *a.* See *celiac.*

cœliadelphus (sē″li-ạ-del′fus), *n.*; pl. *cœliadelphi* (-fī). [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἀδελφός*, alike: see *-adelphia.*] In *teratol.*, a monstrosity in which two bodies are united at the abdomen. Also spelled *celiadelphus.*

cœliæ, *n.* Plural of *cœlia.*

cœliagra (sē-li-ag′rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἄγρα*, a catching (mod. gout); as *chiragra, podagra.*] In *pathol.*, gout in the abdomen. Also spelled *celiagra.*

cœlialgia (sē-li-al′ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the belly. Also spelled *celialgia.*

cœlian (sē′li-ạn), *a.* [< *cœlia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a cœlia or cavity of the brain: as, the *cœlian* parietes (the walls of a ventricle). Also spelled *celian.* [Rare.]

cœlibian, *a.* See *celibian.*

cœligenous† (sẹ-lij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *cœlum*, prop. *cælum*, heaven (see *ceil, n.*), + *-genus:* see *-genous.*] Heaven-born. *Bailey.*

cœline (sē′lin), *a.* [< Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *-ine*^{1}. Cf. *celiac, cœliac.*] Relating to the belly. Also spelled *celine.* [Rare.]

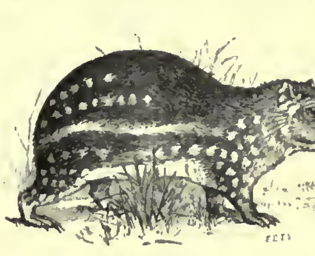
cœlison (sel′i-son), *n.* [< L. *cœlum*, prop. *cælum*, heaven, + *sonus*, sound.] Same as *cœlestine*^{2}.

cœlo-. [NL., etc., < Gr. *κοῖλο-ς*, Æolic *κόϊλος*, hollow, akin to L. *cavus*, hollow (but not to E. *hollow*): see *cave*^{1} and *ceil, n.*] An element common in modern scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'hollow.'

cœlodont (sē′lọ-dont), *a.* [< NL. *cœlodon(t-)*, < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having hollow teeth: specifically applied to certain lizards, in distinction from *pleodont*, or solid-toothed.

Cœlogaster (sē-lọ-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Schrank*, 1780.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects of the weevil family, *Curculionidæ*, founded by Schönherr in 1837 to include those phytobious species in which the third tarsal joint is dilated, the prosternum is provided with antecoxal ridges, and the eyes are inserted under distinct superciliary ridges. Three species are North American; they are of small size and black color, with or without whitish marking, and are found on low plants near water.

Cœlogenys (sẹ-loj′e-nis), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *γένυς*, chin, cheek, = E. *chin.*] A genus of hystricomorph rodents, of the family *Dasyproctidæ*, containing the paca, *C. paca*, characterized by the enormous expansion and excavation of the bones of the cheeks, whence the name. The paca is the only living representative of the genus, but remains of other species, as *C. laticeps* and *C. major*, have been found in the bone-caves of Brazil.



Paca (*Cœlogenys paca*).

Cœlogyne (sẹ-loj′i-nē), *n.* [NL. (so called from the deeply excavated stigma), < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a stigma).] A large genus of East Indian epiphytic orchids, with large, handsome flowers, favorites in cultivation.

cœlom (sē′lom), *n.* Same as *cœloma.*

> A peri-axial cavity, the *cœlom* or body-cavity, which is essentially the blood-space, and receives the nutritive products of digestion and the waste products of tissue-change by osmosis [in the *Cœlomata*].
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.

cœloma (sẹ-lō′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *cœlomata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *κοίλωμα*(*τ-*), a hollow, cavity, < *κοιλοῦν*, make hollow, < *κοῖλος*, hollow: see *cœlum.*] The body-cavity of a metazoic animal, as distinguished from the intestinal cavity; the periaxial, perivisceral, or perienteric space. In a two-layered germ, or gastrula, it is an interval between the two layers, that is, between the endoderm and the ectoderm, and either represents a blastocœle (the original cavity of a blastula before invagination) or is a subsequent formation having the morphological relations of a blastocœle. In a four-layered germ, in which a mesoderm has developed, it is an interval between layers of mesoderm, in some of its various modifications called an enterocœle, a schizocœle, or an epicœle. In an adult organism it is the general cavity of the body, usually shut off from all special cavities, as those of the viscera. Also *cœlom, cœlome.*

Cœlomata (sẹ-lō′mạ-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. pl. of an adj. **cœlomus:* see *cœloma.*] 1. A term used by E. R. Lankester to cover a second or higher grade or series of *Metazoa*, including all metazoic animals indiscriminately excepting the sponges and cœlenterates, which constitute a first or lower series of *Metazoa* called *Cœlentera.* The word connotes the formation of a cœloma, or body-cavity, distinct from the enteric cavity, not in common therewith, as in *Cœlentera.* [Little used.]

2. [*l. c.*] In *embryol.*, the diverticula or buds of the archenteron or primitive stomach, out of which a cœloma is formed after their separation from the archenteron. *A. Hyatt.*

cœlomate (sẹ-lō′māt), *a.* and *n.* [As *cœlom, cœloma(t-)*, with term. accom. to *-ate*^{1}. Cf. *cœlomatous.*] **I.** *a.* Having a cœloma or body-cavity: the opposite of *acœlomate* or *acœlomatous.* Also *cœlomatous.*

> The Mollusca agree in being *Cœlomate* with the phyla Vertebrata, Platyhelmia (Flat-worms), Echinoderma, Appendiculata (Insects, Ringed-worms, &c.), and others.
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.

II. *n.* One of the *Cœlomata.*

cœlomatic (sē-lọ-mat′ik), *a.* [< *cœloma(t-)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cœloma. Also *cœlomic.*

> The two *cœlomatic* tubes nipped off from the enteron gradually increase in size.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 216.

cœlomatous (sẹ-lom′ạ-tus), *a.* [As *cœlomate* + *-ous.*] Same as *cœlomate.*

cœlome (sē′lōm), *n.* Same as *cœloma.*

cœlom-epithelium (sē′lom-ep-i-thē″li-um), *n.* Same as *cœlarium.*

Cœlomi (sẹ-lō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma.*] In Haeckel's classification, one of the classes or main divisions of the animal kingdom, including all worms except the *Acœlomi* (which see), and also the *Rotifera, Polyzoa*, and *Tunicata;* worms which have an enteron or intestine. It is therefore rather a general biological term for a worm-like type of structure than the name of a well-defined zoölogical group of animals.

cœlomic (sē-lom′ik), *a.* [< *cœloma* + *-ic.*] Same as *cœlomatic.*

> The Mollusca are also provided with special groups of cells forming usually paired or median growths upon the walls of the *cœlomic* cavity.
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.

cœlo-navigation (sē″lō-nav-i-gā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *cœlum*, prop. *cælum*, heaven (see *ceil, n.*), + *navigation.*] That branch of navigation in which the position of a ship is determined from observations of one or more heavenly bodies: same as *nautical astronomy.*

Cœloneura (sē-lọ-nū′rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *neuron*, q. v.] Animals whose neuron is hollow, as that of vertebrates: synonymous with *Chordata.* *Wilder*, Amer. Nat., XXI. (1887) 914.

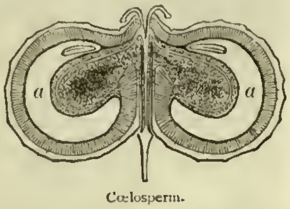
cœloneural (sē-lọ-nū′rạl), *a.* [As *Cœloneura* + *-al.*] Having a neurocœle or hollow neuron; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cœloneura.*

Cœlopneumonata (sē-lō-nū-mọ-nā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1828), < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *πνεύμων*, lung.] A section of gastropods: same as *Cœlopnoa.* It included the orders *Cœlopneumonata gymnostoma*, or the inoperculate, and *C. operculata*, or the operculate pulmoniferous gastropods.

Cœlopnoa (sē-lop′nọ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schweigger, 1820), < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *-πνοος*, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A section of gastropods including both the inoperculate and operculate pulmonates: same as *Cœlopneumonata.*

Cœlops (sē′lops), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *κοιλώπης*, hollow-eyed), < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of horseshoe-bats, of the family *Rhinolophidæ* and subfamily *Phyllorhininæ*, containing *C. frithi*, of India, Java, and Siam. It is characterized by the peculiar form of the nose-leaf, a short calcar, a small interfemoral membrane, and a long index metacarpal. *E. Blyth*, 1849.

cœlosperm (sē'lọ-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The seed of some umbelliferous plants, so curved longitudinally as to form a concavity on the inner surface, as in the coriander. (*b*) An umbelliferous plant which is characterized by a cœlospermous seed.



Cœlosperm.
Section of cœlospermous fruit of *Coriandrum*, enlarged. *a*, *a*, the curved seed.

cœlospermous (sē-lọ-spėr'mus), *a.* [< *cœlosperm* + *-ous.*] Having longitudinally curved seeds, or cœlosperms.

cœlum (sē'lum), *n.*; pl. *cœla* (-lạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλον*, a hollow, cavity (of the body, etc.), neut. of *κοῖλος*, hollow: see *ceil*, *n.*] In *anat.*, the general cavity of the trunk of the body, including the special cavities of the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis; the cœloma. [Rare.]

With all the lower Vertebrates, the diaphragm is absent or incomplete, so that the three cavities are continuous, and constitute the *cœlum* or trunk cavity.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 37.

Cœluria (sẹ-lū'ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœlurus*, q. v.] An ordinal name of a group of extinct Jurassic dinosaurian reptiles, represented by the genus *Cœlurus* from Wyoming.

cœlurid (sẹ-lū'rid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Cœluridæ*.

Cœluridæ (sẹ-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœlurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of dinosaurian reptiles with the anterior cervical vertebræ opisthocœlian and the rest biconcave, very long and slender metatarsal bones, and the bones of the skeleton pneumatic or hollow.

Cœlurus (sẹ-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Cœluridæ*. *Marsh*, 1879.

coembody (kō-em-bod'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coembodied*, ppr. *coembodying*. [< *co-*^{1} + *embody*.] To unite or incorporate in one body. [Rare.]

Father, Son, and Holy Spirit will then become *coembodied* in this Divine body. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 252.

cœmeterial†, cœmetery†. Obsolete spellings of *cemeterial*, *cemetery*.

coemption (kọ-emp'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *coempcion*, < L. *coemptio(n-)*, < *coemere*, pp. *coemptus*, buy together, < *co-*, together, + *emere*, buy: see *co-*^{1} and *emption*.] **1†.** Joint purchase; the sharing with another of what is bought.

Coempcion is to seyn comune achat or bying togidre, that weere estabelyssed upon the poeple by swich a manere imposiscion, as whoso bowhte a bossel corn, he moste yeve the kynge the fifte part.
Gloss in *Chaucer's* Boëthius, i. prose 4.

2. The act of purchasing all of a given commodity that is for sale, with a view to controlling its price.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich.
Bacon, Riches.

3. In *Rom. law*, one of the modes of civil marriage, consisting in a sort of mutual sale of the parties, effected by the exchange of a small sum of money and other ceremonies.

By the religious marriage or Confarreation; by the higher form of civil marriage, which was called *Coemption*; and by the lower form, which was termed Usus, the Husband acquired a number of rights over the person and property of his wife, which were on the whole in excess of such as are conferred on him in any system of modern jurisprudence. *Maine*, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 149.

coemptor (kọ-emp'tọr), *n.* [L., < *coemere*, pp. *coemptus*, buy up: see *coemption*.] One who purchases all that there is of any commodity.

cœn-. See *cœno-*.

cœnæsthesia (sē-nes-thē'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., also *cœnæsthesis*, < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *αἴσθησις*, perception: see *esthetic*.] Same as *cœnesthesis*.

cœnæsthesis, *n.* [NL.] See *cœnesthesis*.

cœnanthium (sẹ-nan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *cœnanthia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] Same as *clinanthium*.

cœnation, *n.* See *cenation*.

coendoo, coendou (kō-en'dö), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the prehensile-tailed porcupine of Brazil, *Synetheres* or *Cercolabes prehensilis*.

cœnenchym (sẹ-neng'kim), *n.* Same as *cœnenchyma*.

As a rule, the individuals are imbedded in a common body mass, the *cœnenchym*. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 227.

cœnenchyma (sẹ-neng'ki-mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion, < *ἐγχεῖν*, infuse, pour in, < *ἐν*, = E. *in*^{1}, + *χεῖν*, pour, akin to E. *gush*.] In *zoöl.*, the calcified tissue of the cœnosarc of actinozoans; a substance which results from the calcification of the cœnosarc of compound *Actinozoa*, and which may form a large part of the calcareous matter of a zoanthodeme, uniting the thecæ or corallites of the individual anthozoöids. Also *cœnenchyme*, *cœnenchym*.

There are cases, again, in which the calcareous deposit in the several polyps of a compound Actinozoön, and in the superficial parts of the *cœnenchyma*, remains loose and spicular. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 140.

cœnenchymal (sẹ-neng'ki-mạl), *a.* [< *cœnenchyma* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of cœnenchyma: as, *cœnenchymal* tubes.

cœnenchymatous (sē-neng-kim'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *cœnenchyma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Consisting of cœnenchyma; having the character of cœnenchyma.

cœnenchyme (sẹ-neng'kīm), *n.* Same as *cœnenchyma*.

cœnesthesia (sē-nes-thē'si-ạ̈), *n.* Same as *cœnesthesis*.

cœnesthesis, cœnæsthesis (sē-nes-thē'sis), *n.* [NL. *cœnæsthesis*, < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *αἴσθησις*, perception: see *esthetic*.] The general sense of life, the bodily consciousness, or the total impression from all contemporaneous sensations, as distinct from special and well-defined sensations, such as those of touch or sight; vague sense. Also *cœnæsthesia*, *cœnesthesia*.

co-enjoy† (kō-en-joi'), *v. t.* [< *co-*^{1} + *enjoy*.] To enjoy together with another. [Rare.]

I wish my Soul no other Felicity, when she has shaken off these Rags of Flesh, than to ascend to his, and *co-enjoy* the same Bliss. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 7.

cœno-. [NL., etc., *cœno-* (E. also *ceno-*), < Gr. *κοινο-*, combining form of *κοινός*, common: see *com-*, and *ceno-*^{2}, *cenobite*, etc.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'common.'

cœnobia, *n.* Plural of *cœnobium*.

Cœnobita, cœnobite, etc. See *Cenobita*, etc.

cœnobium (sẹ-nō'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *cœnobia* (-ạ̈) or (in def. 1) *cœnobiums* (-umz). [LL. (NL.), < Gr. *κοινόβιον*, life in community, prop. neut. of *κοινόβιος*, adj., living in communion, < *κοινός*, common, + *βίος*, life.] **1.** A community of monks living under one roof and under one government; a monastery; a religious community.

A high spiritual life and intellectual cultivation within the numerous *cœnobiums* was quite compatible with practical paganism and disorder outside.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 450.

An Irish *cœnobium* of the earliest type was simply an ordinary sept or family whose chief had become Christian, and making a gift of his land, either retired, leaving it in the hands of a comarba, or remained as the religious head himself. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 248.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the mulberry-like mass of a compound protozoan, or cluster of many unicellular animals in one stock: originally applied by F. Stein to the spherical clusters of monads at the ends of the branched pedicels of certain infusorians.—**3.** [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A name of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceæ* and *Labiatæ*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (*b*) In certain unicellular algæ, a colony consisting of a definite number of cells. In *Pandornia* a cœnobium consists of sixteen one-celled plants grouped together in a definite form.

The cells of these families, either indefinitely increasing in number (then families in the true sense of the term), or of definite number (then forming a *cœnobium*).
H. C. Wood, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 86.

Also spelled *cenobium*.

cœnoblast (sē'nọ-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In sponges, an indifferent germinal tissue forming the core or primitive mesoderm whence the true mesoderm and the endoderm both arise. *Marshall*.

Marshall . . . figures the larva as filled up solidly by a cœnoblastic membrane in which a central cavity appears surrounded by the cells of an endoderm and a mesoderm, both differentiated from the *cœnoblast*. This name appears to us to embody an essential distinction which ought to be made between the primitive layer and the endoderm and mesoderm which arise from it.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 85.

cœnoblastic (sē-nọ-blas'tik), *a.* [< *cœnoblast* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the cœnoblast; derived from or constituting cœnoblast.

cœnoby†, *n.* See *cenoby*.

cœnœcia, *n.* Plural of *cœnœcium*.

cœnœcial (sẹ-nē'ṣi-ạl), *a.* [< *cœnœcium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cœnœcium.

cœnœcium (sẹ-nē'ṣi-um) *n.*; pl. *cœnœcia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *οἶκος*, a dwelling.] In *zoöl.*, a polypary; the chitinous investment or covering of the cœnosarc of the hydroid hydrozoans.

cœnogamous, cœnogamy. See *cenogamous*, *cenogamy*.

Cœnomorphæ (sē-nọ-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of *Anisodactyli*, of an order *Volucres*, consisting of the touracous (*Musophagidæ*), the mouse-birds (*Coliidæ*), the rollers (*Coraciidæ*), and the Madagascan genera *Atelornis* and *Brachypteracias*.

Cœnopithecus (sē″nọ-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *πίθηκος*, an ape, monkey.] A genus of fossil strepsirrhine monkeys from the Eocene. *C. lemuroides* represents the oldest form of monkey known.

cœnosarc (sē'nọ-särk), *n.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] In *zoöl.*, a term applied by Allman to the common living basis by which the several beings included in a composite zoöphyte are connected with one another. Every composite zoöphyte is thus viewed as consisting of a variable number of beings or polypites developing themselves from certain more or less definite points of a common cœnosarc. See cuts under *anthozoöid* and *Coralligena*.

cœnosarcal (sē-nọ-sär'kal), *a.* [< *cœnosarc* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cœnosarc: as, *cœnosarcal* canals.

cœnosarcous (sē-nọ-sär'kus), *a.* [< *cœnosarc* + *-ous.*] Consisting of cœnosarc; having the character of cœnosarc.

cœnosite (sē'nọ-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *σῖτος*, food.] A commensal.

cœnosteal (sẹ-nos'tẹ-ạl), *a.* [< *cœnosteum* + *-al.*] Having the character of or consisting of cœnosteum.

cœnosteum (sẹ-nos'tẹ-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *zoöl.*, the hard, calcareous ectodermal tissue of the hydrocorallines, as of millepore coral; the calcareous or coral-like mass of the hydrophyton of the hydrocoralline acalephs. *Moseley*, 1881.

cœnotype (sē'nọ-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] A common or representative type; an organism which represents the fundamental type or pattern of structure of a group. [Rare.]

Lucernaria, the *cœnotype* of the Acalephæ.
H. J. Clark, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1862.

cœnotypic (sē-nọ-tip'ik), *a.* [< *cœnotype* + *-ic.*] Representing a common type; having the character of a cœnotype.

cœnure (sē'nūr), *n.* [Also, as NL., *cœnurus*; < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A hydatid found in the sheep, producing the disease called staggers; the hydatid form of the wandered scolex of the dog's tapeworm with dentoscolices attached. It is a bladder-worm, cystic worm, or cysticercus of many heads, the larva of *Tænia cœnurus*. See cut under *Tænia*.

cœnurus (sẹ-nū'rus), *n.* [NL.: see *cœnure*.] A cœnure: originally mistaken for and named as a genus of worms by Rudolphi.

coequal (kō-ē'kwạl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *coæqualis*, < L. *co-*, together, + *æqualis*, equal: see *co-*^{1} and *equal*.] **I.** *a.* Equal with another person or thing, or with one another; having equal rank, dignity, intellectual ability, etc.; of corresponding character or quality.

If once he come to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap *co-equal* with the crown.
Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 1.

He [Hartley Coleridge] had the poetic temperament, with all its weaknesses and dangers, yet without a *coequal* faculty of reflection and expression.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 242.

II. *n.* One who or that which is equal to another or others.

coequality (kō-ẹ-kwol'ị-ti), *n.* [< *coequal* + *-ity*, after *equality*.] The state of being coequal; equality in rank, dignity, ability, etc.

coequally (kō-ē'kwạl-i), *adv.* In a coequal manner.

coequalness (kō-ē'kwạl-nes), *n.* Same as *coequality*. *Bailey*.

coerce (kọ-ėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coerced*, ppr. *coercing*. [= OF. *coercer*, *cohercer* = Sp. *coercer*, < L. *coercere*, surround, encompass, restrain, control, curb, < *co-*, together, + *arcere*, inclose, confine, keep off: see *arcade*, *arcane*, *ark*^{2}.] **1.** To restrain or constrain by force, as by the force of law or authority; especially, compel to compliance; constrain to obedience or submission in a vigorous or forcible manner.

Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate sort. *Aylife*, Parergon.

The king felt more painfully than ever the want of that tremendous engine which had once *coerced* refractory ecclesiastics. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To deprive of by force; restrain of. [Rare.]

Therefore the debtor is ordered . . . to be *coerced* his liberty until he makes payment. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

3. To enforce; compel by forcible action: as, to *coerce* obedience.

coercer (kō̤-ėr'sėr), *n.* One who coerces.

coercible (kō̤-ėr'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *coercible* = Pg. *coercivel* = It. *coercibile;* as *coerce* + *-ible.*] 1. Capable of being coerced; too weak to resist effectively.—2. Capable of being condensed, especially of being reduced by condensation to the liquid state: applied to gases.

Coercible gases, which can be made fluid by simply cooling them off, are called vapours. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 53.

coercibleness (kō̤-ėr'si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coercible.

coercion (kō̤-ėr'shon̤), *n.* [Formerly also *coertion,* = F. *coertion, coercion* (now *coercition* = It. *coercizione*) = Sp. *coercion* = Pg. *coerção,* < L. *coercio(n-), coertio(n-), coerctio(n-),* contr. forms of reg. *coercitio(n-),* a restraining, coercing, < *coercere,* pp. *coercitus,* restrain, coerce: see *coerce.*] 1. Compulsion; forcible constraint; the act of controlling by force or arms.

It is by *coercion*, it is by the sword, and not by free stipulation with the governed, that England rules India. *Macaulay*, Gladstone in Church and State.

On looking back into our own history, and into the histories of neighbouring nations, we similarly see that only by *coercion* were the smaller feudal governments so subordinated as to secure internal peace. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 195.

2. Power of restraint or compulsion.

Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty. *South.*

Coercion acts, a name popularly given to various British statutes for the enforcement of law and order in Ireland, authorizing arrest and imprisonment without bail in cases of treason and crimes of intimidation, the suspension of habeas corpus, search for arms, etc. The most noted acts were those of 1881 and 1887. =**Syn.** *Compulsion, Constraint,* etc. See *force.*

coercitive (kō̤-ėr'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coercitif* = Sp. It. *coercitivo,* < L. as if **coercitivus,* < *coercitus,* pp. of *coercere,* coerce: see *coerce.*] **I.** *a.* Having power to coerce; coercive.

St. Paul's first epistle to Timothy, establishing in the person of Timothy power of *coercitive* jurisdiction over presbyters. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 178.

Coercitive force. See *coercive force,* under *coercive.*

II. *n.* That which coerces; a coercive.

The actions of retirements and of the night are left indifferent to virtue or to vice; and of these, as man can take no cognizance, so he can make no *coercitive.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 612.

coercive (kō̤-ėr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< *coerce* + *-ive;* as if contr. of *coercitive,* q. v. Cf. Pg. *coercivo.*] **I.** *a.* Having power to coerce, as by law, authority, or force; restraining; constraining.

Without *coercive* power all government is but toothless and precarious. *South.*

It is notorious that propositions may be perfectly clear, and even *coercive*, yet prove on inspection to be illusory. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 360.

Coercive force, coercitive force, that power or force which renders the impartation of magnetism to steel or iron slower or more difficult, and at the same time retards the return of a bar once magnetized to its natural state when active magnetization has ceased. This force depends on the molecular constitution of the metal.

II. *n.* That which coerces; that which constrains or restrains.

His tribunal takes cognizance of all causes, and hath a *coercive* for all. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, II. (Ord MS.).

coercively (kō̤-ėr'siv-li), *adv.* By constraint or coercion. *Burke.*

We must not expect to find in a rule *coercively* established by an invader the same traits as in a rule that has grown up from within. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 469.

coerciveness (kō̤-ėr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being coercive or constraining.

Fears of the political and social penalties (to which, I think, the religious must be added) have generated . . . [the] sense of *coerciveness.* *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 127.

Cœreba (sē'rē-bä̤), *n.* [NL.; sometimes improp. *Cœrcba;* < Braz. *guira-cœreba,* name of some guitguit (Marcgrave, Willughby, Ray, etc.). The bird to which the word *Cœreba* was first attached as a book-name was *Certhia cyanea* (Linnæus), now *Cœreba cyanea.* First made a generic name by Vieillot in 1807.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Cœrebidæ,* containing a number of species found in the warmer parts of continental America, as *C. cyanea, C. cærulea,* etc. See cut under *Cœrebinæ.*

Cœrebidæ (sē̤-reb'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœreba* + *-idæ.*] A family of oscine passerine birds related to the warblers and creepers, confined to the tropical and subtropical portions of America; the guitguits, flower-peckers, honey-suckers, or honey-creepers of America. They have an acute and usually slender, curved bill, and subsist on insects, fruits, and the sweets of flowers. They are of small size, and for the most part of elegant varied colors. The leading genera are *Cœreba, Dacnis, Diglossa, Conirostrum,* and *Certhiola.* The family is often called *Dacnididæ.* These brilliant little birds were formerly grouped with the old-world family known as *Nectariniidæ* and *Cinnyridæ,* with which they have little affinity. Also, improperly, *Cærebidæ.*

Cœrebinæ (ser-e-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœreba* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of tropical and subtropical American birds, of the family *Cœrebidæ,* typified by the genus *Cœreba;* the guitguits proper.

Blue Guitguit (*Cœreba cyanea*).

Cœreba cyanea of Cayenne and Guiana is a brilliant bird of the size of a sparrow, its plumage being deeply and gorgeously dyed with azure, verditer, and velvet-black, arranged in a bold and striking manner. Its nest is neatly woven and pensile on the extremity of a slender twig. Also, improperly, *Cærebinæ.*

cœrebine (ser'e-bin), *a.* [< *Cœreba* + *-ine*^{1}.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cœrebidæ.*

coerectant (kō-ē̤-rek'tan̤t), *a.* [< *co-*^{1} + *erect* + *-ant*^{1}.] In *her.*, set up together, or erected side by side: said of any bearings.

coerected (kō-ē̤-rek'ted), *a.* [< *co-*^{1} + *erect* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *coerectant.*

cœrulein, *n.* See *cerulein.*

cœrulescent, *a.* See *cerulescent.*

coessential (kō-e-sen'shal), *a.* [< *co-*^{1} + *essential;* = Sp. *coesencial* = Pg. *coessencial.*] Having the same essence.

We bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit, eternally proceeding from both [the Father and Son]. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

coessentiality (kō-e-sen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *coessential* + *-ity.*] The quality of being coessential, or of the same essence.

It implies *coessentiality* with God, . . . and consequently divinity in its full extent. *Bp. Burgess*, Sermons (1790).

coessentially (kō-e-sen'shal̤-i), *adv.* In a coessential manner.

coestablishment (kō-es-tab'lish-men̤t), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *establishment.*] Joint establishment.

A *coestablishment* of the teachers of different sects of Christians. *Bp. Watson*, Charge, 1791.

coetanean (kō-ē̤-tā'nē̤-an̤), *n.* [< LL. *coætaneus,* of the same age (see *coetaneous*), + *-an.*] One of the same age with another. *Aubrey.* [Rare.]

coetaneous (kō-ē̤-tā'nē̤-us), *a.* [= Sp. *coetáneo* = Pg. It. *coetaneo,* < LL. *coætaneus,* of the same age, < L. *co-,* together, + *ætas,* age: see *age.*] Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time; coeval. Also spelled *coætaneous.* [Rare.]

Every fault hath penal effects *coetaneous* to the act. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

So mayest thou be *coetaneous* unto thy elders, and a father unto thy contemporaries. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 8.

coetaneously (kō-ē̤-tā'nē̤-us-li), *adv.* In a coetaneous manner. Also spelled *coætaneously.*

coetern† (kō-ē̤-tėrn'), *a.* [< ME. *coeterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *coeterno,* < LL. *coæternus,* < L. *co-,* together, + *æternus,* eternal: see *co-*^{1} and *etern, eternal.*] Same as *coeternal.*

coeternal (kō-ē̤-tėr'nal), *a.* [As *coetern* + *-al;* or < *co-*^{1} + *eternal.* Cf. F. *coéternel.*] Existing with another from eternity.

The Son . . . through *coeternal* generation receiveth of the Father that power which the Father hath of himself. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

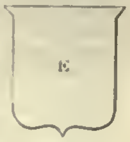
Hail, holy Light! offspring of heaven first-born,
Or of the Eternal *co-eternal* beam.
Milton, P. L., iii. 2.

coeternally (kō-ē̤-tėr'nal̤-i), *adv.* With coeternity, or joint eternity. *Hooker.*

coeternity (kō-ē̤-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *coéternité* = Sp. *coeternidad,* < NL. **coæternita(t-)s,* < LL. *coæternus:* see *coetern* and *-ity.* Otherwise, in E., < *co-*^{1} + *eternity.*] Coexistence from eternity with another eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his *coeternity* . . . with the Father. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

cœur (kėr), *n.* [F., < OF. *cuer, coer, cor* (> E. *core*^{1}), < L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart:* see *core*^{1} and *heart.*] In *her.*, the heart of the shield, otherwise called the *center* or *fesse-point.* Lines and bearings are spoken of as being *en cœur* when they pass through or are borne upon the center of the shield.



E, Cœur.

coeval (kō̤-ē'val̤), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *coævus,* of the same age (see *coevous*), + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the same age; having lived for an equal period.

Like a young Flock
Coeval, newly shorn. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

2. Existing from the same point of time; coincident in duration: followed by *with,* sometimes by *to.*

Coeval with man
Our empire began.
Goldsmith, Captivity, iii.

The Nymphs expire by like degrees,
And live and die *coeval with* their Trees.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

3. Coincident in time; contemporary; synchronous: followed by *with.*

A transcript of an original manuscript *coeval with* the time of the "Cid." *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

=**Syn.** *Coeval, Contemporaneous.* *Coeval* is more commonly applied to things, *contemporaneous* to persons; but the distinction is not a rigid one.

And yet some kind of intercourse of neighboring states is so natural, that it must have been *coeval* with their foundation, and with the origin of law. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law., § 59.

The unfossiliferous rocks in question [Cambrian] were not only *contemporaneous* in the geological sense, but synchronous in the chronological sense. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 298.

A foreign nation is a kind of *contemporaneous* posterity. *H. B. Wallace*, Recoll. of Man of the World, II. 89.

II. *n.* One of the same age or period; a contemporary in age or active existence.

O my *coevals!* remnants of yourselves,
Poor human ruins tottering o'er the grave.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 109.

He is forlorn among his *coevals;* his juniors cannot be his friends. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

All great authors seem the *coevals* not only of each other, but of whoever reads them. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

coevous† (kō̤-ē'vus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *coevo,* < LL. *coævus,* of the same age, < L. *co-,* together, + *ævum,* age: see *co-*^{1}, *ay*^{1}, and *age.*] Same as *coeval.*

Supposing some other things *coevous* to it. *South*, Sermons.

coexecutor (kō-eg-zek'ṳ̄-tor̤), *n.* [< ML. *coexecutor,* < L. *co-,* together, + ML. *executor,* executor.] A joint executor.

coexecutrix (kō-eg-zek'ṳ̄-triks), *n.*; pl. *coexecutrices* (-zek-ṳ̄-trī'sēz). [< *co-*^{1} + *executrix.*] A joint executrix.

coexist (kō-eg-zist'), *v. i.* [= F. *coexister* = Sp. Pg. *coexistir* = It. *coesistere;* as *co-*^{1} + *exist.*] To exist at the same time with another, or with one another.

In the human breast
Two master passions cannot *coexist.* *Campbell.*

It was a singular anomaly of likeness *coexisting* with perfect dissimilitude. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, vii.

coexistence (kō-eg-zis'ten̤s), *n.* [= F. *coexistence* = Sp. Pg. *coexistencia;* as *co-*^{1} + *existence.*] Existence at the same time; contemporary existence.

Without the help, or so much as the *coexistence*, of any condition. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 18.

coexistency (kō-eg-zis'ten̤-si), *n.* Coexistence. *Sir T. Browne.*

coexistent (kō-eg-zis'ten̤t), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coexistant* = Sp. Pg. *coexistente* = It. *coesistente;* as *co-*^{1} + *existent:* see *coexist.*] **I.** *a.* Existing at the same time; coincident in duration.

The law of *coexistent* vibrations. *Whewell.*

II. *n.* A thing existing at the same time or in immediate connection with another.

He seems to have thought that . . . every property of an object has an invariable *coexistent*, which he called its form. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. xxii. § 4.

coexpand (kō-eks-pand'), *v. i.* [< *co-*^{1} + *expand.*] To expand together equally; expand over the same space or to the same extent.

coextend (kō-eks-tend'), *v.* [= Sp. *coextender;* as *co-*^{1} + *extend.*] **I.** *trans.* To extend equally;

cause to extend through the same space or duration; place so as to coincide or occupy the same extent or space.

According to which the least body may be *coextended* with the greatest. *Boyle*, Works, I. 503.

II. *intrans.* To reach to or attain the same place, time, or duration: used with *with*.

coextension (kō-eks-ten'shọn), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *extension.*] The mutual relation of two or more objects or (in logic) terms which have the same extension.

coextensive (kō-eks-ten'siv), *a.* [< *co-*^{1} + *extensive.*] Having the same extension. (*a*) Occupying the same extent of space or duration of time.

Rome first extended her citizenship over all Italy, and her dominion over the whole Mediterranean world, and then, by another stage, she made her citizenship *coextensive* with her dominion. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 315.

(*b*) In *logic*, having the same breadth, or logical extension.

coextensively (kō-eks-ten'siv-li), *adv.* So as to exhibit coextension.

coextensiveness (kō-eks-ten'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coextensive. *Bentham.*

coft, cofe†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *cāf*, quick, sharp, prompt.] Quick; sharp; impetuous; bold.

The luthere *coue* devuel. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 66.

If he clothed man se, *cof* he [the adder] waxeth.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 150.

co-factor (kō-fak'tọr), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *factor.*] In *alg.*, one of several factors entering into the same expression: thus, a coefficient is a constant *co-factor*.

cofe†, *a.* See *caf.*

co-feoffee (kō-fef'ē), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *feoffee.*] One of two or more joint feoffees; a person enfeoffed with another.

cofer†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coffer*.

coff^{1} (kof), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coft*, ppr. *coffing*. [E. dial. and Sc., appar. a var. of *cope*^{2}, *coup*, var. of *cheap*, *chop*^{2}, buy, exchange: see *cope*^{2}, *coup*^{2}, *cheap*, *chop*^{2}. The change of *p* to *f* within E. is not common, and is usually due to some interference; but G. *kaufen* (= E. *cheap*, *chop*^{2}) can hardly apply here. The fact that the verb is found chiefly in the pret. *coft* suggests that the present *coff* is developed from the pret. *coft*, the latter being in this view merely a var. of *caught* (ME. *caught*, *caght*, *cought*), etc., pret. of *catch*^{1}, in the sense of 'get, obtain,' with the common change of the guttural *gh* to *f* as in *draught* = *draft*, *cough*, pron. as *coff*, etc.: see *catch*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** To chop or change. [Prov. Eng.] —**2.** To buy. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

My milk-white steed,
That I hae *coft* sae dear.
The Broomfield Hill (Child's Ballads, I. 133).

That sark she *coft* for her wee Nannie.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

3†. To pay for; expiate; purchase forgiveness of by sacrifice.

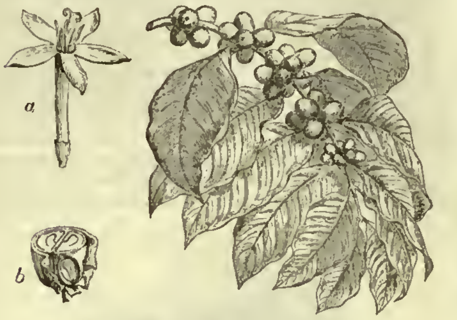
The knycht to Chryst, that deit on tre,
And *coft* our synnis deir.
The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 151).

coff^{2} (kof), *n.* [Local E.; origin unknown.] The offal of pilchards.

coffa†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coffee*.

Coffea (kof'ẹ-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *coffee.*] A considerable genus of shrubs, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. Some species yield coffee. See cut under *coffee*.

coffee (kof'ẹ or kôf'ẹ), *n.* [First in 17th century, in various forms *coffee*, *coffa*, *cauphe*, etc.; = D. *koffij* = G. *koffee* (after E.), now *kaffee* (after F.) = Dan. Sw. *kaffe* (after F.) = Russ. *kofe*, *kofeĭ* = F. *caffe*, *coffe*, now *café* (whence the half-English *café*, a coffee-house) = Sp. Pg. *café* = It. *caffè* (NL. *choava*, now *coffea*), < Turk. *qahwe*, < Ar. *qahwe*, *qahwa*, coffee (as a liquid); cf. Ar. *bonn*, the coffee-berry.] **1.** The berry of trees belonging to the genus *Coffea*, natural order *Rubiaceæ*. Several species, but principally *C. Arabica*, produce the coffee of commerce. It is a native of Arabia and Abyssinia, but is now extensively cultivated throughout tropical countries. It will grow to the height of 16 or 18 feet, but is seldom permitted to exceed 8 or 9 feet, for the convenience of gathering the fruit. The stem is upright, and covered with a light-brown bark; the branches are horizontal and opposite. The flowers grow in clusters at the bases of the leaves, are pure white, and of an agreeable odor. The fruit is a small, red, fleshy berry, having the size and appearance of a small cherry. Each berry contains two seeds, commonly called *coffee-beans* or *coffee-nibs*. When ripe the berries are gathered, and the outer pulp and the parchment-like covering of the seeds are removed. The Mocha coffee from Yemen in Arabia is reputed the best; but the principal supplies are now obtained from Ceylon, Java, the West Indies, Brazil, and Central America. The Liberian coffee-tree, *C. Liberica*, of western tropical Africa, has recently been introduced into cultivation. It grows to a greater size and yields a much larger berry than *C. Arabica*, and thrives in low damp regions where the latter will not flourish. What is known as the *male coffee-berry* is simply a result of the occasional coalescence of the two seeds of the fruit into one, and differs in no other respect from the ordinary berry. The name *cherry-coffee* is given to the coffee-berry as it comes from the tree, before the pulp has been removed or the seeds have been dried.



Fruiting Branch of Coffee-plant (*Coffea Arabica*).
a, flower; *b*, section of berry, showing inclosed nutlets and position of embryo.

2. A drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, by infusion or decoction. Before being used the seeds are roasted, and then ground in a coffee-mill, or, as in the East, pounded. The beverage is best when made with coffee-beans freshly roasted and ground. Coffee acts as a slight stimulant, promoting cheerfulness and removing languor; but in some cases it induces sleeplessness and nervous tremblings. The use of it originated in Abyssinia, passed to Arabia several centuries later, and is said to have been made known in Europe by A. Rauwolf, a German physician, whose travels appeared in 1573.

And sip of a drink called *Coffa* in little china dishes, as hot as they can suffer it. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 52.

3. A light meal resembling afternoon tea, at which coffee is served.—**4.** The last course of a dinner, consisting of black coffee.

Directly after *coffee* the band began to play.
Greville, Memoirs, June 5, 1831.

Black coffee, strong coffee served without milk or cream.—**California coffee**, the somewhat coffee-like fruit of *Rhamnus Californica*.—**Coffee-corn.** See *corn*^{1}.—**Crust coffee**, a drink resembling coffee in color, made by steeping in water browned or toasted crusts of bread.—**Negro coffee**, or **Mogdad coffee**, the seeds of *Cassia occidentalis*, which are roasted and used in the tropics as a substitute for coffee, though they contain no caffein.—**Sacca** or **sultan coffee**, the husks of the coffee-berry, which are used to some extent with coffee, and are said to improve its flavor.—**Swedish coffee**, the seeds of *Astragalus Bæticus*, used as coffee, and cultivated for this purpose in parts of Germany and Hungary.—**Wild coffee**, of the West Indies, a name given to *Faramea odoratissima*, which is allied to true coffee, to *Eugenia disticha*, and to *Casearia lætioides*.

coffee-bean (kof'ẹ-bēn), *n.* The seed of the coffee-tree.

coffee-berry (kof'ẹ-ber"i), *n.* The fruit of the coffee-tree.

coffee-blight (kof'ẹ-blīt), *n.* A microscopic fungus, *Hemileia vastatrix*, which has caused great devastation in the coffee-plantations of Ceylon.

coffee-borer (kof'ẹ-bōr"ėr), *n.* One of two species of coleopterous insects which bore into the stems of the coffee-plant. *Xylotrechus quadripes* is a longicorn beetle which bores into the coffee-plant in southern India. The eggs are laid under the bark and close to the root in November and December and hatch in February, and the larva attains full growth by July. *Areocerus coffeæ* is the second species. It belongs to the family *Anthribidæ*, and is known as a coffee-pest in South Africa and Brazil, but is found in other countries, being nearly cosmopolitan.

coffee-bug (kof'ẹ-bug), *n.* The *Lecanium coffeæ*, an insect belonging to the family *Coccidæ*, living on the coffee-tree, and very destructive to coffee-plantations.

coffee-cleaner (kof'ẹ-klē"nėr), *n.* **1.** An apparatus for rubbing off the envelop of coffee-seeds.—**2.** A machine for removing mold, dust, etc., from raw coffee.

coffee-cup (kof'ẹ-kup), *n.* A cup from which coffee is drunk, distinctively about one third larger than a tea-cup of the same set.

coffee-house (kof'ẹ-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments, and sometimes with lodging; a café. Coffee-houses in Great Britain formerly held a position somewhat similar to that of the club-houses of the present day.

Although they be destitute of Taverns, yet they have their *Coffa-houses*, which something resembles them.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 51.

The *coffee-house* must not be dismissed with a cursory mention. It might indeed, at that time, have been not improperly called a most important political institution. . . . The *coffee-houses* were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself. . . . Every man of the upper or middle class went daily to his *coffee-house* to learn the news and discuss it. Every *coffee-house* had one or more orators, to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration, and who soon became what the journalists of our own time have been called—a fourth estate of the realm. *Macaulay.*

At the present day every traveller is struck with the almost complete absence in London of this element of Continental life, but in the early years of the eighteenth century *coffee-houses* were probably more prominent in London than in any other city in Europe.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

coffee-huller (kof'ẹ-hul"ėr), *n.* A machine for removing the husk which envelops the seed of coffee; a coffee-cleaner.

coffee-man† (kof'ẹ-man), *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house. *Addison.* [Rare.]

coffee-mill (kof'ẹ-mil), *n.* A small machine or mill for grinding coffee.

coffee-nib (kof'ẹ-nib), *n.* A coffee-bean.

coffee-nut (kof'ẹ-nut), *n.* The fruit of the Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*.

coffee-pot (kof'ẹ-pot), *n.* A covered pot or urn, of metal or earthenware, in which coffee is made, or in which the beverage is served at table.

coffee-roaster (kof'ẹ-rōs"tėr), *n.* **1.** One who prepares coffee-beans for use by roasting them.—**2.** A machine or rotary cylinder used in roasting coffee-beans.

coffee-room (kof'ẹ-röm), *n.* A public room in an inn, hotel, or club-house, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments; now, usually, the public dining-room. [Eng.]

He returned in a gloomy mood to the *coffee-room*.
Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy, i. 8.

coffee-sage† (kof'ẹ-sāj), *n.* A coffee-house orator. *Churchill.* [Rare.]

coffee-shop (kof'ẹ-shop), *n.* **1.** A shop where coffee is sold.—**2.** An inferior sort of coffee-house.

coffee-stand (kof'ẹ-stand), *n.* **1.** A support for the vessel in which coffee is prepared.—**2.** A stall set up on the street for the sale of coffee and other refreshments.

coffee-tree (kof'ẹ-trē), *n.* The *Coffea Arabica*, and other species which produce the berries from which coffee is derived. See *coffee*. The wood of the common coffee-tree is of a light greenish-brown or dirty-yellow color, and nearly as close- and hard-grained as boxwood; but the tree is too small for the wood to be of much value.—**California coffee-tree**, *Rhamnus Californica*.—**Kentucky coffee-tree**, the *Gymnocladus Canadensis*, a large leguminous tree of the United States, the seeds of which have been used as a substitute for coffee.

coffein, coffeine (kof'ẹ-in), *n.* [< *Coffea* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] Same as *caffein*.

coffer (kof'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cofer*, < ME. *cofer*, *cofre*, a chest, esp. for money, ark, rarely coffin (> D. G. *koffer* = Dan. *kuffert* = Sw. *koffert*), < OF. *cofre*, F. *coffre* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *cofre*), a modification of older *cofin*, a chest, > E. *coffin*, q. v. For the change of the second syllable, cf. *order*, < F. *ordre*, < L. *ordo* (*ordin-*).] **1.** A box, casket, or chest (as now understood, a large chest), especially one used for keeping valuables, as money; an ark; hence, figuratively, a treasury; in the plural, the wealth or pecuniary resources of a person, corporation, nation, etc.

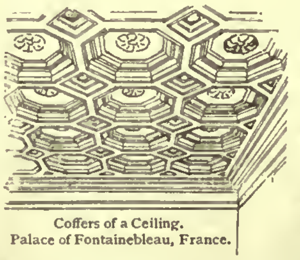
Yet hadde he but litel gold in *cofre*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 298.

Bot make to the [thee] a mancioun & that is my wylle,
A *cofer* [ark] closed of tres, clanlych planed;
Wyrk woneȝ [dwellings] therinne for wylde & for tame.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 310.

There he found in the knyghtes *cofer*
But even halfe a pounde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 52).

He would discharge it without any burden to the queen's *coffers*. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

2. In *arch.*, a sunk panel or compartment in a ceiling or soffit, of an ornamental character, usually enriched with moldings and having a rose, pomegranate, star, or other ornament in the center; a caisson.—**3.** In *fort.*, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep and from 16 to 18 feet broad. The upper part is made of pieces of timber raised 2 feet above the level of the moat, and upon them are placed hurdles laden with earth, which serve as a covering and as a parapet. It is raised by the besieged to repulse besiegers when they endeavor to pass the ditch.



Coffers of a Ceiling.
Palace of Fontainebleau, France.

4. A trough in which tin ore is broken to pieces.—**5.** A kind of caisson or floating dock.—**6.** A canal-lock chamber.

coffer (kof'ėr), *v. t.* [< *coffer, n.*] 1. To deposit or lay up in a coffer: usually with *up.*

But what glut [glutton] of the gomes [men] may any good kachen,
He will kepen it hym-self & *cofren* it faste.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 68.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might *coffer up.* *Bacon,* Hen. VII.

The aged man that *coffers up* his gold.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 855.

2. To furnish or ornament with coffers, as a ceiling.

The interior of the cella was richly ornamented with niches and pilasters, and covered with a ribbed and *coffered* vault. *J. Fergusson,* Hist. Arch., I. 315.

coffer-dam (kof'ėr-dam), *n.* A water-tight wooden inclosure built in a body of water, in order to obtain a firm and dry foundation for bridges, piers, etc., by pumping out the water from its interior. It is usually formed of two or more rows of piles, driven close together and rising above the level of high water, with clay packed in between the rows. Coffer-dams are sometimes built against the sides of vessels, in order to make repairs below the water-line without having recourse to a dry-dock.

cofferer (kof'ėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who lays up treasure in a coffer or chest; one who hoards money. [Rare.]

Ye fortune's *cofferers!* ye pow'rs of wealth!
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 550.

2. Formerly, a principal officer of the royal household of England, who had oversight of the other officers of the court. He was next under the controller, and was a member of the Privy Council. His duties are now performed by the lord steward and paymaster of the household.

Samuel Sandys . . . was raised to the house of peers, and made *cofferer* of the household.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 114.

3†. A treasurer.

Clown. Whither should this money be travelled?
For. To the devil, I think.
Clown. 'Tis with his *cofferer* I am certain, that's the usurer. *Fletcher (and another),* Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.

coffer-fish (kof'ėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ostracion;* a trunk-fish.

coffering (kof'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coffer, v.*] In *mining,* the operation of securing the shaft of a mine from the ingress of water by ramming in clay between the casing and the rock.

coffership† (kof'ėr-ship), *n.* [< *coffer* + *-ship.*] The office of treasurer, cash-keeper, or purser.

His Majesty pleased the people greatly to put him from the *coffership.* *Raleigh,* Remains (Ord MS.).

coffer-work (kof'ėr-wėrk), *n.* 1. In *arch.,* a surface ornamented with coffers.—2. In *masonry,* rubble-work faced with stone.—**Coffer-work ceiling.** See *ceiling.*

coffin (kof'- or kôf'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cophin* (def. 3), after the L.; < ME. *cofin, coffin,* a basket, a pie-crust (the sense of 'chest in which a dead human body is buried,' for which ME. *cofer* is found, does not belong to *cofin* in ME.), < OF. *cofin* = Pr. *cofin* = Sp. *cofin,* a basket, = It. *cofano,* formerly also *cofino, coffino,* a basket, trunk, coffer, < L. *cophinus,* a basket, < Gr. *κόφινος,* a basket. See *coffer,* the same word in other ME. and mod. senses.] 1†. A basket.

And thei token the relifs of broken metis twelve *coffins* ful and of the fischis. *Wyclif,* Mark vi.

2†. A mold of paste for a pie; the crust of a pie. See *custard-coffin.*

Of the paste a *coffin* I will rear. *Shak.,* Tit. And., v. 2.

If you spend
The red-deer pies in your house, or sell them forth, sir,
Cast so that I may have their *coffins* all
Returned here, and piled up.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

3. The chest, box, or case in which a dead human body is placed for burial: usually made of wood or lead, but sometimes of stone or iron, or even of glass.

Not a flower, not a flower sweet,
On my black *coffin* let there be strown.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4 (song).

His [Saint Luke's] bones were brought from Constantinople in an yron *coffin.* *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 178.

4†. A paper twisted in the form of a cone, used as a bag by grocers; a cap or cornet.—5. In *farriery,* the hollow part of a horse's hoof, or the whole hoof below the coronet, including the coffin-bone.—6. In *printing:* (*a*†) The wooden frame which inclosed the stone or bed of the old form of hand printing-press. (*b*) The frame which incloses an imposing-stone.—7. In *milling,* one of the sockets in the eye of the runner, which receives the end of the driver. *E. H. Knight.*—8. In *mining,* old workings open to the day, where the ore was raised to the surface by the cast-after-cast method. [Cornwall.]—9. In *ceram.,* same as *cassette.*—**To put** or **drive a nail in one's coffin,** to do anything that may tend to shorten one's days.

coffin (kof'- or kôf'in), *v. t.* [< *coffin, n.*] 1†. To cover with paste or crust. See *coffin, n.,* 2; also extract under *baked-meat,* 2.

And *coffin'd* in crust, till now she was hoary.
B. Jonson, Masque of Gypsies.

2. To put or inclose in a coffin, as a corpse; hence, figuratively, to confine; shut up.

They *Coffin* him and place him in a roome richly furnished, and couer him with a sheet, in which they paint his portraiture. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 446.

Myself will see him *coffin'd* and embalmed,
And in one tomb rest with him.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Tear forth the fathers of poor families
Out of their beds, and *coffin* them alive
In some kind clasping prison.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

Some *coffin'd* in their cabins lie, equally
Griev'd that they are not dead, and yet must die.
Donne, The Storm.

coffin-boat (kof'in-bōt), *n.* A sink-boat or battery used in shooting wild fowl, especially ducks. See *battery,* 14. [Chesapeake Bay.]

coffin-bone (kof'in-bōn), *n.* The last phalanx of a horse's foot; the distal phalangeal bone. See *hoof.*

coffin-carrier (kof'in-kar"i-ėr), *n.* [Equiv. to pall-bearer, in allusion to its black back.] The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus.* See *blackback,* 1. [Local, New Eng.]

coffin-fish (kof'in-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Ostraciontidæ.* The name is applied in New South Wales to *Ostracion diaphanus* and *O. concatenatus,* and to *Aracana lenticularis.*

coffle (kof'l), *n.* [Also written *caufle* and *kaffle,* and in the general sense 'caravan' also *cafilah, caffilah, kafilah, kafila,* < Ar. *kāfila,* > Pers. Hind. *kāfila,* a caravan: see *kafila.*] A train or gang of slaves transported or marched for sale.

Lundy was a constant witness of the horrors and cruelties of the [slave] traffic as the *coffles* of chained victims were driven through the streets.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 371.

coffre-fort (kof'ėr-fōrt), *n.* [F., orig. *coffre fort: coffre,* a box; *fort,* < L. *fortis,* strong: see *coffer, n.,* and *fortitude.*] A strong box, especially one of a decorative character, generally small, and wrought either in steel or a similar material, for use in keeping money or valuable papers; an imitation of such a box in wood or the like.

coffret (kof'ret), *n.* [F., dim. of *coffre,* a coffer: see *coffer, n.*] A casket, especially one of ornamental design and character.

Oblong box or *coffret,* old black Boule, height 5 inches, length 13 inches. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exhib.,* 1862, No. 818.

cofly†, *adv.* [ME., also *coflich,* < AS. *cāflīce,* quickly, valiantly, < *cāf,* quick: see *cof* and *-ly*^{2}.] Quickly; impetuously.

The Kynge with his keene ost [host] *coflich* fights.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 297.

cofound (kō-found'), *v. t.* [< *co-*^{1} + *found*^{2}.] To found together or at the same time.

It [the steeple of St. Paul's] . . . was originally *co-founded* by King Ethelbert with the body of the Church.
Fuller, Worthies, London, II. 346.

cofounder (kō-foun'dėr), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *founder*^{1}.] A joint founder.

cofre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *coffer.*

coft. Preterit and past participle of *coff*^{1}.

cog^{1}† (kog), *n.* [< ME. *cogge, coge* (after MD. *kogghe,* D. *kog* = MLG. LG. *kogge* (> G. *kogge*) = Dan. *kogge, kog, kaag* = Sw. dial. *kåg* = Icel. *kuggr;* ML. *cogga, coggo, cogo*), a var. of ME. *cokke,* E. *cock*^{4}, < OF. *coque,* a small boat: see *cock*^{4}.] 1. A small boat; a cockboat; a cock.

Jason and Ercules also
That in a *cogge* to londe were ygo.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1481.

Kaste ancres full kene into the water,
Cogges with cablis cachyn to londe,
And lay so on lone the long night ouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1077.

2. A trading-vessel; a galley; a ship in general.

Coggez and crayers than crossez thaire mastez
At the commandment of the kynge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 738.

Agaynes hem comen her naveye,
Cogges and dromoundes, many galeye.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 4783.

cog^{2} (kog), *n.* [< ME. *cog, cogge, kog* = Sw. *kugge,* a cog; prob. of Celtic origin, < Gael. Ir. *cog* = W. *cocas,* pl. *cocus, cocs,* a cog. In def. 5, cf. *cock*^{5}, a notch.] 1. A tooth, catch, or projection, usually one of a continuous series of such projections, on the periphery or the side of a wheel, or on any part of a machine, which, on receiving motion, engages with a corresponding tooth or projection on another wheel or other part of the machine, and imparts motion to it. See cut under *cog-wheel.*

Cogge of a mylle, scarioballum. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 85.

Please you to set the watermill with the ivory *cogs* in 't a-grinding. *Middleton and Rowley,* Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

2†. A mill-wheel; a cog-wheel.

The were i-cundur [*kinder,* that is, more akin or like] to one frogge
That sit at mulne [mill] under *cogge.*
Owl and Nightingale, l. 85.

3. In *mining,* same as *chock*^{4}, 4.—4. The short handle of a scythe. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A kind of notch used in tailing joists or wall-plates.—**Cog and round,** a device, consisting of a cog-wheel working into the rounds of a lantern-wheel, for raising a bucket from a well.

cog^{2} (kog), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *cogged,* ppr. *cogging.* [< ME. *coggen;* from the noun.] 1. To furnish with cogs.

Coggyn a mylle, scarioballo. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 85.

2. To wedge up so as to render steady or prevent motion: as, to *cog* the leg of a table which stands unevenly; to *cog* a wheel of a carriage with a stone or a piece of wood. [Scotch.]—3. To harrow. [North. Eng.]—**Cogged respiration** or **breath-sound.** See *breath-sound.*

cog^{3}, **cogue** (kōg), *n.* [Sc. (dim. *coggie,* q. v.), < Gael. *cogan,* a small drinking-vessel, *cog,* a drink, = Ir. *cogan, cog,* a drink, = W. *cogan,* a bowl; prob. connected with OGael. *coca,* hollow, empty, W. *cocg,* empty. Cf. *cog*^{4}.] 1. A circular wooden vessel used for holding milk, broth, etc. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Their drink is ale made of beer-malt, and tunned up in a small vessel called a *cogue;* after it has stood a few hours, they drink it out of the *cogue,* yest and all.
Mod. Account of Scotland, 1670 (Harl. Misc., VI. 141).

For fear by foes that they should lose
Their *cogues* of brose.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).

2. A measure used at some mills, containing the fourth part of a peck.—3. Intoxicating liquor.

cog^{3}, **cogue** (kōg), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *cogged, cogued,* ppr. *cogging, coguing.* [Sc., from the noun.] To empty into a wooden vessel.

cog^{4} (kog), *v.;* pret. and pp. *cogged,* ppr. *cogging.* [Not found in ME.; perhaps from W. *coegio,* make void, trick, pretend, < *coeg,* empty, vain, saucy, silly, foolish: see *cog*^{3}. Cf. *cokes*^{1}, *coax.*] I. *trans.* 1. To flatter; wheedle; seduce or win by adulation or artifice.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home belov'd
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shak.,* Cor., iii. 2.

With such poor fetches to *cog* a laughter from us.
Milton, Colasterion.

2. To obtrude or thrust by falsehood or deception; foist; palm: usually with *in* or *on.*

Fustian tragedies . . . have by concerted applause been *cogged upon* the town for masterpieces. *Dennis.*

3. To adapt (a die) for cheating, by loading it, so as to direct its fall: as, to play with *cogged* dice.

I know none breathing, but will *cogge* a dye
For twentie thousand double pistolets.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wheedle; flatter; dissimulate.

Cog, lie, flatter, and face
Four ways in Court to win men grace.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 54.

For they will *cog* so when they wish to use men,
With "Pray be cover'd, sir," "I beseech you, sit."
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

Mistress Ford, I cannot *cog,* I cannot prate.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

2. To cheat, especially by means of loaded dice.

For guineas in other men's breeches
Your gamesters will palm and will *cog.* *Swift.*

cog^{4} (kog), *n.* [< *cog*^{4}, *v.*] 1. A trick or deception.

Letting it pass for an ordinary *cog* upon them.
Bp. Watson.

2. *pl.* Loaded dice.

It were a hard matter for me to get my dinner that day wherein my master had not sold a dozen of devices, a case of *cogs,* and a suit of shifts in the morning.
Greene, James IV., ii. 1.

cog-bells (kog'belz), *n. pl.* [Cf. equiv. E. dial. *conkabell.*] Icicles. [Prov. Eng.]

cogence (kō'jens), *n.* [< *cogent:* see *-ence.*] Cogency. [Rare.]

An argument of *cogence.* *Cowper,* Conversation, l. 293.

cogency (kō'jen-si), *n.* [< *cogent:* see *-ency.*] Power of proving or of producing belief; the quality of being highly probable or convincing;

force; credibility: as, the *cogency* of an alleged motive, or of evidence; the *cogency* of one's arguments or reasoning.

> Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever shewed the foundation of their clearness and *cogency*. *Locke.*

> Negative evidence . . . of the same kind and of the same *cogency* as that which forbids us to assume the existence between the Earth and Venus of a planet as large as either of them. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 68.

cogenial† (kō̤-jē'nia̤l), *a.* [< *co-*^{1} + *genial;* var. of *congenial.*] Congenial.

> A writer of a *cogenial* cast.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 357.

cogent (kō'je̤nt), *a.* [= F. *cogent*, < L. *cogen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cogere*, collect, compress, compel, contr. of **co-igere*, for **co-agere*, < *co-*, together, + *agere*, drive: see *co-*^{1} and *act, n.*] 1. Compelling by physical force; potent; irresistible by physical means. [Rare.]

> The *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

2. Compelling assent or conviction; appealing powerfully to the intellect or moral sense; not easily denied or refuted: as, a *cogent* reason or argument.

> This most *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

> This way of reasoning was so obvious and *cogent* that many, even among the Jews themselves, acknowledged the force of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. v.

cogently (kō'je̤nt-li), *adv.* In a cogent manner.

cogge^1†, **cogge**^{2}†. A Middle English spelling of *cog*^{1}, *cog*^{2}.

cogger^1 (kog'ėr), *n.* [< *cog*^{2}, *n.*, 3, + *-er*^{1}.] In *mining*, one who builds up the roof-supports or cogs.

cogger^2 (kog'ėr), *n.* [< *cog*^{4} + *-er*^{1}.] A flatterer; a deceiver; a cheat.

coggery† (kog'ėr-i), *n.* [< *cog*^{4} + *-ery.*] The practice of cogging or cheating, especially at dice; trickery; falsehood; knavery.

> This is a second false surmise or *coggerie* of the Jesuits to keep the ignorant in error.
> *Bp. Watson*, Quodlibets of Religion (ed. 1602), p. 195.

coggie (kog'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *cog*^{3}.] 1. A small wooden bowl.—2. The contents of a coggie, as porridge, brose, liquor, etc.

cogging^1 (kog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cog*^{4}, *v.*] The practice of cheating by loaded dice.

> As to diceing, I think it becommeth best deboshed souldiers to play at on the heads of their drums, being only ruled by hazard, and subject to knavish *cogging*.
> Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.

cogging^2 (kog'ing), *n.* Same as *calking*^{2}.

coggle^1 (kog'l), *n.* [Dim. of *cog*^{1}.] A small boat.

coggle^2 (kog'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coggled*, ppr. *coggling*. [E. dial., appar. < *coggle*^{1}, *n.*, a small boat, or else var. of *cockle*^{2}, move up and down, as waves: see *coggle*^{1} and *cockle*^{2}.] To move from side to side; be shaky. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

coggle^3 (kog'l), *n.* [E. dial., appar. dim. of *cock*^{3}, a roundish heap, etc. (cf. Sw. dial. *kokkel*, a lump of earth), or var. of equiv. *cobble*^{1}, q. v.; but cf. D. *kogel* = MHG. *kugele*, *kugel*, G. *kugel*, a ball, bowl, globe.] A small round stone; a cobble. [Prov. Eng.]

coggledy (kog'l-di), *a.* [Extension of *coggly*, or var. of *cocklety*.] Shaky; unstable. [Prov. Eng.]

> Take care of that step-ladder though; it is *coggledy*, as I observed when you came down.
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xxv.

cogglestone (kog'l-stōn), *n.* [< *coggle*^{3} + *stone.* Cf. *cobblestone.*] A cobblestone.

coggly (kog'li), *a.* [Sc., also spelled *cogglie;* < *coggle*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Unsteady; unstable.

cogitability (koj"i-ta̤-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *cogitabilité;* < *cogitable:* see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being cogitable or thinkable; possibility of being thought.

> Conceptions . . . of whatsoever hath any entity or *cogitability*. *Cudworth*, Morality, iv. 1.

cogitable (koj'i-ta̤-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *cogitable*, < L. *cogitabilis*, < *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate.*] I. *a.* Capable of being thought; that may be apprehended by thinking; thinkable; not logically absurd.

> Creation is *cogitable* by us only as a putting forth of divine power. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 593.

II. *n.* Anything capable of being the subject of thought. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

cogitabund (koj'i-ta̤-bund), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *cogitabundo* = It. *cogitabondo*, < LL. *cogitabundus*, thoughtful, < L. *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate.*] Full of thought; deeply thoughtful. [Rare.]

> Bosch, in a clerical dress, is seated in an easy-chair, *cogitabund*, with a manuscript open before him.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, cxii.

cogitabundity (koj"i-ta̤-bun'di-ti), *n.* [< *cogitabund* + *-ity.*] Deep thoughtfulness. [Humorous.]

cogitate (koj'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cogitated*, ppr. *cogitating*. [< L. *cōgitatus*, pp. of *cōgitare* (> It. *cogitare* = Sp. Pg. *cogitar* = OF. *cogiter*), consider, ponder, weigh, think upon, prob. a contr. (as *cōgere* for **coigere*, **coagere*) for **co-igitare*, for *co-agitare* (which occurs later as a new formation in lit. sense 'shake together'), < *co-*, together, + *agitare*, shake: see *co-*^{1} and *agitate.*] I. *intrans.* To think earnestly or studiously; reflect; ponder; meditate: as, to *cogitate* upon means of escape.

> He that calleth a thing into his mind . . . *cogitateth* and considereth. *Bacon*, Learning.

II. *trans.* To revolve in the mind; think about attentively; meditate on; hence, devise or plan: as, he is *cogitating* mischief.

> We . . . did *cogitate* nothing more than how to satisfy the parts of a good pastor. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 780.

cogitation (koj-i-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [In early ME. *cogitaciun*, < OF. *cogitaciun*, *cogitacion*, F. *cogitation* = Pr. *cogitatio* = Pg. *cogitação* = It. *cogitazione*, < L. *cogitatio(n-)*, < *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate.*] 1. The act of cogitating or thinking; earnest reflection; meditation; contemplation.

> On some great charge employ'd
> He seem'd, or fix'd in *cogitation* deep.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 629.

> Round the decaying trunk of human pride,
> At morn, and eve, and midnight's solemn hour,
> Do penitential *cogitations* cling.
> *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 21.

Hence—2. That which is thought out; a plan; a scheme. [Rare.]

> The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon*, Henry VII.

cogitative (koj'i-tā̤-tiv), *a.* [= F. *cogitatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *cogitativo*, < ML. *cogitativus*, < L. *cogitatus*, pp. of *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate* and *-ive.*] 1. Having the power of cogitating or meditating; thinking; reflective: as, *cogitative* faculties.—2. Given to thought or contemplation; thoughtful.

> The earl . . . being by nature somewhat more *cogitative*.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Parallel between Essex and Buckingham.

cogitatively (koj'i-tā̤-tiv-li), *adv.* In a cogitative or thinking manner.

cogitativity (koj"i-tā̤-tiv'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *cogitative* + *-ity.*] Power of cogitation. [Rare.]

> To change death into life, incapacity of thinking into *cogitativity*. *W. Wollaston.*

cogito ergo sum (koj'i-tō ėr'gō sum). [L.: *cogito*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *cogitare*, think; *ergo*, therefore; *sum*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse*, be: see *cogitate*, *ergo*, and *be*^{1}.] Literally, I think, therefore I am: the starting-point of the Cartesian system of philosophy. See *Cartesian.*

cogman† (kog'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *cogmen* (-men). [< *cog(ware)* + *man.*] A dealer in or a maker of cogware.

cognac (kō'nyak), *n.* [Formerly also *cogniac;* < F. *cognac:* so called from *Cognac* in France.] 1. Properly, a French brandy of superior quality distilled from wines produced in the neighborhood of Cognac in the department of Charente, France; more loosely, any of the brandies of that department. Hence—2. In Europe, any brandy of good quality (this name having superseded the original terms *eau-de-vie*, *branntwein*, etc.); in the United States, French brandy in general. See *champagne.*

Cognac pottery. See *pottery.*

cognate (kog'nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *cognado* = It. *cognato*, < L. *cognatus*, < *co-*, together, + **gnatus*, old form of *natus*, born, pp. of **gnasci*, *nasci*, be born: see *natal*, *native.* Cf. *agnate*, *adnate.*] I. *a.* 1. Allied by blood; connected or related by birth; specifically, of the same parentage, near or remote, as another. See *cognation*, 1.—2. Related in origin; traceable to the same source; proceeding from the same stock or root; of the same family, in a general sense: as, *cognate* languages or dialects; words *cognate* in origin.—3. Allied in nature, quality, or form; having affinity of any kind: as, *cognate* sounds.

> There is a difference between poetry and the *cognate* arts of expression, since the former has somewhat less to do with material processes and effects.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 3.

> In ancient Hellas there were four classes of religious observance more or less *cognate* with pilgrimage, though not in any case identical therewith. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 91.

Cognate accusative or **objective.** See *objective.*—**Cognate notions**, in *logic:* (*a*) Notions essentially identical, and differing only in being conceived by different minds or by the same mind at different times. (*b*) Any similar notions.—**Cognate propositions**, in *logic*, propositions having the same subject or the same predicate.

II. *n.* [= F. *cognat*, etc., < L. *cognatus*, fem. *cognata*, n.: see above.] 1. One connected with another by ties of kindred; specifically, in the plural, all those whose descent can be traced from one pair. In its technical use in Roman law it implied a lawful marriage as the source. See *agnate* and *cognation*, 1.—2. Anything related to another by origin or derivation, as a language or a word: as, the Latin and Greek languages are *cognates.*

cognateness (kog'nāt-nes), *n.* The state or relation of being cognate. *Coleridge.*

cognati (kog-nā'tī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *cognatus*, n.: see *cognate*, *a.* and *n.*] Persons related by birth; specifically, the descendants of the same pair. See *cognation*, 1.

cognatic (kog-nat'ik), *a.* [< *cognate* + *-ic;* = F. *cognatique* = Sp. *cognático* = Pg. *cognatico.*] Cognate; pertaining to relationship by descent from one pair. See *cognation*, 1.

> The old Roman law established, for example, a fundamental difference between Agnatic and *Cognatic* relationship, that is, between the Family considered as based upon common subjection to patriarchal authority and the Family considered (in conformity with modern ideas) as united through the mere fact of a common descent. This distinction disappears in the "law common to all nations."
> *Maine*, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 56.

cognation (kog-nā'sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *cognacioun*, < OF. *cognacion*, F. *cognation* = Pr. *cognation* = Sp. *cognacion* = Pg. *cognação* = It. *cognazione*, < L. *cognatio(n-)*, < *cognatus*, kindred: see *cognate.*] 1. Relationship by descent from the same pair, including both the male and the female lines. See *agnation.*

> He that honours his parents . . . will dearly account of all his relatives and persons of the same *cognation.*
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 210.

> *Cognation* is . . . a relative term, and the degree of connexion in blood which it indicates depends on the particular marriage which is selected as the commencement of the calculation. If we begin with the marriage of father and mother, *Cognation* will only express the relationship of brothers and sisters; if we take that of the grandfather and grandmother, then uncles, aunts, and their descendants will also be included in the notion of *Cognation;* and following the same process a larger number of Cognates may be continually obtained by choosing the starting point higher and higher up in the line of ascent.
> *Maine*, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 142.

2. Affinity by kindred origin.

> His *cognation* with the Æacides and kings of Molossus.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, p. 159.

> His [the Lord's] baptism did signify, by a *cognation* to their usual rites and ceremonies of ablution, and washing gentile proselytes, that the Jews had so far receded from their duty . . . that they were in the state of strangers.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

3. Affinity of any kind; resemblance in nature or character.

> He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no *cognation.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

cognisability, **cognisable**, etc. See *cognizability*, etc.

cognita, *n.* Plural of *cognitum.*

cognition (kog-nish'o̤n), *n.* [< ME. *cognicion* = F. *cognition* = Pr. *cognicio* = Sp. *cognicion* (obs.) = It. *cognizione*, < L. *cognitio(n-)*, knowledge, perception, a judicial examination, trial, < *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere*, know, < *co-*, together, + **gnoscere*, older form of *noscere*, = Gr. γι-γνώσκειν, γνῶναι = E. *know:* see *know*^{1}, and cf. *cognize*, *cognizance*, *cognizor*, *cognosce*, *connoisseur.*] 1. Knowledge, or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience; perception; cognizance.

> This deuyn [divine] was of good *cognicion*,
> And a scoler was of Tholouse certain,
> As witnesseith litterall scripture plain.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5981.

> Sometime he [Constantine] took, as St. Augustine witnesseth, even personal *cognition* of them.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 8.

> I will not be myself, nor have *cognition*
> Of what I feel; I am all patience.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

2. A mental act or process, or the product of an act, of the general nature of knowing or learning. (*a*) The act of acquiring any sort of idea; consciousness referring to an object as affecting the subject; the objectification of feeling; an act of knowing in the widest sense, including sensation, imagination, instinct, etc.: in this sense, discriminated as a function of the mind from *feeling* and *volition.*

> I frequently employ *cognition* as a synonym of knowledge. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxi.

> The very facts which lead us to distinguish feeling from *cognition* and conation make against the hypothesis that consciousness can ever be all feeling.
> *James Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

(*b*) The formation of a concept, judgment, or argument, or that which is formed; the acquisition of knowledge by thinking, or the knowledge itself.

> The theory of *cognition*, on which this ultimate conception rests, and from which it is developed, may be regarded either as an analysis of experience or as the idea of self-consciousness. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant, p. 143.

(*c*) A mental representation (the act or the product) which, by the operation of sensory perception or thought, is made to correspond to an external object, though not, it may be, accurately. The word *cognitio* was the ordinary scholastic term in this sense. *Cognition* was occasionally used by Hobbes, Cudworth, and other writers whose vocabulary was strongly influenced by the Latin, but is rarely met with in later English before Hamilton.

> All *cognitions*—even the most abstract—are primarily feelings. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 80.

3. In *old Scots law*, a process in the Court of Session by which cases concerning disputed marches were determined.—4†. Same as *cognizance*, 2.

> The bishops were ecclesiastical judges over the presbyters, the inferior clergy, and the laity. . . . There was inherent in them a power of *cognition* of causes, and coercion of persons. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 206.

Abstractive or **speculative cognition.** See *abstractive.*—**Actual cognition, adequate cognition.** See the adjectives.—**Analytical cognition,** the logical dissection of a notion.—**Cognition and sale,** in Scotland, a process before the Court of Session, at the instance of a pupil and his tutors, for obtaining a warrant to sell the whole or a part of the pupil's estate.—**Cognition and sasine,** in Scotland, a form of entering an heir in burgage property.—**Condition of cognition.** See *condition.*—**Empirical cognition,** an act of learning from experience, or the knowledge so obtained.—**Enigmatical cognition,** abstractive cognition, especially of God: so called in allusion to 1 Cor. xiii. 12, "Now we see in a mirror, darkly"; in the Vulgate, "Videmus nunc per speculum in ænigmate."—**Essential cognition†,** God's knowledge as belonging to him essentially.—**Form of cognition.** See *form.*—**Habitual cognition.** See *habitual knowledge,* under *knowledge.*—**Historical cognition,** knowledge of facts.—**Immaterial cognition,** an act of acquiring knowledge without the aid of the bodily organs, whether of the peripheral senses or of the brain.—**Infused cognition,** the direct communication of knowledge from on high.—**Intellective cognition,** knowledge from reason and not from sense.—**Intellectual cognition.** (*a*) Knowledge by the understanding. (*b*) Cognition by direct insight, and not by ratiocination.—**Intuitive cognition.** (*a*) Knowledge by immediate experience. (*b*) Present perception of an object, with consciousness of it as an object.—**Material cognition,** an act of learning by means of the bodily organs, that is, the senses or the brain.—**Matter of cognition.** See *matter.*—**Matutinal cognition†,** the cognition of things in the Divine Word: so called because the angels were said to have this kind of knowledge in the morning.—**Medium of cognition.** See *medium.*—**Meritorious cognition,** knowledge attained by the practice of virtue.—**Mixed cognition,** a cognition partly a priori, partly a posteriori.—**Natural cognition,** cognition by means of the senses and reason, without miraculous assistance.—**Nocturnal cognition†,** that knowledge of God which belongs to the devils and which does not partake of the divine light.—**Particular cognition.** See *particular.*—**Philosophical cognition.** See *philosophical.*—**Practical cognition.** (*a*) Knowledge of what ought to be—that is, of what is demanded by the moral law: opposed to *theoretical cognition*, or knowledge of what is. (*b*) Knowledge more or less readily capable of practical application: opposed to *speculative* or *metaphysical cognition*, which is either incapable or not readily capable of such application.—**Proper cognition†,** the cognition of an object in its peculiar essence.—**Pure cognition,** in the philosophy of Kant, cognition of an object so far as it is determined by the laws of the faculty of representation.—**Rational cognition,** cognition a priori, from reason.—**Sensitive cognition,** knowledge by the senses.—**Singular cognition.** See *singular.*—**Symbolical cognition.** See *symbolical knowledge*, under *knowledge.*—**Synthetical cognition,** cognition by a synthesis of notions, not a mere analysis of them.—**Theoretical cognition.** See *theoretical knowledge*, under *knowledge.*—**Theory of cognition,** a mixed psychological and logical account of how the mind is able to attain to knowledge, showing what kinds of truth and certainty are possible and what kinds are impossible.—**Universal cognition,** cognition of an object as one of a class.

cognitionibus admittendis (kog-nish-i-on′i-bus ad-mi-ten′dis). [L., for or of making acknowledgment: *cognitionibus*, abl. pl. of *cognitio(n-)*, acknowledgment; *admittendis*, abl. pl. of *admittendus*, ger. of *admittere*, admit: see *cognition* and *admit.*] In *old Eng. law*, a writ, named from its characteristic phrase, requiring a magistrate to certify to the Court of Common Pleas fines that he had taken and neglected to report.

cognitive (kog′ni-tiv), *a.* [< L. *cognitus* (see *cognition*) + *-ive*; = F. *cognitif.*] 1. Capable of cognition; learning; knowing.

> *Cognitive* power, or conceptive, the power of knowing or conceiving. *Hobbes*, Human Nat., i.

2. Pertaining to cognition: as, the *cognitive* faculties.

> Thinking (employing that term as comprehending all our *cognitive* energies) is of two kinds. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 578.

cognitum (kog′ni-tum), *n.*; pl. *cognita* (-tä). [L., neut. of *cognitus*: see *cognition.*] An object of cognition.—**Primum cognitum,** the first thing or kind of thing known in the order of learning.

> The question of the *Primum Cognitum* . . . is not involved in the doctrine of Nominalism. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxvi.

cognizability (kog″ni- or kon″i-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *cognizable*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being cognizable. Also spelled *cognisability.*

cognizable (kog′ni- or kon′i-za-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *connusable, conusable*; < OF. *cognoisable*, a sophisticated form of **conoisable*, *connoissable*, F. *connaissable*, < OF. *conoistre*, F. *connaître*, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognizance.*] 1. Capable of being cognized, known, perceived, or apprehended: as, the causes of many phenomena are not *cognizable* by the senses.

> No articulate sound is *cognizable* until the inarticulate sounds which go to make it up have been learned. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 130.

2. Capable of being subjected to judicial examination in a court; within the scope of the jurisdiction; capable of being, or liable to be, heard, tried, and determined.

> I last winter erected a court of justice for the correcting of several enormities in dress and behaviour, which are not *cognizable* in any other courts of this realm. *Addison*, Institution of the Court.

> The canonists affirm that a suit may be brought in the ecclesiastical court for every matter which is not *cognisable* in the courts of secular law, and for a great many matters which are so *cognisable.* *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 316.

Also spelled *cognisable.*

cognizably (kog′ni- or kon′i-za-bli), *adv.* In a cognizable manner. Also spelled *cognisably.*

cognizance (kog′ni- or kon′i-zans), *n.* [Formerly also *connusance, conusance*; < ME. *cognisaunce, conoissance, conisance, conysshaunce, konichauns*, etc., < OF. *cognoisance, connoissance, conoisance, cunoisance*, etc. (mod. F. *connaissance*), < *conoissant*, ppr. of *conoistre, conostre*, etc., < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognizable, connoisseur.*] 1. Knowledge or notice; perception; observation: now chiefly in the phrase *take cognizance.*

> Lady, of my name ye haue *conysance.* *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 404.

> In China, the Emperor himself *takes cognizance* of all the doctors in the kingdom who profess authorship. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxix.

> It is the simple truth that I did *take cognizance* of strange sights and singular people. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 18.

2. In *law*: (*a*) The exercise of jurisdiction; a taking of authoritative notice, as of a cause.

> The Court of King's Bench has original jurisdiction and *cognizance* of all actions of trespass vi et armis. *Blackstone.*

> The senate [of Lucerne] has *cognizance* of all criminal causes. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 338.

(*b*) Acknowledgment; admission, as a plea admitting the fact alleged in the declaration; a fine sur conusance de droit. (*c*) A plea in replevin, that defendant holds the goods in the right of another as his bailiff or servant. See *avowry.*—3. (*a*) Any badge borne to facilitate recognition. Before the introduction of systematic heraldry, nobles and leaders adopted simple bearings to be depicted upon a pennon or a shield, and the earliest heraldry was little more than the classification of these. Later, since no parts of the arms proper could be borne but by those who had a legal right to them, with the exception of heralds and pursuivants, some emblem was adopted as a cognizance which could be worn by all the retainers of a noble house. See *badge*^{1}.

> ȝif i encountre with this kniȝt that this kare worcheth,
> How schal i him knowe what *konichauns* here he bere?
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3569.

> It is the proper *cognizance* of Mahometanism, by fire and sword to maintain their cause. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 105.

(*b*) In *her.*, the armorial surcoat, or the crest, when worn, as being the only means by which a man in complete armor could be recognized.

> May the Winged Horse, your ancient badge and *cognisance*, still flourish! *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

Also spelled *cognisance.*

Claiming conusance, in *law*, assertion of the right of exclusive jurisdiction.

cognizant (kog′ni- or kon′i-zant), *a.* [Formerly also *connusant, conusant*; ult. < OF. *conoissant*, ppr.: see *cognizance.*] 1. Having cognizance or knowledge: with *of.*

> Now the memory has so far regained its dominion, that, in some measure, I am *cognizant of* my state. *Poe*, Tales, I. 336.

> The very moment there are phenomena of any kind within our consciousness, that moment the mind becomes *cognisant of* its own existence. *J. D. Morell.*

2. In *law*, competent to take legal or judicial notice, as of a cause or a crime.

Also spelled *cognisant.*

cognize (kog′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cognized*, ppr. *cognizing.* [< L. *cognoscere*, know, with accom. term. *-ize* (as if from *cognizance, cognizable*, regarded as *cognize* + *-ance, -able*). Cf. *recognize, agnize*, and *cognosce*, and see *cognizance*, etc.] To make an object of cognition or thought; perceive; become conscious of; know. Also spelled *cognise.*

> It would also be convenient, . . . for psychological precision and emphasis, to use the word to *cognize* in connection with its noun cognition. . . . But in this instance the necessity is not strong enough to warrant our doing what custom has not done. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxi.

> Consciously to know a thing, that is, to *cognize* it. Animals know objects, but do not *cognize* them. *Kant*, Logic (tr. by Abbott).

cognizee (kog-ni- or kon-i-zē′), *n.* [< *cogniz-* in *cogniz-ance* + *-ee*^{1}.] In *old law*, one in whose favor a fine of land was levied. Also spelled *cognisee.*

cognizor (kog′ni- or kon′i-zôr), *n.* [Formerly also *connusor, conusor*; < *cogniz-* in *cogniz-ance* + *-or.*] In *old law*, the party who levied a fine of land. Also spelled *cognisor.*

cognomen (kog-nō′men), *n.* [< L. *cognomen*, < *co-*, together, + **gnomen*, old form of *nomen* = E. *name*, q. v. Cf. *agnomen, prenomen, noun, pronoun, renown.*] 1. A surname; a distinguishing name; specifically, the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was known, indicating the house to which he belonged. See *name.*

> A surname, a *cognomen*, is an addition to the personal name, which is given in order to distinguish its bearers from others of the same name. *E. A. Freeman*, Hist. Norman Conquest, V. 377.

2. Loosely, a name, whether a given name, surname, or distinguishing epithet. [Colloq.]

> I repeated the name [Priscilla] to myself three or four times: . . . this quaint and prim *cognomen* . . . amalgamated itself with my idea of the girl. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, iv.

cognominal^1 (kog-nom′i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cognominis*, adj., having the same name (< *co-*, together, + **gnomen, nomen*: see *cognomen*), + *-al.*] I. *a.* Having the same name.

II. *n.* One who bears the same name; a namesake.

> Nor the dogfish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or namesake in the heavens. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

cognominal^2 (kog-nom′i-nal), *a.* [< *cognomen* (*-min-*) + *-al.* Cf. *cognominal*^{1}.] Pertaining to a cognomen or surname. *Bp. Pearson.*

cognominant† (kog-nom′i-nant), *a.* [< L. *cognominan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cognominare*: see *cognominate.*] Having one and the same name.

cognominate (kog-nom′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cognominated*, ppr. *cognominating* [< L. *cognominatus*, pp. of *cognominare*, furnish with a surname, < *cognomen*, a surname: see *cognomen.*] To give a cognomen or surname to; nickname.

> Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I *cognominated* Cyclops diphrélates (Cyclops the charioteer). *De Quincey*, Eng. Mail Coach.

cognominate (kog-nom′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *cognominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Being or used as a cognomen or surname; surnamed, or having a cognomen.

cognomination (kog-nom-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *cognominatio(n-)*, < *cognominare*: see *cognominate.*] A surname; a name given by way of distinction: as, Alexander *the Great.*

> Therefore Christ gave him the *cognomination* of Cephas. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 7.

cognomine (kog-nom′i-nē), *adv.* [L., abl. of *cognomen*, cognomen.] By cognomen.

cognosce (kog-nos′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cognosced*, ppr. *cognoscing.* [< L. *cognoscere*, become acquainted with, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognize.*] I. *trans.* In *Scots law*, to inquire into or investigate, often in order to giving judgment in a cause.

II. *intrans.* To adjudicate; pronounce judgment. [Scotch.]

> Doth it belong to us . . . to *cognosce* upon his [the king's] actions, or limit his pleasure? *Drummond*, Speech, May 2, 1639.

cognoscence† (kog-nos′ens), *n.* [< NL. *cognoscentia*, < L. *cognoscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition.*] Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. *Dr. H. More.*

cognoscente, conoscente (It. pron. kō-nyō-, kō-nō-shen′te), *n.*; pl. *cognoscenti, conoscenti* (-ti). [It., prop. *conoscente*, prop. ppr. of *conoscere*, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition.*] A connoisseur: most used in the plural.

> Ask a person of the most refined musical taste, an absolute *cognoscente*, if you please. *W. Mason*, Eng. Church Musick, p. 77.

cognoscibility (kog-nos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *cognoscible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being cognoscible. [Rare.]

The *cognoscibility* of God is manifest.
Barrow, The Creed.

cognoscible (kog-nos′i-bl), *a.* [< LL. *cognoscibilis*, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognosce* and *cognition.*] 1. Capable of being known.

Neither can evil be known, because whatsoever is truly *cognoscible* is good and true.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

2. Liable or subject to judicial investigation.

No external act can pass upon a man for a crime that is not *cognoscible.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 313.

cognoscitive† (kog-nos′i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *cognoscere*, know (see *cognize, cognosce*), + *-it-ive.* The reg. form is *cognitive.*] Having the power of knowing; cognitive.

An innate *cognoscitive* power. *Cudworth*, Morality, iv. 1.

cognovit (kog-nō′vit), *n.* [L., lit. he has acknowledged, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *cognoscere*, know, recognize: see *cognition.*] In *law*, an acknowledgment or confession by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause, or a part of it, is just, wherefore the defendant, to save expense, suffers judgment to be entered without trial. More fully written *cognovit actionem.*

cog-rail (kog′rāl), *n.* A rack or rail provided with cogs, placed between the rails of a railroad-track, to enable a locomotive provided with cogged driving-gear to draw trains up acclivities too steep for ordinary methods of traction.

The rack or *cog-rail* in the middle of the track is made of two angle-irons which have between them cogs of one-and-a-quarter-inch iron, accurately rolled to uniform size.
Science, III. 415.

cogrediency (kō-grē′di-en-si), *n.* [< *cogredient:* see *-ency.*] In *math.*, the relation of cogredient sets of variables.

cogredient (kō-grē′di-ent), *a.* [< *co-*¹ + **gredient*, the form in comp. (cf. *ingredient*, and L. *congredien(t-)s*, ppr. of *congredi*, come together: see *congress*) of *gradient*, < L. *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi*, go: see *gradient, grade.*] Literally, coming together: in *math.*, said of a system of variables subject to undergo linear transformations identical with those of another system of variables. Thus, if when the variables x, y are transformed by the formulas

$$x = a\xi + b\eta$$
$$y = c\xi + d\eta,$$

another set of variables, x', y', is simultaneously transformed by the formulas

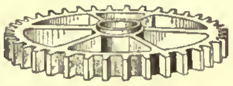
$$x' = a\xi' + b\eta'$$
$$y' = c\xi' + d\eta',$$

then the two sets are said to be *cogredient.*

co-guardian (kō-gär′di-an), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *guardian.*] A joint guardian. *Kent.*

cogue, *n.* and *v.* See *cog*³.

cogware (kog′wãr), *n.* [Etym. unknown. Cf. *cogman.*] A coarse narrow cloth like frieze, mentioned in the reign of Richard II. and used by the lower classes in England up to the sixteenth century.


Cog-wheel (Spur-wheel).

cog-wheel (kog′hwēl), *n.* A wheel having teeth or cogs, used in transmitting motion by engaging the cogs of another similar wheel or of a rack; a geared wheel, or a gear. The direction of the transmitted motion is determined by the position and angle of the circle of cogs. Cog-wheels include rag- or sprocket- and lantern-wheels, and are classified as spur-, bevel-, and crown-wheels, according to the position of the cogs. See these words.—**Cog-wheel respiration.** Same as *cogged breath-sound* (which see, under *breath-sound*).

cog-wood (kog′wůd), *n.* [< *cog*² + *wood*¹.] A valuable timber-tree of Jamaica, which is imperfectly known botanically. It has been referred to *Ceanothus Chloroxylon.*

cohabit (kō-hab′it), *v. i.* [= F. *cohabiter* = Sp. Pg. *cohabitar* = It. *coabitare*, < LL. *cohabitare*, < L. *co-*, together, + *habitare*, dwell: see *co-*¹ and *habit, v.*, and cf. *inhabit.*] 1†. To dwell together; inhabit or reside in company or in the same place or country.

That mankind hath very strong bounds to *cohabit* and concur in, other than mountains and hills, during his life.
Donne, Letters, xxxvii.

I do easily believe that peace, and patience, and a calm content did *cohabit* in the cheerful heart of Sir Henry Wotton. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 53.

Specifically—2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife: often with reference to persons not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

The law supposes that husband and wife *cohabit* together, even after a voluntary separation has taken place between them. *Bouvier.*

cohabitant (kō-hab′i-tant), *n.* [< LL. *cohabitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cohabitare*, dwell together: see *cohabit.*] One who dwells with another or in the same place.

No small number of the Danes became peaceable *cohabitants* with the Saxons in England.
Raleigh, Hist. World, iii. 28.

cohabitation (kō-hab-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *cohabitation* = Sp. *cohabitacion* = Pg. *cohabitação* = It. *coabitazione*, < LL. *cohabitatio(n-)*, < *cohabitare*, pp. *cohabitatus*, dwell together: see *cohabit.*] 1†. The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place.

A *cohabitation* of the spirit with flesh.
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica, p. 218.

To this day [1722] they have not any one place of *cohabitation* among them that may reasonably bear the name of a town. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 54.

2. The state of dwelling or living together as husband and wife: often with reference to persons who are not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

cohabiter† (kō-hab′i-tėr), *n.* A cohabitant.

Cohabiters of the same region.
Hobbes, tr. of Thucydides, iv.

coheir (kō-ãr′), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *heir*, after L. *coheres*, *cohæres*, < *co-*, together, + *heres, hæres*, > ult. E. *heir.*] A joint heir; one who has, or has a right to, an equal or a definite share in an inheritance with another or others.

I am a queen, and *co-heir* to this country,
The sister to the mighty Ptolemy.
Fletcher (and another), False One, ii. 3.

The heir was not necessarily a single person. A group of persons, considered in law as a single unit, might succeed as *co-heirs* to the inheritance.
Maine, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 176.

coheiress (kō-ãr′es), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *heiress.* See *coheir.*] A joint heiress; a female who shares equally or definitely in an inheritance.

cohere (kō-hēr′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cohered*, ppr. *cohering.* [Formerly also *cohære*, < L. *cohærēre*, stick together, < *co-*, together, + *hærēre*, pp. *hæsus*, stick, cleave: see *hesitate*, and cf. *adhere, inhere.*] 1. To stick, or stick together; cleave; be united; hold fast, as one thing to another, or parts of the same mass, or two substances that attract each other.

Cohesion is manifested by two surfaces of glass, which, if ground exceedingly smooth and placed in contact, will *cohere* firmly. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Phys., p. 229.

2. To be well connected or coherent; follow regularly in the natural or logical order; be suited in connection, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.—3. To suit; be fitted; agree.

Had time *coher'd* with place, or place with wishing.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

coherence, coherency (kō-hēr′ens, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *cohérence* = Sp. Pg. *coherencia* = It. *coerenza*, < L. *cohærentia*, < *cohæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *cohærere*, stick together: see *cohere, coherent.*] 1. The act or state of cohering; a sticking or cleaving of one thing to another, or of parts of the same body to each other, or a cleaving together of two bodies, as by the force of attraction. [In this sense *cohesion* is more common.]

When two pieces of wood have remained in contact and at rest for some time, a second force besides friction resists their separation: the wood is compressible, the surfaces come closely into contact, and the *coherence* due to this cause must be overcome before motion commences.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 70.

This view of the nature of the labellum explains its large size, . . . and especially the manner of its *coherence* to the column, unlike that of the other petals.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 238.

The United States to-day cling together with a *coherency* far greater than the *coherency* of any ordinary federation or league. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 99.

2. Suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse or of any system; consistency.

Little needed the Princes and potentates of the earth, which way soever the Gospel was spread, to study ways how to make a *coherence* between the Churches politie and theirs. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

coherent (kō-hēr′ent), *a.* [= F. *cohérent* = Sp. Pg. *coherente* = It. *coerente*, < L. *cohæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *cohærere*, stick together, cohere: see *cohere.*] 1. Sticking, or sticking together; cleaving, as the parts of a body, solid or fluid, or as one body or substance to another; adhesive.

Consequently when insects visit the flowers of either form . . . they will get their foreheads or proboscides well dusted with the *coherent* pollen.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 96.

The lower angle of each frustule is *coherent* to the middle of the next one beneath.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 292.

2. Connected; consistent; having a natural or due agreement of parts; consecutive; logical: said of things: as, a *coherent* discourse.

An unerring eye for that fleeting expression of the moral features of character, a perception of which alone makes the drawing of a *coherent* likeness possible.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 125.

From the earliest times that men began to form any *coherent* idea of it [the world] at all, they began to guess in some way or other how it was that it all began, and how it was all going to end. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 191.

3. Observing due order, connection, or arrangement, as in thinking or speaking; consistent; consecutive: said of persons.

A *coherent* thinker and a strict reasoner is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts*, Logic.

4. Suited; fitted; adapted; agreeing.

Instruct my daughter how she shall persever,
That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,
May prove *coherent.* *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 7.

5. In *bot.*, sometimes used for *connate.*

coherentific (kō-hēr-en-tif′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *cohæren(t-)s*, coherent, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Causing coherence. [Rare.]

Cohesive or *coherentific* force. *Coleridge.*

coherently (kō-hēr′ent-li), *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts; with logical sequence.

It is a history in which none of the events follow one another *coherently.* *Buckle*, Civilization, I. iii.

coheritor (kō-her′i-tor), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *heritor.*] A joint heritor or heir; a coheir.

Are a new Calvary and a new Pentecost in reserve for these *coheritors* of the doom to become *coheritors* of the blessedness reserved for the human "sons of perdition"?
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 342.

cohesibility (kō-hē-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *cohesible:* see *-bility.*] The tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesiveness. [Rare.]

cohesible (kō-hē′zi-bl), *a.* [< L. *cohæsus*, pp. of *cohærere*, cohere, + *-ible.*] Capable of cohesion; cohesive. [Rare.]

cohesion (kō-hē′zhon), *n.* [= F. *cohésion* = Sp. *cohesion* = Pg. *cohesão* = It. *coesione*, < L. as if **cohæsio(n-)*, < *cohærere*, pp. *cohæsus*, stick together: see *cohere.*] 1. The act or state of cohering, uniting, or sticking together; specifically, in *phys.*, the state in which, or the force by which, the molecules of the same material are bound together, so as to form a continuous homogeneous mass. This force acts sensibly at insensible distances—that is, when the particles of matter which it unites are placed in apparent contact. At insensible distances it is a much greater, at sensible distances a much smaller, force than gravitation, so that it does not follow the law of variation of the latter. It unites the particles of a homogeneous body, and is thus distinguished from *adhesion*, which takes place between the molecules of different masses or substances, as between fluids and solids, and from *chemical attraction*, which unites the atoms of a molecule together. The power of cohesion in a body is estimated by the force necessary to pull its parts asunder. In general, cohesion is most powerful among the particles of solid bodies, weaker among those of fluids, and least of all, or entirely wanting, in elastic fluids, as air and gases. Hardness, softness, tenacity, elasticity, malleability, ductility, and in crystallized bodies cleavage, are to be considered properties dependent upon cohesion. The most powerful influence which tends to diminish cohesion is heat, as shown in the change of a solid to a liquid, or of a liquid to a gas, which is effected by it. See *gas* and *liquid.* 2. In *bot.*, the congenital union of one part with another. If the parts are similar, as two stamens, their union is specifically called *coalescence;* if dissimilar, as calyx and ovary, it is styled *adnation.* 3. Connection; dependence; affinity; coherence. [Now rare in this sense.]

Ideas that have no natural *cohesion.* *Locke.*

The greatest strength of that prevailing Faction [the Romish religion] lies in the close union and *cohesion* of all the parts together. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

Cohesion figures, a class of figures produced by the attraction of liquids for other liquids or solids with which they are in contact, and divided into *surface, submersion, breath*, and *electric cohesion figures.* It was found by C. Tomlinson, an English physicist, that a drop of liquid, as of oil or alcohol, spreads itself out on the surface of water always in a definite figure, the figure differing with each fluid dropped on the water; and he suggested that this might be employed as a test for oils, etc. The same principle holds true with regard to liquids which, from greater specific gravity, sink slowly to the bottom in water, each liquid submerged forming a definite figure peculiar to itself. *Breath figures* are produced by putting a drop of the liquid to be examined on a slip of mica and breathing on it, when again each fluid takes a distinct characteristic shape. *Electric cohesion figures* are produced by electrifying drops of various liquids placed on a plate of glass.—**Magnetic cohesion**, that power by which two magnetic bodies adhere together, as iron to a piece of lodestone.

cohesive (kō-hē′siv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *cohesivo*, < L. *cohæsus*, pp. of *cohærere*, cohere.] 1. Characterized by, causing, or concerned in cohesion or the quality of adhering together, literally or figuratively: as, *cohesive* force.

The Tory party is far more *cohesive* than the Liberal party, far more obedient to its leaders, far less disposed to break into sections, each of which thinks and acts for itself. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 60.

2. Having the property of cohesion; capable of cohering or sticking; having a tendency to unite and to resist separation: as, a *cohesive* substance.

The nests are built of strong *cohesive* clay.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, ii. 6.

cohesively (kō-hē′siv-li), *adv.* In a cohesive manner; with cohesion.

cohesiveness (kō-hē′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesibility.

cohibit† (kō-hib′it), *v. t.* [< L. *cohibitus*, pp. of *cohibēre* (> Sp. Pg. *cohibir*), hold together, confine, restrain, < *co-*, together, + *habere*, hold: see *habit*, and cf. *adhibit*, *inhibit*, *prohibit*.] To restrain; check; hinder.

It was scarce possible to *cohibit* people's talk.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 298.

cohibition† (kō-hi-bish′on), *n.* [= F. *cohibition* = Sp. *cohibicion* = Pg. *cohibição*, < LL. *cohibitio(n-)*, < L. *cohibere*, restrain: see *cohibit*.] Hindrance; restraint. *North.* [Rare.]

cohibitor† (kō-hib′i-tor), *n.* [< *cohibit* + *-or*.] One who restrains.

cohobate (kō′hō-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cohobated*, ppr. *cohobating*. [< ML. *cohobatus*, pp. of *cohobare* (> F. *cohober* = Sp. Pg. *cohobar*), redistil; prob. of Ar. origin.] In *phar.*, to redistil from the same or a similar substance, as a distilled liquid poured back upon the matter remaining in the vessel, or upon another mass of similar matter.

The *cohobated* water of rue can never be sufficiently recommended for the cure of the falling sickness, the hysteric passion, for expelling poison, and promoting of sweat and perspiration. *P. Shaw*, Chemistry, xvi.

cohobation (kō-hō-bā′shon), *n.* [= F. *cohobation* = Sp. *cohobacion* = Pg. *cohobação*, < ML. as if **cohobatio(n-)*, < *cohobare*, redistil: see *cohobate*.] The operation of cohobating.

Sub. What's *cohobation?*
Face. 'Tis the pouring on
Your aqua regis, and then drawing him off,
To the trine circle of the seven spheres.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

cohobator (kō′hō-bā-tor), *n.* [< *cohobate* + *-or*.] A device in which or by means of which cohobation is effected.

cohoes (kō-hōz′), *n.* A name given to the salmon by the half-breeds of British Columbia.

cohog (kō′hog), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The round clam, *Venus mercenaria*. Also *quahog*, *quahaug*.

The more costly beads [in wampum] come from the largest shells of the *Quahaug* or *Cohog*, a welk.
Schele de Vere, Americanisms, p. 29.

cohoo†, cohow†, *n.* A kind of petrel, probably a shearwater of the genus *Puffinus*.

The *Cohow* is so called from his voice, a night bird, being all day hid in the Rocks.
S. Clarke, Four English Plantations (1670), p. 22.

cohorn, *n.* See *cochorn*.

cohort (kō′hôrt), *n.* [= F. *cohorte* = Sp. Pg. *cohorte* = It. *coorte* = D. G. Dan. *kohorte* = Sw. *kohort*, < L. *cohor(t-)s*, a cohort, division of an army, company, train, retinue of attendants, any multitude, prop. a multitude inclosed, being the same word as *cohor(t-)s*, often contr. *cor(t-)s*, a place inclosed, an inclosure, yard, pen, court, > ult. E. *court*, q. v.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, an infantry division of the legion, instituted as a regular body by Marius, though the name was used before his time with a less definite signification. Its original strength was 300 men, but, the cohort becoming the tactical unit of the army, the effective number was raised almost immediately to 500, or perhaps to 600, and remained practically the same until the end of the empire. The name was also given to bodies of auxiliary troops of the same strength, not necessarily organized into legions, and distinguished either according to nationality or according to their arm, as *cohortes funditorum*, the slingers; *cohortes sagittariorum*, the bowmen. See *legion*.

They kept . . . twelve Prætorian and Urban *Cohorts* in the citie of Rome. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 71.

Hence — 2. A band or body of warriors in general.

With him the *cohort* bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 127.

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his *cohorts* were gleaming in purple and gold.
Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib.

3. In some systems of botanical and zoölogical classification, a large group of no definitely fixed grade. In zoölogy it is usually intermediate between a family and an order; in botany it is usually a grade next higher than an order, but inferior to a class. *Alliance* has been used in the botanical sense.

cohortation† (kō-hôr-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *cohortatio(n-)*, < *cohortare*, pp. *cohortatus*, exhort, < *co-*, together, + *hortari*, exhort: see *hortation*, and cf. *exhort*, *dehort*.] Exhortation; encouragement. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cohortative (kō-hôr′ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cohortativus*, < L. *cohortatus*, pp. of *cohortari*, encourage, etc.: see *cohortation*.] **I.** *a.* In *Heb. gram.*, noting exhortation or encouragement. Applied to a tense which is a lengthened form of the imperfect (otherwise known as the future) tense, limited almost entirely to the first person, and generally capable of being rendered by prefixing 'let me' or 'let us' to the verb. Sometimes called the *paragogic future*, because formed by the addition of a paragogic letter (*Hê*).

II. *n.* The cohortative tense.

cohosh (kō-hosh′), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A name in the United States of several plants which have been used medicinally. (*a*) *Cimicifuga racemosa*, the black cohosh. (*b*) *Actæa spicata*, var. *rubra*, and *A. alba*, respectively the red and the white cohosh. See cut under *Actæa*. (*c*) *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, the blue cohosh.

cohow†, *n.* See *cohoo*.

coif (koif), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quoif*, *quife*; < ME. *coif*, *coyfe*, < OF. *coife*, *coiffe*, F. *coiffe* = Sp. *cofia* = Pg. *coifa* = It. *cuffia*, < ML. *cofia*, *cofea*, *cofa* (> Pr. *cofa*), *cuphia*, etc., prob. < MHG. *kuffe*, *kupfe*, OHG. *chuppa*, *chuppha*, a cap worn under the helmet, < OHG. *chuph*, *choph*, MHG. G. *kopf*, the head: see *cop*^{1}, *cup*.] 1. A cap fitting close to the head, and conforming to its shape. The name is especially given to the following head-coverings worn during the middle ages: (*a*) A cap resembling a modern night-cap, tied under the chin, and represented as worn by both sexes both in and out of doors, in the chase and other active occupations, as early as the twelfth century.

Within the Castle were six Ladies cloathed in Russet-Satin, laid all over with Leaves of Gold; on their Heads *Coifs* and Caps of Gold. *Baker*, Chronicles (1510), p. 255.

(*b*) A cap like the calotte or skull-cap, usually of lawn, retained until the common introduction of the wig, especially as the head-dress of barristers.

They cared ffor no *coyffes* that men of court vsyn,
But meved many maters that man neuer thouȝte.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 320.

Sergeants at law . . . are called sergeants of the *coif*, from the lawn *coif* they wear on their heads under their caps when they are created. *Jacob*, Law Dict. (1729).

(*c*) A skull-cap of leather or of stuff, apparently wadded, made of many thicknesses, or provided with a thickened rim or edge (see *bourrelet*), worn under the camail to prevent the links of the chain-mail from wounding the head when struck, or to prevent the heavy steel headpiece from pressing too heavily upon the head.

2. Figuratively, the calling or rank of a barrister: as, a brother of the *coif*. *Addison*.

The readers in the Inns of Court appear to have been grave professors of the law, often enjoying the dignity of the *coif*, and selected for their learning and legal acquirements. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 83.

3. In *armor*: (*a*) A cap of chain-mail or of bezanted or scale armor, usually distinct from the camail, and worn over it as an additional defense, or to cover the top of the head when the camail reached only about to the ears. Also called *coif of mail*, *cap of mail*, *mail coif*, and *coiffe-de-mailles*. (*b*) The camail itself. (*c*) A skull-cap of steel, worn over the camail, or perhaps in some cases worn under the camail, or mail coif. Also called *coif of plate*, *coiffe-de-fer*, *cervelière*, and *secret*.— 4. A light cap of lace, worn by women at the present day.

She was clad in a simple robe of linen, with a white fichu, and a *coiffe* or head-dress of lace.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 288.

Coif of mail. Same as *coif*, 3 (*a*).— **Coif of plate.** Same as *coif*, 3 (*c*).— **To take or receive the coif**, to be admitted to the bar. [Eng.]

I am not sure as to the particular inn with which he [Densyll] was associated, but he *received the coif* in Michaelmas Term, 1531. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 76.

coif (koif), *v. t.* [< *coif*, *n.*] To cover or dress with or as with a coif.

Ready to be called to the bar and *coifed*.
Martinus Scriblerus.

coiffe-de-fer (kwof′dė-fer′), *n.* A coif of plate. See *coif*, 3 (*c*).

coiffe-de-mailles (kwof′dė-māl′), *n.* A coif of mail. See *coif*, 3 (*a*).

coiffette (kwo-fet′), *n.* [F. **coiffette*, dim. of *coiffe*: see *coif*.] Diminutive of *coif* in any of its senses.

coiffure (koif′ūr; F. pron. kwo-für′), *n.* [< F. *coiffure*, < *coiffer*, arrange the head-dress, < *coiffe*, head-dress: see *coif*.] A head-dress; the manner of arranging or dressing the hair.

Brantôme dwells with rapture on the elegance of her costume, the matchless taste in its arrangement, and the perfection of her *coiffure*. *Prescott.*

coif-skull†, *n.* The top of an armet or tilting-helmet; the piece which covered the skull. Compare *timber*^{3}.

coign, coigne^{1} (koin), *n.* [Old spelling of *coin*^{1}, 1; in this sense now usually written *quoin*.] A corner; a coin or quoin; a projecting point. See *quoin*.

See you yond' *coign* o' the Capitol, yond' corner-stone?
Shak., Cor., v. 4.

Squatting down in any sheltered *coigne* of street or square. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 10.

Coign of vantage, a position of advantage for observing or operating.

No jutty, frieze,
Buttress, nor *coigne of vantage*, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6.

coigne^{2}, **coigny** (koin, koi′ni), *n.* [Also *coign*, *coyne*; repr. Ir. *coinnimh* (*mh* weak), protection, entertainment; cf. *coinnim*, a guest.] In Ireland, formerly, the custom of landlords quartering themselves upon their tenants at pleasure. The term appears to have been applied also to the forcible billeting of others, as of soldiers.

By the woord *Coygnye* is understood mans-meate; but how the woord is derived is very hard to tell: some say of coyne, because they used commonly in theyr *Coygnyes* not only to take meate, but coyne also; and that taking of mony was specially ment to be prohibited by that Statute: but I think rather that this woord *Coignye* is derived of the Irish. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The practice of *coign* and livery, so rightly condemned by the English when resorted to by the natives, was revived, but it had the immediate effect of producing rebellion. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 39.

coigne^{2}, **coigny** (koin, koi′ni), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coigned*, *coignied*, ppr. *coigning*, *coignying*. [Also *coyne*, *coynie*, etc.; < *coigne*^{2}, *coigny*, *n.*] To quarter one's self on another by force; live by extortion. [Irish.]

Though they came not armed like soldiers to be cessed upon me, yet their purpose was to *coynie* upon me, and to eat me out of house and home.
L. Bryskett, Civil Life, p. 157.

coil^{1} (koil), *v.* [ME. not found (but see *cull*^{1}); < OF. *coillir*, also *cuillir*, *cuellir* (> E. *cull*^{1}), F. *cueillir*, gather, pluck, pick, cull, = Pr. *coillir*, *cuelhir* = Sp. *coger* = Pg. *colher* = It. *cogliere*, < L. *colligere*, *conligere*, gather together, pp. *collectus* (> E. *collect*: see *collect*), < *com-*, together, + *legere*, gather: see *legend*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To pick; choose; select.— 2†. To strain through a cloth.— 3†. To gather into a narrow compass. *Boyle.*— 4. To gather into rings one above another; twist or wind spirally: as, to *coil* a rope; a serpent *coils* itself to strike.

Our conductor gather'd, as he stepp'd,
A clue, which careful in his hand he *coil'd*.
Glover, Athenaid, xix.

5. To entangle as or as if by coiling about.

And pleasure *coil* thee in her dangerous snare.
T. Edwards, Canons of Criticism, xxxiv.

II. *intrans.* To form rings, spirals, or convolutions; wind.

They *coil'd* and swam, and ev'ry track
Was a flash of golden fire.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iv.

Down 'mid the tangled roots of things
That *coil* about the central fire.
Lowell, The Miner.

coil^{1} (koil), *n.* [< *coil*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A ring or series of rings or spirals into which a pliant body, as a rope, is wound; hence, such a form in a body which is not pliant, as a steel car-spring.

The wild grape-vines that twisted their *coils* from tree to tree. *Irving.*

Specifically — 2. An electrical conductor, as a copper wire, when wound up in a spiral or other form: as, an induction-*coil*; a resistance-*coil*.— 3. A group or nest of pipes, variously arranged, used as a radiator in a steam-heating apparatus. — **Branchial coil.** See *branchial*.— **Flemish coil** (*naut.*), a coil of rope in which each turn is laid down flat on the deck, forming a sort of mat.

coil^{2} (koil), *n.* [Prob. Celtic: < Gael. and Ir. *goill*, war, fight, Gael. *goil*, boiling, fume, battle, rage, fury; *coileid*, stir, movement, noise; < Gael. *goil*, Ir. *goil-aim*, boil, rage.] Stir; disturbance; tumult; bustle; turmoil; trouble.

I am not worth this *coil* that's made for me.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

Why make all this *coil* about a mere periodical essayist?
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 30.

He shall not his brain encumber
With the *coil* of rhythm and number.
Emerson, Merlin, i.

Here's a *coil* raised, a pother, and for what?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 271.

[In the following quotation the meaning is uncertain; it is explained as either 'turmoil, bustle, trouble' (which is the sense employed in all other cases where Shakspere has used the word), or 'that which entwines or wraps around,' that is, the body.

To sleep! perchance to dream; — ay, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Must give us pause. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.]

coil^3 (koil), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *coil*^{1}, *n.*] A hen-coop. Also called *hen-coil.* [Prov. Eng.]

coil^4 (koil), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *cole*^{3}, q. v.] A cock, as of hay; a haycock.

O bonny, bonny, sang the bird,
Sat on the *coil* o' hay.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 324).

coillon†, coilon†, coillent†, *n.* See *cullion.*

coil-plate (koil′plāt), *n.* A plate having hooks or rings by means of which it sustains the horizontal coils of a radiator, or an evaporator, or a condenser, etc.

coin^1 (koin), *n.* [< ME. *coyn, coyne, coigne,* coin, money, < OF. *coin,* a wedge, stamp, coin, later *coing,* corner, F. *coin,* wedge, stamp, die, usually corner, = Pr. *cunh, conh, cong* = Sp. *cuño, cuña* = Pg. *cunho* = It. *conio,* < L. *cuneus,* a wedge, akin to Gr. *κῶνος,* a peg, cone (> ult. E. *cone*), and to E. *hone,* q. v. In the senses 'corner, angle,' which are later in E., the word is often spelled *coign* (after later OF. *coing, coign*) or *quoin.*] **1.** In *arch.,* a corner or an angle. See *quoin.*

Another, leveld by the Lesbian Squire,
Deep vnder ground (for the Foundation) joins
Well-polisht Marble, in long massie *Coins.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

2. The specific name given to various wedge-shaped pieces used for different purposes, as—(*a*) for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance; (*b*) for locking a printers' form; (*c*) for fixing casks in their places, as on board a ship. See *quoin.*—**3.** A die employed for stamping money. Hence—**4.** A piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or some alloy, converted into money by impressing on it officially authorized marks, figures, or characters: as, gold *coins;* a copper *coin;* counterfeit *coins.*

Whanne the puple aposed [questioned] hym of a peny in the temple,
And god askede of hem whas [whose] was the *coygne.*
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 46.

5. Collectively, coined money; coinage; a particular quantity or the general supply of metallic money: as, a large stock of *coin;* the current *coin* of the realm.

All the *coin* in thy father's exchequer.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

6. Figuratively, anything that serves for payment, requital, or recompense.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler *coin.* *Hammond,* Fundamentals.

7. [F.] The clock of a stocking.—**Aryandic coin.** See *Aryandic.*—**Coin-cup,** a metal cup or tankard in which coins of silver or gold are inserted, in the bottom, sides, or cover, as ornaments.—**Current coin,** coin in general circulation.—**Defaced coin,** coin on which any name or words have been stamped other than those impressed by the mint in accordance with statute. Any person who defaces coin of the United States, or foreign coin that passes current in the United States, is punishable by law.—**Obsidional coins,** coins of various base metals, struck in besieged places, as a substitute for current money.—**To pay one in his own coin,** to treat a person as he has treated you; give him tit for tat.

I was acquainted with the danger of her disposition; and now have fitted her a just *payment in her own coin.* *Ford,* 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

coin^1 (koin), *v.* [< ME. *coynen, coignen;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stamp and convert into money; mint: as, to *coin* gold.

The kynge's side salle be the hede, & his name written,
The croyce side, what cite [city] it was in *coyned* & smyten.
Langtoft's Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 239.

2. To make by coining metals: said of money.

He caused the Laws of England to be executed in Ireland, and Money to be *coined* there according to the Weight of English Money. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 74.

3†. To represent on a coin. [Rare.]

That emperor whom no religion would lose, Constantine, . . . that emperor was *coined* praying. *Donne,* Sermons, xi.

4. To make; fabricate; invent: as, to *coin* words.

Some tale, some new pretext, he daily *coined*
To soothe his sister and delude her mind.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 484.

5. In *tin-works,* to weigh and stamp (tin blocks). [Cornwall.]—**To coin money,** figuratively, to make money rapidly; be very successful in business.

The owners of horses and mules were *coining money,* transporting people to the fair-ground.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 199.

II. *intrans.* To yield to the process of minting; be suitable for conversion into metallic money; be coinable. [Rare.]

Their metal is so soft that it will not *coin* without alloy to harden it. *Dryden,* Epick Poetry.

coin^2†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coin, coing,* mod. F. *coing* = Pr. *codoing* = It. *codogna, cotogna,* < ML. **codonium, *codonia, cotoneum, cotonea,* etc., var. of *cidonium, cidonia, cydonium, cydonia,* ult. < L. *cydonia, cotonia, cotonea,* a quince. From a late form of *coin,* namely *quine, quyne,* is derived the present E. form *quince:* see *quince, codiniac, quiddany.*] A quince. *Rom. of the Rose.*

coinable (koi′na-bl), *a.* [< *coin*^{1}, *v.,* + *-able.*] Capable of being converted into coins.

We might more simply say, that the material of money should be *coinable,* so that a portion, being once issued according to proper regulations, may be known to all as good and legal currency. *Jevons,* Money and Mech. of Ex., p. 40.

coinage (koi′nāj), *n.* [< *coin*^{1} + *-age.*] **1.** The act, art, or process of making coins.—**2.** Coin; money coined; pieces of metal stamped by the proper authority for use as a circulating medium.

The archaic coins of Magna Græcia have a local peculiarity of fabric which distinguishes them from the other early *coinages* of Hellas.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 406.

3. The charges or expense of coining money.

Cheapness of *coinage* in England, where it costs nothing, will indeed make money be sooner brought to the mint.
Locke, Considerations of Interest, etc.

4. The act or process of forming or producing; invention; fabrication.

Unnecessary *coinage* . . . of words.
Dryden, Ded. of Juvenal's Satires.

5. That which is fabricated or produced.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Bronze Coinage Act, an English statute of 1859 (22 and 23 Vict., c. 30), making the coinage laws applicable to bronze or mixed metal coins.—**Garbling the coinage.** See *garble.*

coin-assorter (koin′a-sôr″tėr), *n.* A machine or device for separating coins according to their weight or size.

coin-balance (koin′bal″ans), *n.* A very accurate and sensitive balance for weighing coins.

coincide (kō-in-sīd′), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *coincided,* ppr. *coinciding.* [= F. *coïncider* = Sp. Pg. *coincidir* = It. *coincidere,* < ML. **coincidere,* < L. *co-,* together, + *incidere,* fall on, < *in,* on, + *cadere,* fall: see *cadent* and *incident.*] **1.** To occupy the same place in space, the same point or period in time, or the same position in a scale or series: as, a temperature of 25° on the centigrade scale *coincides* with one of 77° on the scale of Fahrenheit; the rise of the church *coincides* with the decline of the Roman empire.

If the equator and the ecliptick had *coincided,* it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth quite useless. *Dr. G. Cheyne,* Phil. Prin. of Natural Religion, § 26.

2. To concur; agree; correspond exactly: as, the judges did not *coincide* in opinion; that did not *coincide* with my views.

The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often *coincide* with each other. *Watts,* Logic.

The interests of the subjects and the rulers never absolutely *coincide* till the subjects themselves become the rulers, that is, till the government be either immediately or mediately democratical.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

coincidence (kō-in′si-dens), *n.* [= F. *coïncidence* = Sp. Pg. *coincidencia* = It. *coincidenza,* < ML. **coincidentia,* < **coinciden(t-)s:* see *coincident.*] **1.** The fact of being coincident, or of occupying the same place in space or the same position in a scale or series; exact correspondence in position: as, the *coincidence* of equal triangles.

The want of exact *coincidence* between these two notes is an inherent arithmetic imperfection in the musical scale.
Whewell.

2. A happening at the same time or existence during the same period; contemporaneousness.

When A is constantly happening, and also B, the occurrence of A and B at the same moment is a mere *coincidence,* which may be casualty.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 280.

Nevertheless it is evident that denials of the received morality and revolutionary views of morality have appeared—perhaps only by a *coincidence*—at the time and in the circles where religious belief has been shaken most violently. *J. R. Seeley,* Nat. Religion, p. 113.

Hence—**3.** Concurrence; agreement in circumstance, character, etc.; more or less exact correspondence generally, or an instance of exact correspondence; especially, accidental or incidental concurrence; accidental agreement: as, the *coincidence* of two or more opinions.

Is there not a true *coincidence* between commutative and distributive justice?
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 150.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences . . . carries a great weight. *Sir M. Hale.*

The actual *coincidences* that sometimes happen between dreams and events. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Formula of coincidence, a formula which expresses how many coincidences occur under certain general conditions.—**Point of coincidence,** a point where two or more points coincide. *Line* and *plane of coincidence* are similarly defined.—**Principle of coincidence,** the principle expressed by a formula of coincidence.

coincidency (kō-in′si-den-si), *n.* Coincidence. *Warburton.* [Rare.]

coincident (kō-in′si-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coïncident* = Sp. Pg. It. *coincidente,* < ML. **coinciden(t-)s,* ppr. of **coincidere,* coincide: see *coincide.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Occupying the same place in space, or the same position in a scale or series; coinciding. In *geom.,* two figures are coincident which are everywhere infinitely near to each other; but two coincident points often lie upon a definite right line, etc.

When two sets of waves are *coincident,* the height of the wave or extent of vibration is doubled.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 31.

2. Happening at the same time; coexistent: with *with.*

Their international communication was greatly facilitated by several useful inventions *coincident with* this period. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

Shakspeare, too, saw that in true love, as in fire, the utmost ardor is *coincident with* the utmost purity.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 68.

Ignorance and crime are not cause and effect; they are *coincident* results of the same cause.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 379.

3. Concurrent; exactly corresponding; in all respects conformable; consistent.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly . . . *coincident* with the ruling principles of a virtuous man.
South.

II. *n.* A concurrence; a coincidence. [Rare.]

Lay wisdom on thy valour, on thy wisdom valour,
For these are mutual *co-incidents.*
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

coincidental (kō-in-si-den′tal), *a.* [< *coincident, n.,* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of coincidence or a coincidence; happening at or about the same time as another event to which it is in some notable way related.

I have myself . . . noted a considerable number of very striking *coincidental* dreams.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 358.

coincidentally (kō-in-si-den′tal-i), *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.

Coincidentally with these changes, an active fermentation is excited. *Huxley,* Biology, v.

coincidently (kō-in′si-dent-li), *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.

Now it is certain that two different buildings . . . could not be *coincidently* erected on a site that would certainly not suffice in its dimensions for more than one of the two.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 462.

coincider (kō-in-sī′dėr), *n.* One who or that which coincides or concurs.

coin-counter (koin′koun″tėr), *n.* A mechanical device for facilitating the counting of coins. A common coin-counter is a flat tray having a fixed number of depressions on the surface. By throwing the coins on the tray and filling the depressions with them, a large number of pieces can be counted at one time.

coindicant (kō-in′di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *indicant;* = F. *coïndicant,* etc.] **I.** *a.* Furnishing an additional symptom or indication; confirming other signs or indications: as, a *coindicant* symptom.

II. *n.* A coindicant symptom.

coindication (kō-in-di-kā′shon), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *indication;* = F. *coïndication,* etc.] A concurrent indication, sign, or symptom.

coiner (koi′nėr), *n.* **1.** One who stamps coins; a minter; a maker of money.

There is reason to believe that the reproach against Frederick of being a false *coiner* arose from his adopting the Eastern device of plating copper pieces to pass for silver. *J. A. Symonds,* Italy and Greece, p. 161.

Specifically—**2.** A maker of base or counterfeit coins; a counterfeiter.

My father was I know not where
When I was stamp'd; some *coiner* with his tools
Made me a counterfeit. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, ii. 5.

3. An inventor or maker, as of words.

Dionysius a *coiner* of etymologies. *Camden,* Remains.

coinhabitant (kō-in-hab′i-tant), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *inhabitant.*] One who dwells with another or with others. *Dr. H. More.*

coinhabiting (kō-in-hab′i-ting), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *inhabiting.*] A dwelling together; a cohabiting. *Milton.*

coinhere (kō-in-hēr′), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *coinhered,* ppr. *coinhering.* [< *co-*^{1} + *inhere.*] To inhere together; be included or exist together in the same thing.

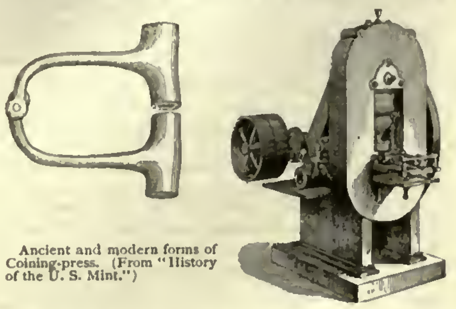
We can justify the postulation of two different substances, exclusively on the supposition of the incompatibility of the double series of phenomena to *coinhere* in one. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

coinheritance (kō-in-her′i-tans), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *inheritance.*] Joint inheritance.

The Spirit of God . . . adopts us into the mystical body of Christ, and gives us title to a *coinheritance* with him.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 406.

coinheritor (kō-in-her'i-tọr), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *inheritor.*] A joint heir; a coheir.

coining-press (koi'ning-pres), *n.* A machine for striking or stamping coins. A screw-press, worked by atmospheric pressure, was introduced for this purpose about 1561, superseding the old method of striking coins by the hammer. It was subsequently much improved, but has been generally abandoned. The lever-press worked by steam, invented by Uhlhorn in 1829, has been adopted in England. In this press the blanks or disks to be stamped are placed between the dies by a mechanical layer-on, and the pressure is then imparted by a toggle-joint and a bent lever. A lever-press similar to that of Uhlhorn in principle but differing in construction, invented by Thonnelier, a Frenchman, is used in the mints of the United States.



Ancient and modern forms of Coining-press. (From "History of the U. S. Mint.")

coinless (koin'les), *a.* [< *coin*^{1} + *-less.*] Having no coin or money; moneyless; penniless.

> You . . . look'd for homage you deem'd due
> From *coinless* bards to men like you.
> *W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax, ii. 7.

coinquinate† (kō-in'kwi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *coinquinatus*, pp. of *coinquinare* (> OF. *coinquiner*), pollute, < *co-*, together, + *inquinare*, pollute.] To pollute; defile. [Rare.]

> That would *coinquinate*
> That would contaminate
> The Church's high estate.
> *Skelton*, Colin Clout, l. 705.

coinquination† (kō-in-kwi-nā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *coinquination*, < LL. *coinquinatio(n-)*, < L. *coinquinare*, pollute: see *coinquinate.*] Defilement; pollution. [Rare.]

Coinquination [F.], a *coinquination* or coinquinating; a soyling, defiling, polluting; defaming. *Cotgrave.*

> Vntil I make a second inundation
> To wash thy purest Fame's *coinquination*
> And make it fit for finall conflagration.
> *Davies*, Commendatory Poems, p. 14.

coinstantaneous (kō-in-stạn-tā'nẹ̄-us), *a.* [< *co-*^{1} + *instantaneous.*] Happening at the same instant; coincident in moment of time.

In the case of the prawn-like crabs, their movements were as *coinstantaneous* as in a regiment of soldiers.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 22.

coinstantaneously (kō-in-stạn-tā'nẹ̄-us-li), *adv.* At the same moment; simultaneously. *Darwin.*

coinsure (kō-in-shör'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coinsured*, ppr. *coinsuring.* [< *co-*^{1} + *insure.*] To insure one's life or one's property together with others.

An equitable method by which a *coinsuring* member could retire from the society when he ceased to need further insurance. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 144.

coint†, *a.* [ME., also *quoint*, *queint*, *quaint*, > mod. E. *quaint*, q. v.] A Middle English form of *quaint.*

cointense (kō-in-tens'), *a.* [< *co-*^{1} + *intense.*] Of the same intensity as another; equally intense.

Two sensations that are like in kind can be known as like or unlike in intensity. . . . We can recognize changes as connatural, or the reverse; and connatural changes we can recognize as *cointense*, or the reverse.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 361.

cointension (kō-in-ten'shọn), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *intension.*] The condition of being of equal intensity with another.

In comparing simple states of consciousness that are alike in kind, we observe their relative intensities. If their intensities are equal, they must be called cointense; and the equality of their intensities is *cointension.*
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 362.

cointensity (kō-in-ten'si̤-ti), *n.* [< *cointense*, after *intensity.*] Same as *cointension.* *H. Spencer.*

cointerest (kō-in'tėr-est), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *interest.*] A joint interest. *Milton.*

cointise†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quaintise.*

cointoise†, *n.* [OF., also *cointise*, quaintness, neatness, > ME. *cointise*, *quointise*, *quaintise*: see *quaintise.*] 1. A scarf, handkerchief, or veil; specifically, a scarf worn pendent from the head-dress by women in the thirteenth century.—2. A similar veil or kerchief worn by a knight pendent from his helmet, as if bestowed by his lady; hence, any favor of like character worn at a tournament, etc.—3. In heraldic representations, drapery falling from the helmet in folds and curves: a common mode of heraldic decoration in the fifteenth century and later. See *lambrequin* and *mantling.*

coinverse (kō-in-vėrs'), *a.* [< *co-*^{1} + *inverse.*] In *geom.*, two points inverse to each other with regard to two given circles are said to be *coinverse* to either circle.

coir, coire (kīr), *n.* [Formerly *cair*, *cayar*; = Pg. *cairo*, < Malayalam *kāyar* (= Tamil *kayaru*, *kayiru*), rope, cord, < *kāyaru*, be twisted.] The prepared fiber of the husk of the cocoanut. It is twisted into coarse yarn for making ropes, matting, etc. Cordage made of this material rots in fresh water and snaps in frost, but it is strengthened by salt water, is very buoyant and elastic, and is thus in some respects preferable to hemp for marine uses, especially in cases requiring a rope that will float.

coistril† (kois'tril), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coystril*, *coystrel*; perhaps connected with OF. *coustillier*, a soldier armed with a dagger, < *coustille*, a sort of dagger, < *coustel*, prop. *coutel*, also *coltel*, *cultel*, mod. F. *couteau*, < ML. *cultellus*, a knife: see *cutlass.*] An inferior groom; a lad employed by the esquire to carry a knight's arms; hence, a mean paltry fellow.

He's a coward and a *coystril*, that will not drink to my niece. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

coit (koit), *n.* Same as *quoit.*

coition (kọ̄-ish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *coitio(n-)*, a coming together, a meeting, coition, < *coire*, pp. *coitus*, come together, < *co-*, together, + *ire*, go: see *go.*] 1. A coming together; a meeting. Specifically—2. Sexual congress; copulation.—**Coition of the moon**, the position of the moon when in the same sign and degree of the zodiac with the sun. *E. D.*

coitus (kō'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *coitus.* [L., a meeting (in this sense also *cœtus*), coition (in this sense only *coitus*), a meeting, assemblage (in this sense only *cœtus*: see *cete*^{1}), < *coire*, come together, meet: see *coition.*] Coition; sexual intercourse; copulation.

Coix (kō'iks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόϊξ, an Egyptian variety of palm. Cf. *cocoa.*] A small genus of coarse monœcious grasses, of which one species, *C. Lacryma*, a native of eastern Asia, is found in gardens under the name of *Job's-tears.* The large, round, white, shining fruits have some resemblance to heavy drops of tears; hence its fanciful title. They are sometimes used for necklaces, bracelets, etc.

cojoin (kō-join'), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *co-*^{1} + *join.* Cf. *conjoin.*] To join or associate. *Shak.* [Rare.]

cojuror (kō-jö'rọr), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *juror.*] One who swears to another's credibility. [Rare.]

The solemn forms of oaths: of a compurgator, or *cojuror*, which kind of oath was very much used by the Anglo-Saxons. The form of the oath is this: "I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true."
M. Shelton, tr. of W. Wotton's View of Hickes's [Thesaurus, p. 59.

cok†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cock*^{1}.

cokatrice†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockatrice.*

coke^{1} (kōk), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *coak*; same as E. dial. *cokes*, *coaks*, cinders. Cf. *grindlecoke*, a worn-down grindstone. Phonetically, *coke* may be compared with *cake* (cf. LG. *koke*, cake, and see *cake*^{1}); but coke does not "cake." Hence F. *coke*, Sp. *cok*, G. *koaks*, *kohks*, usually *coaks*, etc., coke.] The solid product of the carbonization of coal, bearing the same relation to that substance that charcoal does to wood. It is an important article in metallurgy, since few bituminous coals can be used for the manufacture of iron without having been first coked. The *coking coals*, as they are called, are bituminous, and such as contain but a small percentage of water. Hence the coals as recent as the Tertiary — brown-coals or lignites — rarely furnish coke; that is, the material left behind after the bituminous or volatile matter has been driven off is a powder, and not the coherent somewhat vesicular substance to which the name of *coke* is given. The nature of the difference between coking and non-coking coals has not yet been fully made out, and it is stated on good authority that some coal which cokes readily when first mined does not do so after having been exposed to the atmosphere, if only for a few days. The use of coke dates certainly as far back as the middle of the seventeenth century. Its preparation was formerly known as *charking* or *charring*, and the word was often, and is still occasionally, written *coak.*

coke^{1} (kōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coked*, ppr. *coking.* [< *coke*^{1}, *n.*] I. *trans.* To convert (coal) into coke.

II. *intrans.* To become coke; be convertible into coke: as, a *coking* coal.

Sometimes spelled *coak.*

coke^{2}†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cook*^{1}.

coke-barrow (kōk'bar″ō), *n.* A large two-wheeled barrow used for various purposes about coke-ovens and furnaces. It is made of sheet-iron, and has the form of a half cylinder.

cokedril†, *n.* Same as *crocodile.*

cokenay†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockney.*

coke-omnibus (kōk'om″ni-bus), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, an iron carriage moving on rails, in front of the retorts, from which it receives the coke as drawn, and carries it to the place of deposit.

coke-oven (kōk'uv″n), *n.* A furnace, oven, kiln, or retort used for reducing bituminous coal to coke; a coking-oven. The essential features are a chamber to contain the coal, with openings at various points for the admission of air, which can be closed as required during the progress of the operation, and a furnace or fire-chamber to supply the necessary heat. In some forms the gases which are evolved are utilized as fuel for the oven itself, or for a steam-boiler, or for some similar purpose, or they are condensed as tar, etc.

coker^{1} (kō'kėr), *n.* Same as *cocker*^{5}.

coker^{2} (kō'kėr), *v. t.* [E. dial.] To sell by auction. [Prov. Eng.]

coker^{3}†, *v. t.* See *cocker*^{4}.

cokerel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockerel.*

cokernut (kō'kėr-nut), *n.* A commercial mode of spelling *cocoanut.*

Coker nuts for cups, like the mazers of olden time.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 96.

cokes^{1}, *n. pl.* See *coaks* and *coke*^{1}.

cokes^{2}†, *n.* and *v.* See *coax.*

coket†, *n.* See *cocket*^{1}.

coke-tower (kōk'tou″ėr), *n.* A high tower or condenser filled with coke, used in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid, to give a large surface for the union of a falling spray of water with rising chlorin. See *hydrochloric.*

cokewold†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuckold.*

cokin†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coquin* (ML. *coquinus*, *cokinus*), a vagabond, servant, messenger; a rogue. See *cockney.*] A rogue.

> Thou hethen *cokin*,
> Wende to thi deuel Apolin.
> *Arthur and Merlin*, l. 6381.

coking (kō'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coke*^{1}.] The act or process of converting or of being converted into coke.

It will thus be seen that the coal at the back is undergoing a process of *coking* before being pushed forward.
Science, IV. 332.

coking-kiln, coking-oven (kō'king-kil, -uv″n), *n.* A coke-oven.

coknay†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockney.*

col (kol), *n.* [F., the neck, a pass, defile, < L. *collum*, the neck: see *collar.*] A narrow pass between two mountain peaks: a term used in English by some writers on alpine geology and mountaineering.

One thing alone could justify the proposition [to return] . . . — a fog so thick as to prevent them from striking the summit of the *col* at the proper point.
Tyndall, Hours of Exercise in the Alps, ii.

col-. [L. *col-*, but in classical L. prevailingly unassimilated *con-* before *l*: see *com-*, *con-*.] The assimilated form of *com-*, *con-*, before *l*. See *com-*, *con-*.

Col. 1. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Colonel* as a title, and (*b*) of *Colossians.*—2. [*l. c.*] An apothecaries' abbreviation of *coliander*, an obsolete form of *coriander.*

cola, *n.* Latin plural of *colon.*

colander, cullender (kul'ạn-dėr), *n.* [E. dial. *culdore*; prob. < Sp. *colador*, a colander (cf. It. *colatojo* (< ML. *colatorium*: see *colatorium*), F. *couloire*, a colander), < *colar* = It. *colare*, Pr. *colar* = F. *couler* (> ult. E. *cullis*^{1}, *cullis*^{2}), < L. *colare*, strain, filter, < *colum*, a strainer, colander, sieve.] A vessel of hair, wicker, or metal, with a bottom, or bottom and sides, perforated with little holes to allow liquids to run off, as in washing vegetables or straining curds, separating the juices from fruits or the liquor from oysters, etc.; a strainer.

> An osier *colander* provide
> Of twigs thick wrought.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 328.

colander-shovel (kul'ạn-dėr-shuv″l), *n.* A shovel of open wirework used for taking salt-crystals from an evaporating-pan.

cola-nut (kō'lä-nut), *n.* A brownish bitter seed, of about the size of a chestnut, produced by a tree of western tropical Africa, *Cola acuminata*, natural order *Sterculiaceæ.* The tree has become naturalized in the West Indies and Brazil. The nuts are said to be used for purifying water, for quieting the cravings of hunger, and to increase the power of resisting fatigue from prolonged labor; they quickly counteract the effects of intoxication. They have been found to contain two or three times as much caffein as coffee itself, and some theobromine. Also called *cola-seed* and *guru-nut.*

Colaptes (kọ-lap′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), ‹ Gr. *κολάπτειν*, peck as birds, carve, chisel.] A genus of woodpeckers, of the family *Picidæ*. The bill is somewhat curved, scarcely or not at all ridged on the sides or beveled and truncate at the end; and the plumage is brilliantly colored, with circular black spots on the under surface. It contains the golden-winged woodpecker or flicker of the United States (*C. auratus*), the red-shafted flicker (*C. mexicanus*), and other species, and sometimes stands as the type of a subfamily *Colaptinæ*. See cut under *flicker*.

Colaptinæ (kol-ap-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Colaptes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidæ*, named from the genus *Colaptes*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

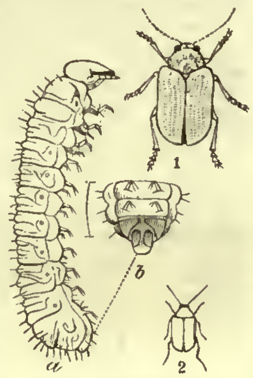
col arco (kol är′kō). [It.: *col*, contr. of *con il*, with the (*con*, ‹ L. *cum*, with; *il*, ‹ L. *ille*, this); *arco*, bow: see *com-*, *arc*[1], *arch*[1].] In *violin-playing*, a direction to play 'with the bow,' as distinguished from *pizzicato*.

colarin (kol′a̤-rin), *n.* [F., ‹ It. *collarino*: see *collarino*.] Same as *collarino*.

colascione, *n.* See *calascione*.

cola-seed (kō′lä-sēd), *n.* Same as *cola-nut*.

Colaspis (kọ-las′pis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius).] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*. *C. flavida* (Say) is a yellowish species, about a quarter of an inch long, the larva of which attacks the grape.



Colaspis flavida.

1, beetle, magnified; 2, same, natural size; *a*, larva, side view (line shows natural size); *b*, terminal joints, seen from beneath, magnified.

colation (kọ-lā′shọn), *n.* [‹ L. as if **colatio*(*n-*), ‹ *colare*, pp. *colatus*, strain: see *colander*.] The act of straining or filtering liquor by passing it through a perforated vessel, as a colander. [Rare.]

colatitude (kō-lat′i-tūd), *n.* [‹ *co-*[2] + *latitude*; = F. *colatitude*.] The complement of the latitude—that is, the difference between the latitude, expressed in degrees, and 90°.

colatorium† (kol-a̤-tō′ri-um), *n.* [ML., ‹ L. *colare*, pp. *colatus*, strain: see *colander*.] *Eccles.*, a strainer used to remove anything that may have fallen into the chalice.

colature (kol′a-tụ̄r), *n.* [= F. *colature*, ‹ LL. *colatura*, straining, ‹ L. *colare*, strain: see *colander*.] 1. The act of straining or filtering; the matter strained.—2. A strainer; a filter. [Rare in both uses.]

> A *colature* of natural earth. *Evelyn.*

colback (kol′bak), *n.* Same as *calpac*.

colbertine†, **colberteen**† (kol′bėr-tēn), *n.* [So called from *Colbert*, a distinguished minister of Louis XIV., in the 17th century, a liberal promoter of industry and the arts.] A fine lace of a particular pattern: so named in allusion to Colbert's patronage of the industry. The name occurs in English from about 1660 to the middle of the following century. Also *colverteen*.

> A narrow diminutive *colverteen* pinner that makes them look so saint-like.
> *The Factious Citizen*, 1685 (Fairholt, I. 323).

> Pinners edged with *colberteen*.
> *Swift*, Baucis and Philemon.

colcannon (kol-kan′ọn), *n.* Same as *calecannon*.

colchicia (kol-chis′i-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *colchicine*.

colchicine (kol′chi-sin), *n.* [‹ *Colchic*(*um*) + *-ine*[2]; = F. *colchicine*.] A poisonous alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$) obtained from the bulbs and seeds of plants of the genus *Colchicum*. It apparently represents the virtues of the crude drug.

Colchicum (kol′chi-kum; as Latin genus name, kol′ki-kum), *n.* [‹ L. *colchicum*, ‹ Gr. *κολχικόν*, a plant with a poisonous bulbous root, prob. neut. of Κολχικός (L. *Colchicus*), of Κολχίς, L. *Colchis*, a country in Asia, east of the Black Sea: with reference to Medea, the sorceress and poisoner of ancient legend, said to have been a native of Colchis.] 1. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Colchicum*.—2. [NL.] A genus of liliaceous plants, with radical leaves, generally produced in spring, and crocus-like flowers appearing in the autumn. About 30 species are known, natives of Europe and Asia, the most familiar being *C. autumnale*, the meadow-saffron, a plant with a solid bulb-like rootstock, found in England and various parts of the European continent, and forming a gay carpet in the autumn in the fields where its pale-lilac, crocus-like flowers spring up. Its bulbs and seeds are used medicinally, principally in attacks of gout.

Meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*) and section of flower.

colcothar (kol′kọ-thär), *n.* [ML. *colcothar*, *colcotar*, *colcothar vitrioli*; a word introduced (and perhaps invented) by Paracelsus.] The brownish-red peroxid of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from iron sulphate. It is used for polishing glass and other substances, and as a pigment under the name of *Indian red*. Also called *chalcitis*, *crocus* or *crocus martis astringens*, and *caput mortuum vitrioli*, or *red vitriol*.

> A red, blackish, light, powdery, austere calx remains, . . . and hence vitriol consists of the oil of vitriol and *colcothar* and phlegm.
> *P. Shaw*, Chemistry, II. ccvi.

cold (kōld), *a.* [= Sc. and E. dial. *cauld*, *caud*; ‹ ME. *cold*, *cald*, ‹ AS. *ceald*, *cald* (= OS. *kald* = OFries. *kald* = MD. *kout*, D. *koud* = MLG. *kalt*, LG. *kold*, *kald*, *kolt* = OHG. *chalt*, MHG. G. *kalt* = Icel. *kaldr* = Sw. *kall* = Dan. *kold* = Goth. *kalds*, cold), an old pp. form in *-d* (like *ol-d*, *lou-d*, *dea-d*), from the strong verb preserved in AS. *calan* (= Icel. *kala*), become cold, › *cōl*, E. *cool*, and *ciele*, E. *chill*; akin to L. *gelus*, *gelu*, frost, cold, *gelidus*, cool, cold, *gelare*, freeze, etc.: see *cool* and *chill*[1], and *gelid*, *jelly*, *gelatine*, *congeal*.] 1. Producing the peculiar kind of sensation which results when the temperature of certain points on the skin is lowered; especially, producing this sensation with considerable or great intensity, an inferior degree of intensity being denoted by the word *cool*; gelid; frigid; chilling: as, *cold* air; a *cold* stone; *cold* water. A substance induces this sensation when it is sensibly less warm than the body, and in contact with it absorbs its heat by conduction.

> The air bites shrewdly. It is very *cold*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

> Of hearts that beat from day to day,
> Half-conscious of their dying clay,
> And those *cold* crypts where they shall cease.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lviii.

2. Physically, having a low temperature, or a lower temperature than another body with which it is compared: without direct reference to any sensation produced: as, the sun grows *colder* constantly through radiation of its heat. In this sense, a body which is warm or hot to the touch may be cold as compared with some body still hotter. See *heat*.

> For surely now our household hearths are *cold*:
> Our sons inherit us.
> *Tennyson*, Lotus Eaters (choric song, vi.).

> Or o'er *cold* coffee trifle with the spoon.
> *Pope*, Epistle to Miss Blount.

3. Having the sensation induced by contact with a substance of which the temperature is sensibly lower, especially much lower, than that of the part of the body touching it, inferior degrees of the sensation being denoted by *cool*, *chill*, *chilly*. The sensation of cold is probably not the mere opposite of the sensation of heat, but is a distinct sensation residing in points of the skin different in position from those in which the sensation of heat is felt.

> When I am *cold*, he heats me with beating.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 4.

> The poor man had . . . need have some warm meat,
> To comfort his *cold* stomach.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 2.

> A spectral doubt which makes me *cold*.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xli.

4. Dead.

> Ere the placid lips be *cold*. *Tennyson*, Adeline.

> *Cold* to all that might have been.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxv.

Figuratively—5. Affecting the senses only slightly; not strongly perceptible to the smell or taste. (*a*) Bland; mild; not pungent or acrid.

> *Cold* plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*b*) Not fresh or vivid; faint; old: applied in hunting to scent, and in woodcraft to trails or signs not of recent origin.

> The object is to obtain a fine nose [in a dog], so as to hunt a *cold* scent. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 440.

(*c*) In the game of hunt-the-thimble and similar games, distant from the object of search: opposed to *warm*, that is, near, and *hot*, very near.

6. Affecting or arousing the feelings or passions only slightly. (*a*) Deficient in passion, zeal, enthusiasm, or ardor; insensible; indifferent; unconcerned; phlegmatic; not animated or easily excited into action; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly: as, a *cold* audience; a *cold* lover or friend; a *cold* temper.

> Thou art neither *cold* nor hot. Rev. iii. 15.

> So *cold* herself, whilst she such warmth exprest,
> 'Twas Cupid bathing in Diana's stream.
> *Dryden*, To Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 86.

> The rumors of the empire of Montezuma, its magnificence and its extent, . . . were sufficient to inflame the *coldest* imagination. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 25.

(*b*) Not heated by sensual desire; chaste.

> He spake of her, as Dian had hot dreams,
> And she alone were *cold*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

(*c*) Not moving or exciting feeling or emotion; unaffecting; not animated or animating; not able to excite feeling or interest; spiritless: as, a *cold* discourse; *cold* comfort.

> Wommennes counseils ben ful ofte *colde*.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 436.

> The jest grows *cold* . . . when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

(*d*) Unmoved by interest or strong feeling; imperturbable; deliberate; cool.

> The *cold* neutrality of an impartial judge. *Burke.*

7. Having lost the first warmth, as of feeling or interest.

> He had made them [corrections] partly from his own review of the Papers, after they had lain *cold* a good while by him. *Pref. to Maundrell's Aleppo to Jerusalem.*

8. In *art*, blue in effect, or inclined toward blue in tone; noting a tone, or hue, as of a pigment, or an effect of light, into the composition of which blue enters, though the blue may not be apparent to the eye: as, a picture *cold* in tone.—9†. Discouraging; worrying; inspiring anxiety.

> Saved the fro cares *colde*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1955.

Cold comfort, small comfort; little cheer; something which affords but little consolation.

> Lorde! *colde* watȝ his *cumfort* & his care huge,
> For he knew vche [each] a cace & kark that hym lymped
> [befell]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 264.

Cold purse, empty purse. *Shak.*—**Cold roast**†, something insignificant; nothing to the purpose.

> I make a vow, quoth Perkyn, thow speks of *cold rost*,
> I schal wyrch "wyselyer" without any bost.
> *Turnament of Tottenham* (Percy's Reliques, p. 178).

> He passed by a beggerie little toune of *cold roste* in the mountaines of Sauoye.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 297.

Cold seeds, the seeds of the cucumber, gourd, pumpkin, etc.—**Cold storage.** See *storage*.—**Cold wave.** See *wave*.—**Cold without**, a slangy contraction for "cold spirits without sugar or water": as, "a glass of *cold without*," *Bulwer*, My Novel, vi. 20.—**In cold blood.** See *blood*.—**To blow hot and cold.** See *blow*[1].—**To give, show,** or **turn the cold shoulder**, to treat with studied coldness, neglect, or indifference.—**To throw cold water on** (a proposal, project, etc.), to discourage by unexpected indifference, coldness, or reluctance.

cold (kōld), *n.* [‹ ME. *cold*, *cald*, ‹ AS. *ceald* = Goth. *kald*, n., cold, = (with diff. term.) OFries. *kalde*, *kelde* = D. *koude* = MLG. *kolde*, *kulde*, *kuldene* = OHG. *chalti*, MHG. *kalte*, *kelte* = G. *kälte*, f., = Dan. *kulde* = Sw. *köld*, m., cold; from the adj.] 1. The sensation produced by sensible loss of heat from some part of the body, particularly its surface; especially, the sensation produced by contact with a substance having a sensibly lower temperature than the body.

> A penetrating *cold* is felt in Egypt when the thermometer of Fahrenheit is below 60°.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 9.

> My teeth, which now are dropt away,
> Would chatter with the *cold*.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. The relative absence or want of heat in one body as compared with another; especially, the physical cause of the sensation of cold.

> The parching air
> Burns frore, and *cold* performs the effect of fire.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 595.

3. In *phys.*, a temperature below the freezing-point of water: thus, 10° of *cold*, C., means 10° below zero, C.; 10° of *cold*, F., means 22° F.—4. An indisposition commonly ascribed to exposure to cold; especially, a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, or bronchial tubes. When the inflammation is confined to the air-passages of the nose and connecting cavities it is a coryza, or cold in the head. A so-called "cold on the lungs" is usually bronchitis or trachitis.

> *Fal.* What disease hast thou?
> *Bull.* A whoreson *cold*, sir; a cough.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

To leave (out) in the cold, to slight or neglect; intentionally overlook.

> The American artists were this year *left* entirely *in the cold*. *The American*, VIII. 185.

To take or **catch cold**, to become affected by a cold.

> My wound hath *taken cold*, and I shall die.
> *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

cold† (kōld), *v. i.* [‹ ME. *colden* (cf. equiv. *chelden*: see *cheld*), ‹ AS. *cealdian* (= MLG.

kolden, kulden = G. *kälten*, chill), grow cold, < *ceald*, cold: see *cold, a.*] To grow cold.

> The Constable gan aboute his herte *colde*.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 740.

cold-blooded (kōld'blud″ed), *a.* 1. Having cold blood; hematocryal. (*a*) In *zoöl.*, noting those animals the temperature of whose blood ranges from the freezing-point or near it to 90° F., in accordance with that of the surrounding medium, or those whose blood is very little higher in temperature than their habitat. Among vertebrates, the reptiles, amphibians, and fishes are technically called *cold-blooded*. See *Hæmatocrya*.

> When the survey is extended to *Cold-blooded* animals and to Plants, the immediate and direct relation between Heat and Vital Activity . . . is unmistakably manifested.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 412.

(*b*) Not thoroughbred; of common or mongrel stock: applied to horses that are not full-blooded. (*c*) Sensitive to cold: said of persons who feel the cold more than is usual: as, a *cold-blooded* man is obliged to dress warmly in winter.

2. Figuratively, without sensibility or feeling; unsympathetic; without the usual feelings of humanity; characterized by such lack of sensibility: as, a *cold-blooded* villain; *cold-blooded* advice; a *cold-blooded* murder.

> Thou *cold-blooded* slave. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

> Mr. Malthus . . . presented the data for his reasoning in a somewhat *cold-blooded* fashion. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 315.

cold-chisel (kōld'chiz″el), *n.* A chisel with a cutting edge formed of steel properly strengthened by tempering, for cutting metal which has not been softened by heating.

cold-cream (kōld'krēm'), *n.* A kind of cooling unguent for the skin, usually made of almond-oil, spermaceti, white wax, and rose-water.

cold-drawn (kōld'drân), *a.* Extracted without the aid of heat: applied specifically to oils expressed from nuts, seeds, or fruits which have not been heated. Such oils are of finer quality than those which are hot-pressed.

cold-hammer (kōld'ham″ėr), *v. t.* In *metal-working*, to hammer when cold.

cold-hammering (kōld'ham″ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cold-hammer, v.*] In *metal-working*, the act or practice of hammering when cold.

> It is often affirmed that wrought-iron changes from fibrous to crystalline after enduring long-continued *cold-hammering*, vibration, tension, jarring, and other strains.
> *R. Wilson*, Steam Boilers, p. 40.

cold-harbor† (kōld'här″bor), *n.* 1. An inn.—2. A protection at a wayside for travelers who are benighted or benumbed with cold.

cold-hearted (kōld'här″ted), *a.* Wanting sympathy or feeling; indifferent; unkind.

> O ye *cold-hearted* frozen formalists.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, iv. 639.

> Men who feel no need to come morally nearer to their fellow creatures than they can come while standing, teacup in hand, answering trifles with trifles, . . . by feeling no such need, prove themselves shallow-thoughted and *cold-hearted*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 102.

cold-heartedly (kōld'här″ted-li), *adv.* In a cold-hearted manner.

cold-heartedness (kōld'här″ted-nes), *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

cold-kind (kōld'kīnd), *a.* Uniting coldness and kindness. [Rare.]

> Down he [Winter] descended from his snow-soft chair;
> But, all unwares, with his *cold-kind* embrace
> Unhous'd thy virgin soul from her fair biding-place.
> *Milton*, Ode D. F. I.

coldly (kōld'li), *adv.* [< ME. *coldliche*; < *cold, a.*, + *-ly*2.] 1. In a cold manner; without warmth, especially in figurative senses; without ardor of feeling; without passion or emotion; with indifference or negligence; dispassionately; calmly.

> If yow your selues do serue God gladlie and orderlie for conscience sake, not *coldlie*, and somtyme for maner sake, you carie all the Courte with yow.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 68.

> If he were mad, he would not plead so *coldly*.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

> What you but whisper, I dare speak aloud,
> Stood the king by; have means to put in act too
> What you but *coldly* plot.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, I. 1.

> The king looked *coldly* on Rochester.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. In a cold state. [Rare.]

> Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral bak'd meats
> Did *coldly* furnish forth the marriage tables.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

cold-moving (kōld'mö″ving), *a.* Indicating want of cordiality or want of interest; indifferent. [Rare.]

> With certain half-caps, and *cold-moving* nods,
> They froze me into silence. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

coldness (kōld'nes), *n.* The state, quality, or sensation of being cold. (*a*) Want of heat. (*b*) Unconcern; indifference; a frigid mood; want of ardor, zeal, enthusiasm, animation, or spirit: as, to receive an answer with *coldness*; to listen with *coldness*.

> The faithless *coldness* of the times.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvi.

> Chilling his caresses
> By the *coldness* of her manners.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xx. 1.

(*c*) Absence of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity.

> Virgin *coldness*. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 205.

cold-pale (kōld'pāl), *a.* Cold and pale. [Rare.]

> *Cold-pale* weakness numbs each feeling part.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 892.

cold-prophet†, *n.* Same as *cole-prophet*.

coldrick†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *coldrycke* = Sc. *coldruch, codrugh*, < ME. *caldrekyn* for **caldrik*, < *cald*, cold, + *-rik* (= D. *-rijk* = G. *-reich*), a term. equiv. to *-ful*, lit. 'rich' (cf. D. *blindrijk*, very blind, *doofrijk*, very deaf, etc.): see *rich* and *-ric, -rick*. Cf. *coldrife*.] Very cold.

> *Caldrekyn*, frigorosus, & cetera. *Cath. Anglicum.*

> *Coldrycke*, or full of cold, algosus. *Huloet.*

coldrife† (kōld'rīf), *a.* [Sc. *caldrife, cauldrife*; < *cold* + *rife*. Cf. *coldrick*.] Very cold; abounding in cold.

cold-served (kōld'sėrvd), *a.* 1. Served up cold. —2. Dull; tiresome; tedious. *Young.* [Rare in both uses.]

cold-short (kōld'shôrt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Brittle when cold: as, *cold-short* iron.

II. *n.* In *founding*, a seam in a casting caused by the congealing of the metal so rapidly as to prevent a proper filling of the mold. Also *cold-shut*.

cold-shot (kōld'shot), *n.* Small iron particles or globules found in chilled parts of a casting.

cold-shut1 (kōld'shut), *a.* Cold-hammered into shape, and joined without welding: said of the links of a chain so made.

cold-shut2 (kōld'shut), *n.* In *founding*, same as *cold-short*.

cold-slaw (kōld'slâ), *n.* An incorrect form of *cole-slaw*.

cold-sore (kōld'sōr), *n.* A herpetic eruption about the mouth and nostrils, often accompanying a cold in the head.

cold-stoking (kōld'stō″king), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the operation of lowering the temperature of the oven until the glass attains the proper consistency for blowing. This operation follows that of clearing.

cold-sweating (kōld'swet″ing), *n.* In *tanning*, a process preparatory to the removal of the epidermis and hair from hides, consisting in soaking them from six to twelve days in tanks through which flow streams of fresh cold water.

cold-tankard (kōld'tang″kärd), *n.* Same as *cool-tankard*.

cold-tinning (kōld'tin″ing), *n.* A method of covering metals with tin. The metal to be tinned is thoroughly cleaned by filing or turning and the use of emery-paper, and is then rubbed with a coarse cloth dampened with hydrochloric acid. A soft amalgam of tin is then applied with the same cloth, and the mercury is driven off by heat.

cole1† (kōl), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coal*.

cole2 (kōl), *n.* [= E. dial. *cale* = Sc. *kale, kail*, < ME. *cole, cool, col*, also *cale, cal, caul*, < AS. *cāwel*, contr. *cāul* (cf. E. *soul*, < AS. *sāwel*), = MD. *koole*, D. *kool* = MLG. *kōl*, LG. *kōl, kaul* = OHG. *kōl*, also *chōlo, chola*, MHG. *kole*, G. *kohl* = Icel. *kāl* = Sw. *kål* = Dan. *kaal* = W. *cawl* = Bret. *kaol* = OF. *chol*, F. *chou* = Pr. *caul* = Sp. *col* = Pg. *couve* = It. *cavolo*, < L. *caulis*, later *colis*, cabbage, cabbage-stalk, also prob. the stalk or stem of any plant, = Gr. *καυλός*, a stalk; orig. a hollow stem, akin to Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, and L. *cavus*, hollow: see *cale*1, *kale*1, *cave*1, *ceil, n.*, *cœlo-*, etc.; and cf. *cauliflower, caulis*, etc., and *cabbage*1.] The general name of all sorts of cabbage or plants of the genus *Brassica*: chiefly used in its compounds, *cole-rape, cole-seed, colewort*, etc. Also *cale* and *kale*.

cole3 (kōl), *n.* [< Icel. *kollr*, a top, a head, a heap.] 1†. The head.

> Our kynge was grete above his *cole*,
> A brode hat in his crowne.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 109).

2. [Sc., also var. *coil*: see *coil*4.] One of the small conical heaps in which hay is usually thrown up in the field after being cut; a haycock.

cole4†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *cole* (rare); origin obscure. Hence, in comp., *colepixy, cole-prophet, col-fox, col-knife, colsipe*, and perhaps *colward*: see these words.] Treachery; deceit; falsehood; stratagem.

> [They] ffeyned sum ffolie that ffailid hem neuer,
> And cast [contrived] it be *colis*.
> *Richard the Redeless* (E. E. T. S.), iv. 24.

> Nor colour crafte by swearing precious *coles*.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas, l. 1114.

colecannon, *n.* See *calecannon*.

colectomy (kọ-lek'tọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλον*, the colon, + *ἐκτομή*, excision, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, cut. See *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, excision of part of the colon.

co-legatee (kō-leg-ạ-tē'), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *legatee*.] One who is a legatee together with another; one of several legatees. Also *collegatary*.

coleise†, *n.* See *cullis*.

colemanite (kōl'man-īt), *n.* [After Wm. T. *Coleman* of San Francisco.] A hydrous calcium borate, occurring in white to colorless monoclinic crystals with brilliant luster, and also in white compact masses, in California. In composition it is nearly identical with priceite.

colemie†, *a.* See *colmy*.

cole-mouse, *n.* See *coal-mouse*.

Coleonyx (kol-ẹ̄-on'iks), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1845), < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath, + *ὄνυξ*, a nail: see *onyx*.] A genus of American gecko-like lizards, of the family *Eublepharidæ*. *C. variegatus*, the variegated gecko, is a rare species, inhabiting the southwestern United States. It is of a brownish-yellow color, blotched or banded with reddish brown and pure white below.

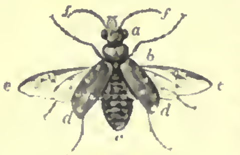
Variegated Gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus*).

coleophyl, coleophyll (kol'ẹ̄-ọ-fil), *n.* [Also, as NL., *coleophyllum*; < Gr. *κολεός*, sheath, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, the outer leaf of the plumule of the embryo in endogens, inclosing a succession of rudimentary leaves, and remaining as a sheath at their base after their development. Also called *coleoptile*. [Rare.]

coleophyllous (kol″ẹ̄-ọ-fil'us), *a.* [< *coleophyl* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having or pertaining to a coleophyl.

coleopter (kol-ẹ̄- or kō-lẹ̄-op'tėr), *n.* [= F. *coléoptère*, < NL. *coleopterum*, neut. (sc. L. *insectum*, insect) of *coleopterus*: see *coleopterous*.] One of the *Coleoptera*; a coleopterous insect; a beetle.

Coleoptera1 (kol-ẹ̄- or kō-lẹ̄-op'tẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *coleopterum*: see *coleopter* and *coleopterous*.] An order of *Hexapoda*, or of the class *Insecta* proper, having the posterior pair of membranous wings sheathed by the hardened anterior pair called *elytra*, which when folded together usually form a nearly complete covering of the body; the sheath-winged insects or beetles. The head is mandibulate, completely and very uniformly constructed, consisting of a labrum attached to a clypeus, generally by means of an epistoma; 2 strong mandibles; 2 maxillæ, each bearing a palp; and a lower lip or labium, also palpiferous, and attached to a mentum which joins the jugulum or under side of the head. The antennæ range in number of joints from 1 to 50 or more, but the typical number is 11; they vary greatly in form. (See *antenna*.) The larva is variable, having 6 legs or none; there are no prolegs; the pupa is inactive; and metamorphosis is complete. The *Coleoptera* are by far the largest ordinal group in the animal kingdom, having about 80,000 species and 8,000 genera. Latreille's division of them into *Pentamera, Heteromera, Tetramera*, and *Trimera*, according to the number of joints of the tarsi, is still generally followed, though it is to some extent artificial and not strictly correct. Subordinate divisions now current are such as *Adephaga, Palpicornia, Brachelytra, Clavicornia, Lamellicornia, Sternoxi, Malacodermi, Atrachelia, Trachelida, Rhynchophora, Xylophaga, Longicornia, Phytophaga, Clavipalpi, Fungicola*, and *Aphidiphaga*. The *Coleoptera* are also called *Eleutherata*.



One of the *Coleoptera* (*Cicindela campestris*), about natural size. *a*, head; *b*, prothorax; *c*, abdomen; *d, d*, elytra; *e, e*, wings; *f, f*, antennæ.

coleoptera2, *n.* Plural of *coleopteron*.

coleopteral (kol-ẹ̄- or kō-lẹ̄-op'tẹ-ral), *a.* [< *coleopter* + *-al*.] Same as *coleopterous*.

coleopteran (kol-ẹ̄- or kō-lẹ̄-op'tẹ-ran), *n.* [< *coleopter* + *-an*.] One of the *Coleoptera*; a beetle.

coleopterist (kol-ẹ̄- or kō-lẹ̄-op′tẹ-rist), *n.* [< *Coleoptera* + *-ist.*] One versed in the natural history of the *Coleoptera* or beetles.

coleopteron (kol-ẹ̄- or kō-lẹ̄-op′tẹ-ron), *n.*; pl. *coleoptera* (-rạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather.* Cf. *coleopterous.*] The elytron or wing-cover of a beetle.

coleopterous (kol-ẹ̄- or kō-lẹ̄-op′tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *coleopterus*, < Gr. *κολεόπτερος*, sheath-winged, < *κολεός*, a sheath, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coleoptera:* as, a *coleopterous* insect. Also *coleopteral.*

coleoptile (kol-ẹ̄-op′til), *n.* [= F. *coléoptile*, < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath, + *πτίλον*, a feather, akin to *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather.*] Same as *coleophyl.*

Coleorhamphi† (kol″ẹ̄-ọ̄-ram′fī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Coleorhamphus.*] A group of birds formed for the reception of the sheathbills, *Chionidæ:* synonymous with *Chionomorphæ.*

Coleorhamphus† (kol″ẹ̄-ọ̄-ram′fus), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1818), < Gr. *κολεός*, sheath, + *ῥάμφος*, beak, bill.] A genus of birds, giving name to the group *Coleorhamphi:* synonymous with *Chionis.*

coleorhiza (kōl″ẹ̄-ọ̄-rī′zạ̈), *n.*; pl. *coleorhizæ* (-zē). [NL., < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath, + *ῥίζα*, a root.] In the embryo of many endogenous plants, the sheath covering the root, which bursts through it in germination.

colepid (kō′lẹ̄-pid), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Colepidæ.*

Colepidæ (kọ-lep′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coleps* + *-idæ.*] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Coleps*, of symmetrical ovate form, with terminal mouth, indurated cuticular surface, and special oral cilia.

Colepina (kō-lẹ̄-pī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [< NL., < *Coleps* + *-ina*^{2}.] Ehrenberg's name of a group of infusorians represented by the genus *Coleps.* See *Colepidæ.*

colepixy (kōl′pik-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. *collepixie, collepiskie*, E. dial. *coltpixy*, q. v.; < *cole*^{4}, treachery, + *pixy*, a fairy. See *cole*^{4} and its compounds.] A mischievous fairy; the will o' the wisp, regarded as a fairy.

> I shall be ready at thine elbow to plaie the parte of Hobgoblin or *Collepixie*, and make thee for feare to weene the deuill is at thy polle.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 125.

colepixy (kōl′pik-si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colepixied*, ppr. *colepixying.* [< *colepixy*, *n.*; with allusion to the invisible fairy agency.] To beat down (apples). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

coleplant†, *n.* [ME. *coleplaunte, colplonte;* < *cole*^{2} + *plant*^{1}.] Colewort.

> Bot I haue porettes and percyl and moni *colplontes* [var. *coleplauntes*]. *Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 273.

cole-prophet†, col-prophet†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *cold-prophet* (simulating *cold*); < ME. *colprophet;* < *cole*^{4} + *prophet.* See *cole*^{4} and its compounds.] A false prophet.

> *Cole-prophet* and cole-poyson thou art both.
> *J. Heywood*, Epigrams, vi. 89.

[*Cole-poyson* is a pun on *cold poison.*]

> Whereby I found I was the harties hare,
> And not the beast *colprophet* did declare.
> *Mir. for Mags.*

> As hee was most vainely pursuaded by the *cold prophets*, to whom he gave no small credit. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

> Phavorinus saith, that if these *cold-prophets*, or oraciers, tell thee prosperitie and deceive thee, thou art made a miser through vaine expectation.
> *R. Scott*, Witchcraft, Sig. M. 8.

Coleps (kō′leps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώληψ*, the hollow or bend of the knee.] The typical genus of the family *Colepidæ*, with spinose carapace and no buccal setæ. It includes *Pinacocoleps, Cricocoleps*, and *Dictyocoleps* of Diesing. The species inhabit fresh and salt water, and divide by transverse fission. *C. hirtus* is an example.

coler^1**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *collar.*

coler^2**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *choler.*

colera†, *n.* [ME., also *colere, colre*, etc.: see *choler.*] Bile; the gall, as the seat of certain bodily affections. It was frequently qualified by the adjective *black* or *red*, and regarded as the cause of certain diseases.

> The grete superfluite
> Of youre reede [red] *colera*, parde.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 108.

cole-rape (kōl′rāp), *n.* [= D. *koolraap* = G. *kohlrabi* (also in E.) = Dan. *kaalrabi* = Sw. *kålrabi;* after It. *cavoli-rape*, pl., F. *chou rave*, turnip, < L. *caulis*, cabbage, + *rapa*, turnip: see *cole*^{2} and *rape*^{2}.] The common turnip, *Brassica rapa.*

colere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *choler.*

colered†, *a.* A Middle English form of *collared.*

cole-seed (kōl′sēd), *n.* [< ME. **colesed*, < AS. *cāwel-sǣd*, cabbage-seed (= D. *koolzaad*, rape-seed), < *cāwel*, E. *cole*^{2}, + *sǣd*, E. *seed.*] 1. The seed of rape, *Brassica campestris*, variety *oleifera.*—2. The plant itself.

cole-slaw (kōl′slâ), *n.* [< D. **koolslaa*, < *kool*, cabbage (= E. *cole*^{2}), + *slaa*, a reduced form of *salaad, salade*, salad: see *cole*^{2} and *slaw*^{2}.] A dish consisting of finely cut cabbage dressed with vinegar, salt, pepper, etc., eaten either raw or slightly cooked; cabbage-salad. Also called, erroneously, *cold-slaw.* [U. S.]

co-lessee (kō-le-sē′), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *lessee.*] In *law*, a joint lessee; a partner in a lease; a joint tenant.

co-lessor (kō-les′ọr), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *lessor.*] In *law*, a joint grantor of a lease; a partner in giving a lease.

colestaff† (kōl′ståf), *n.*; pl. *colestaves* (-stävz). Same as *cowlstaff.*

colesula (kọ-les′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *colesulæ* (-lē). [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath.] The membranous sac inclosing the spore-case in *Hepaticæ* or liverworts.

colesule (kō′le-sụ̄l), *n.* [< *colesula.*] Same as *colesula.*

> As the fronds approach maturity the terminal leaves become modified so as to form an involucrum, within which a special covering appears, the *colesule* or perianth, surrounding the pistillidia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 718.

colet†, collet^3**†** (kol′et), *n.* [ME. *colet, colit*, by apheresis from *acolit*, acolyte: see *acolyte.*] An inferior church servant: same as *acolyte.*

cole-tit, *n.* See *coal-tit.*

Coleus (kō′lẹ̄-us), *n.* [NL. (so called because the filaments are united about the style), < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath.] A genus of labiate herbs and shrubs, of tropical Asia and Africa, in general cultivation for their brilliant foliage. There are about 50 species; but all the numerous cultivated varieties have been derived from *C. Blumei* of Java, and from *C. Veitchii* and *C. Gibsoni* of the Pacific islands.

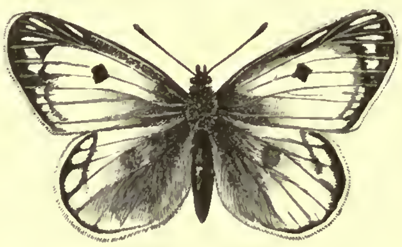
colewort (kōl′wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *colwort;* < *cole*^{2} + *wort*^{1}. Also, corruptly, *collard, collet.*] 1. The common cultivated cabbage, *Brassica oleracea.*—2. A young cabbage cut before the head is formed.

col-fox†, *n.* [ME., < *cole*^{4} + *fox*^{1}. See *cole*^{4} and its compounds.] A crafty fox.

> A *col-fox*, ful of sleigh iniquité.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 394.

coliander† (kō-li-an′dėr), *n.* An early form of *coriander.*

Colias (kō′li-as), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808), < Gr. *Κωλιάς*, an epithet of Venus, in reference to her temple on a promontory of that name in Attica.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ.* *Colias hyale* is the pale clouded-yellow butterfly of Europe; *C. philodice* is the common yellow butterfly of North America.



Colias hyale, natural size.

colibert, *n.* See *collibert.*

colibri (ko-lē′brē), *n.* [F., Sp., etc., *colibri, kolibri*, etc.; said to be the Carib name.] A name given to various species of humming-birds.

colic (kol′ik), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *colick, collick*, < ME. *colyke* = D. *koliek, kolijk* = MLG. *kolik, kolk* = G. Dan. *kolik* = Sw. *colik*, < OF. *colique*, F. *colique* = Sp. *cólica* = Pg. It. *colica*, < (ML.) NL. *colica*, < Gr. *κωλική*, colic, prop. fem. of *κωλικός* (> L. *colicus*), pertaining to the colon, < *κόλον*, the colon: see *colon*^{2}. The noun in E. precedes the adj.] **I.** *n.* In *pathol.*, severe spasms of pain in the abdomen or bowels; specifically, spasms of pain arising from perverted and excessive peristaltic contractions.—**Biliary** or **hepatic colic**, the spasms of pain attendant on the passage of a gallstone.—**Devonshire colic**, lead-colic: so named from its frequent occurrence among the workers in the lead-mines of Devonshire, England.—**Lead-colic**, colic arising from poisoning by lead.—**Renal colic**, spasms of pain caused by the passage of a renal calculus along the ureter.—**Saturnine colic** (*colica saturnina*), lead-colic.

II. *a.* 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to the colon or large intestine: as, a *colic* artery.—2. Affecting the bowels.

> Intestine stone and ulcer, *colic* pangs.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 484.

colica (kol′i-kạ̈), *n.*; pl. *colicæ* (-sē). [NL., fem. (sc. L. *arteria*, artery) of L. *colicus:* see *colic.*] A colic artery; a branch of a superior or inferior mesenteric artery, supplying the colon and the sigmoid flexure of the rectum. In man three colic arteries are named: the *colica dextra* or right colic artery, *colica media* or middle colic artery, and *colica sinistra* or left colic artery; respectively distributed to the ascending, transverse, and descending colon.

colical (kol′i-kạl), *a.* [< *colic* + *-al.*] Of the nature of colic. [Rare.]

colichemarde (kō-lēsh-märd′), *n.* [F., also *colismarde;* said to be a corruption of the name of Count *Königsmark.*] A long sword in which the forte of the blade is very broad and the foible very narrow and slight, the change being abrupt, with a rapid curve or slope on each side. This weapon came into use toward the end of the seventeenth century.

colick†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *colic.*

colicked (kol′ikt), *a.* [< *colic(k)* + *-ed*^{2}.] Affected with colic; griped. [Rare.]

> Leaving the bowels inflated, *colicked*, or griped.
> *G. Cheyne*, Regimen, p. 110.

colicky (kol′i-ki), *a.* [< *colic(k)* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of colic: as, *colicky* pains.—2. Affected with colic; subject to colic: as, a *colicky* baby. [Colloq.]

colic-root (kol′ik-röt), *n.* A name in the United States of several plants having reputed medicinal virtues, as *Aletris farinosa, Dioscorea villosa*, and *Liatris squarrosa.*

colie, coly (kol′i), *n.*; pl. *colies* (-iz). [A native name.] In *ornith.*, a conirostral bird of the family *Coliidæ.*

> The *colies* are all fruit-eaters, live in small bands, frequent thick bushes, and, when disturbed, fly straight to some neighboring covert.
> *G. E. Shelley*, quoted in Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 394.

coliere†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *collier*^{1}.

coliform (kol′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *colum*, a strainer (see *colander*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling a sieve; cribriform; ethmoid.

Coliidæ (kọ-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colius* + *-idæ.*] A family of non-passerine picarian or coccygomorphic birds, having all four toes turned forward (the feet thus being pamprodactylous), extremely long and narrow central tail-feathers, a conical bill, and soft silky plumage of a uniform subdued color, the bill generally being brightly tinted. They are confined to Africa, and are known as *mouse-birds* and *colies.* The family consists of the single genus *Colius.* Also *Colidæ.*

Coliinæ (kol-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colius* + *-inæ.*] The colies, regarded as a subfamily. *Swainson*, 1837.

Colimacea† (kol-i-mā′sẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *Colimacées*), appar. < L. *co-*, together, + *limax* (*limac-*), a snail.] In Lamarck's system of conchology, a family of trachelipods or univalves, including all the land shell-bearing mollusks. They are now distributed among numerous families and several orders.

Colimacidæ (kol-i-mas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colimacea* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Helicea* or *Helicidæ.*

colin (kol′in), *n.* [< F. *colin* (NL. *colinus*), OF. *Colin* (whence E. *Collins* as a surname: see *Collinsia*), prop. dim. of *Colas* for *Nicolas*, Nicholas, a proper name.] 1. The common partridge, quail, or bob-white of the United States, *Ortyx virginiana* or *Colinus virginianus.*—2. *pl.* The American quails of the subfamily *Ortyginæ* or *Odontophorinæ.*

colindery (kol-in′dẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *colinderies* (-riz). [A newspaper word, made from *col(onial and) Ind(ian exhibition)* + *-ery.*] An exhibition of the colonial and Indian industries of the British empire: commonly in the plural. The name was invented on the occasion of such an exhibition in London in 1886.

> The Commissioners of the various colonies and courts at the exhibition were convened by Sir Philip Owen, under the Prince of Wales's instructions, to consider the means of continuing the highly successful and educationally useful exhibits of the late *Colinderies* as a permanent Colonial Museum. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 384.

Colinus (kọ-lī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1828), < F. *colin:* see *colin.*] A genus of American quails, including those called bob-whites; the colins: synonymous with *Ortyx* (which see).

Colioideæ (kol-i-oi′dẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colius* + *-oideæ.*] The colies, *Coliidæ*, rated as a superfamily.

Coliomorphæ (kol″i-ọ̄-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κολιός*, a kind of woodpecker, + *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the third cohort of laminiplantar oscine passerine birds, consisting of four families, and embracing the crows, jays, starlings, grackles, birds of Paradise, and some others: equivalent to the same author's earlier *Ambulatores* or *Corviformes*.

coliomorphic (kol″i-ọ̄-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Coliomorphæ* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coliomorphæ*.

colisance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizance*, 3. *Wright.*

Coliseum, *n.* See *Colosseum.*

colitis (kọ-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλον, the colon (see *colon*^{2}), + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon; colonitis.

Colius (kō′li-us), *n.* [NL., < *colie*, *coly*, native name.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Coliidæ*, the colies, of which there are 6 or 8 species, all confined to Africa. *C. capensis* is the type.

colk^{1}†, *n.* [E. dial. *coke* and *couk*; < ME. *colke*, *colek*, a hole, = OFries. *kolk*, NFries. *kolcke* = D. *kolk*, a pit, hollow, = MLG. *kolk*, *kulk*, a hole, a hole filled with water, esp. one caused by the action of water, LG. *kolk*, a hole, pit, ditch.] A core; a kernel.

> Alle erthe by skille may likned be
> Tille a rounde appel of a tree,
> The whiche in myddes has a *colke*
> As has an eye [egg] in myddes a yolke.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 6443.

> It is fulle roten inwardly
> At the *colke* within.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 281.

colk^{2} (kolk), *n.* [Sc.] A name of the king eider-duck, *Somateria spectabilis*. *Montagu.* [Local, British.]

col-knife†, *n.* [ME.; < *cole*^{4}, treachery, deceit (as a prefix in this case depreciative), + *knife.*] A big "ugly" knife.

> Both bosters and bragers
> God kepe us fro,
> That with thare long dagers
> Doa mekylle wo,
> From alle bylle hagers
> With *col-knyfes* that go.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 85.

coll^{1} (kol), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *cowl*, Sc. also *cow*; < ME. *collen*, *colen*, var. of *cullen*, *killen*, hit, strike, cut, later kill, < Icel. *kolla*, hit on the head, harm, = Norw. *kylla*, poll, cut, prune, = D. *kollen*, knock down: see *kill*^{1}, which is thus a doublet of *coll*^{1}.] **1.** To cut off; clip, as the hair of the head; poll.

> A sargant sent hi to jaiole
> And Iohan hefd [head] comanded to *cole.*
> *Cursor Mundi*, l. 13174.

2. To cut; cut short; lop; prune.

> When by there came a gallant hende,
> Wi' high *coll'd* hose and laigh *coll'd* shoon,
> And he seem'd to be sum kingis son.
> *Cospatrick* (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

3. To cut obliquely.

[North. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

coll^{2}† (kol), *v. t.* [< ME. *collen*, < OF. *a-coler* (= Pr. *colar*), embrace, < *col*, < L. *collum*, neck: see *collar.*] **1.** To embrace; caress by embracing the neck.

> Sche *kolled* it [the child] ful kindly and askes is name,
> & it answered ful sone & seide, "William y hi3t."
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 69.

> [He will] flatter and speak fair, ask forgiveness, kiss and *coll.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 575.

2. To insnare.

> This devel is mikel with wil and magt, ...
> *Colleth* men to him with his onde [envious hate].
> *Rel. Antiq.*, p. 221.

coll^{2}† (kol), *n.* [< *coll*^{2}, *v.*] An act of embracing; an embrace, especially about the neck. *T. Middleton.*

coll^{3}†, *a.* A dialectal variant of *cold.*

> She'd ha' dipped her foot in *coll* water.
> *Johnny Cock* (Child's Ballads, VI. 246).

coll-. See *col-.*

colla, *n.* Plural of *collum.*

collabefaction† (ko-lab-ē-fak′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **collabefactio(n-)*, < *collabefieri*, pp. *collabefactus*, be brought to ruin, < *com-*, with, + *labefacere*, make to totter, < *labi*, fall, + *facere*, make.] A wasting away; decay; decline. *Blount.*

collaborate (ko-lab′ō-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *collaborated*, ppr. *collaborating.* [< LL. *collaboratus*, pp. of *collaborare*, *conlaborare*, work with, < L. *com-*, with, + *laborare*, work, < *labor*, work: see *labor.*] To work with another or others; coöperate with another or others in doing or producing something; especially, to work with another in a literary production or a scientific investigation.

> He [Scribe] is said in some cases to have sent sums of money for "copyright in ideas" to men who not only had not actually *collaborated* with him, but who were unaware that he had taken suggestions from their work. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 554.

collaborateur (ko-lab″ọ-ra-tèr′), *n.* [F.] The French form of *collaborator*, sometimes used by English writers.

> *Collaborateur* is an excellent word, which neither "colabourer" nor "fellow-workman" defines accurately. Many have felt the need of it; but the right form, for us, is "collaborator." *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 184, note.

collaboration (ko-lab-ọ̄-rā′shọn), *n.* [After F. *collaboration*, < LL. as if **collăboratio(n-)*, < *collaborare*: see *collaborate.*] The act of working together; united labor, especially in literary or scientific work.

collaborator (ko-lab′ọ̄-rā-tọr), *n.* [After F. *collaborateur*, < ML. *collabŏrator*, < LL. *collaborare*: see *collaborate.*] An associate in labor, especially in literary or scientific work.

> Without the impelling fanaticism of Luther and his *collaborators*, their battle against Rome would never have been fought. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 245.

collagen, collagenic, etc. See *collogen*, etc.

collapsable (ko-lap′sa̤-bl), *a.* [< *collapse* + *-able.*] See *collapsible.*

collapse (kọ-laps′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *collapsed*, ppr. *collapsing.* [< L. *collapsus*, pp. of *collabi*, *conlabi*, fall together, fall in, < *com-*, together, + *labi*, fall: see *lapse.*] **1.** To fall together, or into an irregular mass or flattened form, through loss of firm connection or rigidity and support of the parts or loss of the contents, as a building through the falling in of its sides, or an inflated bladder from escape of the air contained in it.

> In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted and the sides of the canals *collapse.* *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) To break down; go to pieces; come to nothing; fail; become ruined: as, the project *collapsed.*

> The ruins of his crown's *collapsed* state.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 588.

> These corrupted inbred humours of *collapsed* nature.
> *Quarles*, Judgment and Mercy.

> An American female constitution which *collapses* just in the middle third of life. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ii.

(*b*) In *pathol.*, to sink into extreme weakness or physical depression in the course of a disease. (*c*) To appear as if collapsing; lose strength, courage, etc.; subside; cease to assert one's self or push one's self forward: as, after that rebuke he *collapsed.* [Colloq.]

collapse (kọ-laps′), *n.* [< *collapse*, *v.*] **1.** A falling in or together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel.—**2.** Figuratively, a sudden and complete failure of any kind; a breakdown.

> There was now a general *collapse* in heroism; intrigue took the place of patriotic ardour. *W. Chambers.*

3. In *med.*, an extreme sinking or depression; a more or less sudden failure of the vital powers: as, the stage of *collapse* in cholera.

collapsible (kọ-lap′si-bl), *a.* [< *collapse* + *-ible.*] Capable of collapsing; liable to collapse; made so as to collapse: as, a *collapsible* balloon; a *collapsible* tube or drinking-cup. Also *collapsable.*

> The Berthon *collapsible* boat, for infantry in single file, is also employed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 458.

collapsion (kọ-lap′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *collapsio(n-)*, *conlapsio(n-)*, < *collabi*, collapse: see *collapse*, *v.*] The act of falling together or collapsing; the state resulting from collapse. [Rare.]

> The *collapsion* of the skin after death.
> *P. Russell*, Indian Serpents, p. 7.

collar (kol′ä̤r), *n.* [A later spelling, imitating the L. form, of earlier mod. E. *coller*, < ME. *coller*, earlier *coler*, < OF. *coler*, *colier*, F. *collier* = Pr. *colar* = Sp. Pg. *collar* = It. *collare*, < L. *collare*, a collar, < *collum* = AS. *heals*, E. *halse*^{1}, the neck: see *halse*^{1}.] **1.** Something worn about the neck, whether for restraint, convenience, or ornament. Specifically—(*a*) A band, usually of iron, worn by prisoners or slaves as a means of restraint or a badge of servitude.

> A grazing iron *collar* grinds my neck.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

(*b*) In *armor*, a defense of mail or plate for the neck. (c) An ornamental and symbolic chain or necklace formerly worn by knights and gentlemen as a badge of adherence. It is still used as one of the insignia of an honorary order, usually identified with the higher classes of that order, and worn only on state occasions. The cross, medallion, or the like, is on such occasions attached to the collar, instead of to the ribbon with which it is usually worn. The collars of some of the orders of knighthood are given in the descriptions of the separate orders. See *collar of SS*, below. (*d*) The neck-band of a coat, cloak, gown, etc., either standing or rolled over.

> Let us have standing *collers* in the fashion.
> All are become a stiff-necked generation.
> *Rowlands*, Knave of Hearts (1611).

> A standing *collar* to keep his neck band clean.
> *L. Barry*, Ram Alley (1611).

(*e*) A separate band or ruff worn for cleanliness, ornament, or warmth, and made of linen, muslin, lace, fur, etc. (*f*†) Same as *bandoleer*, 2.

> If one bandaleer take fire, all the rest do in that *collar.*
> *Lord Orrery*, quoted in Grose, i. 5.

(*g*) A halter.

> While you live, draw your neck out of the *collar.*
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

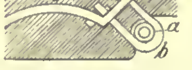
(*h*) A neck-band forming that part of the harness of a draft-animal, as a horse, to which the traces are attached, and upon which the strain of the load falls; also a neck-band placed upon some other animal, as a dog, as an ornament or as a means of restraint or of identification.

> Her traces of the smallest spider's web;
> Her *collars* of the moonshine's watery beams.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4.

> With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
> And *collars* of the same their necks surround.
> *Dryden*, Fables.

(*i*) A wide ring of metal put about a piece of stove-pipe to make it close the "thimble" in a chimney where the thimble is larger than the pipe: as, a 6-inch *collar* is needed if a 6-inch pipe is to be used with an 8-inch thimble.

2. Anything resembling a collar; something in the form of a collar, or analogous to a collar in situation. (*a*) In *arch.*: (1) A ring or cincture. (2) A collar-beam. (*b*) In *bot.*: (1) The ring upon the stipe (stem) of an agaric. (2) The point of junction in the embryo between the caudicle and the plumule. (3) The point of junction of the root and stem. (4) Same as *collarbags.* (c) In *mach.*: (1) An enlargement or swell encircling a rod or shaft, and serving usually as a holding- or bearing-piece. (2) An enlarged portion of the end of a car-axle, designed to receive the end-thrust of the journal-bearing; a button. (*d*) In *mining*, the timbering around the mouth of a shaft, or at the surface of the ground. (*e*) A skirting or rain-shedding device placed round a chimney where it passes through the roof. (*f*) *Naut.*: (1) An eye in the end or bight of a shroud or stay, to go over a masthead. (2) A rope formed into a wreath, with a heart or deadeye in the bight, to which the stay is confined at the lower part. (*g*) In *zoöl.*: (1) A ring around the neck, however made, as by color of hair or feathers, shape or texture of hair or feathers, thickening of integument, presence of a set of radiating processes, etc. See cut under *Balanoglossus.* (2) In *Infusoria*, specifically, the raised rim of a collar-cell. (3) In *entom.*: (i.) The upper part of the prothorax when it is closely united to the mesothorax, forming a crescent-shaped anterior border to it, as in *Hymenoptera* and many *Diptera.* (ii.) A posterior prolongation of the head, usually termed a *neck.* [Rare.]—**Against the collar**, uphill, so that the horse's shoulders are constantly pressed against the collar; hence, figuratively, at a disadvantage; against difficulties; against opposition.—**Anchor and collar.** See *anchor*^{1}.—**Bishop's collar**, in *armor*, a collar or tippet of chain-mail of peculiar form, reaching to the end of the shoulders, and forming in front a point where the two sides come together and are held by buckles or the like. The shape was nearly that of the pelerine.—**Collar and clamp**, a hinge ordinarily used upon dock-gates; an anchor and collar (which see, under *anchor*^{1}).—**Collar of brawn**, the quantity of brawn rolled or wound up in one piece: brawn being derived from the collar or breast part of a boar.



Collar and Clamp.

a, hole for the pintle of the leaf; *b*, clevy; *c*, *c*, anchor.

> Item, a *coller of* good large fat *brawn*
> Serv'd for a drum, waited upon by two
> Fair long black puddings lying by for drumsticks.
> *Cartwright*, Ordinary.

Collar of SS. (*a*) A decoration which is known to have been instituted by Henry IV. of England, and is identified with the house of Lancaster. It was revived after the wars of the Roses, and was a favorite decoration in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. A similar collar is still worn as a mark of dignity by certain English officials, but is now inseparable from the office. The collar consists of an S often repeated, but the other details differed at different times, being roses, knots, the Tudor portcullis, and similar emblems. (*b*†) A sort of punch made of sack, cider, and sugar. *The Cheats*, 1662, in Wright.—**Hempen collar.** See *hempen.*—**In collar**, ready for or used to work, as a horse.—**Out of collar**, unready for or unused to work.—**To slip the collar**, to escape or get free; disentangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement.

collar (kol′ä̤r), *v. t.* [< *collar*, *n.*] **1.** To seize by the collar.

> With grim determination, he had *collared* and carried himself to sleep forthwith.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 323.

2. To put a collar on.

> The British dog was within an ace of being *collared* and tax-ticketed, after the continental fashion.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 301.

3. To roll up and bind (a piece of meat): as, to *collar* beef. See *collared beef*, under *collared.*—**4.** In *racing slang*, to draw up to; get even with or be neck-and-neck with in racing.

collarage (kol′ä̤r-āj), *n.* [< *collar* + *-age.*] A duty formerly levied in England on the collars of draft-horses.

collar-awl (kol′ä̤r-âl), *n.* A saddlers' needle for sewing horse-collars.

collarbags (kol′ä̤r-bagz), *n.* The smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum.* Also *collar.*

collar-beam (kol′ä̤r-bēm), *n.* A beam or piece of timber extending between two opposite rafters, at some height above their base. It prevents sagging, and also serves as a strut or tie, or as a ceiling-joist for a garret. Sometimes called *wind-beam.*

collar-bird (kol′ạ̈r-bėrd), *n.* A bower-bird of the genus *Chlamydodera:* so called from the nuchal collar. The spotted collar-bird is *C. maculata.*

collar-block (kol′ạ̈r-blok), *n.* A block on which harness-makers shape and sew collars.

collar-bolt (kol′ạ̈r-bōlt), *n.* A bolt forged with a shoulder or collar. *F. Campin*, Mech. Engineering.

collar-bone (kol′ạ̈r-bōn), *n.* The clavicle.

collar-cell (kol′ạ̈r-sel), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a flagellate cell in which a rim or collar of the cell-wall surrounds the base of the flagellum: a frequent condition of monadiform cells, whether belonging to the group of which the genus *Monas* is a representative or occurring elsewhere, as in sponges. See *Choanoflagellata.*

collar-check (kol′ạ̈r-chek), *n.* A coarse woolen cloth with a checked pattern, used in the manufacture of horse-collars.

collard (kol′ạ̈rd), *n.* [A corruption of *colewort.*] A variety of cabbage with the fleshy leaves scattered upon the stem instead of gathered into a head. [Southern U. S.]

> The poor trash who scratched a bare subsistence from a sorry patch of beans and *collards.*
> *Gilmore*, My Southern Friends, p. 54.

> In the South no word, as no dish, is better known among the poorer whites and negroes than *collards* or greens.
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XIV. 46.

collar-day† (kol′ạ̈r-dā), *n.* In England, a day on which knights appeared at court in the collars of their orders.

> It being St. Andrew's, and a *collar-day*, he went to the Chapel.
> *Pepys*, Diary, II. 69.

collare (ko-lā′rē), *n.*; pl. *collaria* (-ri-ạ̈). [L.: see *collar, n.*] **1.** The collar or prothorax of an insect, which bears the anterior pair of legs: sometimes restricted to an elevated posterior portion of the prothorax, seen in many *Hymenoptera* and *Hemiptera.*—**2.** In *decorative art*, a necklace or collar, as of an order, represented on a figure in embroidery, goldsmiths' work, or the like.

collared (kol′ärd), *a.* [< *collar, n.*, + -*ed*^{2}.] **1.** Having a collar, or something resembling a collar.

> The amœboids that form the wall of this cavity become metamorphosed into *collared* flagellate zooids.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 509.

2. In *her.*, same as *gorged*, 2.—**Collared beef,** beef from which the bones are removed, rolled and bound with a string or tape and braized with various preparations of herbs, wine, spices, etc. It is pressed under a heavy weight and served in slices.—**Collared cell.** See *cell.*

collared-chained (kol′ạ̈rd-chānd), *a.* In *her.*, wearing a collar to which a chain is attached. See *chain.*

collaret, collarette (kol′ạ̈r-et), *n.* [< ML. *collaratus*, dim. of L. *collare*, collar: see *collar, n.*] **1.** A small collar or fichu of linen, lace, fur, etc., worn by women.—**2.** Any piece of armor protecting the neck, more particularly in front. See *gorgerin* and *hausse-col.*

collaria, *n.* Plural of *collare.*

collarino (kol-ȧ-rē′nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *collare*, collar: see *collar, n.*] In *arch.*, an astragal. Also *colarin.*

collar-launder (kol′ạ̈r-län″dėr), *n.* In *mining*, a gutter or pipe attached to a lift of a pump to convey water to a cistern or any other place.

collarless (kol′ạ̈r-les), *a.* [< *collar, n.*, + -*less.*] **1.** Having no collar.—**2.** In *Infusoria*, not choanate.

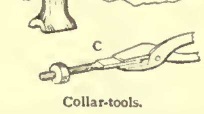
collar-nail (kol′ạ̈r-nāl), *n.* A form of nail used in blind-soling boots and shoes. It has a projecting collar up to which it is driven into the heel or sole; the outer lift or sole is then driven on the projecting head of the nail, which thus holds without extending through the leather.

collar-plate (kol′ạ̈r-plāt), *n.* An auxiliary nut used to support long pieces in a lathe.

collar-swage (kol′ạ̈r-swāj), *n.* A swage used by blacksmiths in swaging a collar upon a rod.

collar-tool (kol′ạ̈r-tōl), *n.* In *forging*, a rounding-tool for swaging collars or flanges on rods.

collar-work (kol′ạ̈r-wėrk), *n.* Uphill work, such as compels a horse to press against the collar; hence, figuratively, difficult work of any kind.



Collar-tools.

a, lower half of tool in the hardy-hole of the anvil; *b*, upper or fullering tool; *c*, collar and rod in the grip of the pincers.

collatable (kọ-lā′tạ-bl), *a.* [< *collate* + -*able.*] Capable of being collated.

collate (kọ-lāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collated*, ppr. *collating.* [< L. *collatus, conlatus*, pp. of *conferre*, bring together, compare, bestow (see *confer*), < *com-*, together, + *ferre* (= E. *bear*^{1}), with pp. *latus*, carry: see *ablative, delate, prolate*, etc.] **1.** To bring together and compare; examine critically, noting points of agreement and disagreement: applied particularly to manuscripts and books: as, to *collate* all the manuscripts of a classical author.

> They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both religions.
> *South.*

> Constant care he took,
> *Collating* creed with creed, and book with book.
> *Crabbe*, Works, V. 73.

2. To confer or bestow a benefice on by collation: followed by *to.*

> He was *collated* by Sir George Ashe, bishop of Clogher, *to* the archdeaconry of Clogher.
> *Goldsmith*, Parnell.

3. To bestow or confer. [Rare.]

> The grace of the Spirit of God, there consigned, exhibited, and *collated.* *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

4. In *bookbinding*, to verify the arrangement of, as the sheets of a book after they have been gathered. It is usually done by counting and inspecting the signatures at the foot of the first page of each sheet.

collateral (kọ-lat′e-rạl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *collaterall*, < ME. *collateral* = F. *collatéral* = Sp. *colateral* = Pg. *collateral* = It. *collaterale*, < ML. *collateralis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *lateralis*, of the side: see *lateral.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated at the side; belonging to the side or to what is at the side; hence, occupying a secondary or subordinate position.

> In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
> Must I be comforted, not in his sphere.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

> Ye cannot compare an ordinary Bishop with Timothy, who was an extraordinary man, foretold and promis'd to the Church by many Prophecies, and his name joyn'd as *collaterall* with Saint Paul, in most of his Apostolick Epistles.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> Having seene this, we descended into the body of the church, full of *collaterall* chapells and large oratories.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov., 1644.

2. Acting indirectly; acting through side channels. [Rare.]

> They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me:
> If by direct or by *collateral* hand
> They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give . . .
> To you in satisfaction. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

3. Accompanying; attendant, especially as an auxiliary; aiding, strengthening, confirming, etc., in a secondary or subordinate way: as, *collateral* aid; *collateral* security (see below); *collateral* evidence.

> Hit [poverty] defendeth the fleash fro folyes ful menye:
> And a *collateral* confort, Crystes owen sonde [sending].
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 136.

> He that brings any *collateral* respect [consideration] to prayers, loses the benefit of the prayers of the congregation.
> *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

> All the force of the motive lies within itself: it receives no *collateral* strength from external considerations.
> *Bp. Atterbury.*

> Not merely the writer's testimony, . . . but *collateral* evidence also is required.
> *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

4. Descending from the same stock or ancestor (commonly male) as another, but in a different line: distinguished from *lineal.* Thus, the children of brothers are *collateral* relations, having different fathers, but a common grandfather.

> When a peer whose title is limited to male heirs dies, leaving only daughters, his peerage must expire, unless he have, not only a *collateral* heir, but a *collateral* heir descended through an uninterrupted line of males from the first possessor of the honour.
> *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

5. In *bot.*, standing side by side: as, *collateral* ovules.—**6.** In *geom.*, having a common edge, as two adjoining faces of a polyhedron. *Kirkman.*—**Collateral ancestors,** uncles, aunts, and other collateral antecessors who are not "ancestors" in the sense of progenitors.—**Collateral assurance,** in *law*, assurance made over and above the principal deed.—**Collateral bundle.** See *bundle.*—**Collateral circulation.** See *circulation.*—**Collateral eminence,** a smooth protuberance in the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum, between the middle and posterior horns, caused by the collateral sulcus or fissure.—**Collateral facts,** in *law*, facts not considered relevant to the matter in dispute in an action.—**Collateral fibers,** of the cerebellum, the fibers which connect one lamina with the adjacent laminæ.—**Collateral fissure,** in *anat.*, the collateral sulcus.—**Collateral-inheritance tax,** a tax laid on property received by collateral heirs by will or under an intestate law.—**Collateral issue,** in *law*, an issue aside from the main question in the case.—**Collateral proceeding,** in *law*, another proceeding, not for the direct purpose of impeaching the proceeding to which it is said to be collateral. In this sense a new action brought to set aside a judgment in a former action is a direct and not a collateral proceeding. The phrase, however, is sometimes loosely used of any proceeding other than a step in the main action or suit. In this sense, while a motion made in an action to set aside a judgment therein is a direct proceeding, a fresh action to set aside the judgment would be a collateral proceeding.—**Collateral security,** any property or right of action, as a bill of sale or stock-certificate, which is given to secure the performance of a contract or the discharge of an obligation and as additional to the obligation of that contract, and which upon the performance of the latter is to be surrendered or discharged.—**Collateral sulcus,** in *anat.*, the occipitotemporal fissure of the cerebrum lying below the calcarine fissure, giving rise to the collateral eminence in the lateral ventricle of the brain. See *sulcus.*—**Collateral trust-bonds.** See *bond*^{1}.—**Collateral warranty.** See *warranty.*—**Condition collateral.** See *condition.*

II. *n.* **1.** A kinsman or relative descended from a common ancestor, but not in direct line.—**2.** Anything of value, or representing value, as bonds, deeds, etc., pledged as security in addition to a direct obligation.

collaterality†, *n.* [< F. *collateralité*; as *collateral* + -*ity.*] The state of being collateral. *Cotgrave.*

collaterally (kọ-lat′ẹ-rạl-i), *adv.* In a collateral manner. (*a*) Side by side. (*b*) Indirectly.

> The Papists more directly, . . . and the fanatics more *collaterally.*
> *Dryden.*

(*c*) In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally.

> Members of his own family *collaterally* related to him.
> *Coxe*, House of Austria, xxv.

(*d*) With or by means of collaterals.

> Dear to the broker is a note of hand
> *Collaterally* secured. *Halleck*, Fanny.

collateralness (kọ-lat′ẹ-rạl-nes), *n.* The state of being collateral.

> *Collateralité* [F.], collaterality or *collateralnesse.*
> *Cotgrave.*

collation (kọ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *collacioun, colasioun*, etc., discourse, conversation, comparison, reflection, = D. *collatie* = MLG. *collatie, klatie* = G. Dan. *kollation*, < OF. *collacion*, discourse, etc., F. *collation* = Sp. *colacion* = Pg. *collação* = It. *collazione* (in sense 8 *colazione*), < L. *collatio*(*n*-), *conlatio*(*n*-), a bringing together, collection, comparison, < *collatus, conlatus*, pp. of *conferre*: see *collate.*] **1.** The act of collating, or bringing together and comparing; a comparison of one thing with another of a like kind; especially, the comparison of manuscripts or editions of books or of records or statistics.

> The omissions and the commissions in the Chronicle of Fabyan are often amusing and always instructive; but these could not have been detected but by a severe *collation*, which has been happily performed.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 286.

> The earliest instances we recall of this method of centralized *collation* is of meteorological observations, in this country conducted for many years by the Smithsonian Institution.
> *Science*, IV. 411.

2. A compilation; specifically, a collection of the lives of the fathers of the church.

> It is preued in vitas patrum, that is to seie, in lyues and *colaciouns* of fadris.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

3. The act of reading and conversing on the lives of the saints, or the Scriptures: a practice instituted in monasteries by St. Benedict. *Dr. W. Smith.*—**4†.** A conference.

> "Yet wol I," quod this markis softely,
> "That in thy chambre I and thou and she
> Have a *collacion.*" *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 269.

> They call it a *Collation*, because (forsooth) it wanted some Councill-formalities.
> *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 90.

5†. A contribution; something to which each of several participators contributes.

> A shot or *collation*, because every particular apostle did cast in and collate his article, to make up this sum.
> *Bp. Nicholson*, Expos. of Catechism, p. 25.

6†. In the medieval universities, a sort of theological lecture laying down certain propositions without necessarily proving them. It was not a commentary, although it might contain a general analysis of the Book of the Sentences (see *sentence*) and might begin and end with a text of Scripture.

7†. Reasoning; drawing of a conclusion.

> It byholdeth alle thinges, so as I shal seye, by a strok of thouȝt formerly without discours or *collacioun.*
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, p. 165.

8. A repast; a meal: a term originally applied to the refection partaken of by monks in monasteries after the reading of the lives of the saints.

> When I came, I found such a *collation* of wine and sweetmeats prepared as little corresponded to the terms of the invitation.
> *Whiston*, Memoirs, p. 272.

> Here one of the great sheiks resides, who would have prepared a *collation* for us, and asked us to stay all night, but we only took coffee, and he sent a man with us.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 61.

The convention, after dissolving itself, partook of a modest *collation* in the senate chamber.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 273.

9†. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift.

The baptism of John . . . was not a direct instrument of the Spirit for the *collation* of grace.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 95.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the *collation* of these benefits. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

10. In *canon law*, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who is the ordinary of the benefice, and who at the same time has the benefice in his own gift or patronage, or by neglect of the patron has acquired the patron's rights. When the patron of a church is not a bishop, he presents his clerk for admission, and the bishop institutes him; but if the bishop of the diocese is the patron, his presentation and institution are one act, and are called *collation*.
11. In *civil* and *Scots law*, the real or supposed return of a former advancement to the mass of a decedent's property, made by one heir, that the property may be equitably divided among all the heirs; hotch-pot.

The application of the principle of *collation* to descendants generally, so that they were bound to throw into the mass of the succession before its partition every advance they had received from their parent in anticipation of their shares. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 714.

Collation of goods, in *civil law*. See def. 11.—**Collation of rights**, that species of service which the judge renders to any person by putting him in possession of a certain right. *J. S. Mill.*—**Collation of seals**, one seal set on the reverse of another, on the same label. *Wharton.*

collation† (ko̤-lā'shon̤), *v. i.* [< *collation, n.*, 8.] To partake of a light repast.

I went to see a coach-race in Hide Park, and *collation'd* in Spring Garden. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, May 20, 1658.

collationer (ko̤-lā'shon̤-ėr), *n.* [< *collation* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. A collator of the printed sheets of books. [Rare.]—2. One who partakes of a collation or repast. [Rare.]

We, meanwhile, untitled attendants, stood at the other end of the room, forming a semicircle, and all strictly facing the royal *collationers*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 99.

collatitious† (kol-a̤-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *collatitius*, more correctly *collaticius*, < *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate: see *collate.*] Contributed; brought together; performed by contribution.

Other men's *collatitious* liberality.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 46.

collative (ko̤-lā'tiv), *a.* [= F. *collatif* = Sp. *colativo* = Pg. *collativo*, < L. *collativus*, brought together, combined, < *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate: see *collate.*] 1†. Conferring or bestowing.

Institutive or *collative* of power. *Barrows.*

2. Collating.—3. *Eccles.*, presented by collation: applied to advowsons or livings of which the bishop and patron are the same person.—**Collative act**, in *logic*, the act of joining premises and thence deducing a conclusion; the act of comparing a thing with itself or with something else. [A Scotist term.]

collator (ko̤-lā'to̤r), *n.* [< L. *collator*, a comparer, contributor, etc., < *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate: see *collate.*] One who collates or makes a collation. (*a*) One who compares manuscripts or editions of books. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, a person who collates the printed sheets of books. (*c*) One who collates to a benefice. (*d*†) One who confers any benefit or bestows a gift of any kind.

Well-placed benefits redound to the *collator's* honour.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 16.

collaud† (ko-lâd'), *v. t.* [< L. *collaudare*, *conlaudare*, < *com-*, together, + *laudare*, praise: see *laud.*] To unite in praising.

Beasts wild and tame . . .
Collaud his name. *Howell*, Letters.

collaudation† (kol-â-dā'shon̤), *n.* [< L. *collaudatio(n-)*, < *collaudare*, pp. *collaudatus*: see *collaud.*] Joint or combined laudation, encomium, or flattery.

The rhetorical *collaudations*, with the honourable epithets given to their persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

colleague (kol'ēg), *n.* [< F. *collegue*, now *collègue* = Sp. *colega* = Pg. It. *collega*, < L. *collēga*, *conlēga*, a partner in office, < *com-*, with, + *legare*, send on an embassy: see *legate.*] An associate in office, professional employment, or special labor, as in a commission: not properly used of partners in business.=**Syn.** *Friend*, *Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

colleague (ko-lēg'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *colleagued*, ppr. *colleaguing*. [< *colleague, n.*] To coöperate in the same office, or for a common end; combine.

Colleagued with the dream of his advantage.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

colleagueship (kol'ēg-ship), *n.* [< *colleague* + *-ship.*] The state of being a colleague.

colleck†, *n.* See *collock*.

collect (ko̤-lekt'), *v.* [< OF. *collecter*, F. *collecter* = Sp. *colectar* = Pg. *collectar* = It. *collettare*, < ML. *collectare*, collect money, < L. *collecta*, a collection in money, (LL.) a meeting, assemblage, (ML.) a tax, also an assembly for prayer, a prayer (see *collect, n.*), prop. fem. of *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, *conligere* (> F. *colliger* = Pg. *colligar*), gather together, collect, consider, conclude, infer, < *com-*, together, + *legere*, gather: see *legend*. From L. *colligere* come also E. *coil*^{1} and *cull*^{1}.] I. *trans.* 1. To gather into one place or group; assemble or bring together; make a combination, group, or collection of; gather: as, to *collect* facts or evidence; to *collect* curiosities or rare books.

A passion for *collecting* books is not always a passion for literature. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 57.

2. To receive or compel payment of; bring to a settlement: as, to *collect* a bill.—3. To ascertain or infer from observation or information; infer. [Now rare.]

The reverent care I bear unto my lord
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Which sequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

We may *collect* the excellency of the understanding then, by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of its ruins.
South, in Whipple's Ess. and Rev., II. 81.

To collect one's self, to recover from surprise or a disconcerted state; regain command over one's scattered thoughts or emotions.

Affrighted much,
I did in time *collect myself*. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. To convene, convoke, muster, accumulate, amass, group.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gather together; accumulate: as, pus *collects* in an abscess; snow *collects* in drifts.—2†. To compose one's self.

Collect,
I fear you are not well: pray tell me why
You talk thus? *Shirley*, Traitor, iii. 3.

collect (kol'ekt), *n.* [< ME. *collect*, *colect*, < LL. *collecta*, a meeting (L. a collection in money), in ML. also a meeting for prayer, and (for *oratio ad collectam*, a prayer at a preliminary service in one church, before proceeding to another church to attend mass, a prayer at the latter church being called *oratio ad missam*) a prayer, etc.: see *collect, v.*] 1. In the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other Western liturgies: (*a*) A concise prayer, varying according to the day, week, octave, or season, recited before the epistle, regularly consisting of one sentence, and asking for some grace or blessing with reference to some teaching of the epistle or gospel, or both. A collect is composed of an address to the Trinity or to one of the Divine Persons, a petition thus introduced, and the pleading of Christ's merits or final ascription to a Person of the Trinity. One collect may be used alone or several in succession. Collects regularly belong to the eucharistic office, but are repeated in the day-offices (hours, morning and evening prayer), thus forming a constant link between the latter and the altar service. They are characteristic of Western liturgies and offices, not being known in the Eastern churches. Almost all those still in use are very ancient, and the origin of this form of prayer is at least as old as the fifth century. Leo the Great (440–61) and Gelasius I. (492–96) are reputed the first composers of collects. See *oratio*.

The unity of sentiment and severity of style which characterise these little pieces [Milton's Sonnets] remind us . . . of the *Collects* of the English Liturgy.
Macaulay, Milton.

While the East, again, soars to God in exclamations of angelic self-forgetfulness, the West comprehends all the spiritual needs of man in *Collects* of matchless profundity.
P. Freeman, Principles of Divine Service, I. 274.

(*b*) In a wider sense, a prayer of similar character or construction, especially one following the collect for the day, or used just before the conclusion of an office. (*c*) A name sometimes given to the synapte of the Greek Church.—2. A collection. [Rare.]

Yet anything that others can write of him is poor indeed beside a *collect* of his own golden sayings.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 137.

collectable, collectible (ko̤-lek'ta̤-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *collect* + *-able*, *-ible.*] Capable of being collected.

collectanea (kol-ek-tā'nē̤-ä), *n. pl.* [LL., neut. pl. of L. *collectaneus*, gathered together: see *collectaneous.*] A selection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction; a miscellany.

collectaneous† (kol-ek-tā'nē̤-us), *a.* [< L. *collectaneus*, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, gather together: see *collect, v.*] Gathered; collected.

collectarium (kol-ek-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *collectaria* (-ä̤). [ML., < *collecta*: see *collect, n.* Cf. *collectanea.*] In medieval use, a separate liturgical book containing the collects, which are now included in the Missal and the Book of Common Prayer.

In the same illumination [the original illumination in the Book of Hours] the young clerk (probably an acolyte) who is seen to the right, kneeling, and holding up before the bishop a *collectarium*, out of which that prelate is singing the collect, is vested in a girdled alb, the neck of which is worked like the canons' surplices.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 430, note.

collected (ko̤-lek'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *collect, v.*] Having control of one's mental faculties; not disconcerted; firm; prepared; self-possessed; composed: as, to be quite *collected* in the midst of danger.

The jury shall be quite surprised,
The prisoner quite *collected*.
Praed, On the Year 1828.

The expression [of the Norwegian men] was sensible and *collected*, but with nothing about it specially adventurous or daring. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 81.

=**Syn.** *Cool*, *Composed*, etc. See *calm*^{1}.

collectedly (ko̤-lek'ted-li), *adv.* 1. In one view; together; collectively. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]—2. In a firm, composed, or self-possessed manner: as, he spoke quite calmly and *collectedly*.

collectedness (ko̤-lek'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being collected or brought into close union or concentration. [Rare.]—2. A collected or calm state of the mind; composure.

collectible, *a.* See *collectable*.

collecting-cane (ko̤-lek'ting-kān), *n.* See *cane*^{1}.

collection (ko̤-lek'shon̤), *n.* [= F. *collection* = Pr. *collectio* = Sp. *coleccion* = Pg. *collecção* = It. *collezione*, < L. *collectio(n-)*, a bringing together, inference (tr. Gr. *συλλογισμός*, a syllogism: see *syllogism*), ML. also a collection in money, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, collect: see *collect, v.*] 1. The act or practice of collecting or of gathering together: as, the *collection* of rare books.

His [Cotton's] antiquarian tastes were early displayed in the *collection* of ancient records, charters, and other manuscripts, which had been dispersed from the monastic libraries in the reign of Henry VIII. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 509.

2. An assemblage or gathering of objects; a number of things collected, gathered, or brought together; a number of objects considered as constituting one whole of which the single objects are parts: as, a *collection* of pictures; a *collection* of essays; a *collection* of minerals.

A class, or *collection* of individuals, named after a quality common to all. *Bain*, Logic, i. 51.

Every *collection* ought to form a definite congruous whole, which can be visited, studied, and remembered with a certain unity of impression.
Jevons, Social Reform, p. 61.

Specifically—3. A sum of money collected for religious or charitable purposes, especially during a religious service.

Now concerning the *collection* for the saints. 1 Cor. xvi. 1.

4†. The act of deducing consequences; inference from premises; that which is deduced or inferred; an inference; sometimes, specifically, an inductive inference.

Good my lord,
What light *collections* has your searching eye
Caught from my loose behaviour?
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

Wrong *collections* have been hitherto made out of these words by modern divines. *Milton.*

5. A private examination at the end of each term at the colleges of the English universities.—6. The act of receiving or compelling payment of dues, public or private, as for taxes, customs duties, or personal debts.—7. The jurisdiction of a collector; a collectorship. See *collector*, 3. —**Collection Act**, a United States statute of 1799 (1 Stat., 627) which established districts for the collection of duties on imports, regulated the business of custom-houses and customs officers, and prescribed rules for the entry and clearing of vessels, etc.—**Collection of light**, in *astrol.*, a situation of three planets so that two of them are in aspect with the third, though not with each other.=**Syn. 2.** Assemblage, group, crowd, mass, lot, heap; compilation, selection.—**3.** Contribution.

collectitious† (kol-ek-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *collectitius*, more correctly *collecticius*, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*: see *collect, v.*] Gathered together; collected.

collective (ko̤-lek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *collectif* = Sp. *colectivo* = Pg. *collectivo* = It. *collettivo*, < L. *collectivus*, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, collect: see *collect, v.*] I. *a.* 1. Belonging to, vested in, or exercised by a number of individuals jointly, or considered as forming one body; united; aggregated: opposed to *individual* and *distributive*: as, *collective* actions.

When a body of men unite together and occupy, by appropriation or by conquest, a tract of land, and then divide it into equal shares, that is no evidence of *collective* ownership. *D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, p. 20.

2. In *gram.*, denoting an aggregate, group, or assemblage; expressing under the singular form a whole consisting of a plurality of individual objects or persons: as, a *collective* noun.—3†. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.

Critical and *collective* reason. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

4. Having the quality or power of collecting together; tending to collect; forming a collection. [Rare.]

Local is his throne, . . . to fix a point,
A central point, *collective* of his sons. *Young.*

5. Relating to or of the nature of collectivism; belonging to the people as a whole.—**Collective fruits**, fruits resulting from the aggregation of several flowers into one mass, as the mulberry and pineapple.—**Collective note**, in *diplomacy*, a note or an official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.—**Collective noun.** See II.—**Collective sense**, in *logic*, an acceptation of a common noun such that something is asserted of the individuals it denotes taken together which is not asserted of any one of them separately. Thus, in the sentence "The planets are seven in number," *planets* is taken in a collective sense.—**Collective whole**, in *logic*, a whole the material parts of which are separate and accidentally brought together, as an army, a heap of stones, a pile of wheat, etc.

II. *n.* [Cf. L. *nomen collectivum*, a collective noun.] In *gram.*, a noun in the singular number signifying an aggregate or assemblage, as *multitude*, *crowd*, *troop*, *herd*, *people*, *society*, *clergy*, *meeting*, etc. Collectives as subjects can have their verbs either in the singular or in the plural, the latter by preference in familiar style; but usage varies as to different words of this class, according as they express more prominently a unity or a complexity; they take attributives, however, in the singular: as, the jury *meets* or *meet*, but *this* jury *meets*.

Wee shall also put a manifest violence and impropriety upon a knowne word against his common signification in binding a *Collective* to a singular person.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

collectively (kọ-lek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a collective manner; in a mass or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly: as, the citizens of a state *collectively* considered.

During the hunting and pastoral stages, the warriors of the group hold the land *collectively*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 463.

collectiveness (kọ-lek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being collective; combination; union; mass. *Todd.* Also *collectivity*.

collectivism (kọ-lek'tiv-izm), *n.* [< *collective* + *-ism*; = F. *collectivisme*.] The socialistic theory or principle of centralization of all directive social and industrial power, especially of control of the means of production, in the people collectively, or the state: the opposite of *individualism*.

As used in current speech, and also in economics, no very definite line of distinction between communism and socialism can be drawn. Generally speaking, communism is a term for a system of common property, and this should be accepted as the reasonably correct usage of the word; but even by socialists it is frequently used as practically synonymous with socialism. *Collectivism* is a word which has recently come into vogue to express the economic basis of socialism as above explained.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 207, note.

Collectivism, which is now used by German as well as by French writers, denotes the condition of a community when its affairs, especially its industry, are managed in the collective way, instead of the method of separate, individual effort. *Woolsey*, Communism and Socialism, p. 4.

collectivist (kọ-lek'tiv-ist), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* [< *collective* + *-ist*; = F. *collectiviste*.] A believer in the principle of collectivism; especially, one who holds that the materials of production, as the soil, should belong to the people at large.

The *Collectivists* admit that recompense should be proportioned to work done, which is the principle of individual responsibility.
Orpen, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 245.

II. *a.* 1. Believing in the principle of collectivism.—2. Pertaining to or of the nature of collectivism; founded on the principle of collectivism.

The message then proceeds to speak of measures for "organizing the life of the people in the form of corporative associations under the protection and furtherance of the state"—a clause which might be taken as an admission of the *collectivist* principle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 216.

3. Relating or belonging to the collectivists: as, a *collectivist* writer.

collectivity (kol-ek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *collective* + *-ity*.] 1. Same as *collectiveness*. *J. Morley.*—2. The whole collectively considered; the mass. [Rare.]

The *collectivity* of living existence becomes a self-improving machine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 436.

Specifically—3. The people of a commune or state taken collectively; the people at large; the citizens as a whole.

The Marxists insisted that the social regime of collective property and systematic co-operative production could not possibly be introduced, maintained, or regulated, except by means of an omnipotent and centralised political authority—call it the State, call it the *collectivity*, call it what you like—which should have the final disposal of everything. *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 140.

4. Collectivism; especially, the ownership on the part of the state or the people at large of all means of production, especially of the soil.

Collectivity, in the dialect of the Socialists, means the ownership of all the instruments of production by the state, and its use of them in such manner as shall seem best calculated to eradicate or diminish poverty.
The Nation, Nov. 15, 1883.

collector (kọ-lek'tọr), *n.* [= F. *collecteur* = Sp. *colector* = Pg. *collector* = It. *collettore*, < ML. *collector*, < L. *colligere*, pp. *collectus*, gather together: see *collect*, *v.*] 1. One who collects or gathers; especially, one who makes it a pursuit or an amusement to collect objects of interest, as books, paintings, plants, minerals, shells, etc.

Ancillon was a great *collector* of curious books, and dexterously defended himself when accused of the Bibliomania. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 58.

2. A compiler; one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book. [Rare.]

Volumes without the *collector's* own reflections. *Addison.*

3. A person employed to collect dues, public or private; especially, an officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs duties, taxes, or toll within a certain district. Under the government of the United States these are of two classes, called *collectors* of customs and *collectors* of internal revenue.

Qwich messe peny and ferthing schal be resceyued be the *colictour* for the ȝere [year] chosen.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 452.

The king sent his chief *collector* of tribute unto the cities of Juda. 1 Mac. i. 29.

Specifically—4. In British India, the chief administrative official of a zillah or district, charged with the collection of the revenue, and also, except in Bengal proper, possessing certain magisterial powers. *Yule and Burnell.*—5. One of two bachelors of arts in Oxford University who are appointed each Lent to divide the determining bachelors into classes and distribute the schools. Also called *Lent collectors*.—6. A person appointed to care for the estate of a decedent until letters testamentary or of administration upon it are granted.—7. In *elect.*, the upper plate of a disk or condenser, employed for collecting electricity; more generally, any arrangement for collecting electricity.

A pointed *collector* was not employed until after Franklin's famous researches on the action of points.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 4.

Collector of births and burials, a local English (Norfolk) municipal officer who makes a weekly return of births and burials to the magistrates.

collectorate (kọ-lek'tọ-rāt), *n.* [< *collector* + *-ate*^{3}.] The district of a collector; a collectorship; specifically, an administrative district, or zillah, of British India under the jurisdiction of a collector. See *collector*, 4.

Good brass utensils are also made at Keiahi and at Bagmandli in the Ratnagiri *collectorate*.
Birdwood, Indian Arts, I. 161.

collector-magistrate (kọ-lek'tọr-maj″is-trāt), *n.* In British India, a collector.

collectorship (kọ-lek'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *collector* + *-ship*.] 1. The office of a collector of customs or taxes.—2. The jurisdiction of a collector.

collectress (kọ-lek'tres), *n.* [< *collector* + *-ess*.] A female collector.

colleen (kol'ēn), *n.* [< Ir. *cailin*, a girl, little girl, < *caile*, a girl, + dim. *-in*.] A girl. [Irish.]

collegatary (ko-leg'ạ-tā̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *collegataries* (-riz). [< LL. *collegatarius*, *conlegatarius*, < L. *com-*, with, + LL. *legatarius*, a legatee.] Same as *co-legatee*.

college (kol'ej), *n.* [Formerly also *colledge*; < F. *college*, now *collège*, = Sp. *colegio* = Pg. It. *collegio*, < L. *collēgium*, a connection of associates, a society, guild, fraternity, < *collēga*, a colleague, associate: see *colleague*, *n.* Cf. *collegium*.] 1. An organized association of men, invested with certain common powers and rights, performing certain related duties, or engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a body of colleagues; a guild; a corporation; a community: as, an ancient Roman *college* of priests; the *college* of cardinals; the Heralds' *College* in England; a *college* of physicians or surgeons.

There is a *Colledge* of Franciscan Friers called the Cordeliers. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 10.

Both worships, as well as the science of magic, had their *colleges* of priests and devotees.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christ. Doct., iv. § 1.

2. (*a*) An endowed and incorporated community or association of students within a university. See *university*. A college corporation in the English universities consists of a master, fellows, and scholars. (*b*) The institution or house founded for the accommodation of such an association. Such houses began to be established about A. D. 1200, as charitable foundations for affording food and lodging to poor students, and did not at first undertake to subject them to any regular discipline or to order their studies. But schools were early attached to them, and the entire instruction of most of the universities was ultimately given in the colleges.

The primary object of a *college* is not the teaching of anybody; it is the maintenance in an incorporated society of some of those who come to profit by the teaching and other advantages of the University.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 616.

The name *college* seems first to have been specially applied to the houses of religious orders, where were accommodated those youths who meant to devote themselves wholly to a "religious" life.
Laurie, Lectures on Universities, p. 246.

(*c*) In Scotland, the United States, and Canada, an incorporated and endowed institution of learning of the highest grade. In the United States *college* is the generic name for all such institutions (sometimes given even to professional schools), *university* being properly limited to colleges which in size, organization (especially in division into distinct schools and faculties), methods of instruction, and diversity of subjects taught approach most nearly to the institutions so named in Europe. (*d*) A school or an academy of a high grade or of high pretensions. (*e*) An edifice occupied by a college. (*f*) In France, an institution for secondary education, controlled by the municipality, which pays for the instruction given there, and differing from the lyceum in that the latter is supported and directed by the state. The curriculum is nearly the same in both, the college being usually modeled on the lyceum.—3†. A collection or assembly; a company.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the *college* of the bees in May.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 218.

4. A debtors' prison. [Eng. slang.]

The settlement of that execution which had carried Mr. Plornish to the Marshalsea *College*.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, xxxi.

Apostolic college. (*a*) The apostles of Christ considered as a collective body possessing corporate authority. (*b*) The whole body of bishops of the historical church, regarded as continuing and possessing in their corporate capacity the authority of the original assembly of apostles.—**College church.** (*a*) Same as *collegiate church* (which see, under *collegiate*). (*b*) A church connected with a college. [U. S.]—**College of Justice**, in Scotland, a term applied to the supreme civil courts, composed of the lords of council and session, together with the advocates, clerks of session, clerks of the bills, writers to the signet, etc.—**College of regulars**, a monastery attached to a university.—**Electoral college.** See *electoral*.—**Heralds' college.** See *herald*.—**Sacred College**, the body of cardinals in the Roman Catholic Church. See *cardinal*, *n.*, 1.

college-pudding (kol'ej-pụd″ing), *n.* A kind of small plum-pudding.

colleger (kol'ej-ėr), *n.* [< *college* + *-er*^{1}.] A member of a college; specifically, one of seventy scholars at Eton College, England, described in the extract.

These *Collegers* [at Eton] are the nucleus of the whole system, and the only original part of it, the paying pupils (oppidans, town-boys) being, according to general belief, an after growth. They (the *Collegers*) are educated gratuitously, and such of them as have nearly but not quite reached the age of nineteen, when a vacancy in King's College, Cambridge, occurs, are elected Scholars there forthwith and provided for during life—or until marriage.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 322.

collegia, *n.* Plural of *collegium*.

collegial (kọ-lē'ji-ạl), *a.* [= F. *collégial* = Sp. *colegial* = Pg. *collegial* = It. *collegiale*, < L. *collegialis*, < *collegium*, a college: see *college*.] 1. Pertaining to a college, or an organized body of men appointed to perform any function, as contrasted with an individual: as, a *collegial* system of judges; a *collegial* verdict.—2. Relating to a college; collegiate.

The *collegial* corporations had usurped the exclusive privilege of instruction. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. *Eccles.*, having the character of a collegium, or voluntary assembly which has no relationship to the state. See *collegium*, *collegialism*.—**Collegial church.** Same as *collegiate church* (which see, under *collegiate*).

collegialism (kọ-lē'ji-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *collegial*, 3, + *-ism*.] *Eccles.*, the theory of church polity which maintains that the church is a society or collegium of voluntary members, and is not subordinate to the state, but stands on an equality with it, and that the highest ecclesiastical authority rests with the whole society, which is independent and self-governing: opposed to *territorialism* and *episcopalism* (which see).

collegian (kọ-lē'ji-ạn), *n.* [< ML. as if **collegianus*, < L. *collegium*: see *college*.] 1. A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so named; an inhabitant of a college; a student.

He has his warmth of sympathy with the fellow-*collegians*. *Lamb*, To Southey.

2. An inmate of a debtors' prison. Also *collegiate*. [Eng. slang.]

It became a not unusual circumstance for letters to be put under his door at night enclosing half-a-crown . . . for the Father of the Marshalsea, "with the compliments of a *collegian* taking leave." *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, vi.

Collegiant (kọ-lē'ji-ạnt), *n.* [< *collegium* + *-ant*¹.] One of a sect founded near Leyden, Holland, in 1619, the societies of which are called *colleges*. The sect spread rapidly in the Netherlands, and is still maintained there and in Hanover. In doctrine and practice the Collegiants resemble the Quakers, having no creed nor organized ministry; but they believe in the necessity of baptism, which they administer by immersion.

collegiate (kọ-lē'ji-ā̤t), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *collegiato*, a. and n., < LL. *collegiatus*, only as a noun, one of a society, college, etc., < L. *collegium*, a society, college, etc.: see *college*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a college, or an organized body of men having certain common pursuits or duties: as, *collegiate* societies. *Hooker*. See *college*, 1.—2. Pertaining to a college within a university, or to a college which forms an independent institution for higher learning; furnished by or pursued in a college: as, *collegiate* life; *collegiate* education. See *college*, 2.

Arnold himself has the academic bias. There is in him a slight *collegiate* contemptuousness and aloofness. *The Century*, XXVII. 929.

3. Constituted after the manner of or connected with a college in any sense: as, *collegiate* masterships in a university. *Milton*.

Nevertheless, the government of New-England was for having their students brought up in a more *collegiate* way of living. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Int. to iv.

4. Collected; combined; united. *Bacon*. [Rare.] —**Collegiate charge**, in Scotland, a charge or pastorship devolving on a minister as the colleague and successor of an emeritus pastor.—**Collegiate church.** (*a*) In England, a church that has a college or chapter, consisting of a dean, canons, and prebends, but has not a bishop's see. Of these some are of royal, others of ecclesiastical foundation; and each is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral. Some of them were anciently abbeys, which have been secularized.

To be *collegiate*, a *church* must have daily choir-service sung in it, support a dean and canons, and possess a chapter, as if it were a cathedral. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 254.

(*b*) In Scotland, a church or congregation the active pastor of which is the colleague and successor of the emeritus pastor. (*c*) In the United States, a corporate church having several houses of worship, with coördinate pastors.

II. *n.* 1. A member of a college or university.

Rigorous customs that forbid men to marry, . . . as prentices, servants, *collegiates*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 585.

2. Same as *collegian*, 2.

His beginnings were debauched, and his study and first practice in the gaol, . . . and there he . . . busied himself with the cases of his fellow-*collegiates*. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, i. 123.

collegiately† (kọ-lē'ji-āt-li), *adv.* In a collegiate manner; in or within a college.

'Tis true, the University of Upsal in Sweden hath ordinarily about seven or eight hundred students belonging to it, which do none of them live *collegiately*, but board all of them here and there at private houses. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Int. to iv.

colleging (kol'ej-ing), *n.* [< *college* + *-ing*¹.] Training and education in college. [Rare.]

Though lightly prized the ribboned parchments three,
Yet collegisse juvat, I am glad
That here what *colleging* was mine I had.
Lowell, Indian Summer Reverie.

collegium (kọ-lē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *collegia* (-ä̤). [ML., a special use of L. *collegium*, a college: see *college*.] A corporation; especially, an independent and self-governing ecclesiastical body uncontrolled by the state. See *collegial*, 3, and *collegialism*.

col legno (kol lā'nyō). [It.: *col*, contr. of *con il*, with the; *legno*, < L. *lignum*, wood: see *ligneous*.] Literally, with the wood: a direction in violin-playing to use the back of the bow instead of the hair.

Collema (ko-lē'mä̤), *n.* [NL., < LL. *collema*, < Gr. *κόλλημα*, that which is glued together, < *κολλᾶν*, glue together, < *κόλλα*, glue.] 1. A genus of lichens, typical of the family *Collemei*.—2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Every possible stage from the typical nostoc to the typical *collema* was seen repeatedly. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 25.

collemaceous (kol-ẹ̄-mā'shius), *a.* [< *Collema* + *-aceous*.] In *lichenology*, resembling or having the characters of *Collemei*. Also *collemeine*.

Collembola (ko-lem'bọ-lä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ἐμβολή*, a putting in place, a setting, insertion, etc.: see *embolic*.] 1. An order of apterous ametabolous insects, containing the lowest or most generalized types of the true insects. It is represented by forms such as *Podura*, which have 3 thoracic and 6 abdominal segments (the anterior abdominal segment with a ventral sucker and the penultimate one with a pair of long setiform appendages), and no wings, and which undergo no metamorphosis. Different authors include in the order or exclude from it the thysanurous insects, as *Campodea* and *Lepisma*.

2. A suborder of the order *Thysanura*: restricted to the springtails proper, the *Poduridæ* and *Sminthuridæ*.

collembole (kol'em-bōl), *n.* One of the *Collembola*.

collembolic (kol-em-bol'ik), *a.* [< *Collembola* + *-ic*.] Same as *collembolous*.

collembolous (ko-lem'bọ-lus), *a.* [< *Collembola* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Collembola*; being apterous and ametabolous, as an insect of the family *Poduridæ* or order *Thysanura*.

Collemei (ko-lē'mẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Collema*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens having a frondose or foliaceous thallus, and especially characterized by their gelatinous consistency when wet, and by their bluish-green gonidia (gonimia); jelly-lichens.

collemeine (ko-lē'mẹ-in), *a.* [< *Collema* + *-ine*¹.] Same as *collemaceous*.

collemoid (ko-lē'moid), *a.* [< *Collema* + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Collemei*.

collenchyma (ko-leng'ki-mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] In *bot.*, a layer of modified parenchyma immediately beneath the epidermis, having the cells thickened at the angles by a pad-like mass which is capable of swelling greatly in water. It is found in the young stems, petioles, and leaf-veins of many dicotyledonous plants.

collenchymatous (kol-eng-kim'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *collenchyma(t-)* + *-ous*.] 1. In *bot.*, containing or resembling collenchyma.—2. In *zoöl.*, having the character or quality of collenchyme; consisting of or containing collenchyme.

collenchyme (ko-leng'kim), *n.* [< NL. *collenchyma* (in another sense): see *collenchyma*.] The tissue (of sponges) which is produced by collencytes. It is mesodermal, and in its commonest and simplest form consists of a clear, colorless gelatinous matrix in which the collencytes are embedded.

Collenchyme does not originate through the transformation of sarcenchyme, . . . for it precedes the latter in development. Schulze . . . has compared *collenchyme* to the gelatinous tissue which forms the chief part of the umbrella of jellyfish. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419.

collencytal (kol-en-sī'tạl), *a.* [< *collencyte* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a collencyte.

collencyte (kol'en-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ἐν*, in, + *κύτος*, a containing hollow.] One of the irregularly branching or stellate cells or connective-tissue corpuscles from which collenchyme arises, found embedded in the matrix of the latter in the mesoderm of sponges.

collepixie†, *n.* See *colepixy*.

coller¹†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *collar*.

coller²†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *choler*.

collery-stick (kol'ẹ-ri-stik), *n.* A missile weapon resembling the boomerang, used by the Colleries, or Thieves, a native race of southern India. Also *colleree-stick*.

collet¹ (kol'et), *n.* [= G. *kollet*, < F. *collet* = It. *colletto*, < ML. *colletus*, a band or collar, dim. of L. *collum*, > F. *col*, the neck: see *collar*.] 1. A band or collar; specifically, a small collar or band worn by the inferior clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.—2. Among jewelers: (*a*) Same as *culet*. (*b*) The ring or flange within which a jewel or a group of jewels is set, as that part of a ring which holds the seal. The word is most common in connection with large compositions of jewelers' work.

The seal was set in a *collet* of gold. *Sir T. Herbert*, Memoirs, p. 101.

3. In *glass-manuf.*, that part of a glass vessel which adheres to the pontee or iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot.—4. In *mach.*, a small band of metal, as the ring which fastens the packing of a piston. —5. In *gun.*, that part of the muzzle of a cannon which lies between the astragal and the face of the piece.

collet¹ (kol'et), *v. t.* [< *collet*¹, *n.*] To set in or as in a collet.

And in his foyle so lovely set,
Faire *collited* in gold. *Arnim*, 1609.

collet²† (kol'et), *n.* [Like *collard*, a corruption of *colewort*.] Same as *colewort*.

collet³†, *n.* See *colet*.

colleter (ko-lē'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **κολλητήρ*, < *κολλᾶν*, glue together: see *colleterium*.] In *bot.*, one of the glandular hairs which cover the leaf-buds of many plants; by extension, any glandular hair.

On the buds of various trees peculiar glandular hairs termed *colleters* exist. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 91.

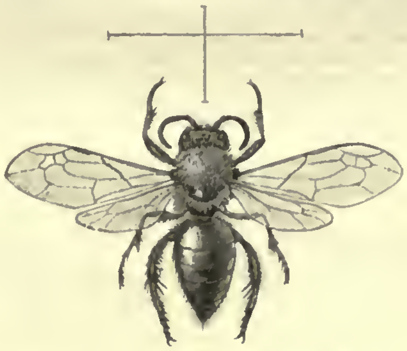
colleteria, *n.* Plural of *colleterium*.

colleterial (kol-ẹ̄-tē'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *colleterium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a colleterium.—**Colleterial gland**, the colleterium.

Behind it [the spermatheca of the female cockroach] are two large, ramified, tubular *colleterial glands*, which probably give rise to the substance of which the egg-case is formed. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 360.

colleterium (kol-ọ̄-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *colleteria* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. as if **κολλητήριον*, < *κολλητός*, verbal adj. of *κολλᾶν*, glue together, < *κόλλα*, glue.] In *zoöl.*, a glandular organ secreting a viscid or glutinous substance by which the ova are glued together, as in various insects; a colleterial gland. The oötheca or egg-case of the cockroach and other insects is probably secreted by the colleterium, which consists of several tubular glands in the abdomen opening into the oviduct.

Colletes (ko-lē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *κολλητής*, one who glues, < *κολλᾶν*, glue together, < *κόλλα*, glue.] A genus of solitary bees, of the family *Andrenidæ*, forming with *Prosopis* the group *Obtusilingues*. They usually burrow in the ground to the depth of several inches.



Colletes compacta. (Cross shows natural size.)

colletic (ko-let'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κολλητικός*, < *κολλητός*, verbal adj. of *κολλᾶν*, glue together: see *colleterium*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of gluing; agglutinant; colleterial.

II. *n.* An agglutinant.

colletin (kol'et-in), *n.* [< F. *colletin*, a jerkin, < *collet*, a collar: see *collet*¹.] A piece of armor covering the neck and the upper part of the breast, and arranged to support the articulated pauldrons and also, to a certain extent, the plastron and back-piece.

colletocystophore (ko-lē-tō-sis'tọ-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *κολλητής*, one who glues, + *cystophore*.] In *zoöl.*, one of the peculiar marginal bodies characteristic of lucernarian hydrozoans, replacing or representing the tentaculicysts of other hydrozoans. Also *colletocystophor*.

colley, *n.* See *collie*.

collibert (kol'i-bėrt; F. pron. kol-ē-bãr'), *n.* [Also *colibert*; < OF. *colibert*, *collibert*, < ML. *collibertus*, usually in pl. *colliberti*, applied to serfs nominally freed, but still subject to certain servile conditions (hence also called *conditionales*), < L. *collibertus*, *conlibertus*, a fellow-freedman, < *com-*, together, + *libertus*, a freedman, < *liber*, free: see *liberty*. Cf. *culvert*².] 1†. A socman; a tenant holding in fee socage, but obliged, as long as he held, to render some customary service or due.—2. One of a despised race formerly existing in several parts of France, afterward chiefly found in Poitou, where they lived in boats on the rivers, but now nearly extinct: probably so called from the ancient class of French serfs of that name.

collicapital (kol-i-kap'i-tạl), *a.* [< L. *collum*, neck, + *caput* (*capit-*), head, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the neck and head. *Coues*. [Rare.]

colliculus (ko-lik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *colliculi* (-lī). [NL., < LL. *colliculus*, a little hill, dim. of L. *collis*, a hill: see *colline*.] In *anat.*, a small eminence; a little elevation.—**Colliculus bulbi**, in *anat.*, spongy tissue surrounding the urethra as it enters the bulb.—**Colliculus nervi optici**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The thalamus opticus. (*b*) The papilla of the optic nerve.—**Colliculus seminalis.** Same as *crista urethræ* (which see, under *crista*).

Collida (kol′i-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-ida*.] A superfamily group of monocyttarian or monozoic radiolarians having a single central nucleus: distinguished from *Collozoa* or polycyttarian forms.

collide (ko̤-līd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collided*, ppr. *colliding*. [= D. *collideren* = G. *collidiren* = Dan. *kollidere* = Sp. *colidir* (obs.) = Pg. *collidir* = It. *collidere*, < L. *collidere*, *conlidere*, strike or clash together, < *com-*, together, + *lædere*, strike, dash against, hurt: see *lesion*.] **I.** *intrans.* To strike together with force; come into violent contact; meet in opposition: as, the ships *collided* in mid-ocean; their plans *collided*, or *collided* with each other.

> If colored electric lights could be produced, . . . the risk of *colliding* with other steamers . . . carrying electric lanterns would be lessened, . . . but the danger of running down smaller craft which must use the ordinary light would be enhanced.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1883, p. 137.

II. *trans.* To strike against; encounter with a shock. [Rare.]

> Struck or *collided* by a solid body.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 23.

collidine (kol′i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-id*^{1} + *-ine*^{2}.] A ptomain prepared by Neucki from decaying glue. It is an oily, colorless liquid ($C_8H_{11}N$), has an agreeable odor, and is very poisonous.

collie (kol′i), *n.* [Also written *colly*, *colley*, dial. or obs. *coley*, *coaly*, *coally*, etc.; prob. < Gael. *cuilean*, *cuilein*, a whelp, puppy, cub, = Ir. *cuileann*, a whelp, kitten.] A sheep-dog; a variety of dog especially common in Scotland, much esteemed by shepherds and also by dog-fanciers.

> The tither was a ploughman's *collie*,
> A rhyming, ranting, roving billie,
> Wha for his friend and comrade had him.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

collier^1 (kol′yėr), *n.* [Also *coalier*, *coallier*, conformed to *coal*, but the vowel is properly short; earlier mod. E. *colier*, < ME. *colyer*, *colier*, < *col*, coal, + *-yer*, *-i-er*, as in *lawyer*, *sawyer*, *bowyer*: see *coal*. Cf. MLG. *kolere* = MHG. *koläre*, G. *köhler*.] 1. A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine.

> That five or six thousand *colliers* and ploughmen should contend during an hour with half that number of regular cavalry and infantry would now be thought a miracle.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

2†. A coal-merchant or dealer in coal.

> All maner of *colyers* that bryngeth colys to towne for to sille, smale or grete, that they bryng their sakkes of juste mesure.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

3. A coasting-vessel employed in the coal-trade.

> *Choliers* that cayreden [carry] col come there biside.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2520.

Collier's lung, in *pathol.*, anthracosis.

collier^2 (kol′yėr), *n.* The gaper, *Mya truncata*, a bivalve mollusk. [Local, Irish.]

collier-aphis (kol′yėr-ā″fis), *n.* Same as *dolphin-fly*.

colliery (kol′yėr-i), *n.*; pl. *collieries* (-iz). [Also, rarely, *coalery*, conformed to *coal*; < *collier*^{1} + *-y*: see *-ery*. Cf. *coalery*.] 1. A place where coal is dug; a coal-mine or -pit, with the requisite apparatus for working it.—2. The coal-trade.

collieshangie (kol′i-shang″i), *n.* [Sc., appar. a loose compound of *collie*, a dog, + *shangie*, a chain with which dogs were tied.] A noisy quarrel or dispute; a confused uproar.

> How the *collieshangie* works
> Atween the Russians and the Turks. *Burns.*

> Patting her husband on the shoulder, she bade him sit down for a "hard-headed loon, that was aye bringing himsell and other folk into *collie-shangies*."
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiv.

colliflower† (kol′i-flou-ėr), *n.* An old spelling of *cauliflower*.

colliform (kol′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *collum*, neck, + *forma*, shape.] In *entom.*, having the form of a collar: applied to the pronotum when it is short, narrow, and closely applied to the mesothorax.

colligate (kol′i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colligated*, ppr. *colligating*. [< L. *colligatus*, pp. of *colligare*, *conligare*, bind together, < *com-*, together, + *ligare*, bind: see *litigation*.] To bind or fasten together, literally or figuratively.

> The pieces of isinglass are *colligated* in rows. *Nicholson.*

> The scientific ideas by which the phenomena are *colligated*.
> *Whewell*, Philos. of Discovery.

> The beasts delighted in dashing furiously through one file, which being *colligated* was thrown each time into the greatest confusion. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 359.

colligation (kol-i-gā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *colligatio(n-)*, < *colligare*: see *colligate*.] 1. A binding or twisting together.

> That tortuosity or complicated nodosity we usually call the navel; occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels before mentioned. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 5.

2. In *logic*, the binding together of facts by means of a general description or hypothesis which applies to them all.

> All received theories in science, up to the present time, have been established by taking up some supposition, and comparing it, directly or by means of its remoter consequences, with the facts it was intended to embrace. Its agreement, under certain cautions and conditions, . . . is held to be the evidence of its truth. It answers its genuine purpose, the *colligation* of facts.
> *Whewell*, Nov. Org. Renovatum, iv. § 11.

> *Colligation* is not always induction; but induction is always *colligation*. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. ii. § 4.

colligener†, *n.* [For *collegener, < *college* + *-ner* as in *citiner*, *chessner*, etc.] One living in a college or monastery; a collegiate; a cenobite.

> St. Augustine in his book entitled De opera monachorum crieth out against idle *colligeners*.
> *Dr. Hutchinson*, Image of God, p. 203.

colligible† (kol′i-ji-bl), *a.* [< L. *colligere*, collect (see *collect*, *v.*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being collected or gathered. *Fuller.*

collilongus (kol-i-long′gus), *n.*; pl. *collilongi* (-lon′jī). [NL., < L. *collum*, neck, + *longus*, long.] The long straight muscle which lies on the front of the cervical vertebræ: more commonly called the *longus colli*. *Coues.*

collimate (kol′i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collimated*, ppr. *collimating*. [< L. *collimatus, pp. of *collimare, a false reading (appar. simulating L. *limes*, limit, bound), in some manuscripts of Cicero and Aulus Gellius, of *collineare*, pp. *collineatus*, of which the proper E. form is *collineate*, q. v. Cf. It. *collimare*, aim at, point.] To bring into the same line, as the axes of two lenses or the telescope of an optical instrument; also, to make parallel, as the rays of light passing through a lens.

collimating (kol′i-mā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *collimate*, *v.*] Correcting inaccurate adjustment in the line of sight of a telescope; making parallel.—**Collimating eyepiece**, an eyepiece with a diagonal reflector, used to determine the error of collimation in a transit instrument.—**Collimating lens**, a lens like that of the collimator of a spectroscope.

collimation (kol-i-mā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *collimate* (see *-ation*); = F. *collimation* = Pg. *collimação*. Cf. *collineation*.] The accurate adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope. A telescope having only one motion, as a meridian instrument or a surveyors' level, is in collimation when the mean of the wires or other assumed point apparently traverses a great circle of the heavens when the telescope is rotated. The *error of collimation*, or the distance of the small circle actually described, when the line of sight is not accurately adjusted, from the parallel great circle, is also familiarly called the *collimation*. It is measured by reversing the telescope in its bearings and measuring half the angular distance between the two objects thus successively brought to the mean position of the wires. Two telescopes are said to be in collimation when their optical axes coincide.—**Line of collimation**, the line in which the optical axis of the telescope ought to be.

collimator (kol′i-mā-to̤r), *n.* [< *collimate* + *-or*.] 1. A fixed telescope with a system of wires at its focus, and so arranged that another telescope can readily be brought into collimation with it, when an observer at the eyepiece of the latter can look into the objective of the former and see the cross-wires or slit in its focal plane. The intersection of the wires of the collimator is used as a standard point of reference.—2. The receiving telescope of a spectroscope, consisting of a slit through which the light enters, and a tube with a lens at its extremity which causes the rays to fall upon the prism or grating in parallel lines.

collin (kol′in), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-in*^{2}.] The purest form of gelatin, taken as the type of all similar substances, which are hence called *colloids*.

colline† (kol′in), *n.* [< F. *colline* = Sp. *colina* = Pg. It. *collina*, a hill, < ML. *collina*, hilly land, fem. (sc. L. *terra*, land) of L. *collinus*, adj., < *collis*, a hill, = E. *hill*: see *hill*^{1}.] A little hill; a mount. [Rare.]

> It has also a . . . nobly well wall'd, wooded, and watered park, full of fine *collines* and ponds.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept., 1654.

collinear (ko-lin′ē̤-är), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *linea*, line: see *linear*, and cf. *collineate*.] Lying in the same straight line.

collineate (ko-lin′ē̤-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collineated*, ppr. *collineating*. [< L. *collineatus*, pp. of *collineare*, *conlineare*, direct in a straight line, aim, < *com-*, with, + *lineare*, < *linea*, line. Cf. *collimate*.] **I.** *trans.* To bring into a fixed straight line; bring into line with something else.

II. *intrans.* To lie in a line with another.

collineation (ko-lin-ē̤-ā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *collinéation*, < L. as if *collineatio(n-), < *collineare*: see *collineate*.] The act or result of placing anything in a line with another thing or other things.—**Axis of collineation.** See *axis*^{1}.—**Center of collineation.** See *center*^{1}.

Collinge axle. See *axle*.

collingly† (kol′ing-li), *adv.* [< *colling*, ppr. of *coll*, embrace, + *-ly*^{2}.] With an embrace or embraces.

> And hoong about his necke
> And *collingly* him kist.
> *Gascoigne*, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 94.

collingual (ko-ling′gwa̤l), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*: see *lingual*.] Speaking the same language. *Westminster Rev.*

collinic (ko-lin′ik), *a.* [< *collin* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or derived from gelatin.—**Collinic acid**, $C_6H_4O_2$, an acid of the aromatic series, a product of the oxidation of various albuminoid bodies.

Collinsia (ko-lin′si-ä̤), *n.* [From Zaccheus *Collins*, an early botanist of Philadelphia (1764–1831). The surname *Collins* is a patronymic genitive of ME. *Colin*, < OF. *Colin*, dim. of *Colas*, a familiar short form of *Nicolas*: see *colin*, and *nickle*^{3}, *nickel*.] A genus of annual plants, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*. It contains 14 species, natives of the United States, chiefly of the Pacific coast. They have handsome, somewhat bilabiate, flowers. Several species are in cultivation.

Collinsonia (kol-in-sō′ni-ä̤), *n.* [From Peter *Collinson* of London (1694–1768), through whom Linnæus received the original species from John Bartram. The surname *Collinson*, ME. *Colinson*, is equiv. to *Collins*: see *Collinsia*.] A genus of North American labiate plants of the Atlantic States. There are 4 species, odorous perennials, with racemes of yellow or whitish flowers, and known as *horse-weed*, *citronella*, etc. They are used as a remedy in dropsy, rheumatism, fevers, and other complaints. *C. Canadensis* is considered tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

colliquable (ko-lik′wa̤-bl), *a.* [< *colliquate*, after *liquable*; = Sp. *colicuable*.] Capable of being liquefied or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid.

colliquament† (ko-lik′wa̤-me̤nt), *n.* [< *colliquate*, after LL. *liquamentum*, a melting, concoction.] 1. The melted state of anything; that which has been melted.—2. The first rudiments of an embryo.

colliquant (kol′i-kwa̤nt), *a.* [= Sp. *colicuante*, < ML. *colliquan(t-)s, ppr. of *colliquare: see *colliquate*.] Having the power of dissolving or melting; wasting.

colliquate (kol′i-kwāt), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *colliquated*, ppr. *colliquating*. [< ML. *colliquatus, pp. of *colliquare (> It. *colliquare* = Sp. *colicuar*), *conliquare, < L. *com-*, together, + *liquare*, cause to melt: see *liquate*.] To melt; dissolve; change from solid to fluid; fuse; make or become liquid.

> The ore . . . is *colliquated* by the violence of the fire.
> *Boyle*, Works, I. 481.

> Ice . . . will dissolve with fire; it will *colliquate* in water. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

colliquation (kol-i-kwā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *colliquate*, after *liquation*; = F. *colliquation* = Sp. *colicuacion* = Pg. *colliquação* = It. *colliquazione*.] 1. The act of melting; fusion; a melting or fusing together.

> Glass may be made by the bare *colliquation* of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant. *Boyle.*

2. In *old med.*, a wasting away of solid parts, accompanied by an excessive excretion of fluids.

colliquative (ko-lik′wa̤-tiv), *a.* [< *colliquate* + *-ive*; = F. *colliquatif* = Sp. *colicuativo* = Pg. It. *colliquativo*.] 1. Melting; dissolving; fusing.—2. In *med.*, profuse or excessive in flow, so as to cause exhaustion; wasting: as, a *colliquative* sweat (a profuse clammy sweat); *colliquative* diarrhea. *Dunglison.*

colliquativeness (ko-lik′wa̤-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *colliquative* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of melting or dissolving.—2. In *med.*, the property of wasting or exhausting.

colliquefaction (ko-lik-wē̤-fak′sho̤n), *n.* [= Sp. *colicuefaccion*, < L. *colliquefactus*, pp. of *colliquefacere, *conliquefacere, < *com-*, together, + *liquefacere*, make liquid: see *liquefy*.] A melting or fusing together; the reduction of different bodies to one mass by fusion.

> The incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*.
> *Bacon*, Phys. and Med. Remains.

collish (kol′ish), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A tool used for polishing the edges of the sole of a boot or shoe.

collision (ko̤-lizh′o̤n), *n.* [= D. *collisie* = G. *collision* = Dan. *kollisjon* = F. *collision* = Sp. *colision* = Pg. *collisão* = It. *collisione*, < LL. *collisio(n-)*, < L. *collidere*, pp. *collisus*, dash together: see *collide*.] 1. The act of striking or dashing together; a striking together of two bodies; the meeting and mutual striking or clashing of two or more moving bodies, or of a moving body with a stationary one; specifically, in recent use, the dashing together of two railroad-trains, or of two boats or ships.

> By *collision* of two bodies, grind
> The air attrite to fire. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1072.

> Motion may create light; either directly, as in the minute incandescent fragments struck off by violent *collisions*, or indirectly, as through the electric spark.
> *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 66.

2. Opposition; antagonism; counteraction: as, a *collision* of interests or of parties.

> The *collision* of contrary false principles.
> *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii.

> They were taught to measure their own strength by *collision* with other powers on a common scene of action.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

3. See extract.

> *Collision* of a vowell . . . is the contraction of two vowells into one, as *thaduice* for *the aduice*, *thaire* for *the aire*, &c. *Minsheu.*

Collision bulkhead. See *bulkhead*. =**Syn.** *Concussion*, etc. See *shock*.

collision (ko̤-lizh′o̤n), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *collision*, *n.*] To collide; strike against. [Rare.]

> Wave *collisions* wave.
> *Trans. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 1870, p. 298.

collisional (ko̤-lizh′o̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *collision* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a collision.—2. Colliding: as, a *collisional* distance; *collisional* particles.

collisive (ko̤-lī′siv), *a.* [< L. *collisus* (pp. of *collidere*, dash together: see *collide*) + *-ive*.] Causing collision; clashing. *Blackmore.*

collitigant (ko-lit′i-gant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *colitigante* = Pg. *collitigante*, < L. as if **collitigan(t-)s*, **conlitigan(t-)s*, < *com-*, together, + *litigan(t-)s*, ppr. of *litigare*, dispute: see *litigant*.] **I.** *a.* Disputing, wrangling, or litigating together. *Maunder.*

II. *n.* One who litigates or wrangles with another.

Collocalia (kol-ō-kā′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *καλιά*, a dwelling, hut, barn, nest, = E. *hall*, q. v.] A genus of swifts, or small swallow-like birds, of the family *Cypselidæ*. They build the so-called edible birds' nests, much prized among the Chinese, which consist largely of inspissated saliva secreted by the large salivary glands characteristic of the genus. There are numerous species, of Asia, Africa, and Polynesia, the best-known of which is *C. esculenta*. Some of them are known as *salanganes*.

Collocalia esculenta.

collocate (kol′ō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collocated*, ppr. *collocating*. [< L. *collocatus*, pp. of *collocare* (> Sp. *colocar* = Pg. *collocar* = It. *collocare*), *conlocare*, place together, < *com-*, together, + *locare*, place, < *locus*, place: see *locus*. From *collocare* comes also *couch*, q. v.] 1. To set or place together.

> To marshall and *collocate* in order his battailes.
> *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

2. In *civil law*, to allocate or allot (the proceeds of a judicial sale) among creditors, in satisfaction of their claims.

collocate† (kol′ō-kāt), *a.* [< L. *collocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Set or placed together.

> The parts wherein that virtue is *collocate*. *Bacon.*

collocation (kol-ō-kā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *collocation* = Sp. *colocacion* = Pg. *collocação* = It. *collocazione*, < L. *collocatio(n-)*, < *collocare*: see *collocate*, *v.*] 1. The act of collocating or placing together; disposal in a certain order with something else; an arranging.

> The disposition and *collocation* of that knowledge which we preserve in writing.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 231.

> If elegance consists in the choice and *collocation* of words, you have a most indubitable title to it.
> *Sir W. Jones*, To R. Orme.

2. The state of being placed or ordered along with something else; the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else; disposition; arrangement; connection: as, in this *collocation* the sense of the word is clear.—3. In *civil law*, the allocation among creditors of the proceeds of a judicial sale, in satisfaction of their claims; also, the schedule prepared by the court showing the amount due to each.

collock (kol′o̤k), *n.* [E. dial., earlier also *colleck*, *collecke*, < ME. *collock*, *colok*, appar. < Icel. *kolla*, a pot or bowl without feet, + E. dim. *-ock*.] A large pail. [North. Eng.]

collocution (kol-ō-kū′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *collocution* = It. *collocuzione*, < L. *collocutio(n-)*, < *colloqui*, pp. *collocutus*, speak together: see *colloquy*.] A speaking or conversing together; colloquy; dialogue. [Rare.]

collocutor (ko-lok′ū-to̤r), *n.* [= Sp. *colocutor* = It. *collocutore*, < LL. *collocutor*, < L. *colloqui*, pp. *collocutus*, speak together: see *colloquy*.] One of the speakers in a dialogue or conversation; an interlocutor. [Rare.]

> On my speaking of it, in conversation with a very learned scholar, in much the same terms that I have employed in the text, my *collocutor* very positively queried its ever having got into print. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 190.

collocutory (ko-lok′ū-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *collocutus* (pp. of *colloqui*, speak together: see *colloquy*) + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a colloquy or conversation; colloquial. [Rare.]

> We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the Amœbean or *Collocutory* kind. *Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 10.

Collodaria (kol-ō-dā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κολλώδης*, viscous, like glue (see *collodion*), + *-aria*.] A group of spumellarians without a skeleton, or with a rudimentary one composed mainly of detached silicious spicules scattered outside the central capsule; a suborder proposed by Haeckel for the families *Thalassicollidæ*, *Collozoidæ*, *Thalassosphæridæ*, and *Sphærozoidæ*.

collodion (ko̤-lō′di-o̤n), *n.* [NL., also *collodium*, < Gr. *κολλώδης*, like glue, < *κόλλα*, glue, + *εἶδος*, semblance.] A substance prepared by dissolving pyroxylin or guncotton in ether, or in a mixture of ether and alcohol. It forms a useful substitute for adhesive plaster in the case of slight wounds. When the solution is applied to the wound, it immediately dries in a semi-transparent, tenacious film, which adheres firmly to the part, and protects the wound or abrasion. With the addition of a small quantity of iodides and bromides, collodion is employed as the basis of a photographic process, called the *collodion* or *wet process*. To obtain a negative picture by this process, a glass plate is covered with a film of collodion, which is sensitized by a salt (usually the nitrate) of silver, and the plate exposed in the camera. The latent image obtained is then developed by the application of a solution of iron protosulphate, water, and acetic acid, and the unprecipitated silver remaining in the film is dissolved by a fixing solution of sodium hyposulphite or of potassium cyanide. To obtain a positive picture, a sheet of paper is laid upon the face of the negative in a frame, the paper having been sensitized by floating on a solution of silver nitrate, or by any other of several methods. The frame is then exposed to light in such a manner that the rays, to reach the paper, must pass through the negative, and the exposure is continued till the tone is sufficiently deep, after which the tint is improved by means of gold chlorid and other salts, and the picture fixed with sodium hyposulphite. Positive pictures may also be obtained direct by the collodion process. Collodion is used also as a water-proof coating in place of varnish, especially to protect lucifer matches from the effects of dampness.

collodionize (ko̤-lō′di-o̤n-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collodionized*, ppr. *collodionizing*. [< *collodion* + *-ize*.] To prepare, as a photographic plate, with collodion; treat with collodion.

> Into this [a special solution] is dipped the proof after taking it from the water and draining it, the *collodionized* side uppermost. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 442.

collodiotype (ko̤-lō′di-ō-tīp), *n.* [< *collodion* + *type*.] A picture produced by the collodion process, or the method by which such pictures are produced. See *collodion*.

collodium (ko̤-lō′di-um), *n.* [NL.] Same as *collodion*.

collogen (kol′ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] That part of connective tissue which on boiling with water yields gelatin. It appears to constitute the greater part of the white fibrous substance. Also spelled *collagen*.

collogenic (kol-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *collogen* + *-ic*.] Furnishing gelatin on boiling, as the white fibers of connective tissue. Also *collagenic*.

collogenous (ko-loj′e-nus), *a.* [< *collogen* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of collogen. Also *collagenous*.

collogonidia (kol″ō-gō-nid′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + NL. *gonidia*, pl. of *gonidium*, q. v.] In *lichenology*, gonidia which are bluish-green, embedded in a colloid envelop, and often disposed in necklace-like chains. They occur chiefly in the families *Pannarici* and *Collemei*. Also called *gonimia*.

collograph (kol′ō-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *γράφειν*, write.] A manifold writing- or copying-machine, depending in its construction on the fact that when a film of moist bichromated gelatin is brought into contact with ferrous salts, tannin, or certain other substances, it acquires the property of attracting a fatty ink. *Spon*, p. 1609.

collogue (ko-lōg′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collogued*, ppr. *colloguing*. [E. dial. contr. *clogue*; appar. a modification of **colloque*, < L. *colloqui*, speak together, the form being influenced by *colleague*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To use flattery; gloze; flatter.

> Robert also would *collogue* with him, praising his riches, nobility and valiant courage, which Fortunatus could well endure. *Fortunatus.*

> To lie, dissemble, *collogue*, and flatter their lieges.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 327.

2. To confer or converse confidentially and secretly; plot mischief; lay schemes in concert.

> He never durst from that time doe otherwise then equivocat or *collogue* with the Pope and his adherents.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

> After that, he proceeds to *collogue*, to conspire with one party, and tell them his decision, twenty hours before he informs the other. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 197.

II. *trans.* To wheedle; flatter.

> They *collogue* and soothe up their silly auditors.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 609.

colloid (kol′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. as if **κολλοειδής*, contr. *κολλώδης*, like glue, < *κόλλα*, glue, + *εἶδος*, semblance. Cf. *collodion*.] **I.** *a.* Like glue or jelly. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, semi-solid, penetrable, slowly diffusible, and non-crystalline. See II.

> Certain liquid *colloid* substances are capable of forming a jelly and yet still remain liquefiable by heat and soluble in water. *J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 184.

(*b*) In *geol.*, partly amorphous: applied to minerals.—**Colloid bodies**, certain irregular bodies, of the aspect of colloid substance, found in the cerebrospinal axis, apparently the result of the metamorphosis of myelin.—**Colloid cancer**, or **colloid carcinoma**, a carcinoma characterized by the transparency of its tissues, due to colloid degeneration of its epithelial cells. It is found most frequently in the alimentary canal and mammæ, more rarely in the ovary and elsewhere.—**Colloid degeneration**, in *pathol.*, the conversion of the substance of a cell into colloid substance, involving when extreme the destruction of the cell. It occurs in the thyroid gland, in certain tumors, and occasionally elsewhere.—**Colloid sphere**, a globule with an oily luster, the result of the colloid degeneration of a single cell.—**Colloid substance**, in *pathol.*, a clear jelly-like substance, firmer and more consistent than mucous substance, soluble in water, not precipitated by acetic acid, and not giving a color with iodine. It arises from colloid degeneration.

II. *n.* A substance in a peculiar state of aggregation characterized by slow diffusibility, permeability by crystalloid solutions, etc. See extract.

> They are distinguished by the gelatinous character of their hydrates. Although often largely soluble in water, they are held in solution by a most feeble force. They appear singularly inert in the capacity of acids and bases, and in all the ordinary chemical relations. But, on the other hand, their peculiar physical aggregation, with the chemical indifference referred to, appears to be required in substances that can intervene in the organic processes of life. The plastic elements of the animal body are found in this class. As gelatine appears to be its type, it is proposed to designate substances of the class as *colloids*.
> *J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 183.

colloidal (ko-loi′da̤l), *a.* [< *colloid* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a colloid.

> The gases form *colloidal* unions with the metals, and are diffused through them just as water is diffused through a jelly. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 259.

colloidality (kol-oi-dal′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *colloidal* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being colloid; colloidal nature or character.

> The inquiry suggests itself whether the colloid molecule may not be constituted by the grouping together of a number of smaller crystalloid molecules, and whether the basis of *colloidality* may not really be this composite character of the molecule. *J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 221.

collonell†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *colonel*.

collonema (kol-ō-nē′mä̤), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *νῆμα*, a thread, < *νεῖν*, spin.] Same as *myxoma*.

collop (kol′o̤p), *n.* [< ME. *collop*, *colop*, *colloppe*, *coloppe*, a slice of flesh (for roasting, etc.), =

Sw. *kalops*, formerly *kallops*, *kollops*, slices of beef stewed, = G. *klops*, a dish of meat made tender by beating; prob. of LG. origin: cf. D. *klop*, a knock, stroke, stamp (= G. *klopf*, a knock), < *kloppen*, knock, beat (= G. *klopfen*, knock), related to *kluppen* = G. *klaffen* = Sw. *klappa* = E. *clap*^{1}, q. v. Cf. E. dial. *clop* for *clap*. Otherwise < OF. *colp*, F. *coup*, a blow, stroke: see *coup*^{1}.] **1.** A slice or lump of flesh; a piece of meat.

> And I sigge [say], bi my soule I haue no salt bacon,
> Ne no cokeneyes, bi Crist, *colopus* to maken.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 272.

> He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks. Job xv. 27.

> God knows thou art a *collop* of my flesh.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

> Slices of this Kind of Meat [salted and dried] are at this Day called *Collops* in the North, whereas they are named Steaks when cut from fresh Meat.
> *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 332.

Figuratively—**2.** A slice or piece of anything; anything in the shape of a collop. [Rare.]

> This, indeed, with the former, cut two good *collops* out of the crown land. *Fuller.*

> Clouds . . . in flocky rosett o hers in broad, many-folded *collops*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

Collop Monday, the day succeeding Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding Shrove Tuesday.—**Minced collops**, minced beef; minced meat. [Scotch.]

colloquia, *n.* Plural of *colloquium*.

colloquial (kọ-lō'kwi-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *colloquium*, conversation (see *colloquy*), + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to conversation; conversational.

> Where penury is felt the thought is chain'd,
> And sweet *colloquial* pleasures are but few.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 400.

> His [Johnson's] *colloquial* talents were, indeed, of the highest order. *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

2. Peculiar or appropriate to the language of common or familiar conversation; belonging to ordinary, every-day speech: often especially applied to common words and phrases which are not admissible in elegant or formal speech.

> The amusing exaggerations of Giraldus when he criticises the *colloquial* Latin of Hubert Walter.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 144.

colloquialise, *v. t.* See *colloquialize*.

colloquialism (kọ-lō'kwi-a̤l-izm), *n.* [< *colloquial* + *-ism*.] A word or phrase peculiar to the language of common or familiar conversation. =**Syn.** *Slang*, etc. See *cant*^{2}.

colloquiality (kọ-lō-kwi-al'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *colloquial* + *-ity*.] The state of being colloquial. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

colloquialize (kọ-lō'kwi-a̤l-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colloquialized*, ppr. *colloquializing*. [< *colloquial* + *-ize*.] To make colloquial. *Worcester.* Also *colloquialise*. [Rare.]

colloquially (kọ-lō'kwi-a̤l-i), *adv.* In a colloquial or conversational manner; in colloquial language.

> Intent on writing *colloquially* and strictly suppressing excitement and indignation. *Spectator*, 1864.

colloquist (kol'ọ̄-kwist), *n.* [< *colloquy* + *-ist*.] A speaker in a colloquy.

> The *colloquists* in this dialogue. *Malone*, Dryden.

colloquium (kọ-lō'kwi-um), *n.*; pl. *colloquia* (-a̤). [L., a conversation: see *colloquy*.] **1.** In *law*, that part of the complaint or declaration in an action for defamation which shows that the words complained of were spoken concerning the plaintiff.—**2.** A colloquy; a meeting for discussion.

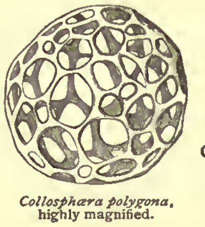
> Writs were issued to London and the other towns principally concerned, directing the mayor and sheriffs to send to a *colloquium* at York two or three citizens with full power to treat on behalf of the community of the town.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 87.

colloquize (kol'ọ̄-kwīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *colloquized*, ppr. *colloquizing*. [< *colloquy* + *-ize*.] To take part in a colloquy or conversation; converse. *Charlotte Brontë.*

colloquy (kol'ọ̄-kwi), *n.*; pl. *colloquies* (-kwiz). [< L. *colloquium*, < *colloqui*, *conloqui*, speak together, < *com-*, together, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*. Cf. *soliloquy*.] A conversation; especially, a conversation which is of the nature of a discussion or conference.

> In retirement make frequent *colloquies* or short discoursings between God and your own soul.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, p. 24.

Collosphæra (kol-ō-sfē'ra̤), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1856), < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *σφαῖρα*, ball.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Collosphæridæ*. *C. polygona* is an example.



Collosphæra polygona, highly magnified.

Collosphæridæ (kol-ọ̄-sfer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Collosphæra* + *-idæ*.] A family of spumellarians with the skeleton either consisting of simple reticulate spheres, or composed of two concentric reticulate spheres, severally inclosing the spherical, polyzoic, central capsules.

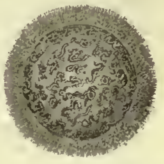
collow†, *v.* and *n.* See *colly*^{1}.

Collozoa (kol-ọ̄-zō'a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Collozoum*, q. v.] A superfamily group of polycyttarian radiolarians, containiug those which have several or many nuclei: distinguished from *Collida*.

Collozoidæ (kol-ọ̄-zō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Collozoum* + *-idæ*.] A family of spumellarians with skeleton entirely wanting and central capsules social, thickly embedded in a common gelatinous body, typified by the genus *Collozoum*.

Collozoum (kol-ọ̄-zō'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ζῷον*, animal.] A genus of radiolarians, giving name to the *Collozoa*.

Collucianist (ko-lū'shia̤n-ist), *n.* [< LL. *Collucianistæ*, pl., < L. *com-*, together, with, + *Lucianus* (see def.) + *-ista*, E. *-ist*.] One of the followers of Lucian of Antioch, who taught doctrines similar to those afterward known as Semi-Arian, but was subsequently reconciled to the church, and died as a martyr in the persecution under Diocletian.



Collozoum serpentinum, highly magnified.

> Lucian's doctrine is known to have been precisely the same as that species of Arianism afterwards called Semi-Arianism; but it is not on that account that I here trace the rise of Arianism to Lucian. . . . These men [Arius and others] actually appealed to him as their authority, and adopted from him the party designation of *Collucianists*.
> *J. H. Newman*, Arians of the Fourth Century, p. 7.

colluctancy†, *n.* [< L. *colluctan(t-)s*, ppr. of *colluctari*, struggle: see *colluctation*, and cf. *reluctance*.] A struggling against something; resistance; opposition; contrariety. *Bailey.*

colluctation† (kol-uk-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *colluctatio(n-)*, < *colluctari*, *conluctari*, pp. **colluctatus*, struggle, < *com-*, together, + *luctari*, struggle: see *reluct*.] A struggling against or with something, or a resisting; contest; struggle; opposition.

> And being weakened with *colluctation* of contrarie passions, a Feauer, taking that occasion and aduantage, apprehends him, and soone after kills him.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 359.

> *Colluctation* with old hags and hobgoblins.
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 9.

collude (kọ-lūd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *colluded*, ppr. *colluding*. [= F. *colluder* = Sp. *coludir* (obs.) = Pg. *colludir* = It. *colludere*, < L. *colludere*, *conludere*, play together; in legal use, conspire in a fraud; < *com-*, together, + *ludere*, play: see *ludicrous*, *ludus*.] To conspire in a fraud or deception; act in concert through a secret understanding; play into one another's hands. See *collusion*.

> If they let things take their course, they will be represented as *colluding* with sedition.
> *Burke*, Affairs of Ireland.

> How is he to be punished or impeached, if he *colludes* with any of these banks to embezzle the public money?
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7th, 1834.

colluder (kọ-lū'dėr), *n.* One who conspires in a fraud; one who is guilty of collusion.

> *Colluders* yourselves, as violent to this law of God by your unmerciful binding, as the Pharisees by their unbounded loosening! *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

collum (kol'um), *n.*; pl. *colla* (-a̤). [L., = AS. *heals*, E. *halse*: see *collar* and *halse*^{1}.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the neck, in the most general sense; the whole neck. [Little used, except in some anatomical names.]—**2.** The necklike prolongation of some flask-shaped infusorians, or of the choanocytes of sponges, which ends in the flagellum and is surrounded by the collar.

> The endoderm extends distally in a cylindrical neck or *collum*, which terminates in a long flagellum surrounded by a delicate protoplasmic frill or collar.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

3. In *entom.*, the upper part or collar of the prothorax of a beetle, usually called the *pronotum*. [Rare.]—**4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *collar*, 2 (*b*). (*b*) In mosses, the neck or tapering base of the capsule.—**Collum obstipum**, in *pathol.*, wryneck.

collurio, collyrio (ko-lū'-, ko-lir'i-ō), *n.* [NL.; prop. *collyrio*; < Gr. *κολλυρίων* (occurring once with var. *κορυλλίων*), a bird of the thrush kind, perhaps the fieldfare.] **1.** An old book-name of the shrike. It was made the specific name of the red-backed shrike of Europe, *Lanius* or *Enneoctonus collurio*. Hence—**2.** [*cap.*] A generic name applied, with various extensions, to the group of shrikes of which *Lanius excubitor* is the type. *Kaup*, 1829, after *Moehring*, 1752.

collusion (kọ-lū'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *collusion* = Sp. *colusion* = Pg. *collusão* = It. *collusione*, < L. *collusio(n-)*, < *colludere*, pp. *collusus*, collude: see *collude*.] **1.** Secret agreement for a fraudulent or harmful purpose; a secret or crafty understanding for unworthy purposes.

> A second character is that they [miracles] be done publicly, . . . that there may be no room to suspect artifice and *collusion*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, III. xi.

> A *collusion* between the Delphic priests and the Alcmæonides [was discovered]. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 488.

2. Specifically, in *law*, a secret understanding between two or more persons to act or proceed as if adversely or at variance with, or in apparent defiance of, one another's rights, in order to prejudice a third person or to obtain a remedy which could not as well be obtained by open concurrence.

> If a person designed to alien lands in mortmain, the religious or ecclesiastical persons to whom he designed to alien them brought by *collusion* an action to recover the lands, and recovered them by default.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

collusive (kọ-lū'siv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *collusivo*, < L. *collusus*: see *collusion* and *-ive*.] **1.** Fraudulently concerted or secretly entered into between two or more: as, a *collusive* arrangement. See *collusion*, 2.

> These *collusive* suits were held to be beyond the danger of the statutes. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

2. Acting in collusion.

> The ministers of justice have no opportunity to be *collusive*. *L. Addison*, Western Barbary.

collusively (kọ-lū'siv-li), *adv.* In a collusive manner; by collusion; by secret agreement to defraud or injure.

> There can be no reasonable doubt that the dissenting judge was, like the plaintiff and the plaintiff's counsel, acting *collusively*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

collusiveness (kọ-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being collusive.

collusory (kọ-lū'sọ̄-ri), *a.* [= F. *collusoire* = Sp. *colusorio* = Pg. *collusorio*, < LL. **collusorius* (in adv. *collusorie*), < *collusor*, a colluder (L. a playmate), < L. *colludere*, pp. *collusus*, collude: see *collude*.] Carrying out fraud or deceit by secret concert; containing collusion; collusive.

collution† (kọ-lū'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *collutio(n-)*, a washing, < L. *colluere*, pp. *collutus*, wash, rinse, < *com-*, together, + *luere*, wash.] A wash or lotion.

collutorium (kol-ụ̄-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *collutoria* (-a̤). [NL., < L. *collutus*, pp. of *colluere*, *conluere*, wash, rinse: see *collution*.] In *med.*, a mouth-wash; a gargle.

colluvies (ko-lū'vi-ēz), *n.* [L., washings, sweepings, filth, < *colluere*, wash thoroughly: see *collution*.] **1.** Filth; excrement; in *med.*, specifically, a discharge from an old ulcer. *Dunglison.*—**2**†. Figuratively, a vile medley; a rabble. [Rare.]

> We have been reputed a *colluvies* of wild opinionists swarmed into a remote wilderness, to find elbow-room for our fanatic doctrines and practices.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler.

colly^{1}†, **collow**† (kol'i, -ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **colyen*, *colien*, var. *colwen*, *colowen* (verbal n. *colwinge*, *colowinge*), where *w* prob. represents an older *y* for *i*; < AS. as if **colian*, make black as with coal, < *col*, coal: see *coal*, *n.*] To make foul or dirty; grime, as with the smut of coal; blacken.

> Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.

> *Poislé* [F.], *collowed*, smeared, bleached, begrimed with soot or with the touch of a sooty skillet, etc. *Cotgrave.*

> Fie, fie, Club, go a' t' other side the way, thou *collowest* me and my ruff. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iii. 3.

> Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.

> That youthful Virgin of five and forty with . . . a shining Face and *colly'd* eyebrows.
> *Southern*, Maid's Last Prayer, i.

colly^{1}†, **collow**† (kol'i, -ō), *n.* [< *colly*^{1}, *collow*, *v.*, ult. < AS. *col*, coal.] The black grime or soot of coal or burned wood.

> Besmeared with soot, *colly*, etc.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 554.

colly^{2}, *n.* See *collie*.

collyba, *n.* Plural of *collybos*.

collybi, *n.* Plural of *collybus*.

collybist (kol′i-bist), *n.* [< LL. *collybista*, ML. also *collybistes*, < Gr. *κολλυβιστής*, a money-changer, < *κόλλυβος*, a small coin, also (as in L. *collybus*, *collubus*) exchange, the rate of exchange: see *collybus*.] A money-changer. *Bp. Hall.*

collybos (kol′i-bos), *n.*; pl. *collyba* (-bä). [< Gr. *κόλλυβος*, also *κόλλαβος*, a kind of cake, mostly in pl. *κόλλυβα*, boiled wheat distributed to the congregation. Cf. *collybus*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a cake of wheaten bread distributed to the people on the Saturday after Ash Wednesday, and also at celebrations of the liturgy for the departed.

> The Saturday of the first week of the fast is observed in memory of S. Theodore Tiro, who is said to have appeared, in the time of Julian the Apostate, to Eudoxius, then Patriarch of Constantinople, and to have warned him of a stratagem by which the Emperor proposed to sell in the markets bread offered to idols, and actually sprinkled with the blood of the sacrifices, recommending him to confine his people to the cakes called *collyba*. On this day, a distribution of these cakes is made to the poor.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 745.

colly-brand (kol′i-brand), *n.* A Cornish name for the smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum*.

collybus (kol′i-bus), *n.*; pl. *collybi* (-bī). [Gr. *κόλλυβος*, a small coin, also exchange, the rate of exchange. See *collybist*.] The smallest Athenian coin, apparently equivalent in value to about the sixteenth part of a United States cent.

collyria, *n.* Plural of *collyrium*.

Collyridian (kol-i-rid′i-an), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *Collyridiani*, pl., < LL. *collyrida*, also *collyris*, < Gr. *κολλυρίς* (*κολλυριδ-*), a cake, dim. of *κολλύρα*, a roll or loaf of coarse bread.] **I.** *n.* One of a heretical sect of Arabia in the fourth century, composed almost exclusively of women, who worshiped the Virgin Mary as a pagan goddess, offering to her little cakes which they afterward ate.

> The Church of Rome is not willing to call the *Collyridians* heretics, for offering a cake to the Virgin Mary.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 317.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Collyridians.

> Among the *Collyridian* heretics, women were admitted to the priesthood. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 387.

collyrie†, *n.* [< L. *collyrium*: see *collyrium*.] Same as *collyrium*.

collyrio, *n.* See *collurio*.

collyrite (kol′i-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κολλύριον*, collyrium (see *collyrium*), + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of clay of a white color, with shades of gray, red, or yellow.

collyrium (ko-lir′i-um), *n.*; pl. *collyria* (-ä). [L., < Gr. *κολλύριον*, an eye-salve, poultice, dim. of *κολλύρα*, a roll of bread.] **1.** Eye-wash, or a salve for the eyes.

> Democritus's *collyrium* is not so sovereign to the eyes as this is to the heart. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 330.

> He that took clay and spittle to open the blind eyes, can make anything be *collyrium*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 42.

2. A preparation to blacken or color the eyelids and eyebrows.

> I will but touch your temples,
> The corners of your eyes, and tinct the tip,
> The very tip o' your nose, with this *collyrium*.
> *B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

> A *collyrium* commonly composed of the smoke-black which is produced by burning a kind of lібán — an aromatic resin. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 41.

3. A preparation of medicine in a solid state, made up in a long cylindrical roll so as to be introduced into an opening of the body, as the anus, nostril, etc.; a suppository.

colmar^{1} (kol′mär), *n.* A sort of pear, so called from the town of Colmar in Alsace.

colmar^{2}†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A fan. See extract under *bubble-bow*. [Fashionable slang.]

colmenier†, *n.* [Also written *tolmeiner*; corrupt forms, supposed by some to represent F. *d'Allemagne*, now *Allemagne* (cf. *Almain*), of Germany, the plant being a German pink.] The sweet-william: a name used in old herbals.

colmey†, *n.* An obsolete form of *colmy*.

colmy†, *a.* [ME. *colmy*, *colmie*, appar. < **colm*, E. *culm*^{1}, coal-dust: see *culm*^{1} and *coal*.] Black; smutted; collied.

> He sette him wel loȝe,
> In beggeres rowe;
> He lokede him abute
> With his *colmie* snute.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1082.

> Thanne Pacience parceyued of poyntes of his cote,
> Was *colmy* [var. *colomy*, *culmy*] thorw coueityse and vnkynde desyrynge. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 356.

colmy (kol′mi), *n.* [< *colmy*, *a.*] A local English name of the coalfish.

colobe^{1}†, *n.* [< LL. *colobium*: see *colobium*.] Same as *colobium*. *Wright.*

colobe^{2} (kol′ōb), *n.* A book-name of monkeys of the genus *Colobus*.

colobia, *n.* Plural of *colobium*.

colobin (kol′ō-bin), *n.* [< *Colobus* + *-in*^{1}.] A monkey of the genus *Colobus*; a colobe. *E. Blyth.*

colobium (ko-lō′bi-um), *n.*; pl. *colobia* (-ä). [LL., < Gr. *κολόβιον*, *κολοβίων*, a colobium, < *κολοβός*, docked, curtailed, mutilated, < *κόλος*, docked, curtailed. Cf. *colure*.] **1.** A tunic without sleeves, or with short close-fitting sleeves, worn by deacons and others in the early church: identical with or a variety of the dalmatic. See *dalmatic* and *leviton*.—**2.** A similar garment, with or without a hood, formerly worn by monks.—**3.** A dress worn by a king at his coronation, corresponding to the clerical dalmatic. See *dalmatic*.

coloboma (kol-ō-bō′mä), *n.*; pl. *colobomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *κολόβωμα*, the part taken away in mutilation, < *κολοβοῦν*, dock, mutilate, < *κολοβός*, docked, mutilated: see *colobium*.] In *med.*: (*a*) The part taken away in mutilation; a mutilation; a defect. (*b*) A defect in the iris, choroid, retina, optic nerve, or lens, due to incomplete or perverted closing of the choroidal fissure: also used for other fissures in the eye or its lids.

Colobrachia (kol-ọ-brā′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλος*, docked, curtailed, + L. *brachium*, arm.] In Haeckel's system of classification, a primary group of *Echinodermata*, consisting of the sea-stars or starfishes (*Asterida*) and sea-lilies or lily-stars (*Crinoida*), together distinguished from the armless echinoderms (*Lipobrachia*), which comprise the sea-urchins and sea-cucumbers.

colobrachiate (kol-ō-brā′ki-āt), *a.* [As *Colobrachia* + *-ate*^{1}.] Of or pertaining to the *Colobrachia*.

Colobus (kol′ō-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολοβός*, docked, curtailed: see *colobium*.] **1.** A genus of African monkeys, of the family *Semnopithecidæ*. They have a saccular stomach, a rudimentary thumb (whence the name), a high facial angle, cheek-pouches, and ischial callosities. There are several species, some of very handsome coloration.

2. [*l. c.*] A monkey of the genus *Colobus*; a colobe or colobin. *Sclater.*—**3.** A genus of reptiles. *Merrem*, 1820.—**4.** A genus of coleopterous insects. *Serville*, 1833.—**5.** A genus of mollusks.

Colocasia (kol-ọ-kā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *colocasia*, fem. sing., also *colocasia*, neut. pl., < Gr. *κολοκασία*, fem. sing., also *κολοκάσιον*, neut. sing., an Egyptian plant resembling the water-lily.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Araceæ*, natives of the East Indies, with acrid leaves and tubers, the latter containing much starchy matter. *C. antiquorum* (*C. esculentum*) and its several varieties have long been cultivated for use as food, and are found throughout the tropics, being the well-known *taro* (*kalo*) of the Pacific islands, the *yu-tao* of China, the *sato imo* of Japan, and the *olo* of Central America. In the Sandwich islands the leaves are roasted and eaten in the same manner as the tubers.

Colocasia antiquorum.

Colocephali (kol-ọ-sef′a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *colocephalus*: see *colocephalous*.] An order of physostomous fishes having no precoracoid arch, no preoperculum, and no symplectic, maxillary, or pterygoid bones. It was constituted for the typical *Murænidæ*. *Cope*, 1870.

colocephalous (kol-ọ-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *colocephalus*, < Gr. *κόλος*, docked, defective, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *ichth.*, lacking or defective in certain bones of the head; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Colocephali*.

colocola, colocolo (kol-o-kō′lä, -lō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of a wild cat of South America, *Felis colocolo* of Molina, related to the ocelot and of about the same size. It is of marked ferocity, and is very destructive to the animals among which it lives, especially to the monkeys.

colocynth (kol′ọ-sinth), *n.* [Also formerly *coloquint*; < ME. *coloquint* (= D. *kolokwint*(*-appel*) = G. *coloquinte* = Dan. Sw. *kolokvint*), < OF. *coloquinte* (F. *coloquinte*); also *coloquintida* = Sp. *coloquintida* = Pg. *coloquintida* = It. *coloquintida*, *colloquintida*, < ML. *coloquintida*, for *colocynthida*, acc. of *colocynthis*; < L. *colocynthis*, < Gr. *κολοκυνθίς*, the colocynth and its fruit, < *κολοκύνθη*, *κολοκύντη*, the round gourd or pumpkin.] The bitter apple, the fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, *Citrullus Colocynthis*, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, but now widely cultivated on account of its medicinal properties. The fruit is a round gourd, resembling an orange in size and appearance, with many seeds embedded in a light and spongy pulp, which is very bitter. It is used in medicine as a purgative. The seeds are an article of food in some parts of Africa.

Colocynth (*Citrullus Colocynthis*).—Flowering branch and fruit.

colocynthein (kol-ọ-sin′thē-in), *n.* [< *colocynth* + *-e-in*.] A resinous substance formed, together with sugar, by the action of sulphuric acid on colocynthin.

colocynthin (kol-ō-sin′thin), *n.* [< *colocynth* + *-in*^{2}.] A peculiar principle obtained from colocynth, and present to a greater or less extent in many plants of the gourd family. It is a soft, semi-transparent mass resembling some resins, very soluble in alcohol, and far less so in water, but affording with the latter a solution of extreme bitterness. It is a violent purgative.

colocynthitin (kol-ọ-sin′thi-tin), *n.* [< *colocynth* + *-ite*^{2} + *-in*^{2}.] A white, crystalline, tasteless substance obtained from colocynth.

cologne (kọ-lōn′), *n.* [An abbrev. of F. *eau de Cologne*, Cologne water: *eau*, < L. *aqua*, water; *de*, < L. *de*, of: *Cologne* = G. *Köln*, < ML. *Colonia*, orig., in L., *Colonia Agrippina* or *Agrippinensis*: so called in honor of *Agrippina*, the wife of the emperor Claudius.] A perfumed spirit, first made on a large scale at Cologne in 1709 by Jean Farina, and still extensively produced there by persons bearing or assuming that name. It consists of spirits of wine treated with a few drops of different essential oils blended so as to yield a fine fragrant scent. Also called *eau de Cologne* and *Cologne water*.

Cologne earth, glue, ware. See the nouns.

cololite (kol′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλον*, the colon (see *colon*^{2}), + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *geol.*, a substance appearing to be the petrified intestines of fishes or their contents, but more probably formed of worm-casts like those of the lob-worm. It is frequently found in the lithographic sandstone of the Oölite.

colomba (kọ-lom′bä), *n.* Same as *columbo*.

Colombella, *n.* Same as *Columbella*.

Colombian (kọ-lom′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Colombia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the United States of Colombia, a republic of South America, bordering on the Caribbean sea and the Pacific ocean, west of Venezuela and north of Ecuador. It was formerly part of the Spanish vice-royalty of New Granada, then (from 1819) part of the republic of Colombia (from which Venezuela withdrew in 1829 and Ecuador in 1830), and afterward (from 1831) the republic of New Granada till 1861, when the present name was adopted.—**Colombian bark.** See *bark*^{2}.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the United States of Colombia.

colombier (kọ-lom′bièr), *n.* Same as *columbier*.

Colomesinæ (kol″ō-me-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colomesus* + *-inæ*.] In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Tetrodontidæ* which have the frontal bones narrowed and excluded from the orbits, the postfrontals being elongated, projected forward, and connected with the pre-frontals.

colomesine (kọ-lom′e-sin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Colomesinæ*.

Colomesus (kọ-lom′e-sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλος*, defective, + *μέσος*, middle.] A genus of swell-fishes, typical of the subfamily *Colomesinæ*, containing those tetrodontids whose median frontal bone is narrowed and thus excluded from the roof of the orbits.

colometry (kọ-lom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *κωλομετρία*, < *κῶλον*, a clause, etc. (see *colon*^{1}), + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*.] **1.** In *anc. pros.*, analysis of a rhythmical period into cola or sections. See *colon*^{1}, 2.—**2.** In *paleography,* measurement of manuscripts by cola or lines of determinate length; stichometry. See *stichometry* and *colon*^{1}, 3.

colon^{1} (kō'lo̤n), *n.*; pl. *cola* (-lạ̈) in senses 1, 2, and 3, *colons* (-lo̤nz) in sense 4. [= D. *colon* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolon* = F. Sp. Pg. *colon* = It. *colon, colo,* < L. *cōlon,* a member of a verse or poem, < Gr. *κῶλον,* a member, limb, clause, part of a verse.] **1.** In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.,* one of the larger or principal divisions of a sentence or period; a long clause, or a group of minor clauses or commata. See *comma,* 1.—**2.** In *anc. pros.,* one of the members or sections of a rhythmical period, forming an uninterrupted sequence of feet, united under a principal ictus or beat: sometimes called a *series.* A colon could not consist of more than 6 trisemic, 5 tetrasemic or pentasemic, or 3 hexasemic feet. It usually corresponded to one of the lines of a modern couplet, triplet, or stanza, or formed part only of a longer line. A *pure colon* is a colon consisting of feet of one kind only; a *mixed colon* is composed of feet of different kinds. See *period.*
3. In *paleography,* a long clause or group of clauses, or a series of words of about the average length of such a group, estimated as approximately equal to a dactylic hexameter in extent—that is, as containing from 12 to 17 syllables. A colon in this sense was frequently written as a separate line in manuscript, and served to measure the length of a book or treatise. See *colometry* and *epos.*
4. A mark of punctuation formed by two dots like periods placed one above the other (:), used to mark a discontinuity of grammatical construction greater than that indicated by the semicolon and less than that indicated by the period. The colon is commonly used (1) to emphasize a close connection in thought between two clauses of which each forms a complete sentence, and which might with grammatical propriety be separated by a period; (2) to separate a clause which is grammatically complete from a second which contains an illustration or amplification of its meaning: thus, in this work illustrative clauses introduced by "as" are separated from the definition by a colon; (3) to introduce a formal statement, an extract, a speech in a dialogue, etc. Originally it was the mark of the termination of the grammatical or paleographic division called by the same name, and it is now frequently used to mark off metrical periods in prose intended for chanting.

colon^{2} (kō'lo̤n), *n.*; pl. *colons* (-lo̤nz), *cola* (-lạ̈). [= D. *colon* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolon* = F. Sp. Pg. *colon* = It. *colon,* < L. *cōlon, cōlum* (prop. *cŏlon, cŏlum*), < Gr. *κόλον* (sometimes incorrectly written *κῶλον* by confusion with *κῶλον,* a member: see *colon*^{1}), the large intestine, also food, meat, fodder. Hence *colic.*] **1.** In *anat.,* a portion of the intestinal tract, the so-called "large" as distinguished from the "small" intestine, continuous from the ileum to the rectum; the great gut, beginning at the cæcum and ending in the sigmoid flexure. In man and mammals generally the colon is distinguished from the preceding small intestine by its greater caliber, and by its sacculation, due to the particular distribution of its circular muscular fibers, which constrict it at some places and allow it to bulge out at others, making a series of pouch-like expansions. It may also present continuous bands of longitudinal fibers, or lengthwise constrictions, so that the cross-section is not circular. The colon may not be distinguishable in size or appearance from the rest of the intestine, as in birds, where its commencement is marked only by the presence of a cæcum or of two cæca; and when these are wanting, there is no distinction. In man the course and situation of the colon are definite, owing to the binding of the gut in place by the mesocolon and gastrocolic omentum. Beginning at the cæcum and ascending by the right kidney, it passes under the concave surface of the liver and the bottom of the stomach to the spleen; thence descending by the left kidney, it passes in the form of an S to the upper part of the sacrum, where it becomes the rectum. The parts of the colon are designated according to their position or direction: as, the *right lumbar* or *ascending colon;* the arch of the colon, or *transverse colon;* the *left lumbar* or *descending colon;* and the sigmoid flexure, or *left iliac colon.* See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine.*
2. In *entom.,* the second portion of an insect's intestine, generally broader than the preceding portion or ileum. It may be straight or convoluted, terminating at the anal opening, or separated from it by a short rectum.

colonate (ko-lō'nāt), *n.* [< LL. *colonatus,* < L. *colonus,* a husbandman, a serf: see *colone, colonus, colony,* and *-ate*^{3}.] The condition of a colonus or serf; a mild form of slavery existing under Roman and early feudal law.

colone† (ko-lōn'), *n.* [= F. *colon* = Sp. Pg. It. *colono,* < L. *colonus,* a husbandman: see *colonus, colony.*] A peasant; a rustic; a clown.

> A country *colone* toil and moil.
> *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

colonel (kėr'ne̤l or -nl; old pron. kol-ō̤-nel'), *n.* [Orig. *coronel, coronell* (later also *coronall*), and then, after F., *colonel, colonell, collonell;* introduced from Sp. about 1548 (the date of the first instance noted; see the first extract below); < Sp. *coronel* = Pg. *coronel* (> ML. *coronellus*) = It. *colonnello* (> ML. *colonellus,* F. *colonel, colonnel,* > D. *colonel*), a colonel, lit. the leader of the column or company at the head of the regiment, < *colonnello* (ML. *colonellus*), the column at the head of a regiment, dim. of *colonna,* < L. *columna,* a column: see *column,* and cf. *colonnade.* The change of *l* to *r* in the Sp. Pg. form is due to dissimilation, or perhaps to association with Sp. L. *corona,* Pg. *corõa,* a crown; cf. Sp. dim. *coronel,* a crown (in heraldry): see *coronal.* The E. word, orig. pron. as spelled, *cor-o-nel', cor'o-nel,* became, by regular phonetic change, *cor'nel,* and now *cur'nel* (kėr'ne̤l) (being often so spelled in novels and character sketches which seek to be realistic), retaining the *r* of its Sp. form; but the spelling was soon changed to suit the F. form, which was much more familiar to the eye of readers. Hence the later occasional pronunciations kol-ō̤-nel', kol'ō̤-nel.] The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry, next in rank below that of a general officer—in the United States army, of a brigadier-general. In the British army, except in the artillery and engineers, the office of colonel is often honorary, and is generally conferred on distinguished officers and princes of the blood royal, the real command resting with the lieutenant-colonel in each battalion, who after five years of service becomes a colonel. Generals who have had what is called "a regiment given to them" as a reward for service, and virtually as a retirement, have the rank of colonel. In the Russian, German, and Austrian armies the colonel of each regiment, holding the title only as an honor, is usually a member of some princely or other eminent family, often foreign, and sometimes appointed in childhood. Often, as a title, abbreviated *Col.*

> Hee was . . . *coronell* of the footemen, thowgh that tearm [was] in those dayes [1544] unuzed.
> *Life of Lord Grey* (1575) (Camden Soc.), p. 1.

> Afterwards their *coronell,* named Don Sebastian, came forth to intreat that they might part with their armes like souldiers.
> *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

> Captain, or *Colonel,* or Knight in arms.
> *Milton,* Sonnets, iii.

> He brought the name of *coronel* to town, as some did formerly to the suburbs that of lieutenant or captain.
> *Flecknoe,* Enigm. Characters.

colonel (kėr'ne̤l or -nl; old pron. kol-ō̤-nel'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coloneled, colonelled,* ppr. *coloneling, colonelling.* [< *colonel, n.*] To act as colonel; play the colonel.

> Then did sir knight abandon dwelling,
> And out he rode a-*colonelling.*
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, I. i. 14.

colonelcy (kėr'ne̤l-si), *n.* [< *colonel* + *-cy.*] The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

colonelship (kėr'ne̤l-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. *coronellship, coronallship;* < *colonel* + *-ship.*] Same as *colonelcy.*

coloner† (kol'ō̤-nėr), *n.* [As *colone* + *-er*^{1}.] Same as *colonist. Holland.*

coloni, *n.* Plural of *colonus.*

colonial (ko̤-lō'ni-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *koloniaal* = G. *colonial* = Dan. *kolonial,* < F. *colonial* = Sp. Pg. *colonial* = It. *coloniale,* < NL. *colonialis,* < L. *colonia,* colony.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or belonging to a colony: as, *colonial* government; *colonial* rights; specifically, in *Amer. hist.,* relating to the thirteen British colonies which became the United States of America, or to their period. See *colony.*

> A regicide ambassador in London will be . . . in all our *colonial* councils.
> *Burke,* A Regicide Peace.

> The Greek, or to speak more specifically, Alexandrian and other *colonial* grammarians, carefully investigated the intonation of their language.
> *G. P. Marsh,* Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 286.

> *Colonial* journalism was a necessary and a great factor in the slow process of *colonial* union.
> *M. C. Tyler,* Hist. Amer. Lit., II. 304.

2. In *zoöl.,* forming colonies; consisting of or living as colonies; not separate; aggregative; social: as, the *colonial Anthozoa.*—**Colonial architecture,** the style of architecture prevalent in the American colonies just before and at the time of the revolution. It is a development of the classical forms of the English Renaissance modified by conditions of local materials and circumstances, and in many examples is characterized by much refinement of proportion and detail.

II. *n.* A member or citizen of a colony, especially of one of the British colonies in the eastern hemisphere.

> It cannot . . . be fairly said that drunkenness is in any considerable degree a vice which distinguishes the younger generation of *colonials.* *Westminster Rev.,* CXXVIII. 554.

colonialism (ko̤-lō'ni-a̤l-izm), *n.* [< *colonial* + *-ism.*] **1.** A practice, idiom, or phrase peculiar to a colony.—**2.** Collectively, the characteristics of colonial life.

> He broke through the narrow trammels of *colonialism.*
> *The American,* VI. 46.

colonialize (ko̤-lō'ni-a̤l-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colonialized,* ppr. *colonializing.* [< *colonial* + *-ize.*] To render colonial in character.

> The institutions will be rapidly *colonialized* and Americanized. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLII. 75.

colonially (ko̤-lō'ni-a̤l-i), *adv.* **1.** In a colony; as a colony: as, to live *colonially.*—**2.** In the manner of colonists; as regards the colonies.

colonical† (kō̤-lon'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< L. *colonicus* (< *colonus,* a husbandman: see *colone*) + *-al.*] Relating to husbandmen.

> *Colonical* services were those which were done by the Ceorls and Socmen . . . to their lords.
> *Spelman,* Feuds and Tenures, xxv.

colonisation, colonisationist, etc. See *colonization,* etc.

colonist (kol'ō̤-nist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kolonist;* as *colony* + *-ist.*] **1.** An inhabitant of a colony; a settler in a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition.

> Alarmed that so desperate an alternative [submission or independence] should be forced upon them, the *colonists,* still professing loyalty to a common sovereign, were driven nearer and nearer to a total denial of the power of the British legislature. *Bancroft,* Hist. U. S., IV. 5.

2. An animal or a plant found in a country or region in which it is not indigenous.

> A marine plant from the southern coast of North America, which must be regarded as a *colonist* in the Azores, although we have no evidence as to the time or mode of its introduction. *G. Bentham,* Notes on Compositæ.

colonitis (kol-ō̤-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *colon* (see *colon*^{2}) + *-itis.* The proper etymological form is *colitis.*] In *pathol.,* inflammation of the colon; colitis.

colonization (kol″ō̤-ni-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *colonize* + *-ation;* = F. *colonisation,* etc.] **1.** The act or process of colonizing.

> The increase of our trade and manufactures, . . . our growth by *colonization* and by conquest, have concurred to accumulate immense wealth in the hands of some individuals. *Burke,* On Present Discontents.

2. The state of being colonized. Specifically—**3.** In *U. S. hist.,* the assisted emigration of free negroes to Africa for the formation of colonies there. See *colonizationist.*—**4.** The settling of men temporarily in a voting-precinct in order to vote at an election.

Also *colonisation.*

colonizationist (kol″ō̤-ni-zā'sho̤n-ist), *n.* [< *colonization* + *-ist.*] An advocate of colonization; specifically, in *U. S. hist.,* one who favored colonization of emancipated slaves and free negroes, preferably in Africa, as the best remedy for the evils and dangers produced by slavery. Also *colonisationist.*

colonize (kol'ō̤-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *colonized,* ppr. *colonizing.* [= F. *coloniser,* etc.; as *colony* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To plant or establish a colony in; occupy with a colony or colonies: as, England *colonized* Australia.

> But Issa and Pharos, the only ones to which we can fix a positive date, were *colonized* only in the first half of the fourth century. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 191.

2. To form a colony of; establish in a new settlement; settle together as a body: as, to *colonize* the surplus population; to *colonize* laborers in a mining region.—**3.** To migrate to and settle in, especially as the first or the principal inhabitants; occupy as a colony: as, English Puritans *colonized* New England.—**4.** To place or settle for the time being in a voting-precinct so as to be able to vote at an election: as, to *colonize* voters.

II. *intrans.* To form a colony; congregate in a new settlement: as, to *colonize* in India.

Also *colonise.*

colonizer (kol'ō̤-nī-zėr), *n.* One who colonizes; one who establishes colonies. Also *coloniser.*

colonizing (kol'ō̤-nī-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *colonize, v.*] Given to emigration and the founding of colonies in new countries: as, the British are a *colonizing* people. Also *colonising.*

> Rhodes too was in early times a *colonizing,* and so a famous power—one, therefore, of which some knowledge might naturally have reached the writer of the Pentateuch.
> *G. Rawlinson,* Orig. of Nations, ii. 188.

colonnade (kol-o̤-nād'), *n.* [< F. *colonnade,* < It. *colonnato, colonnata,* a range of columns, < *colonna,* < L. *columna,* a column: see *column.*] In *arch.,* any series or range of columns placed at certain intervals, called intercolumniations, from one another, such intervals varying according to the requirements of art and utility, and of the order employed.

colonnaded (kol-o̤-nā'ded), *a.* [< *colonnade* + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished with a colonnade.

> Sombre, old, *colonnaded* aisles. *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

> He visited Athens again, later than 432, for he saw the Propylæa or *colonnaded* entrance of the Acropolis, completed in that year.
> *R. C. Jebb*, Primer of Greek Literature.

colonne (ko-lon′), *n.* [F., < L. *columna*, a column: see *column.*] One of the three columns, of twelve figures each, stamped upon a roulette-table.

colonnette (kol-o-net′), *n.* [F., dim. of *colonne:* see *colonne.*] A little column.

> The façade . . . with its multiple *colonettes* and pilasters resembles a gigantic organ.
> *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 187.

colonus (ko-lō′nus), *n.*; pl. *coloni* (-nī). [L., a husbandman, a farmer, colonist, later a serf: see *colone* and *colony.*] 1. A colonist.—2. Under the later Roman empire, a cultivator bound to the soil; an agricultural serf.

colony (kol′ọ-ni), *n.*; pl. *colonies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. *colonie;* = D. *kolonie* = G. *kolonie* = Dan. Sw. *koloni*, < F. *colonie* = Sp. Pg. It. *colonia*, < L. *colonia*, a colony, < *colonus*, a husbandman, colonist, < *colere*, till, cultivate, dwell: see *cult*, *cultivate*, etc.] 1. A company or body of people who migrate from their native country or home to a new province, country, or district, to cultivate and inhabit it, but remain subject to or intimately connected with the parent state; also, the descendants of such settlers so long as the connection with the mother country is retained. Among the ancient Greeks the simple colony, which was not necessarily dependent upon the parent state except in religious matters, must be distinguished from a *cleruchy* (which see). Among the Romans the earliest colonies, so called, were merely garrisons in a hostile territory. Later, colonies were founded for the benefit of the poor of Rome; but Sylla restored the military character to the colony, which became in general a foundation for the benefit of veteran soldiers who had served their time. The colonists retained their Roman citizenship, and received their lands by lot, the original inhabitants of the site being subordinated to them. In American history the name is given especially to the thirteen separate communities along the Atlantic coast under English rule which combined in the revolution, and were formed in 1776 into the United States of America. They were (in geographical order) New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. These were all originally English colonies excepting New York and Delaware, which were for a time respectively Dutch (as New Netherland) and Swedish (as New Sweden). Their governments were by charter (in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut), proprietary (in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland), or royal (in the remaining colonies). In each (except Rhode Island and Connecticut, which chose their own governors) the governor was appointed by the crown or by the proprietaries. The crown claimed a veto on legislation, and jurisdiction of appeals from the court of last resort.

> Once on a time thirteen famous *colonies* of the older England voted that they were and ought to be free and independent States. By that vote they ceased, in the sense of a colonial office, to be English *colonies* any longer. In the sense of history they became English *colonies* more truly than before. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 25.

2. The country or district planted or colonized.

> This citie [Augusta] was a *Colony* of the Romanes, by whom it was for a long time inhabited.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 97.

3. A number of persons of a particular nation, taken collectively, residing temporarily or indefinitely in a foreign city or country: as, the American *colony* in Paris.—4. A number of animals or plants living or growing colonially. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, a group of (generally unicellular) fungi or algæ produced by cell-division from a common parent cell, and adhering in groups or chains, sometimes held together by an enveloping gelatinous substance, each individual being able to exist separately. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, a polyp-stock, polypidom, or some similar aggregate of individuals: applied to various actinozoans, hydrozoans, and polyzoans, to the social or compound ascidians, etc. Thus, a bit of living coral is a *colony* of coral polypites. See cut under *Coralligena.*—**Crown colony**, a colony in which the crown has the entire control of the legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the home government: distinguished from colonies having a constitution and representative government. Gibraltar and Hongkong are examples of British crown colonies.—**Old Colony**, specifically, the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts, or the region once occupied by it: so called from having been the earliest settlement within the present limits of Massachusetts.

colony† (kol′ọ-ni), *v. t.* [< *colony*, *n.*] To colonize. *Fanshaw.*

colophany, *n.* An erroneous form of *colophony.*

colophene (kol′ọ-fēn), *n.* [< *coloph*(*ony*) + *-ene.*] A viscid, aromatic hydrocarbon-oil obtained by the rapid distillation of colophony, or by distilling oil of turpentine with strong sulphuric acid, the product being in both cases afterward purified.

colopholic (kol-ọ-fol′ik), *a.* [< *coloph*(*ony*) + *-ol* + *-ic.*] Derived from or related to colophony: applied to one of the acids present in colophony. Colopholic acid is produced by the action of heat on pinic acid, and is the least soluble in alcohol of all the colophonic acids.

colophon (kol′ọ-fon), *n.* [< LL. *colophon*, < Gr. *κολοφών*, the summit, top, esp. in phrases like *κολοφῶνα ἐπιτιθέναι*, give the finishing stroke, *κολοφῶνα ἐπάγειν τῷ λόγῳ*, put an end to a speech, etc. (imaginatively explained by Strabo with ref. to the city Κολοφών in Ionia, because the cavalry from that city was "so excellent that it always decided the contest"; but see *colophony*); prob. akin to L. *columen*, top, summit: see *column.* Cf. Gr. *κορυφή*, the head, top, highest point, < *κόρυς*, head, helmet: see *corypha*, *corypheus.*] 1. An emblematic device, or a note, especially one relating to the circumstances of production, as the printer's or scribe's name, place, and date, put at the conclusion of a book or manuscript.

> The *colophon* may be, and frequently is, a pious ejaculation, such as "Laus Deo!" or "Deo sit laus et gloria!" . . . or . . . the mark or device of the printer; the seal, as it were, solemnly affixed to an instrument of high importance, as a published book was once thought to be.
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 176.

2. The end of a book; the word "finis," or "the end," marking the conclusion of any printed work.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Westwood*, 1832. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Rev. O. P. Cambridge*, 1874.

colophone (kol′ọ-fōn), *n.* Same as *colophony.* *Fallows.*

Colophonian[1] (kol-ọ-fō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Colophon* (see *colophony*) + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Colophon, an ancient city of Ionia.

colophonian[2] (kol-ọ-fō′ni-an), *a.* [< *colophon* + *-ian.*] Relating to a colophon, or the conclusion of a book. *Cudworth.*

colophonic (kol-ọ-fon′ik), *a.* [< *colophony* + *-ic.*] Derived from colophony, as certain resinous acids called *pinic acid*, *pimaric acid*, *sylvic acid*, and *colopholic acid.* All these acids are isomeric, their common formula being $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$.

colophonite (kol′ọ-fọ-nīt), *n.* [< *colophony* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of garnet of a reddish-yellow or brown color, occurring in coarse granular masses: so called from its resemblance in color and luster to the resin colophony.

colophonium (kol-ọ-fō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *colophonia*, colophony: see *colophony.*] Same as *colophony.*

colophony (kol′ọ-fọ-ni), *n.* [Formerly *colofony;* sometimes written *colophany*, after F. *colophane*, formerly *colophone*, = Pr. Pg. *colophonia* = Sp. It. *colofonia*, < L. *colophonia* (sc. *resina*) (NL. also *colophonium*, > Dan. *kolofonium*), < Gr. *κολοφωνία* (sc. *ῥητίνη*), Colophonian resin, fem. of Κολοφώνιος (L. *Colophonius*), Colophonian, < Κολοφών (L. *Colophon*), a city of Ionia, prob. so named from *κολοφών*, summit, top (there are about thirty towns named *Summit* in the United States): see *colophon.*] A solid, amorphous substance, of an amber or blackish-brown color, left after distilling crude turpentine with water; common resin, or rosin. It is widely used in the arts, especially in making soap and the cheaper grades of varnish, and in medicine as an ingredient of plasters. Also *colophone.* [The word is not now in use except as a book-word.]

Colopteridæ (kol-op-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colopterus*, 1, + *-idæ.*] In Cabanis's classification of birds, a name of the American family *Tyrannidæ*, embracing the tyrant flycatchers and their immediate allies, as a group of clamatorial or non-oscine *Passeres.* See *Tyrannidæ.*

Colopterus (ko-lop′tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1845), < Gr. *κόλος*, docked, curtal, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather.*] 1. In *ornith.*, the typical genus of the family *Colopteridæ.*—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Erichson*, 1842.

coloquint†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coloquinte*, F. *coloquinte:* see *coloquintida.*] Same as *coloquintida.*

> Cocumber wilde and *coloquynt* doo brese.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

coloquintida (kol-ọ-kwin′ti-dạ̈), *n.* [= F. *coloquinte* = Sp. *coloquintida* = Pg. *coloquintida*, < ML. *coloquintida*, corruption of *colocynthida*, prop. acc. of L. *colocynthis*, > E. *colocynth:* see *colocynth.*] The colocynth or bitter apple. See *colocynth.*

> The food that to him now is as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter as *coloquintida.*
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

color, colour (kul′ọr), *n.* [The second spelling is still prevalent in England; early mod. E. *colour*, *color*, *coloure*, *collour*, < ME. *colour*, *colur*, *culur*, rarely *color*, < AF. *culur*, OF. *colur*, *color*, *colour*, *coulour*, mod. F. *couleur* (> D. *kleur* = Dan. *kulör* = Sw. *kulör*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *color* (Pg. also contr. *cor*) = It. *colore*, < L. *color* (*color-*), OL. *colos* (cf. *arbor*[1]), color, tint, orig. a covering, from the root of *celare*, cover, hide, *occultare*, hide: see *conceal* and *occult.* For the transfer of sense, cf. Gr. *χροιά*, *χρόα*, surface, skin, color.] 1. Objectively, that quality of a thing or appearance which is perceived by the eye alone, independently of the form of the thing; subjectively, a sensation, or the class of sensations, peculiar to the organ of vision, and arising from stimulation of the optic nerve. The proper stimulus to the sensation of color is light radiated from a luminous body or reflected from the surface of a non-luminous body; but it can be induced by other means, as by an electric shock. When a ray of white light is analyzed, as by a prism, into parts each of a definite wave-length, the parts show the colors red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, which form a continuous spectrum, each color shading gradually into the next. (See *light* and *spectrum.*) These colors have been termed *primary* or *simple*, though in fact they do not excite simple color-sensations. If the colors of the spectrum are recombined, white light reappears. Similarly, if two colors which lie near together in the spectrum, both on the same side of light of wave-length 0.524 micron, are mixed (for example, if two rays of colored light are thrown upon the same spot so as to be reflected from it together), the intermediate colors are nearly produced. If, however, the colors, being on different sides of that point, are taken further and further apart in the spectrum, the mixture becomes gradually whiter (less saturated) until two colors are found which produce pure white light. If the colors are still further removed, a purple results. Those pairs of colors which when mixed produce white or gray light are called *complementary colors;* such are red and green-blue, orange and blue, yellow and indigo-blue, green-yellow and violet. The sensations produced by the different parts of the spectrum, however, vary with the intensity of the light: thus, orange when highly illuminated looks more yellow than when darker, and the main effect of increasing the illumination of a color is to add a yellow color-sensation, called the *color of brightness.* If, instead of mixing spectral colors, colored pigments are mixed, very different results are obtained: thus, while spectral blue and yellow produce white, blue and yellow pigments produce green. This is due to the fact that the blue pigment absorbs nearly all the yellow and red light, while the yellow pigment absorbs the blue and violet light, so that only the green remains to be reflected. Colors vary in *chroma*, or freedom from admixture of white light; in brightness or *luminosity;* and in *hue*, which roughly corresponds to the mean wave-length of the light emitted. The numbers which measure these quantities, as well as any other system of three numbers for defining colors, are called *constants of color.* Pure white light and darkness are not ordinarily regarded as colors; but white and black objects are commonly spoken of as colored, although the former reflect and the latter absorb all the rays of light without separating them into colors properly so called.

2. In *painting:* (*a*) The general effect of all the hues entering into the composition of a picture. (*b*) An effect of brilliancy combined with harmony: said either of a work in different colors or of a work in monochrome, or of an engraving: as, the picture has no *color;* the engraving is full of *color.*

> Though there is no *colour*, strictly speaking, in an engraving consisting merely of black and white lines, yet the term is often . . . applied to an engraving which is supposed, from the varied character of its lines and the contrast of light and shade, to convey the idea of varied local *colour* as seen in a painting. *Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. 213.

3. Any distinguishing hue, or the condition of having a distinguishing hue—that is, a hue different from that which prevails among objects of the kind concerned, whether the prevailing hue be positive, as green, or neutral or negative, as white or black; hence, (*a*) in a picture or view, or in a fabric or other material dyed or painted, any hue, especially a pure tint (often implying a vivid one), other than black and white; (*b*) in human beings, from the standpoint of the white races, a hue or complexion other than white, and especially black; (*c*) in *bot.*, any hue except green. See *colored*, 2.—4. The natural hue of the face; a red or reddish tint; flush; blush; complexion in general.

> But aye she drank the cauld water,
> To keep her *colour* fine.
> *Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 201).

> Look, whether he has not turned his *colour*, and has tears in his eyes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

> My *colour* came and went several times with indignation.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

5. That which is used for coloring; a pigment; paint.

> The statue is but newly fixed, the *colour's*
> Not dry. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

> By mixing his *colours* with white, the artist obtains his tints. By mixing *colours* with *colours*, he produces compound *colours*, or hues; and by mixing *colours* or tints with black, he gets shades.
> *Salter's Field's Chromatography*, p. 27.

6. *pl.* (*a*) A flag, ensign, or standard, such as is borne in a military body, or by a ship: so called from being usually marked by a particular combination of colors: sometimes used as a singular noun. See *flag*[2].

I thought I should have had a tomb hung round
With tatter'd *colours*, broken spears.
Lust's Dominion, iv. 5.

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colours*.
Addison.

The national *colors* were waving in all directions.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 26.

(*b*) A distinctive marking by color or colors, as of a badge or dress; specially colored insignia; hence, any symbol or mark of identification: as, the *colors* of a party; the *colors* of a boxer; the *colors* of a rider or an owner in a horse-race.

In whate countre thay kaire that knyghttes myghte knawe
Iche kynge be his *colours*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2304.

7†. An ornament of style.

Figures of poetrie,
Or *coloures* of rethorik.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 859.

8. Kind; sort; variety; character; description.

Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this *colour*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

He [Henry VIII.] could send Cromwell to the block the moment he discovered that he was pursuing designs of a *colour* which did not recommend itself to him.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 244.

9. Appearance; aspect.

Nothing is further from *colour* or ground of truth, than that which you write of Sir Robert Drury's going to mass.
Donne, Letters, xxxli.

A business difference between communes will take on much the same *colour* as a dispute between diggers in the lawless West, and will lead as directly to the arbitrament of blows. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 479.

10. That which serves to hide the real character of something and give a false appearance; mere appearance; false show; pretense; guise.

Why hunt I then for *colour* or excuse?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 267.

Under the *colour* of commending him,
I have access my own love to prefer.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

My father instantly clapped his hand on my uncle Toby's mouth, under *colour* of whispering in his ear.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

11†. Reason; ground; especially, good reason; excuse.

The most *colour* of comparison is in the other twaine. . . . And thus as I said, in these two things may you catche most *colour* to compare the wealthy mans merite with the merite of tribulation.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 50.

I have the wars for my *colour*, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

What has Aëcius done, to be destroy'd?
At least, I would have a *colour*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 3.

Did I attempt her with a thread-bare name,
Un-napt with meritorious actions,
She might with *colour* disallow my suit.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

12. An apparent or prima facie right, pretext, or ground: especially used in legal phraseology, and commonly implying falsity or some defect of strict right: as, to extort money under *color* of office; to hold possession under *color* of title.

Finding no *colour* to detaine me, they dismiss'd me with much pitty of my ignorance.
Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 25, 1657.

[He] went also to the houses of those few families planted there, and forced some of them to swear allegiance to the crown of Sweden, though he had no *color* of title to that place. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 170.

13. In *mining*, a particle or scale of gold, as shown when auriferous gravel or sand is panned or washed out with the batea or horn-spoon. [Cordilleran mining region.]—**14.** In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties, its supposed function being that of giving the power of perceiving colors or of distinguishing their shades. —**15.** In *her.* See *tincture*.—**16.** Animation; vividness.

Ho couthe kyndliche with *colour* discriue,
Yf alle the worlde were whit other swanwhit alle thynges?
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 214.

17. In *music:* (*a*) The various rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic characteristics in a composition which constitute its individuality, as variations in rhythm, melodic decorations or figures, intentional discords, etc. The use of the term is traceable to the early use of colored lines to assist in the interpretation of the neumæ, and also of colored notes and other signs in the mensural-music. (*b*) The timbre or quality of a musical tone. See *timbre*.—**Absorption of color.** See *absorption*.—**Accidental colors, acoustic color, adjective color.** See the adjectives.—**Application colors.** Same as *spirit colors*.—**Artists' colors,** the finer and more expensive colors used by artists, in distinction from the coarser colors used by house-painters.—**Body color.** See *body-color*.—**Brass-color.** See *brass*^{1}.—**Broken colors.** See *broken*.—**Cake-color.** See *water-color*, below.—**Coal-tar colors.** See *coal-tar*. —**Color in pleading†,** in *law*, a false statement pleaded by the defendant, from which the plaintiff seems to have an apparent but not a sufficient right, the object being to lay a foundation for matter in avoidance of it.—**Color of office,** the semblance of right by which a sheriff or other officer assumes to do that which the law does not really authorize. It implies an illegal act.—**Color of title,** semblance or appearance of title, irrespective of its validity. According to the stricter authorities, to give *color of title* the instrument should be good in form, identify the property, profess to convey it, and be duly executed; and in such case possession under it may ripen into perfect title, irrespective of the void or voidable character of the instrument.—**Confluent colors.** See *confluent*.—**Distemper colors,** colors ground in water to a creamy consistency, to which is added a sizing of glue or white of egg to make them adhere to the surface to which they are applied. They are generally used for decorating plastered walls or ceilings. Also called *fresco colors*.—**Dry color,** any dry pigment suitable for grinding in a medium to be used in painting.—**Ecclesiastical colors, liturgical colors,** colors for vestments, and for hangings of the altar, sanctuary, pulpit, etc., varying according to the festival, the season, or the kind of office. According to the Roman sequence of colors, white, as the color of purity and joy, is used on the festivals of Christ, the Virgin, angels, and saints not martyrs, and at marriages; red, as the color of blood, on the feasts of the Holy Cross and of martyrs, and also at Whitsuntide with reference to the tongues of fire (Acts ii. 3); violet or purple, as the penitential color, in Advent, Septuagesima, etc., Lent, and on vigils, etc.; green, the prevailing color of natural vegetation, and symbolic of hope, on days and during seasons not otherwise distinguished, especially from Trinity to Advent Sunday, both exclusive; black, on Good Friday, at funerals, and at services for the departed. These colors are widely used in Anglican churches also, though less frequently for vestments than for hangings. Some Anglican churches have revived the old English or Sarum colors, namely, red as the ordinary Sunday color, as a penitential color on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Even, and Whitsun Even, and also on the same days as in the Roman use; white, throughout Eastertide; yellow, for feasts of confessors; blue, indifferently with green; and brown or gray with violet, for penitential seasons. In the Greek Church vestments, etc., of various colors are used, but there is no fixed or habitual sequence as in the West, except that red is preferred for Lent.—**Fast colors,** those colors which do not wash out or fade easily from exposure to the sun.

The name of *fast colours* is given to those which resist the action of light, air, water, alcohol, dilute acids and alkalis, and of weak hypochlorites and soap solution.
Calvert, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 19.

Fresco colors. Same as *distemper colors* (which see, above).—**Fundamental color,** a color which, under the illumination of average diffused daylight, produces as nearly as possible a fundamental color-sensation. Also called *primary color*. See *color-sensation*.—**General color,** in *painting*, the effect in combination of all the hues or tones appearing in a picture.—**Gradation of color,** the continuous variation of the color-sensations excited by the different parts of a surface.—**Graining-colors,** colors ground in linseed-oil with the addition of a small amount of wax to prevent their spreading when manipulated with a graining-comb to imitate the graining of various woods. —**Ground color.** See *ground*^{1}, *a*.—**High color.** (*a*) A hue which excites intensely chromatic color-sensations. (*b*) Redness of the complexion.—**Intense color,** a high color. —**Japan colors,** colors ground in a medium called japan. They are used by coach- and car-painters, and are often called *coach-colors*. They are thinned with turpentine before using, and dry dead or flat, that is, without any gloss. They are afterward varnished, which brings out the brilliancy of color.—**Law of color,** the principle that every color of the spectrum can be matched by a mixture of some two out of three colors, namely, the scarlet vermilion of the spectrum at wave-length 0.639 (Angström), the pure blue of the spectrum at wave-length 0.464, and a green a little more intense than the pure green of the spectrum at wave-length 0.524, except only that the green of the spectrum contains a little of both red and blue.—**Liturgical colors.** See *ecclesiastical colors*, above.—**Local color.** (*a*) In *painting*, the hue, or combination of hues, special to any object or part. (*b*) A general system of light and shadow upon which the modeling and tinting of details is executed; chiaroscuro.

Local colour in all the black and white arts means the translation of all hues into their relative degrees of gray.
Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 424.

(*c*) Distinct characteristics, peculiarities, or individuality: said of a place, a country, a period, etc.

One [tower] inserted in the body of the wall [of Chester] and the other connected with it by a short, crumbling ridge of masonry, they contribute to a positive jumble of *local color*. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 11.

Hence—(*d*) Analogous characteristics in a literary composition.—**Low color,** a color of little chromatic intensity. —**Mixture of colors,** a color which throws upon the retina a sum of lights similar in quantity, and proportionate in intensity, to the lights which would be projected by the constituent colors, the sum of the proportions being unity. Thus, if A, B, and C are the lights thrown upon the retina by three colors, and another color projects a light which is the sum of $\frac{1}{2}$ A, $\frac{3}{8}$ B, and $\frac{1}{8}$ C, then the latter is said to be a *mixture* of A, B, and C.—**Moist color.** See *water-color*, below.—**Neutral color,** a color which matches a mixture of white and black.—**Oil-color,** a pigment of any kind ground in linseed- or poppy-oil. The former oil is generally used for house-paints, the latter for artists' colors.— **Persons of color,** specifically, persons having any proportion, however small, of African blood.

Marriages between white men and *women of colour* are by no means rare. *M'Culloch*, Geog. Dict., Brazil.

Positive colors, those colors which are unbroken by such accidents as affect neutral colors.—**Primary colors.** (*a*) The seven colors into which Newton arbitrarily divided the spectrum. See def. 1, above. (*b*) The colors red, yellow, and blue, from the mixture of which it was erroneously supposed (from the facts of the mechanical mixture of pigments) all other colors could be produced. (*c*) The red, green, and violet light of the spectrum, from the mixture of which all other colors can be produced. Also called *fundamental colors*.—**Pulp-colors,** the name given by paper-stainers and calico-printers to colors ground in water.—**Pure color.** (*a*) A color produced by homogeneous light. (*b*) Any very brilliant or decided color. (*c*) In *painting*, color in which each hue is lighted or shaded only with a modification of itself, and not with a totally different hue. Thus, a brick wall painted in *pure color* will be red in both sunlight and shadow, as distinguished from a representation of such a wall as red in the sun, and blue, gray, or brown in the shade.—**Secondary colors.** See *secondary*.—**Spirit colors,** certain colors obtained in calico-printing, so called from the use of "spirits," the technical name for the acid solutions of tin, in applying the colors. Also called *application colors*.—**Subjective colors.** Same as *accidental colors* (which see, under *accidental*).—**Substantive color.** See *adjective color*, under *adjective*.—**To cast color†,** to lose color; change color.

He *cast* al his *colour* and bi-com pale.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 881.

To change color, to turn red or pale: said of a person.

Canst thou quake and *change* thy *colour*?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5.

To fear no colors†, to fear no enemy: probably at first a military expression. *B. Jonson; Swift.*

I can tell thee where that saying was born, of, I *fear no colours*. . . . In the wars. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

To match colors, to find colors which produce the same color-sensations.—**To show one's colors,** to declare one's opinions, sentiments, or intentions.—**Tube-colors,** oil-colors put up in collapsible tin tubes, for the use of artists. —**Varnish colors,** a class of colors used in glass-painting. They are soft, and form when applied a kind of glaze upon the surface of the glass.—**Vitrifiable colors,** the oxids of various metals ground to a paste in a medium, usually oil of turpentine, and used for decorating pottery. The colors are developed by being fused into the glaze at a high temperature in a kiln.—**Water-color.** (*a*) A pigment ground in water containing a small amount of glue, glycerin, honey, or molasses, to cause it to bind and adhere to the surface on which it is applied. When pressed into molds and thoroughly dried, they are called *cake-colors*; but when sold in the form of a stiff paste they are called *moist colors*. (*b*) A painting done in such pigments.—**Young-Helmholtz theory of color** [named for Thomas Young (1773–1829), who, however, did not prove the theory, and Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand Helmholtz, born 1821], the doctrine that there are three kinds of nerves in the retina, giving respectively sensations of red, green, and violet, and that all other color-sensations are due to the simultaneous excitation of two kinds of nerves or of all three.=**Syn.** **1.** *Shade, Tint*, etc. See *hue*^{1}.—**10.** Plea, pretext, semblance, disguise.

color, colour (kul'or), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *colloure, coloure*; < ME. *colouren, coloren*, < OF. *colorer*, F. *colorer* = Sp. Pg. *colorar* (Pg. also *corar*) = It. *colorare*, color (cf. F. *colorier*, OF. *colorir* (> D. *kleuren* = G. *colorieren* = Dan. *kolorere* = Sw. *kolorera*) = Sp. Pg. *colorear* and *colorir* = It. *colorire*, color, paint, adorn), < L. *colorare*, give a color to, color, < *color*, color: see *color*, *n.* Cf. *colorish*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give or apply a color to; change or alter the color or hue of; dye; tinge; paint; stain.

There was no link to *colour* Peter's hat [that is, with smoke]. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) To cause to appear different from the reality; give a specious appearance to; set in a fair light; palliate; excuse; make plausible.

He *colours* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the highest kind.
Addison, Freeholder.

(*b*) To give a special character or distinguishing quality to, analogous to color in a material object.

Most [writings] display the individual peculiarities of their authors, and are *colored* by personal feelings.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 233.

Coloring matter, any element from which the color of natural objects is derived, or any substance employed in the arts for the purpose of imparting color.—**Coloring tool,** in *seal-engraving*, a tool used for cutting color-lines upon the field of work. It has two cutting edges; one, placed in a line already cut, serves as a gage to fix the distance of the next line.—**To color** (a stranger's) **goods†,** to allow him to enter goods at the custom-house in one's name, to avoid the alien's duty: said of a freeman.

The said marchants shal not allow any man which is not of their company, nor shal not *colour* his *goods* and marchandize vnder their company.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 174.

II. *intrans.* To become red in the face; flush; blush: as, he *colored* from bashfulness: often followed by *up*.

"If you believed it impossible to be true," said Elizabeth, *colouring* with astonishment and disdain, "I wonder you took the trouble of coming so far."
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 301.

colorability, colourability (kul″or-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *colorable, colourable*: see *-bility*.] **1.** The power of absorbing or receiving color.

The *colourability* of the lichens is not a property of these plants as a whole.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 375.

2. Speciousness; plausibility.

colorable, colourable (kul'o̤r-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *color, colour,* + *-able,* after LL. *colorabilis,* chromatic (in music), < L. *colorare,* color: see *color, v.*] 1. Capable of being colored; capable of being dyed, painted, tinged, or stained.—2. Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right, fairness, or fitness, especially a false appearance: as, a *colorable* pretext; a *colorable* excuse.

Among the many curious objections which have appeared against the proposed constitution, the most extraordinary and the least *colourable* is derived from the want of some provision respecting the debts due to the United States. *A. Hamilton,* Federalist, No. 84.

Every one hastened to urge some former service or some present necessity as a *colorable* plea for obtaining a grant of some of the suppressed lands. *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., I. 362.

His wives—the deadly-lively sort of ladies whose portraits are, if not a justification, at least a *colourable* occasion for understanding the readiness with which he [Henry VIII.] put them away. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 247.

=**Syn.** 2. *Specious, Plausible,* etc. See *ostensible.*

colorableness, colourableness (kul'o̤r-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

colorably, colourably (kul'o̤r-a̤-bli), *adv.* Speciously; plausibly.

Elisha's servant, Gehazi, a bribing brother, he came *colorably* to Naaman the Syrian. *Latimer,* 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Colorado beetle. See *beetle*².

coloradoite (kol-ō̤-rä'dō̤-īt), *n.* [< *Colorado* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A native tellurid of mercury, a rare metallic mineral, found in Colorado.

colorant (kul'o̤r-a̤nt), *n.* [< L. *coloran(t-)s,* ppr. of *colorare,* color: see *color, v.*] A coloring matter.

This wonderful *colorant* [rosaniline] may be constituted by the action of almost any of the oxidizing agents known in chemistry upon aniline. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXV. 207.

colorate (kul'o̤r-āt), *a.* [< L. *coloratus,* pp. of *colorare,* color: see *color, v.*] Colored; dyed or tinged with some color. [Rare.]

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate.* *Ray,* Works of Creation, ii.

coloration (kul-o̤-rā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *coloration* = Sp. *coloracion* = It. *colorazione,* < L. as if **coloratio(n-),* < *colorare,* pp. *coloratus,* color: see *color, v.*] 1. The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored; a coloring.

The most serious objection to the increase of the aperture of object-glasses was the *coloration* of the image produced. *Whewell.*

2. Specifically, the special character or appearance of the colors and colored marks on a surface; an arrangement of colors.

The slender whip-snakes are rendered almost invisible as they glide among the foliage by a similar *coloration.* *A. R. Wallace,* Nat. Select., p. 54.

colorational (kul-o̤-rā'sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *coloration* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or dependent on color: as, *colorational* changes.

colorature (kul'o̤r-a̤-tūr), *n.* [= G. *coloraturen* = Dan. *koloratur,* < It. *coloratura,* < LL. as if **coloratura* (cf. *colorabilis:* see *colorable*), < L. *colorare,* pp. *coloratus,* color: see *color, v.*] A general term for runs, trills, and other florid decorations in vocal music, in which single syllables of the words are to be sung to two or more tones. Also called *coloring.*

color-bearer (kul'o̤r-bãr"ėr), *n.* One who bears a flag; an officer or a soldier who carries the colors.

color-blind (kul'o̤r-blīnd), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Incapable of perceiving certain colors. See *color-blindness.*

Some men are verse-deaf as others are *color-blind.* *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 273.

II. *n.* One who is incapable of accurately distinguishing colors, or certain colors; such persons collectively.

Another engineer had by some oversight not been tested in his division, and this led to his examination and . . . conviction by the writer as a *color-blind.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVI. 438.

color-blindness (kul'o̤r-blīnd"nes), *n.* Incapacity for perceiving colors, independent of the capacity for distinguishing light and shade, and form. It is not a mere incapacity for distinguishing colors (for this might be due to want of training), but an absence or great weakness of the sensations upon which the power of distinguishing colors must be founded. Color-blindness may be *total,* that is, the absence of all perception of colors as such, independently of light and shade, all colors appearing simply as shades; or *partial,* the entire or partial inability to distinguish particular colors independently of difference of light and shade. The most common form of the latter defect is the inability to perceive red as a distinct color, red objects being confounded with gray or green, and next in frequency is the inability to perceive green. The color which to a normal eye is complementary to the defective color appears as gray; and a mixture of white and black (gray) of the proper luminosity certainly cannot be distinguished by the color-blind from the defective color (red or green). The results of statistical inquiries as to the prevalence of color-blindness show its existence in from 2 to 8 per cent. of males, while among women the number of cases seems to be considerably under 1 per cent. Also called *daltonism* and *achromatopsia.*

color-box (kul'o̤r-boks), *n.* 1. A portable box for holding artists' colors, brushes, etc.—2. An instrument, invented by Maxwell, for mixing the light of any three portions of the spectrum in any required proportions.

color-chart (kul'o̤r-chärt), *n.* A variously colored surface with lines of reference to facilitate the identification of colors.

color-circle (kul'o̤r-sėr"kl), *n.* An arrangement of the hues red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, and purple, in this order, about the circumference of a circle.

color-combination (kul'o̤r-kom-bi-nā"sho̤n), *n.* A juxtaposition of colors.

color-comparator (kul'o̤r-kom"pa̤-rā-to̤r), *n.* An apparatus used in comparing tints of the same color.

color-cone (kul'o̤r-kōn), *n.* A regular arrangement of colors in a cone, the vertex being black, the axis gray, every circumference a color-circle, and the intermediate parts intermediate in color.

color-contrast (kul'o̤r-kon"trast), *n.* A contrast of colors.

color-cylinder (kul'o̤r-sil"in-dėr), *n.* A regular arrangement of colors in a cylinder, on the same principle as in the color-cone.

color-diagram (kul'o̤r-dī"a-gram), *n.* A diagram in which the colors are laid down upon an exact system.—**Newton's color-diagram,** a plane diagram in which any four points are chosen arbitrarily to represent any four colors, and the other points in the plane represent the other colors, in such a manner that the colors produced by the mixture of any two colors lie invariably on one right line.

color-doctor (kul'o̤r-dok"to̤r), *n.* In *calico-printing,* a ruler or blade having a slight reciprocating motion, placed in contact with the engraved roll to distribute the coloring material.

colored, coloured (kul'o̤rd), *p. a.* [< *color, colour,* + *-ed*².] 1. Having a color; dyed; tinged; painted or stained.—2. Having a distinguishing hue. (*a*) Having some other hue than white or black, especially a bright or vivid hue, as red, purple, blue, etc.: as, a *colored* ribbon.

Several fragments of gold, *colour'd* silk, and linen were also found, the relics of the regal dress in which it was customary . . . to inter kings. *Fairholt,* I. 62, note.

Take my *colour'd* hat and cloak. *Shak.,* T. of the S., i. 1.

(*b*) In *bot.,* of any hue but green: as, a *colored* leaf. (*c*) Having a dark or black color of the skin; black or mulatto; specifically, in the United States, belonging wholly or partly to the African race; having or partaking of the color of the negro. In census-tables, etc., the term is often used to include Indians, Chinese, etc.

What practical security has the *colored* citizen for his right [of suffrage]? *N. A. Rev.,* CXXVI. 387.

Hence—(*d*) Of or pertaining to the negroes, or to persons partly of negro origin: as, the *colored* vote.

3. Having a specious appearance; deceptive: as, a *colored* statement.—**Colored glass.** See *glass.*—**Colored light,** a mixture of a nitrate or chlorate with charcoal and sulphur, or other ingredients that burn with a bright-colored flame, used for night-signals and military and pyrotechnic purposes. The salts chiefly used to give colored flames are barium chlorate, which imparts a green color; strontium nitrate, red; sodium chlorid or nitrate, yellow; potassium chlorid or nitrate, violet.

color-equation (kul'o̤r-ē-kwā"zho̤n), *n.* An equation in which the different terms added together represent lights which impinge simultaneously upon the retina, and in which the sign of equality implies the exact matching of the colors of the light on the two sides.

colorer, colourer (kul'o̤r-ėr), *n.* One who uses colors: as, painters and *colorers.* [Often used with a suggestion of merely mechanical work.]

color-guard (kul'o̤r-gärd), *n.* In the United States army, a guard attached to each infantry battalion, having charge of the national and regimental colors. It is composed of a color-sergeant and seven corporals, who are selected for this service from the men most distinguished for courage, and for precision under arms and in marching. The color-sergeant carries the national colors. In the American civil war each regiment carried a national flag and a State flag, the latter usually borne by a corporal.

colorific (kul-o̤-rif'ik), *a.* [= F. *colorifique* = Pg. It. *colorifico,* < L. *color,* color, + *-ficus,* < *facere,* make.] 1. Having the quality of producing colors, dyes, or hues; able to give color or tint to other bodies.—2. Pertaining to color or color-sensations.

The several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorific* qualities. *Sir I. Newton,* Opticks.

The refrangibility of calorific rays cannot extend much beyond that of *colorific* light. *W. Herschel,* quoted in Smithsonian Rep., 1880, p. 568.

Colorific intensity, the chroma of a color-sensation, or its departure from a neutral tint.

colorimeter (kul-o̤-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *colorimètre,* < L. *color,* color, + *metrum,* measure.] An instrument for determining the strength of colors, especially of dyes. It consists essentially of two glass tubes of the same size, placed side by side on a stand. They are about half an inch in diameter and 15 inches high, and graduated. A standard solution of the color is placed in one tube, and in the other is placed a solution of the sample to be tested. To the darker solution enough water is added to bring both solutions to the same depth of color, and from this is calculated the strength of the tested sample.

colorimetric (kul"o̤-ri-met'rik), *a.* [< *colorimetry* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the colorimeter or colorimetry.

colorimetry (kul-o̤-rim'e-tri), *n.* [As *colorimeter* + *-y*³.] The determination of the strength of colors, especially of dyes, by means of a colorimeter.

colorine (kul'o̤r-in), *n.* [< *color* + *-ine*².] A dry alcoholic extract of madder, consisting essentially of alizarin, purpurin, fatty matter, and other substances soluble in alcohol, present in garancine.

coloring, colouring (kul'o̤r-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *color, colour, v.*] 1. The act or art of applying or combining colors, as in painting.—2. A combination of color; tints or hues collectively; effect of a combination of tints, as in a picture or natural landscape.

The clouds that gather round the setting sun
Do take a sober *colouring* from an eye
That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality.
Wordsworth, Immortality, st. 10.

3. A particular use of color, or style of combining colors, as in the work of an artist.

They who propose to themselves in the training of an artist that he should unite the *colouring* of Tintoret, the finish of Albert Dürer, and the tenderness of Correggio. *Ruskin,* Modern Painters, III. iii. § 26.

4. A peculiar character or indefinable tone analogous to the effect of a general hue or tint, or of the combination of colors in a painting: said especially of tendency or style in writing or speaking.

The Castilian poet has successfully given to what he adopted the *coloring* of his own national manners. *Ticknor,* Span. Lit., I. 74.

5. A specious appearance; pretense; show: as, the story has a *coloring* of truth.

The usurpations of the legislature might be so flagrant and so sudden as to admit of no specious *colouring.* *A. Hamilton,* Federalist, No. 40.

6. In *music,* same as *colorature.*—7. The commercial name for a preparation of caramel used to color soups and gravies. See *caramel,* 1.—**Bronze coloring.** See *bronze.*

colorish†, colourish† (kul'o̤r-ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *coloriss-,* stem of certain parts of *colorir, coulorir,* F. *colorier* (= Sp. Pg. *colorir* = It. *colorire*), color, paint, adorn, a var. of OF. and F. *colorer:* see *color, v.,* and *-ish*¹.] To color; paint; renew the color of.

Would truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential evocation, and new impressions but the *colourishing* of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

colorist, colourist (kul'o̤r-ist), *n.* [= F. *coloriste* (> D. Dan. *kolorist* = G. *colorist*) = Sp. Pg. It. *colorista,* < ML. *colorista,* < L. *color,* color: see *color, n.,* and *-ist.*] One who colors; a painter; especially, when used absolutely, a painter whose works are notable for beauty of color.

The great *colourists* of former times. *Malone,* Sir J. Reynolds.

color-lake (kul'o̤r-lāk), *n.* See *lake.*

The beautiful red combination of alizarin with alumina is generally known as a *colour-lake* and not as a colouring matter proper. *Benedikt,* Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 26.

colorless, colourless (kul'o̤r-les), *a.* [< *color, colour,* + *-less.*] Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent, blanched, or entirely white: as, *colorless* water, glass, or gas; *colorless* cheeks or hair.

Light reflected merely from the outer surface of bodies is in general *colourless.* *Spottiswoode,* Polarisation, p. 15.

colorlessness, colourlessness (kul'o̤r-les-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being without color or distinctive hue.

color-line (kul'o̤r-līn), *n.* 1. In the United States, the social or political line of demarkation between the white or dominant class and persons of pure or mixed African descent.—2. *pl.* In *seal-engraving,* and in heraldic work in black and white, fine parallel lines engraved upon the field for the conventional expression of heraldic colors.

colorman, colourman (kul'ọr-man), *n.*; pl. *colormen, colourmen* (-men). One who prepares and sells colors. [Eng.]

color-party (kul'ọr-pär″ti), *n.* In the English service, the two officers who carry the colors of a regiment, usually the two junior lieutenants. Four sergeants are told off to assist, one between the two officers and three in rear rank.

color-printing (kul'ọr-prin″ting), *n.* Printing with one color after another, or in different colors at once occupying parts of the sheet.

color-reaction (kul'ọr-rẹ̄-ak″shọn), *n.* See *reaction.*

color-sensation (kul'ọr-sen-sā″shọn), *n.* A sensation of the kind produced by the excitation of the retina of the eye. Such sensations are of threefold variability, differing in luminosity, chroma, and hue. See *color*, 1.—**Fundamental color-sensation**, one of the three hues out of which all others are composed. These seem to be a pure red, green, and blue or violet.

color-sense (kul'ọr-sens), *n.* The power of perceiving color; the sense for color.

color-sergeant (kul'ọr-sär″jẹnt), *n.* A sergeant who has charge of company or regimental colors. In the British army he is a non-commissioned officer who ranks higher and receives better pay than an ordinary sergeant, and, in addition to discharging the ordinary duties of a sergeant, attends the colors in the field or near headquarters. There is one to each company or battalion of infantry. They are selected for meritorious service, and wear an honorary badge over the chevron. A color-sergeant can be degraded only by court martial. In the United States army a color-sergeant is one of the regular sergeants detailed to carry the regimental colors. He receives no higher pay, but is relieved of the other duties of a sergeant. See *color-guard.*

color-striker (kul'ọr-strī″kėr), *n.* A practical color-maker. [Eng.] [In making chemical colors (chrome-yellow, Prussian blue, chrome-green, etc.), one is said to *strike* the color when the proper chemical salt is added to another solution to produce the precipitate of color. This use of the word *strike* is primarily English, but is current to some extent in the United States.]

color-triangle (kul'ọr-trī″ang-gl), *n.* A color-diagram in the form of a triangle so arranged that all colors are represented by points within it, and all points within it represent possible colors, except certain points in the neighborhood of the vertex representing the fundamental green.

color-variation (kul'ọr-vā-ri-ā″shọn), *n.* In *zoöl.*, difference or variability in color within specific limits, as in color-varieties of the same species. There is in many cases a wide range of color-variation, sometimes correlated with geographical distribution, and no doubt dependent upon climatic and other conditions of environment; but in many other instances it appears to be an individual variation referable to no known cause. Specific categories of color-variation are *albinism, melanism,* and *erythrism.* (See these words.) The regular occurrence of some kinds of color-variation is called *dichromatism,* examples of which are the gray and red phases of many owls, and the white or colorless and variously colored phases of many herons. Regularly recurring or periodical changes of color, according to age, sex, or season of the year, do not constitute color-variation.

color-variety (kul'ọr-vạ-rī″e-ti), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a variety of a species characterized by a peculiar color, or by an arrangement of colors different from that seen in other varieties. Such characters are sometimes constant in a great number of individuals, and are supposed by many naturalists to indicate a tendency to the formation of races. The common black and gray squirrels of the eastern United States are well-marked color-varieties of the same species, though they were formerly described as two distinct species.

colossal (kọ̄-los'ạl), *a.* [= D. *kolossaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolossal*, after F. *colossal* = Sp. *colosal* = Pg. *colossal* = It. *colossale*, < L. *colossus*, a colossus: see *colossus* and *-al.*] Like a colossus; of extraordinary size; huge; gigantic.

> This great *colossal* system of empire, thus founded on commerce. *Pownall*, Study of Antiquities, p. 95.

> Let his great example stand
> *Colossal*, seen of every land.
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, viii.

> The great banqueting-hall . . . contains a *colossal* chimney-piece, with a fireplace large enough to roast, not an ox, but a herd of oxen. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 254.

=**Syn.** Immense, enormous, prodigious.

colosse† (kọ̄-los'), *n.* [< F. *colosse*, < L. *colossus*: see *colossus.*] Same as *colossus.*

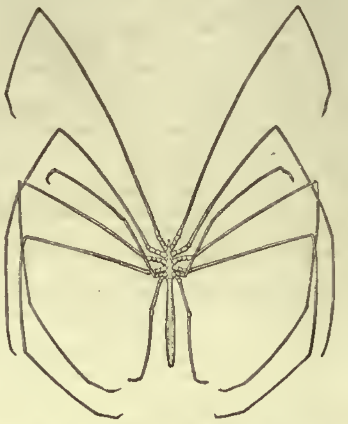
> In another Court not farre from this, stand foure other *Colossees*, or huge Images of Copper.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 469.

colossean† (kol-o-sē'ạn), *a.* [< L. *colosseus*, also *colossiæus*, < Gr. κολοσσιαῖος, colossal, < κολοσσός, a colossus: see *colossus.*] Like a colossus; gigantic; colossal.

> Among others he mentions the *colossean* statue of Juno.
> *Harris*, Philol. Inquiries.

Colossendeidæ (kol″o-sen-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colossendeis* + *-idæ.*] A family of sea-spiders, of the order *Pycnogonida* (or *Podosomata*), typified by the genus *Colossendeis*, with the mandibles rudimentary or lacking, and palpi present. It is the largest family of the order. Some of the species measure nearly 2 feet across the outstretched legs.

Colossendeis (kol-o-sen'dẹ̄-is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κολοσσός, colossus, + NL. *Endeis*, q. v.] A genus of sea-spiders, typical of the family *Colossendeidæ.* *C. colossea* and *C. leptorhynchus* are examples.


Colossendeis leptorhynchus. After Carpenter.

Colosseum, Coliseum (kol-o-, kol-i-sē'um), *n.* [The form *Coliseum* (after ML. *Coliseum*, > F. *Colisée* = Sp. *Colisco* = Pg. *Coliseo, Coliseu* = It. *Colisco, Culiseo*) is now less common than *Colosseum* (= D. G. Dan. *Kolosseum* = It. *Colosseo*), < L. (ML. NL.) *Colosseum*, prop. neut. of L. *colosseus* (*colossiæus*), colossal: see *colossean, colossus.*] A name given on account of its size to the Flavian amphitheater in Rome, the greatest of ancient amphitheaters, which was begun by the emperor Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus), and finished by his son Titus in A. D. 80. A large portion of the structure still exists, part of the wall being entire. The outline of the Colosseum is elliptic, the exterior length of the building being 607 feet, and its breadth 512 feet; it is pierced with 80 vaulted openings or vomitories in the ground story, over which are superimposed on the exterior face three other stories, the whole rising perpendicularly to a height of 159 feet. The lower story is decorated between the arches with Doric semi-columns; the second and third stories, also with arched openings, bear respectively Ionic and Corinthian semi-columns; and the fourth story, which is higher than the others, and walled in, bears an equal number of Corinthian pilasters, and is pierced in alternate intercolumniations with rectangular windows, and in the remaining intercolumniations with smaller rectangular openings at a lower level. The arena is 253 by 153 feet, and covers extensive substructions provided for the needs and machinery of ordinary gladiatorial displays, and for the flooding of the arena to convert the amphitheater into a place for naval contests when required. A system of awnings was provided for shading the entire interior. It is estimated that the Colosseum provided seats for 87,000 spectators. The exterior of the building is faced with blocks of travertin; the interior is built of brick, with considerable use of marble. See *amphitheater.*

Remains of the Colosseum, or Flavian Amphitheater.

colossi, *n.* Plural of *colossus.*

Colossian (kọ̄-loṣ'iạn), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *Colossenses*, n. pl., *Colossinus*, a.; < *Colossæ*, < Gr. Κολοσσαί: see def.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Colossæ.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Colossæ, an ancient city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor; specifically, one of the Christians of Colossæ, to whom Paul addressed one of the epistles forming part of the canon of the New Testament.—**2.** *pl.* The abbreviated title of one of the books of the New Testament, "the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Colossians." It was probably written during the earlier part of Paul's imprisonment at Rome, about A. D. 62. Gnostic and ascetic teachers had invaded the church, and the object of the epistle is to set before the disciples their real relation to Christ, and the consequent largeness of both their spiritual life and their spiritual liberty. There is much in common, in the spirit, the thoughts, and even the phraseology of this epistle, with that to the Ephesians, which was written and sent about the same time. Often abbreviated *Col.*

colossic† (kọ̄-los'ik), *a.* [< L. *colossicus*, < Gr. κολοσσικός, colossal, < κολοσσός, a colossus: see *colossus.*] Colossal: as, "*Colossick* statues," *Chapman*, Bussy D'Ambois, i. 1.

> A certain instrument that lent supportance
> To your *colossic* greatness. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

Colossochelys (kol-o-sok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κολοσσός, a colossus, + χέλυς, a tortoise.] A genus of colossal fossil land-tortoises, of the family *Testudinidæ.* *C. atlas* is supposed to have been from 12 to 14 feet long. The remains occur in the Sivalik hills in northern India. *Falconer and Cautley.*

colossus (kọ̄-los'us), *n.*; pl. *colossi* (-ī) or, rarely, *colossuses* (-ez). [= F. *colosse* = Sp. *coloso* = Pg. It. *colosso* = D. *kolos* = G. *koloss* = Dan. *kolos* = Sw. *koloss*, < L. *colossus*, < Gr. κολοσσός, sometimes κολοττός, a gigantic statue; perhaps related to κολοκάνος or κολεκάνος, a long, lank, lean person.] A statue of gigantic size; specifically (usually with a capital), the bronze statue of Apollo at Rhodes, which is said to have been 70 cubits high, and was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. According to the popular fable, it stood astride the mouth of the port, so that ships sailed between its legs; but in fact it stood on one side of the entrance of the port. It was overthrown by an earthquake in 224 B. C., after standing about fifty-six years, and its fragments lay where they fell for nearly a thousand years.

> He doth bestride the narrow world,
> Like a *Colossus*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

> In that isle he also defaced an hundred other *colossuses.*
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels.

> One of the images . . . was a magnificent *colossus*, shining through the dusky air like some embodied Defiance.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 265.

colossus-wise (kọ̄-los'us-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a colossus; astride, as the colossus at Rhodes was fabled to have stood. *Shak.*

colosteid (ko-los'tẹ̄-id), *n.* A stegocephalous amphibian of the family *Colosteidæ.*

Colosteidæ (kol-os-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colosteus* + *-idæ.*] An extinct family of stegocephalous amphibians, typified by the genus *Colosteus.* They had a lizard-like form, with the belly covered by rhombic shields, and imperfectly ossified vertebræ. They lived during the Carboniferous epoch.

colostethid (kol-os-tē'thid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Colostethidæ.*

Colostethidæ (kol-os-teth'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colostethus* + *-idæ.*] A family of firmisternial salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Colostethus.* They have premaxillary and maxillary teeth, subcylindrical diapophyses and precoracoids, but no omosternum.

Colostethus (kol-os-tē'thus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1866), < Gr. κόλος, defective, + στῆθος, breast.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Colostethidæ.*

Colosteus (ko-los'tẹ̄-us), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1868), so called with ref. to the imperfect ossification of the vertebræ, < Gr. κόλος, docked, imperfect, + ὀστέον, bone.] The typical genus of the family *Colosteidæ.*

colostration (kol-os-trā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *colostration*, etc., < L. *colostratio(n-)*, < *colostrum*, the first milk after delivery: see *colostrum.*] A disease of infants, caused by drinking the colostrum. See *colostrum*, 1.

colostric (ko-los'trik), *a.* [< *colostrum* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of the colostrum.

colostrous (ko-los'trus), *a.* [< *colostrum* + *-ous.*] Having the colostrum.

colostrum (ko-los'trum), *n.* [L., neut., also *colostra, colustra*, fem.; origin obscure.] **1.** The first milk secreted in the breasts after childbirth.—**2**†. An emulsion made by mixing turpentine and the yolk of eggs.

colotomy (kọ̄-lot'ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. κόλον, the colon, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *anatomy* and *colon*^{2}.] In *surg.*, the operation of making an incision into the colon, usually for the purpose of forming an artificial anus.

colour, colourable, etc. See *color*, etc.

colouverine†, *n.* An obsolete form of *culverin.* *Grose.*

colp^1†, *n.* See *coup*^{1}.

colp^2†, *n.* [Appar. a contr. of *collop.*] A bit of anything. *Coles*, 1717.

colp^3 (kolp), *n.* [W. *colp*, a pointed spar, a dart.] A light dart or javelin used by the Celts.

colpenchyma (kol-peng'ki-mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλπος, the bosom, the bosom-like fold of a garment (see *gulf*), + ἔγχυμα, an infusion.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of wavy or sinuous cells.

colpeurynter (kol-pū-rin'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. κόλπος, the bosom, lap, womb, + *εὐρυντήρ, a dilator, < εὐρύνειν, dilate, widen, < εὐρύς, wide.] In *med.*, a rubber bag into which water may be forced for dilating the vagina.

colpice (kol′pis), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. NL. *colpicium* (Bailey), ult. < OF. *colper*, F. *couper*, cut: see *coup*¹. Cf. *coppice*.] A young tree cut down and used as a lever. [Prov. Eng.]

colpitis (kol-pī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the vagina.

colpocele (kol′pọ̄-sēl), *n.* [= F. *colpocèle*, < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] A tumor projecting into the vagina; hernia vaginalis. Also called *elytrocele*.

Colpoda (kol-pō′dạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολπώδης*, winding, sinuous, < *κόλπος*, bosom, bay, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. A genus of ciliate infusorians, representing a low grade of organization of the *Ciliata*, common in infusions of hay. They have somewhat the shape of a bean, move actively by means of numerous cilia, the longest of which are at the anterior end of the body, and have a contractile vacuole at the other end, and a large endoplast in the middle. They become quiescent, retract their cilia, are incased in structureless cysts, and in that state multiply by the process of fission into two, four, or more individuals. The genus is referred by Kent to *Enchelyidæ*. *C. cucullus* is found in fresh-water infusions. 2. [Used as a plural.] A synonym of *Arctisca*.

Colpodea (kol-pō′dọ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Colpoda*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a family of illoricate enterodelous infusorians, with ventral apertures and simple cilia only.

Colpodella (kol-pọ̄-del′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Colpoda* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of monadiform infusorians, or so-called zoöspores, which become globular and encysted without passing through an amœboid stage.

Colpodina (kol-pọ̄-dī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colpoda* + *-ina*².] A group of ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Colpoda*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1858–60.

colpohyperplasia (kol-pō-hī-pėr-plā′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πλάσις*, a forming, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *pathol.*, overgrowth of the vaginal mucous membrane, associated with increased mucous secretion.—**Colpohyperplasia cystica**, colpohyperplasia in which many broad flat cysts develop in the mucous membrane of the vagina.

colpoperineorrhaphy (kol-pō-per″i-nẹ̄-or′ạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *περίνεον*, perineum, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing.] In *surg.*, an operation involving the vagina and perineum, performed for the repair of a perineal rupture.

colpoplastic (kol-pọ̄-plas′tik), *a.* [< *colpoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to colpoplasty.

colpoplasty (kol′pọ̄-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation on the vagina. Also called *elytroplasty*.

colpoptosis (kol-pop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *πτῶσις*, a falling, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapsus of the vagina.

colporrhagia (kol-pọ̄-rā′ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the vagina.

colporrhaphy (kol-por′ạ-fi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of uniting the walls of the vagina when ruptured. Also called *elytrorrhaphy*.

colporrhea (kol-pō-rē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Same as *leucorrhea*.

colportage (kol′pōr-tạ̄j), *n.* [< F. *colportage*, hawking, peddling, < *colporter*, hawk, peddle: see *colporteur*.] The work carried on by colporteurs; the distribution by gift or sale of Bibles and other religious literature.

colporteur, colporter (kol′pōr-tėr), *n.* [< F. *colporteur*, a hawker, peddler, newsman, < *colporter*, carry on the neck, hawk, peddle, < *col*, neck (see *col*, *collar*), + *porter*, carry: see *port*³.] A person employed by a Bible or tract society, or the like, to distribute gratuitously or sell at low rates Bibles and various other religious publications.

col-prophet†, *n.* See *cole-prophet*.

colrake (kol′rāk), *n.* [< ME. *colrake*, < *col*, coal, + *rake*.] 1†. A rake or poker used by bakers. —2. In *mining*, a shovel used in stirring lead ores during the process of washing.

colsipe†, *n.* [ME., as if mod. **colship*, < *cole*⁴, treachery, + *-ship*. See *cole*⁴ and its compounds.] Treachery; deceit.

> Alle we atter dragen off ure eldere,
> The [whe] broken drigtinnes word thurg the neddre
> Ther-thurg haveth mankin
> Bothen nith and win,
> *Kolsipe* and gisting. *Rel. Antiq.*, p. 216.

colstaff†, *n.* Same as *cowlstaff*.

colt (kōlt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coult*; < ME. *colt*, a young horse, a young ass, < AS. *colt*, a young ass, a young camel, = Sw. *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy, dial. *kullt*, a boy or lad; cf. Sw. *kull* = Dan. *kuld*, a brood, children collectively. Cf. *child*.] 1. A young horse, or a young animal of the horse tribe: commonly and distinctively applied to the male, the young female being a *filly*. In the Bible it is applied to a young camel and to a young ass. In *sporting*, a thoroughbred colt becomes a horse at five years old, others at four years.

> Thirty milch camels with their *colts*. Gen. xxxii. 15.

> Behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a *colt* the foal of an ass. Zech. ix. 9.

2. A person new to office or to the exercise of any art; a green hand: as, a team of *colts* at cricket. [Slang.]—3†. A cheat; a slippery fellow.

> An old trick, by which C. Varres, like a cunning *colt*, often helpe himself at a pinch.
> *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, II. 224.

4. A rope's end used for punishment; also, a piece of rope with something heavy at the end used as a weapon. [Slang.]—5. The second after-swarm of bees. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 23. [Rare.]—**To cast one's colt's tooth,** to get rid of youthful habits, or to sow wild oats: in allusion to the shedding of a colt's first set of teeth, which begins when the animal is about three years old.

> Well said, Lord Sands;
> *Your colt's tooth* is not *cast* yet.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3.

To have a colt's tooth, to have a tendency to friskiness, wantonness, or licentiousness.

> Yet I *have* alway *a coltes tooth*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 34.

=**Syn.** *Filly*, etc. See *pony*.

colt† (kōlt), *v.* [< *colt*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To frisk, frolic, or run at large, like a colt. *Spenser.* —2. [Cf. *calve*, *v.*, 2, and *cave*¹, *v.*, II., 2.] To become detached, as a mass of earth from a bank or excavation; cave: with *in*. [Prov. Eng.]

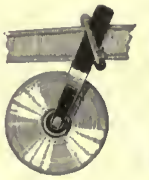
II.† *trans.* To befool; fool.

> *Lod.* Take heed of his cheating.
> *Gi.* I warrant you, sir, I have not been matriculated at the university . . . to be *colted* here.
> *Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 5.

> What a plague mean ye to *colt* me thus?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

colt-ale (kōlt′āl), *n.* An allowance of ale claimed as a perquisite by a blacksmith on the first shoeing of a horse. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

colter, coulter (kōl′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *colter*, *culter*, *coltour*, < AS. *culter*, a knife, a colter, = W. *cwlltyr*, *cwlltr* = OF. *coutre* = Pr. *coltre* = It. *coltro*, < L. *culter*, a knife, a colter; cf. Skt. *karttari*, scissors, < √ *kart*, cut. From L. *culter* come also *cutlass*, *cutler*, etc.] An iron blade or sharp-edged wheel attached to the beam of a plow to cut the ground and thus facilitate the separation of the furrow-slice by the plowshare. Also *culter*.—**Rolling colter,** or **wheel-colter,** a colter of circular shape rotating upon an axle sustained below the plow-beam.



Rolling Colter.

Knife-Colter.

colter-neb (kōl′tėr-neb), *n.* The puffin, *Fratercula arctica*: so named from the shape of its beak (neb).

colt-evil (kōlt′ē″vl), *n.* A swelling in the sheath, a distemper to which young horses are liable.

coltish (kōl′tish), *a.* [< ME. *coltissch*; < *colt* + *-ish*¹.] 1. Like a colt.

> He looked neither heavy nor yet adroit, only leggy, *coltish*, and in the road. *The Century*, XXVII. 184.

2. Frisky; gay; wanton; licentious. *Chaucer.*

> Plato I read for nought, but if he tame
> Such *coltish* years.
> *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 513).

coltishly (kōl′tish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a colt; wantonly.

coltishness (kōl′tish-nes), *n.* [< *coltish* + *-ness*.] Friskiness; wantonness.

colt-like (kōlt′līk), *a.* Like a colt; characteristic of a colt.

> Devils pluck'd my sleeve; . . .
> With *colt-like* whinny and with hoggish whine
> They burst my prayer. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

colt-pixy (kōlt′pik″si), *n.* A hobgoblin: now explained as "a spirit or fairy in the shape of a horse, which neighs and thus misleads horses into bogs"; but this is a sophistication due to popular etymology, the word being a perversion of *colepixy*, the will o' the wisp. See *colepixy*. [Prov. Eng.]

coltsfoot (kōlts′fůt), *n.* The popular name of the *Tussilago Farfara*, natural order *Compositæ*, a plant of Europe and Asia, now naturalized in the United States, the leaves of which were once much employed in medicine. The name is given from the shape of the leaf. The wild ginger, *Asarum Canadense*, is also sometimes known as *coltsfoot*, as is, in the West Indies, *Piper peltatum*. Also called *ass's-foot*.—**Coltsfoot candy, coltsfoot rock,** a candy having medicinal properties derived from the leaves of the true coltsfoot. It is used for coughs and colds.—**Sweet coltsfoot,** a North American plant, *Petasites palmata*, resembling the true coltsfoot.

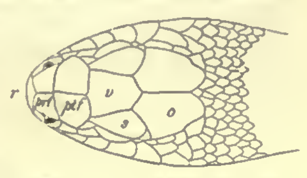
Coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*).

coltstaff† (kōlt′stȧf), *n.* Same as *cowlstaff*.

colt's-tail (kōlts′tāl), *n.* A name of the fleabane, *Erigeron Canadensis*.

coltza, *n.* See *colza*.

Coluber (kol′ụ̄-bėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *coluber*, fem. *colubra*, a serpent, snake. Hence ult. E. *cobra*¹, *culverin*.] A genus of ordinary snakes, formerly coextensive with the family *Colubridæ*, now limited to the most typical representatives of that family. They have transverse plates on the belly, the plates under the tail forming a double row; a flattened head with nine larger plates; teeth almost equal, and no poison-fangs. The harmless common snake or ringed snake of Europe, *Coluber natrix*, is an example of the genus.



Head of *Coluber obsoletus*, top view.

r, rostral plate; *prf*, prefrontal; *ptf*, postfrontal; *v*, vertical; *s*, superciliary; *o*, occipital. Nostrils indicated by dark spots.

colubrid, colubride (kol′ụ̄-brid), *n.* A snake of the family *Colubridæ*.

> True *Colubrides*, Colubrina, are land snakes.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 192.

Colubridæ (ko-lū′bri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coluber* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglyphodont serpents, containing common innocuous species, representative of the suborder *Colubrina*. They have plates on the head, broad ventral scutes in single series, the caudal scutes in two series, a long and tapering tail, and no anal spurs. There is no coronoid bone, the postorbital is not extended over the superciliary region, and the nostril is in or between nasal plates. The family contains such species as the common snake of Europe (*Coluber natrix*, *Tropidonotus natrix*, or *Natrix torquata*) and the common black-snake of the United States (*Tropidonotus* or *Bascanion constrictor*). It is divided by Cope into 12 subfamilies and more than 200 genera. See cuts under *black-snake*, *Coluber*, and *Tropidonotus*.

colubride, *n.* See *colubrid*.

colubriferous†, *a.* [< L. *colubrifer* (< *coluber*, a snake, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹) + *-ous*.] Bearing snakes or serpents.

colubriform (ko-lū′bri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *colubriformis*, < *Coluber* + L. *forma*, shape.] Same as *colubrine*, 1.

Colubriformia (ko-lū-bri-fôr′mi-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *colubriformis*: see *colubriform*.] Same as *Colubrina*, 2 (*a*).

Colubrina (kol-ụ̄-brī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *colubrinus*: see *colubrine*.] 1. A general term for innocuous serpents, as distinguished from *Viperina* or *Thanatophidia*.—2. More definitely: (*a*) A suborder of *Ophidia*, containing all the innocuous serpents with ungrooved and imperforate teeth and dilatable jaws. Also called *Colubriformia* and *Aglyphodontia*. (*b*) The *Aglyphodontia* together with the *Proteroglyphia*, thus including venomous serpents of the families *Elapidæ* and *Hydrophidæ*.

Colubrinæ (kol-ụ̄-brī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coluber* + *-inæ*.] One of 12 subfamilies of *Colubridæ*, with 36 genera, including *Coluber* proper, having the head distinct and moderately long, the body and tail both long and slender, and the teeth entire and similar in size.

colubrine (kol′ụ̄-brin), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *colubrinus*, ‹ *coluber*, a serpent: see *Coluber*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a snake or serpent; ophidian; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Colubrina* or *Colubridæ*. Also *colubriform*.—**2.** Cunning; crafty. *Bailey; Johnson.* [Rare.]

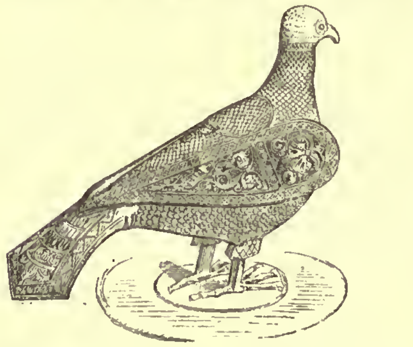
II. *n.* A colubrine serpent. *Mivart.*

colubris (kol′ụ̄-bris), *n.* [NL., accom. of *colibri*, q. v.] The specific name of the common humming-bird of the United States, *Trochilus colubris*.

colubroid (kol′ụ̄-broid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Coluber* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Colubrine; colubriform; specifically, resembling or having the characters of the *Colubridæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Colubridæ* or *Colubrina*.

Columba^1 (kọ̄-lum′bä̤), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *columba*, fem., *columbus*, masc., a dove, pigeon, appar. = Gr. *κόλυμβος*, fem. *κολυμβίς*, a diver, a kind of sea-bird. Origin uncertain. Cf. L. *palumbes*, a wood-pigeon; Skt. *kādamba*, a kind of goose; E. *culver*^{1}, a dove.] **1.** A genus of pigeons, formerly coextensive with the order *Columbæ*, now restricted to species typical of the family *Columbidæ* and subfamily *Columbinæ*, such as the domestic pigeon or rock-dove (*C. livia*), the stock-dove (*C. œnas*), the ring-dove (*C. palumbus*), and several others of both hemispheres. The bill is comparatively short and stout; the wings are pointed; the tail is much shorter than the wings, and square or little rounded; the tarsi are shorter than the middle toe, and are scutellate in front and feathered above; and there are 10 remiges or wing-feathers, and 12 rectrices or tail-feathers. See cut under *rock-dove*. **2.** In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks. *Isaac Lea*, 1837.—**3.** [*l. c.*] [ML.] In the medieval church, the name given to the vessel in which the sacrament was kept, when, as was often the case, it was made in the shape of a dove. It was of precious metal, and stood on a circular platform or basin, had a sort of corona above it, and was suspended by a chain from the roof, before the high altar. The opening was in the back.—**Columba Noachi**, Noah's Dove, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, close to the hind feet of Canis Major. It contains, according to Gould, 115 stars visible to the naked eye; but only 3 are prominent. It was proposed by Bartsch in 1624.



Columba.—French, 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

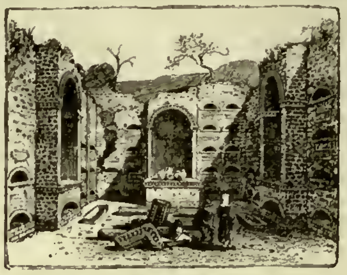
columba^2 (kọ̄-lum′bä̤), *n.* Same as *columbo*.

Columbacei (kol-um-bā′sẹ̄-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *columbaceus*: see *columbaceous*.] The pigeons and doves rated as a suborder (with *Gallinacei*) of *Rasores*. [Not in use.]

columbaceous (kol-um-bā′shius), *a.* [‹ NL. *columbaceus*, ‹ L. *columba*, a dove: see *Columba*^{1} and *-aceous*.] Belonging to or resembling birds of the suborder *Columbacei*.

Columbæ (kọ̄-lum′bē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *columba*: see *Columba*^{1}.] An order of birds of the pigeon kind, sometimes including the dodo and sand-grouse, but more frequently excluding them. They are altricial, psilopædic, monogamous birds, having the skull schizognathous and schizorhinal, with prominent basipterygoid processes, the angle of the mandible not recurved, the rostrum slender and straight, the sternum double-notched or notched and fenestrate, the humeral crest salient, two carotids, one pair of syringeal muscles, the cæca coli small or null, the gizzard muscular, the crop highly developed, the gall-bladder generally absent, the ambiens muscle normally present, the oil-gland nude, small or wanting, the plumage not aftershafted, and the feet insessorial. The group thus defined is divided by different authors into from two to five families.

columbarium (kol-um-bā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *columbaria* (-ä̤). [L., a dove-cote, a pigeon-house, hence later (LL.) in senses like those of E. *pigeonhole*, a putlog-hole, a hole near the axle of a wheel, a hole in the side of a vessel for an oar, a rowlock, a place of sepulture; prop. neut. of *columbarius*, adj., pertaining to doves, ‹ *columba*, a pigeon, dove: see *Columba*^{1}.] **1†.** A dove-cote; a pigeon-house. Also *columbary*.—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a place of sepulture for the ashes of the dead, consisting of arched and square-headed recesses formed in walls, in which the cinerary urns were deposited: so named from the resemblance between these recesses and those formed in a dove-cote for the doves to build their nests in.—**3.** In *arch.*, a hole left in a wall for the insertion of the end of a beam. Also called *putlog-hole*.—**4.** *Eccles.*, the columba or dove-shaped pyx. See *columba*^{1}, 3.



Columbarium, near gate of St. Sebastiao, Rome.

columbary† (kol′um-bạ̄-ri), *n.* [‹ L. *columbarium*: see *columbarium*.] Same as *columbarium*, 1. *Sir T. Browne.*

columbate (kọ̄-lum′bāt), *n.* [‹ *columb(ic)* + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt or compound of columbic acid with a base: same as *niobate*.

Columbella (kol-um-bel′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), ‹ L. *columba*, a pigeon (referring to the dove-like color of the shell of the typical species), + dim. *-ella*. Cf. *Columba*^{1}.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, typical of the family *Columbellidæ*. *C. mercatoria* is an example. Also *Colombella*.

Columbella mercatoria.

columbellid (kol-um-bel′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Columbellidæ*.

Columbellidæ (kol-um-bel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Columbella* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Columbella*, having an oval obconic or turreted shell with rather short spire, a toothed inner and internally thickened crenulated outer lip, and a narrow aperture with a short anterior canal. The most distinctive feature is the dentition of the tongue, which has a low unarmed median tooth, and a lateral one on each side, somewhat like a cleaver and with slits separating denticles. There are several hundred species, mostly of small size and often brightly colored; they are all carnivorous and littoral, and are especially numerous in the tropics.

columbethra, *n.* See *colymbethra*.

columbiad (kọ̄-lum′bi-ad), *n.* [‹ NL. *Columbia* (see *Columbian*) + *-ad*^{2}.] A heavy cast-iron smooth-bore cannon of a form introduced by Colonel George Bomford, U. S. A., and used in the war of 1812. Columbiads were made of 8- and 10-inch caliber, and were used for projecting both solid shot and shells. They were equally suited to the defense of narrow channels and distant roadsteads. In 1860 General Rodman, of the United States ordnance, devised a 15-inch columbiad, which was cast hollow, and cooled from the interior, thus increasing the hardness and density of the metal next the bore. These guns are now obsolete.

Columbian (kọ̄-lum′bi-ạn), *a.* [‹ NL. *Columbianus*, ‹ *Columbia*, a poet. name for the United States, ‹ *Columbus*, Latinized form of the name of the discoverer of America, It. *Colombo*, Sp. *Colon*. The name is identical with It. *colombo*, a dove, a pigeon, ‹ L. *columbus*, a dove, a pigeon (see *Columba*^{1}); cf. the E. surnames *Dove*, *Pigeon*, *Culver*, *Turtle*, of the same signification.] Pertaining to Columbia as a poetical name for the United States.

columbic^1 (kọ̄-lum′bik), *a.* [‹ *columb-ium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from *columbium*.

columbic^2 (kọ̄-lum′bik), *a.* [‹ *columbo* + *-ic*.] Existing in or derived from columbo-root: as, *columbic* acid.

columbid (kọ̄-lum′bid), *n.* A bird of the family *Columbidæ*.

Columbidæ (kọ̄-lum′bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Columba*^{1}, 1, + *-idæ*.] The leading family of the order or suborder *Columbæ*, including the true pigeons and doves. The characters of the family are much the same as those of the suborder, with which the group is nearly coextensive. It differs chiefly in the exclusion of the tooth-billed pigeon, *Didunculus strigirostris*, as the type of a different family. A few other genera, as *Goura*, *Calœnas*, and *Carpophaga* are sometimes likewise excluded. There are about 300 species, inhabiting temperate and tropical regions in nearly all parts of the globe. See *dove* and *pigeon*.

columbier (kọ̄-lum′bi-ėr), *n.* [Also *colombier*; ‹ F. *colombier*, a dove-cote, pigeonhole (*grand colombier*, a size of paper), ‹ L. *columbarium*: see *columbarium*.] A size of writing-paper, 23 × 33¼ inches in the United States, 24 × 34½ inches in England, and 63 × 89 centimeters in France.—**Petit colombier**, a size of paper 58 × 80 centimeters.

columbiferous (kol-um-bif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [‹ NL. *columbium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Producing or containing columbium.

Columbigallina (kọ̄-lum″bi-ga-lī′nä̤), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), ‹ *Columba*^{1}, 1, q. v., + *Gallina*, q. v.] A genus of *Columbidæ*, the dwarf doves, usually called *Chamæpelia*: lately adopted instead of the latter, being of prior date. See cut under *ground-dove*.

columbin (kọ̄-lum′bin), *n.* A non-conducting material placed between the parallel carbons of the electric candle.

Columbinæ (kol-um-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Columba*^{1}, 1, + *-inæ*. Cf. *columbine*^{1}.] **1.** The typical subfamily of the family *Columbidæ*, containing the true pigeons.—**2.** In Nitzsch's classification, a major group of birds, equivalent to the order *Columbæ* of authors in general.

columbine^1 (kol′um-bin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *colombin*, ‹ L. *columbinus*, adj., ‹ *columba*, a dove: see *Columba*^{1}. Cf. *columbine*^{2}.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the characters of a pigeon or dove; in *ornith.*, belonging to the *Columbæ* or *Columbinæ*; columbaceous.

> Com forth now with thin eyen *columbine*.
>
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 897.

> For it is not possible to join serpentine wisdom with the *columbine* innocence, except men know exactly all the conditions of the serpent.
>
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 21.

2. Of a dove-color; resembling the neck of a dove in color.

II. *n.* One of the *Columbæ* or *Columbidæ*.

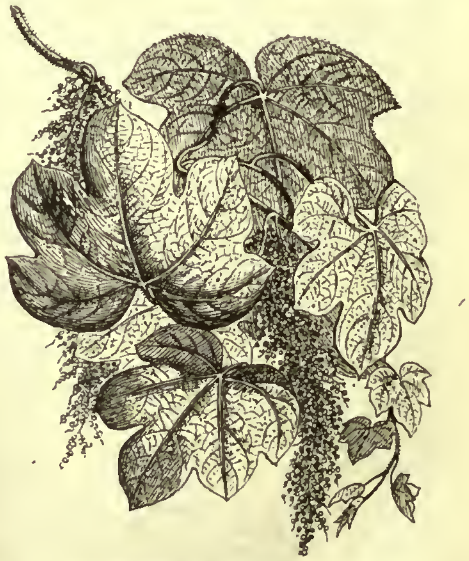
columbine^2 (kol′um-bīn), *n.* [‹ ME. *columbine* = F. *colombine*, ‹ ML. *columbina*, columbine, prop. fem. of L. *columbinus*, dove-like: see *columbine*^{1}. Cf. the equiv. name *culverwort*.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Aquilegia* (which see). The common European columbine, *A. vulgaris*, is a favorite garden-flower, and owes its name to the fancied resemblance of its petals and sepals to the heads of pigeons round a dish, a favorite device of ancient artists.—**Feathered columbine**, a book-name for *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, an old-fashioned garden-plant.

Flower of Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*).

columbite (kọ̄-lum′bīt), *n.* [‹ *columb-ium* + *-ite*^{2}.] The native niobate (columbate) of iron, a mineral of black color and high specific gravity, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is the principal source of niobium (columbium), and generally contains also more or less of the allied element tantalum. Some varieties contain considerable manganese, and these are slightly translucent and have a dark reddish-brown color. It is found most abundantly in Connecticut, also in other localities of the United States, in Greenland, and in Bavaria. Also called *niobite*.

columbium (kọ̄-lum′bi-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Columbia*: see *Columbian*.] Same as *niobium*.

columbo (kọ̄-lum′bō), *n.* [‹ *Colombo*, in Ceylon, once supposed to be the original habitat of the plant.] The root of *Jateorrhiza Calumba* (*J. palmata*), a menispermaceous plant of southeastern Africa, cultivated in some African and East Indian islands. The columbo of commerce consists of thick circular disks, an inch or two in diameter and depressed in the middle, cut from the root, the taste of



Flowering Branch of *Jateorrhiza Calumba*.

which is persistently bitter and slightly aromatic. It is much used in medicine as a mild tonic. A false columbo-root is furnished by *Coscinium fenestratum*, a menispermaceous plant of Ceylon. Also written *calumba*, *colomba*, *columba*.—**American columbo**, the root of *Frasera Walteri* or *Carolinensis*, a gentianaceous plant of the Atlantic States, having the mild tonic properties of gentian.

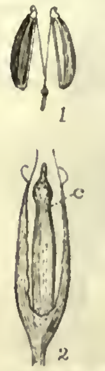
columel (kol′ụ̄-mel), *n.* Same as *columella*, 1.

> The cathedral . . . challengeth the precedency of all in England for a majestick Western front of *columel* work.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Northampton.

columella (kol-ụ̄-mel′ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *columellæ* (-ē). [L. (NL.), also *columnella*, a little column (see *colonel*), dim. of *columen* or *columna*, a column: see *column*.] 1. A little column.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) In many cryptogams, especially in *Musci*, as *Mucorini* and *Myxomycetes*, a central axis in the spore-case, a continuation of the pedicel. The spores are arranged about it, and in the *Myxomycetes* the capillitium branches from it.

> The spores or gonidial cells are contained in the upper part of the capsule, where they are clustered round a central pillar, which is termed the *columella*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 337.

(*b*) The persistent axis of certain capsules, from which the edges of the valves break away. (*c*) The carpophore in *Umbelliferæ*, the continuation of the axis bearing the two halves of the fruit.—3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The upright pillar in the center of most of the univalve shells, round which the whorls are convoluted. See cut under *univalve*. (*b*) A bone of the tympanic cavity or middle ear in birds, most reptiles, and some amphibians, corresponding to the stirrup-bone or stapes of mammals; the columella auris. (*c*) A bone of the side of the skull of some reptiles, especially lizards, a peculiar dismemberment of the pterygoid, which may meet the parietal or a process of it; the column-bone; the columella cranii. Its presence in nearly all lizards gives rise to the term *Cionocrania*, or "column-skulls," as a major division of *Lacertilia*. See cuts under *acrodont* and *Cyclodus*.



Columellæ.

1. Fennel-seed, showing carpels supported by a divided columella or carpophore, def. 2 (*c*). 2. Capsule of a moss, divided to show the columella, *c*, def. 2 (*a*).

> In the principal group of the Lacertilia, a column-like membrane bone, called the *columella*, . . . extends from the parietal to the pterygoid on each side, in close contact with the membranous or cartilaginous wall of the skull. . . . This *columella* appears to correspond with a small independent ossification, which is connected with the descending process of the parietal and with the pterygoid, in some Chelonia. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 189.

(*d*) The modiolus or central axis of the cochlea in mammals, round which the lamina spiralis winds; the columella cochleæ. (*e*) A core of connective tissue in crinoids which occupies the central cavity included by the coil of the alimentary canal. (*f*) A structure in the center of the visceral chamber of corals, typically a calcareous rod which extends from the bottom of the chamber to the floor of the calice, projecting upward in the latter, and with which the primary septa are usually connected. (*g*) One of the rods attached to the hyomandibular capsule of the urodele amphibians, representing a remnant of a branchial arch. (*h*) A process in the chitinous mandibles of polyzoans. *G. Busk.* (*i*†) In *human anat.*, an old name of the uvula.—**Columella auris, cochleæ, cranii.** See 3 (*b*), (*d*), (*c*), above.—**Columellæ fornicis**, the columns or anterior pillars of the fornix.

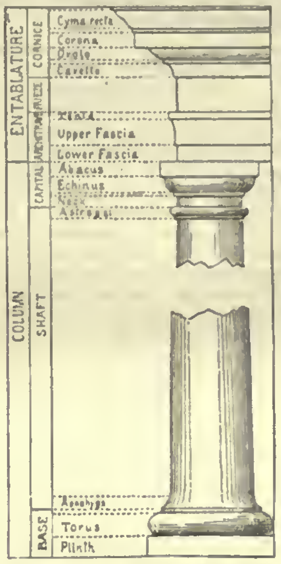
columellar (kol-ụ̄-mel′ạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *columellaris*, pillar-formed, < *columella*, a pillar: see *columella* and *-ar*^{3}.] 1. Same as *columelliform*.—2. Pertaining to a columella, in any sense of that word.—**Columellar lip**, the inner lip of a univalve shell.

Columellaria† (kol″ū-me-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1809), < L. *columella*, a pillar: see *columella*.] In Lamarck's system of conchology, a family of *Trachelipoda* having a plicated columellar lip. Originally the genera *Cancellaria*, *Mitra*, *Marginella*, *Voluta*, and *Columbella* were referred to it, but subsequently *Cancellaria* was excluded.

Columellidæ† (kol-ụ̄-mel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lea, 1843), < **Columella* (< L. *columella*, a pillar: see *columella*) + *-idæ*.] A family of univalve shells: same as *Columellaria*.

columelliform (kol-ụ̄-mel′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *columella*, a little column (see *columella*), + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a columella: as, a *columelliform* stapes. *Huxley.* Also *columellar*.

column (kol′um), *n.* [< ME. *columne*, column (of a page), = OF. *colonne*, later *colomne*, mod. F. *colonne* (> G. D. *colonne* = Dan. *kolonne* = Sw. *colonn*, in special senses) = Pr. *colonna* = Sp. *columna*, now *coluna*, = Pg. *columna* = It. *colonna*, < L. *columna*, a column, pillar, post, orig. a collateral form of *columen*, contr. *culmen*, a pillar, top, crown, summit (> E. *culmen*, *culminate*, etc.), = AS. *holm*, a mound, a billow, the sea (> E. *holm*^{1}, q. v.); akin to L. *collis*, a hill (= E. *hill*^{1}, q. v.), *celsus*, high (see *excelsior*), prob. to Gr. κολοφών, top, summit (> E. *colophon*, q. v.). From L. *columna* come also ult. E. *colonel*, *colonnade*, etc.] 1. A solid body of greater length than thickness, standing upright, and generally serving as a support to something resting on its top; a pillar; more specifically, as an architectural term, a cylindrical or slightly tapering or fusiform body, called a *shaft*, set vertically on a stylobate, or on a congeries of moldings which forms its *base*, and surmounted by a spreading mass which forms its *capital*. Columns are distinguished by the names of the styles of architecture which they represent: thus, there are Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and medieval columns. In classic architecture they are further distinguished by the names of the orders to which they belong, as Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian columns; and again, in various styles, by some peculiarity of position, of construction, of form, or of ornament, as attached, twisted, cabled or rudented, and carolitic columns. Columns are used chiefly in the construction or adornment of buildings. They are also used singly, however, for various purposes: as, the *astronomical column*, from which astronomical observations are made; the *chronological column*, inscribed with a record of historical events; the *gnomonic column*, which supports a dial; the *itinerary column*, pointing out the various roads diverging from it; the *milliary column*, set up as a center from which to measure distances; the *triumphal column*, dedicated to the hero of a victory, etc.



Column (Tuscan order), illustrating the terms applied to the several parts.

> The fragments of her *columns* and her palaces are in the dust, yet beautiful in ruin.
> *Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

> A chapel and a hall
> On massive *columns*, like a shorecliff cave.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Anything resembling a column in shape; any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and throughout of the same or about the same diameter as its base: as, a *column* of water, air, or mercury.

> The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere.
> *Bentley.*

3. In *bot.*, a body formed by the union of filaments with one another, as in *Malvaceæ*, or of stamens with the style, as in orchids. See cut under *androphore*.

> In all common Orchids there is only one well-developed stamen, which is confluent with the pistils, and they form together the *column*.
> *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 3.

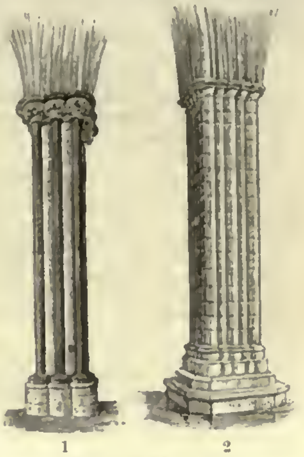
4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a part or organ likened to a column or pillar; a columna or columella: as, the spinal *column*; the fleshy *columns* of the heart.—5. In *Crinoidea*, specifically, the stalk or stem of a crinoid.—6. *Milit.*, a formation of troops narrow in front and extended from front to rear: thus distinguished from a *line*, which is extended in front and thin in depth.

> Presently firing was heard far in our rear—the robbers having fled; the head of the *column* advanced, and the dense body of pilgrims opened out.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 360.

> McPherson was in *column* on the road, the head close by, ready to come in wherever he could be of assistance.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 524.

7. *Naut.*, a number of ships following one another.—8. In *printing*, one of the typographical divisions of printed matter in two or more vertical rows of lines. The separation of columns is made by a narrow blank space in which is sometimes placed a vertical line or rule. Division into columns economizes space, and saves the fatigue of the eye arising from attempts to trace the connection of an over-long line with the following line.

Hence—9. The contents of or the matter printed in such a column, especially in a newspaper: as, the *columns* of the daily press.—10. An apparatus used for the fixation of colors upon fabrics by means of steam. It consists of a cylinder of copper punctured with small holes and having a steam-pipe in its interior. The printed fabrics are wrapped around the cylinder, and the steam is allowed to percolate through, setting the colors in what is called steam style. The column is generally used in France, while the steam-chest serving for the same operation is used in England.—**Agony column.** See *agony*.—**Annulated columns.** See *annulated*.—**Attached column.** Same as *engaged column*.—**Banded column**, in *arch.*, a column having one or more cinctures.—**Burdach's columns**, the external portions of the posterior columns of the spinal cord (which see, under *spinal*).—**Clustered column**, in *arch.*, a pier which consists or appears to consist of several columns or shafts clustered together. These shafts are sometimes attached to one another throughout their whole height, and sometimes only at the capital and base. Columns of this kind commonly support one or more clustered arches. Also called *bundle-pillar*.—**Column of the nose**, the anterior portion of the nasal septum.—**Columns of Bertin** [after E. J. *Bertin*, a French anatomist, 1712–81], the prolongations inward of the cortical substance of the kidney between the pyramids.—**Columns of Clarke, vesicular columns of Clarke** [after J. A. L. *Clarke*, an English anatomist, 1817–80], two symmetrically placed tracts of medium-sized nerve-cells of the spinal cord, laterodorsad of the central canal, confined to the thoracic region.—**Columns of Goll**, the median portion of the posterior columns of the spinal cord.—**Columns of Morgagni.** Same as *columns of the rectum*.—**Columns of the abdominal ring**, the edges of the opening in the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle which forms the external abdominal ring. Also called *pillars of the abdominal ring*.—**Columns of the fornix**, the anterior pillars of the fornix. Also called *columellæ fornicis*.—**Columns of the medulla oblongata**, the longitudinal segments into which the medulla oblongata is divided by the grooves upon its surface, comprising the anterior pyramids, the lateral tracts, the restiform bodies, the funiculus cuneatus, and the funiculus gracilis.—**Columns of the rectum**, longitudinal folds of the mucous membrane of the rectum. Also called *columns of Morgagni*.—**Columns of the spinal cord**, the longitudinal masses of white matter of the spinal cord. They are anterior, lateral, and posterior. See *spinal cord*, under *spinal*.—**Columns of the vagina.** See *columnæ rugarum*, under *columna*.—**Columns of Türck**, the direct pyramidal tracts, a portion of the anterior column of the spinal cord, on either side, lying next to the anterior median fissure.—**Coupled columns**, in *arch.*, columns disposed in pairs, the two shafts being close together but not touching.—**Engaged column**, in *arch.*, a column built into a wall so that it appears as if a part of it were concealed. Also called *attached column*.—**Flying column**, a column of troops formed and equipped for rapid movements.—**Hermetic column.** See *hermetic*.—**Manubial column**, a column adorned with trophies and spoils. =**Syn.** 1. See *pillar*, 1.



Clustered Columns, 13th century.

1, from Worcester cathedral; 2, from Exeter cathedral.

columna (kọ̄-lum′nạ̈), *n.*; pl. *columnæ* (-nē). [NL. (L.): see *column*.] A column or pillar: used in anatomical names. See *column*.—**Columna dorsalis**, the dorsal column; the posterior white column of the spinal cord.—**Columnæ adiposæ**, in *embryol.*, the trabeculæ of fat which make their appearance in the embryo as the rudiments of the subcutaneous fatty layer.—**Columnæ carneæ**, fleshy columns; muscular bundles on the inner side of the walls of the ventricles of the heart, of which some are merely sculptured in relief, some are attached at both ends to the ventricular walls while they are free in the middle, while some, springing from the ventricular walls, are attached to the chordæ tendineæ. The last are called *papillary muscles*.—**Columnæ papillares**, the papillary muscles.—**Columnæ recti.** Same as *columns of the rectum*.—**Columnæ rugarum**, the anterior and posterior longitudinal ridges of the mucous membrane of the vagina.—**Columnæ vesiculares.** Same as *columns of Clarke* (which see, under *column*).—**Columna lateralis**, the lateral white column of the spinal cord.—**Columna ventralis**, the anterior white column of the spinal cord.

columnal (kọ̄-lum′nal), *a.* [< *column* + *-al*.] Same as *columnar*. [Rare.]

> Crag overhanging, nor *columnal* rock,
> Cast its dark outline there. *Southey*, Thalaba, xii.

columnar (kọ̄-lum′nạ̈r), *a.* [< LL. *columnaris*, < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*.] 1. Having the form of a column; formed in columns; like the shaft of a column.

> White *columnar* spar, out of a stone-pit.
> *Woodward*, Fossils.

2. Of or pertaining to columns, or to a column.

> The Norman in Apulia could hardly fail to adopt the *columnar* forms of the land in which he was settled.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 306.

Columnar structure, in *mineral.*, structure consisting of more or less slender columns or fibers.

columnarian (kol-um-nā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *columnar* + *-ian.*] Same as *columnar.* *Johnson.*

columnarity (kol-um-nar′ị-ti), *n.* [< *columnar* + *-ity.*] The quality of being columnar.

columnary (kol′um-nạ̄-ri), *a.* Same as *columnar.* [Rare.]

columnated (kol′um-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *columnatus*, supported by pillars, < *columna*, a pillar: see *column.* Hence (< L. *columnatus*), through It. *colonnata*, E. *colonnade*, q. v.] Ornamented with columns; columned: as, *columnated* temples. [Rare.]

column-bone (kol′um-bōn), *n.* In *herpet.*, the columella of the skull. See *Cyclodus, Cionocrania*, and *columella*, 3 (*c*).

columned (kol′umd), *a.* [< *column* + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished with columns; supported on or adorned with columns: as, "the *column'd* aisle," *Byron*, Giaour.

> The gorges, opening wide apsrt, reveal
> Troas and Ilion's *column'd* citadel,
> The crown of Troas. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

columniation (kọ̄-lum-ni-ā′shọn), *n.* [Improp. for **columnation*, < L. *columnatio(n-)*, a supporting by pillars, < *columna*, a pillar: see *column.*] In *arch.*, the employment of columns in a design; collectively, the columns thus used in a structure. *Gwilt.*

columniferous (kol-um-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. (L.) *columna*, a column, + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*^{1}, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having the filaments of the stamens united into a column, as the flowers of *Malvaceæ.* See cut under *androphore.*

column-lathe (kol′um-lāᴛʜ), *n.* A lathe mounted on a vertical extensible post, so that an operator can sit or stand while at work, used by dentists and watchmakers.

column-rule (kol′um-röl), *n.* In *printing*, a strip of brass, type-high, used for the separation of columns. It is beveled to a thin edge in the middle of its upper surface, and its impression forms a vertical line.

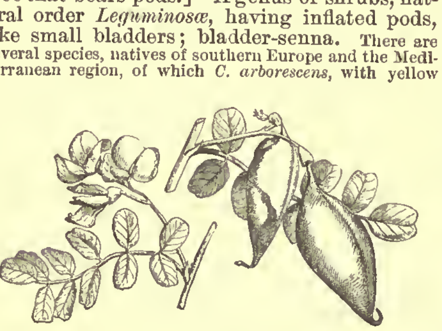
column-skulls (kol′um-skulz), *n. pl.* Same as *Cionocrania.* See *columella*, 3 (*c*).

columnula (kọ̄-lum′nū-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *columnulæ* (-lē). [NL. (cf. *columella*), dim. of (L.) *columna*, a column: see *columna, column.*] In *anat.*, a little column; a columella.

colure (kọ̄-lūr′), *n.* [= F. *colure* = Sp. Pg. It. *coluro*, < NL. *colurus*, a colure, < LL. *colurus*, dock-tailed, *coluri circuli*, the colures, < Gr. *κόλουρος*, dock-tailed, pl. *κόλουροι* (sc. *γραμμαί*, lines), the colures (so called because cut off by the horizon), < *κόλος*, docked (cf. *colobium*), + *οὐρά*, a tail.] In *astron.* and *geog.*, one of two circles of declination intersecting each other at right angles in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz., Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, and thus dividing both the ecliptic and the equinoctial into four equal parts.

Colus (kō′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλος*, a kind of goat without horns, < *κόλος*, docked, curtal, stump-horned, hornless.] Same as *Saiga.*

Colutea (ko-lū′tẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολουτέα*, also *κολυτέα, κολοιτέα, κολωτέα*, var. of *κολοιτία*, a tree that bears pods.] A genus of shrubs, natural order *Leguminosæ*, having inflated pods, like small bladders; bladder-senna. There are several species, natives of southern Europe and the Mediterranean region, of which *C. arborescens*, with yellow flowers, is the most commonly known, and is not rare as an ornamental shrub. The leaves and seeds are slightly purgative. The smoke of the dried leaves is said to act as a powerful errhine.



Bladder-senna (*Colutea arborescens*).

colver†, *n.* An obsolete form of *culver*^{1}.

colverteen†, *n.* Same as *colbertine.*

colward†, *a.* [ME., appar. a var. of *culvard*, *culvert*, < OF. *culvert, cuivert*, villain: see *culvert*^{2} and *collibert.* Otherwise < *cole*^{4}, treachery, + *-ward:* see *cole*^{4} and its compounds.] False; treacherous; deceitful; wicked.

> Throly in-to the deueleȝ throte man thryngeȝ by lyue,
> For couetyse, & *colwarde* & croked dede.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 181.

coly, *n.* See *colie.*

colydiid (kọ̄-lid′i-id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Colydiidæ.*

Colydiidæ (kol-i-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colydium* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles, with the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the first 4 ventral segments connate, the tarsi 4-jointed, the antennæ regular, and the legs not fossorial.

Colydium (kọ̄-lid′i-um), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Colydiidæ.* *Fabricius*, 1792.

colymbethra (kol-im-beth′rạ̈), *n.* [Gr. *κολυμβήθρα*, a swimming-bath, eccles. a font, < *κολυμβᾶν*, dive. See *Colymbus, Columba*^{1}.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) A baptismal bowl or font.

> In Russia, the *columbethra* is movable, and only brought out when wanted. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 214.

(*b*) A baptistery. Also written *columbethra.*

Colymbidæ (kọ̄-lim′bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colymbus* + *-idæ.*] A family of short-winged, short-tailed, 4-toed swimming and diving birds, of the order *Pygopodes*, either (*a*) containing all the loons and grebes; or (*b*) restricted to the web-footed loons, and corresponding to the genus *Colymbus;* or (*c*) transferred to the lobe-footed grebes, and used as a synonym of *Podicipidæ* or *Podicipedidæ* (which see).

colymbion (kō-lim′bi-on), *n.* [MGr. **κολύμβιον* (cf. Gr. *κολυμβήθρα*, a font), < Gr. *κολυμβᾶν*, dive. See *Colymbus, Columba*^{1}.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a holy-water stoup or basin.

> The *colymbion* answers to the benatura of the Latin Church. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 214.

Colymbus (kọ̄-lim′bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλυμβος*, a diver, a kind of sea-bird; cf. *κολυμβᾶν*, dive, plunge. See *Columba*^{1}.] A genus of birds, typical of the family *Colymbidæ*, in any sense of that word. The name has been given to the web-footed loons or divers, as distinguished from the grebes; to both of these, indiscriminately; to the grebes alone; and formerly to sundry other birds, as some of the auk family. See *diver, loon, grebe.*

colytic (kọ̄-lit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κωλυτικός*, hindering, preventive, < *κωλυτός*, verbal adj. of *κωλύειν*, hinder, prevent, check.] Antiseptic. *Med. Record*, July, 1884. [Rare.]

colza (kol′zạ̈), *n.* [Sometimes improp. *coltza;* < F. *colza*, < OF. *colzat* (Walloon *colza, golza*), < D. *koolzaad* = E. *coleseed*, q. v.] The coleseed or rape, a variety of *Brassica campestris* with very oily seeds. See *rape*^{2}.

colza-oil (kol′zạ̈-oil), *n.* Same as *rape-oil.*

com†. An obsolete preterit of *come.* *Chaucer.*

com-. [L. *com-*, prefix, with, together, often, esp. in later L., merely intensive, < *cum*, in OL. often *com*, prep., with, agreeing in use and perhaps in orig. form (**scum*? **scom*?) with Gr. prefix and prep. *σύν*, earlier *ξύν* (transposed from **σκυν*?), Cypriote *κύν*, with, together (see *syn-*), akin to *κοινός* (for **κονιός*), common (see *cenobite*). No certain Teut. connection (see *ge-*). L. *com-*, in comp., usually remains before *b, m*, and *p* (and sometimes before a vowel (see *comitia* and *count*^{2}), and in OL. in any position), and becomes *co-* before a vowel (usually) and *h*, *col-* (in classical L. usually *con-*) before *l*, *cor-* before *r*, and *con-* before *c, d, f, g, i = j, n* (where sometimes *co-*), *q, s, t, w*, and in classical L. as well as ML. often before *b, m, p*, *con-* being thus the most frequent form, often used as the normal form. In Rom. and in E. (and in similar forms in other Teut. tongues), the L. prefix *com-, con-, col-*, etc., generally remains unchanged, but the assimilated forms are generally reduced to *co-* in Sp., and partly in the other languages. In OF. and AF. *com-, con-*, were often *cum-, cun-*, whence in ME. *cum-, cun-, coun-*, beside *com-, con-*, the latter forms now prevailing in spelling, even when pronounced *cum-, cun-* (as in *company, conjure*, etc.). In a few E. words, as *comfit, comfort, discomfit*, *com-* (pron. and formerly written *cum-*, ME. *cun-, con-*) is changed from orig. L. *con-*. In many E. words derived through the F. the L. *com-* (*con-*, etc.) is concealed: see *coil*^{1} = *cull*^{1}, *cost*^{2}, *costive*, *costume* = *custom*, *couch*, *council, counsel, count*^{1}, *count*^{2}, *countenance, cover*^{1}, *covert, curfew, curry*^{1}, *kerchief*, etc. See *co-*^{1}, *col-, con-, cor-*, and also *contra-, counter*^{2}, *counter-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, appearing also in other forms, *co-, col-, con-, cor-*, meaning 'together,' 'with,' or merely intensive, and in English words often without assignable force. See words following, and those beginning with *co-, col-, con-, cor-*.

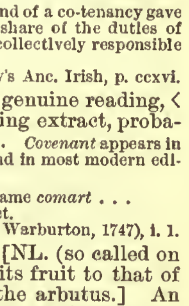
com. An abbreviation of *commissioner, commodore, commander, commerce, committee, commentary*, etc.

coma^1 (kō′mạ̈), *n.* [< NL. *cōma*, < Gr. *κῶμα*, a deep sleep, < *κοιμᾶν*, put to sleep. Cf. *cemetery.*] In *pathol.*, a state of prolonged unconsciousness somewhat resembling sleep, from which the patient cannot be aroused, or can be aroused only partially, temporarily, and with difficulty; stupor.

> It is often important to distinguish the *coma* of drunkenness from that of apoplexy.
> *Hooper*, Physician's Vade Mecum, § 914.

Coma foudroyant, or **fulminating coma,** coma suddenly developing in the midst of apparent good health, in syphilitic patients.—**Coma vigil,** a comatose state accompanied by unconscious muttering, occurring in typhus and typhoid fevers.

coma^2 (kō′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *comæ* (-mē). [< L. *cŏma*, < Gr. *κόμη*, the hair of the head. Hence ult. *comet.*] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The leafy head of a tree, or a cluster of leaves terminating a stem, as the leafy top of a pineapple. (*b*) The silky hairs at the end of some seeds, as of the willow-herb, *Epilobium.*—**2.** In *astron.*, the nebulous hair-like envelop surrounding the nucleus of a comet.—**3.** In *microscopy*, the hazy fringe on the outline of a microscopic object seen when the lens is not free from spherical aberration.



Coma, 1 (*b*).
Seed of Willow-herb (*Epilobium*).

> The aperture of these objectives could not be greatly widened without the impairment of the distinctness of the image by a *coma* proceeding from uncorrected spherical aberration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 262.

Coma Berenices, an ancient asterism (though not one of the 48 constellations of Hipparchus), situated north of Virgo and between Boötes and Leo, and supposed to represent the famous amber hair of Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Euergetes.

comal^1 (kō′mạl), *a.* [< *coma*^{1} + *-al.*] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of coma.

comal^2 (kō′mal), *a.* [< *coma*^{2} + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a coma. See *coma*^{2}.

comarb (kō′märb), *n.* [Also written *coarb, comorb, comarba;* < Ir. *comharba*, a successor, abbot, vicar, also protection.] Anciently, in Ireland, the head of one of the families or tribes into which each sept or clan was divided. As such he was the coheir or inheritor of both the temporal and the spiritual or ecclesiastic powers of the tribe.

> The abbot of the parent house and all the abbots of the minor houses are the *comharbas* or co-heirs of the saint.
> *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 236.

comarbship (kō′märb-ship), *n.* [< *comarb* + *-ship.*] Anciently, in Ireland, the guild-like community constituted by a sept or family.

> Each member of a *Comarbship* and of a co-tenancy gave a pledge for the fulfilment of his share of the duties of the co-partnership, and all were collectively responsible for all fines, tributes, etc.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxvi.

comart† (kọ̄-märt′), *n.* [If a genuine reading, < *co-*^{1} + *mart.*] In the following extract, probably a covenant or agreement. *Covenant* appears in place of it in the edition of 1623 and in most modern editions; *compact* is also found.

> By the same *comart* . . .
> His [lands] fell to Hamlet.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet (ed. Warburton, 1747), i. 1.

Comarum (kom′ạ-rum), *n.* [NL. (so called on account of the similarity of its fruit to that of the arbutus), < Gr. *κόμαρος*, the arbutus.] An old genus of rosaceous plants now included in *Potentilla.*

comate^1 (kō′māt), *a.* [< L. *comatus*, hairy, < *coma*, hair: see *coma*^{2}.] Hairy; tufted. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, furnished with a coma or tuft of silky hairs; comose. See cut under *coma*^{2}. (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) Having long hairs on the vertex or upper part of the head, the surface below being nearly or quite glabrous. (2) In general, having very long flexible hairs covering more or less of the upper surface: said of the clothing of insects.

co-mate^2† (kō-māt′), *n.* [< *co-*^{1} + *mate*^{1}.] A fellow, mate, or companion.

> Now, my *co-mates* and brothers in exile,
> Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
> Than that of painted pomp?
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1.
>
> I am proud
> Only to be in fellowship with you,
> *Co-mate* and servant to so great a master.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

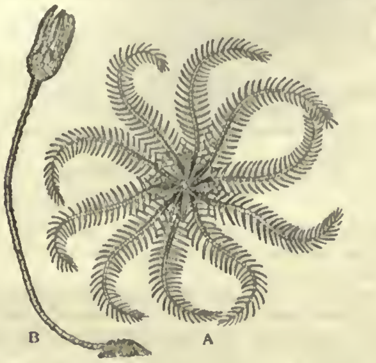
comatose (kō′mạ-tōs), *a.* [= F. *comateux*, < NL. *comatosus*, < *coma(t-)*: see *coma*^{1}.] Pertaining to or resembling coma; affected with coma; morbidly drowsy or lethargic: as, a *comatose* state; a *comatose* patient; "hysterical and *comatose* cases," *N. Grew.*

comatous (kō′mạ-tus), *a.* Same as *comatose.*

Comatula (kọ̄-mat′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *comatulus*, dim. of L. *comatus*, hairy: see *comate*¹.] The typical genus of living crinoids of the family *Comatulidæ* or feather-stars. The rosy feather-star, *Comatula mediterranea*, is also known as *Antedon rosacea*, and in its fixed stalked state as *Pentacrinus europæus. Lamarck*, 1816.

comatulid (kọ̄-mat′ụ̄-lid), *n.* A member of the family *Comatulidæ.*

Comatulidæ (kom-ạ-tū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Comatula* + *-idæ.*] A family of extant free-swimming crinoids, of the class *Crinoidea*, typified by the genus *Comatula*; the feather-stars or hair-stars. They are stalked and fixed only when young, and the larva is free and vermiform, with four ciliated zones and a tuft of cilia at the aboral end of the body. In the adult state they have a mouth and an anus, and usually ten cirrous arms, which they have the power of lashing toward the ventral surface, so as to propel themselves, as well as to bring food within their grasp. Representatives of the family are found in most seas.



A. Rosy Feather-star, *Comatula mediterranea* (or *Antedon rosacea*), adult free form. *B.* Young stalked form of *Comatula* (or *Antedon*) *dentata*, slightly enlarged.

comb¹ (kōm), *n.* [< ME. *comb*, earlier *camb*, a comb, crest (of a cock, a hill, a dike, etc.), also honeycomb, < AS. *camb*, a comb, crest (of a helmet, a hat, etc.), also a honeycomb, = OS. *camb* = MD. *kamme*, D. *kam* = OHG. *chamb*, MHG. *kam*, *kamp*, G. *kamm* = Icel. *kambr* = Norw. *kamb* = Sw. Dan. *kam*, a comb, crest, etc. (Dan. and G. also a cam: see *cam*¹), lit. a ‘toothed’ implement, = Gr. *γόμφος*, a peg, bolt, style (orig. tooth?, > *γομφίος*, a grinder-tooth, the tooth of a key); cf. *γαμφαί*, *γαμφηλαί*, pl., the jaws, = Skt. *jambha* = OBulg. *zabu*, tooth. See *cam*¹, a doublet of *comb*¹.] **1.** A thin strip of wood, metal, bone, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., one or both edges of which are indentated so as to form a series of teeth, or to which teeth have been attached; or several such strips set parallel to one another in a frame, as in a currycomb. Combs are used for arranging the hair in dressing it; also, in a great variety of ornamental forms, for keeping women's hair in place after it is dressed; and for various other purposes. Those worn in the hair are often carved and elaborately decorated.

> When you have apparelled your selfe hansomely, combe your head softly and easily with an Iuorie *combe*; for nothing recreateth the memorie more.
>
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 249.

> And fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
> Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
> Sleeking her soft alluring locks.
>
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 880.

2. Anything resembling a comb in appearance or use, especially for mechanical use. Specifically—(*a*) A card used in hand-carding or in a carding-machine for separating and dressing wool. (*b*) A toothed blade which removes the cotton from the doffer of a carding-machine. (*c*) In *hat-making*, the former on which a fleece of fiber is taken up and hardened into a bat. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) A toothed metal instrument used by painters in graining. (*e*) A tool with teeth of wire used in making marbled papers. (*f*) A steel tool with teeth corresponding to the thread of a screw, used for chasing screws or work which is rotated in a lathe. *E. H. Knight.* (*g*) A row of sharp brass points connected with one another and with the prime conductor of an electrical machine, and placed near the revolving plate to carry off the electricity generated. (*h*) In *medieval armor*, the upright blade which took the place of a crest on the morions of the sixteenth century. (*i*) The dilated and regularly pectinated inner edge of the middle claw of sundry birds, as herons and goatsuckers. (*j*) A comb-like set of points or processes of a tooth.

> It [the pulp-cavity of a tooth] may be divided, antero-posteriorly, as in notched incisors, and especially in the comb-like ones of the flying lemur, where a branch of the pulp-cavity ascends each process of the *comb.*
>
> *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 275.

(*k*) The notched scale of a wire micrometer. *E. H. Knight.* (*l*) The window-stool of a casement. *Grose.*

3. The fleshy crest or caruncle growing, in one of several forms, on the head of the domestic fowl, and particularly developed in the male birds: so called from its serrated indentures in the typical form, or single comb, which resemble the teeth of a comb. Several characteristic variations in the form of the comb have received distinctive names. An *antlered comb* is one having more or less the form of a stag's antlers, as seen in Polish and La Flèche fowls, often in Houdans, etc. The *leaf-comb* has much the form of a strawberry-leaf, set transversely on the head. It is the preferable form of comb in Houdan fowls. The *pea-comb* appears as if formed of three low, bluntly serrated combs set side by side on the head, the middle one of the three being the highest. It is the typical comb of the Brahma fowls. A *rose-comb* is a low comb set flat on the head, like a cap, broad in front, and tapering to a projecting spike behind, the upper part being evenly covered with small projections. It is best illustrated in the Hamburg fowls, and is also found in the Wyandotte, the Sebright bantam, and other varieties. The *strawberry-comb* resembles a half of a strawberry, generally somewhat wrinkled, and set well forward on the head. It is characteristic of the Malay and the Sumatra fowls.

> His *comb* was redder than the fyn coral,
> And batayled, as it were a castel wall.
>
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 38.

> Cocks have great *combs* and spurs; hens little or none.
>
> *Bacon.*

4. Anything resembling in nature, shape, or position the caruncle on a fowl's head. Specifically—(*a*) The similar but erectile and variable fleshy and vascular colored process growing over each eye of some gallinaceous birds, as ptarmigan and other grouse. (*b*) The top or crest of a wave.

5. The pecten or marsupium in the interior of a bird's eye. [Rare.]—**6.** In *mining*, the division of the mass of a lode into parallel plates, or layers of crystalline material parallel to its walls. Some lodes have several such combs, symmetrically arranged, so that each comb on one side of the center of the mass has its counterpart on the other. Often the face of the comb turned toward the center of the lode is covered with well-developed crystals, and where the central combs meet a cavity studded with crystals is formed.

7. The projection on the top of the hammer of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight.*—**8.** The top corner of a gun-stock, on which the cheek rests in firing.—**9.** A honeycomb.

> They sport abroad, and rove from home,
> And leave the cooling hive, and quit the unfinished *comb.*
>
> *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

comb¹ (kōm), *v.* [< *comb*¹, *n.* The old verb is *kemb*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dress with a comb: as, to *comb* one's hair.

> With a comb of pearl I would *comb* my hair,
> And still as I *comb'd* I would sing and say,
> “Who is it loves me? who loves not me?”
>
> *Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

2. To card, as wool; hackle, as flax.—**3.** To grain with a painter's comb.—**Combed-out work**, a kind of embroidery in which loops of wool are cut, and the threads then combed out until they are finely subdivided; they are then secured to the foundation by gum.—**Combed ware**, pottery or china decorated with color which has been drawn into zigzag lines or waves by a process similar to that used in the marbling of paper.—**To comb one's hair the wrong way.** See *hair*¹.

II. *intrans.* To roll over or break with a white foam, as the top of a wave.

> My foe came quite to the verge of the fall where the river began to *comb* over.
>
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxii.

> Lake des Allemands was *combing* with the tempest and hissing with the rain.
>
> *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXV. 92.

comb² (kōm), *n.* [Also written *coomb*; < ME. **comb* (?), < AS. *cumb*, a vessel of a certain capacity (used for liquids), = MLG. *kump*, LG. *kump*, also *kumpen* (> G. *kump*, *kumpen*) = OHG. *chumph*, MHG. *kumph*, *komph*, *kumpf*, G. *kumpf*, m., a hollow vessel, a basin, bowl, trough, < ML. **cumbus*, **cumpus*, *cimpus*, a basin, bowl (cf. *cumba*, a bowl (a trough?), a boat, a tomb of stone: see *catacomb*), < Gr. *κύμβος*, a hollow vessel, cup, basin, *κύμβη*, a drinking-vessel, cup, bowl, boat (see *cymbal*), = Skt. *kumbha*, a pot. Cf. *cup.*] **1.** A dry measure of 4 bushels, or half a quarter. [Eng.]—**2.** A brewing-vat. [Prov. Eng.]

comb³, **coomb**² (kōm, köm), *n.* [Also written *combe*, *coom*; < ME. **comb*, < AS. *cumb*, a narrow valley, prob. < W. *cwm* (pron. köm), a hollow between two hills, a dale, a dingle, = Corn. *cum*, a valley, a dingle, a valley opening downward, = Ir. *cumar*, a valley, bed of an estuary. Cf. OF. *combe* = Pr. *comba* = It. dial. *comba* (ML. *cumba*), a valley, appar. also of Celtic origin. Prob. orig. a ‘hollow,’ akin to L. *cavus*, hollow, Gr. *κύαρ*, a cavity, *κοῖλος*, hollow, etc.: see *cave*¹, *cage*, *ceil*, *cœlum.*] A more or less rounded, bowl-shaped hollow or valley inclosed on all sides but one by steep and in some cases perpendicular cliffs. The use of the word is closely limited to certain portions of southwestern England and Wales, and to a part of Ireland, especially to county Kerry, where the combs (there also called *corries*) are numerous and of great size, many of them containing lakes.

> From those heights
> We dropped, at pleasure, into sylvan *combs.*
>
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

> Anon they pass a narrow *comb* wherein
> Were slabs of rock with figures, knights on horse,
> Sculptured.
>
> *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

combacy†, *n.* [Irreg. < *combat* + *-cy.*] Combat.

> Conclude by *combacy*
> To win or lose the game.
>
> *Warner*, Albion's Eng., iv. 22.

combat (kom′- or kum′bat), *v.* [First in early mod. E.; < F. *combatre*, now *combattre*, = Pr. *combattre* = Sp. *combatir* = Pg. *combater* = It. *combattere*, fight, battle, < ML. **combattere*, < L. *com-*, together, + ML. *battere*, beat, fight: see *bate*¹ and *batter*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* To fight; struggle or contend; battle; especially, in earlier use, engage in single fight.

> Forc'd by the tide to *combat* with the wind.
>
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

> Our endeavours are not only to *combat* with doubts, but always to dispute with the devil.
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 19.

> After the fall of the republic, the Romans *combated* only for the choice of masters. *Gibbon.*

II. *trans.* To fight or do battle with; oppose by force; contend against; resist contentiously: as, to *combat* an antagonist; to *combat* arguments or opinions.

> Such was the very armour he had on
> When he the ambitious Norway *combated.*
>
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

> His will did never *combat* thine,
> And take it prisoner.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 2.

> They who would *combat* general authority with particular opinion, must first establish themselves a reputation of understanding better than other men.
>
> *Dryden*, Pref. to State of Innocence.

> He needs must *combat* might with might.
>
> *Tennyson*, Epilogue.

combat (kom′- or kum′bat), *n.* [After F. *combat*, n., from the verb.] A fight, especially, in earlier use, between two; in general, a struggle to resist, overthrow, or conquer: contest; engagement; battle.

> About this Time also the Duke of Lancaster was to perform a *Combat*, upon a Challenge with a Prince of Bohemia. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 123.

> My courage try by *combat*, if thou dar'st.
>
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

> The *combat* deepens. On, ye brave,
> Who rush to glory or the grave!
>
> *Campbell*, Hohenlinden.

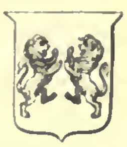
Single combat, a fight between two; a duel. = **Syn.** *Conflict*, *Contest*, etc. See *battle*¹.

combatable (kom-bat′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *combat* + *-able*; = F. *combattable*, etc.] Capable of being combated, disputed, or opposed.

combatant (kom′- or kum′bạ-tạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *combatant*, now *combattant*, ppr. of *combatre*, *combattre*, combat: see *combat*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Contending; disposed to combat or contend.

> Their valours are not yet so *combatant.*
>
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

2. In *her.*, same as *affronté*, but applied only to ferocious creatures, such as lions.



Two Lions Combatant.

> Two rampant lions, face to face, are said to be *combatant.*
>
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. gloss., p. 113.

Combatant officer. See *officers of the line*, under *line.*

II. *n.* **1.** A person who combats; one who engages in battle; one who fights, whether in single combat or in an army or a fleet.

> Sound, trumpets; and set forward, *combatants.*
>
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

> A *combatant* is any person directly engaged in carrying on war, or concerned in the belligerent government, or present with its armies and assisting them; although those who are present for purposes of humanity and religion—as surgeons, nurses, and chaplains—are usually classed among non-combatants, unless special reasons require an opposite treatment of them.
>
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 128.

2. A person who contends with another in argument or controversy.

> A controversy which long survived the original *combatants.* *Macaulay.*

3. A name of the ruff, *Machetes pugnax.* See *ruff.*—**4.** In *her.*, a figure drawn like a sword-player standing upon his guard. *Bailey.*

combater (kom′- or kum′bạ-tėr), *n.* One who combats, disputes, or contends; a combatant. [Rare.]

> *Combaters* or fighters. *Sherwood.*

combative (kom′- or kum′bạ-tiv), *a.* [< *combat* + *-ive.*] Disposed to combat; pugnacious; showing a disposition to fight, contend, or oppose.

> His fine *combative* manner. *Lamb*, To Wordsworth.

combatively (kom'- or kum'bạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a combative manner; pugnaciously.

combativeness (kom'- or kum'bạ-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being combative; disposition to contend or fight; pugnacity. By phrenologists the word is used to designate one of the propensities. See cut under *phrenology.*

comb-bearer (kōm'bãr″ėr), *n.* [A translation of NL. *ctenophorum:* see *ctenophore.*] A ctenophore; a comb-jelly; one of the *Ctenophora.*

> Closely related to idyia is pleurobrachia, one of the commonest of the *comb-bearers*, or Ctenophoræ, on the northern coast of the United States. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 321.

comb-broach (kōm'brōch), *n.* A tooth of a comb with which wool is dressed.

comb-brush (kōm'brush), *n.* 1. A brush used to clean combs.—**2†.** A lady's-maid, or under lady's-maid. [Eng.]

> The maid who at present attended on Sophia was recommended by Lady Bellaston, with whom she had lived for some time, in the capacity of a *comb-brush.*
> *Fielding*, Tom Jones, xvii. 8.

comb-cap (kōm'kap), *n.* In *armor*, a morion with a comb. This, like other steel caps, had commonly a stuffed or quilted cap worn beneath it to prevent direct contact with the head.

> Good *combe-caps* for their heads, well-lined with quilted-caps. *Grose*, Military Antiquities, I. 126.

combe, *n.* See *comb*^{3}.

combed (kōmd), *a.* [< *comb*^{1}, *n.*, + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a comb or crest.

> And had for his crest a cock argent,
> *Combed* and wattled gules. *Longfellow.*

combel (kom'bel), *n.* In *her.*, same as *fillet.*

comber^{1} (kō'mėr), *n.* [< *comb*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who combs; one whose occupation is the combing of wool, etc.—**2.** A long curling wave.

> We were congratulating ourselves upon getting off dry, when a great *comber* broke fore and aft the boat, and wet us through and through.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 153.

comber^{2}**†**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *cumber.*

comber^{3} (kom'bėr), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornwall). The resemblance to *scomber* is accidental.] 1. The *Serranus cabrilla*, also called *smooth serranus* and *gaper*, a fish of the sea-perch family, about a foot long, common on the southern coast of England.—**2.** A species of wrasse or *Labrus* (*L. maculatus*, var. *comber*), with a white lateral band from the eye to the caudal fin, found on the Cornish coast. Also called *comber wrasse.*

comberous†, *a.* An obsolete form of *cumbrous.*

comb-frame (kōm'frām), *n.* A square wooden frame fitted to a beehive, in which the bees may construct the comb, and by which the comb can easily be removed from the hive.

comb-honey (kōm'hun″i), *n.* Honey in or with the comb; unstrained honey.

> The bulk of this, however, was sent in jars either as pure extracted honey or as *comb-honey*—that is, honey bottled with portions of broken comb remaining in it.
> *London Times.*

combinable (kọm-bī'nạ-bl), *a.* [< *combine*, *v.*, + *-able*; = F. *combinable*, etc.] Capable of combining or of being combined; suitable for combining.

> Pleasures are very *combinable* both with business and study. *Chesterfield.*

combinableness (kọm-bī'nạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being combinable; suitableness for combining. [Rare.]

combinant (kọm-bī'nạnt), *n.* [< LL. *combinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *combinare*, combine: see *combine, v.*] In *math.*, a function of the quantities appearing in a given set of functions which remains unaltered as well for linear substitutions impressed upon the variables as for linear combinations of the functions themselves (*Sylvester*, 1853); a covariant which remains unaltered when each quantic is replaced by a linear function of all the quantics (*Cayley*, 1856).

combinate† (kom'bi-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *combinatus*, pp. of *combinare*, combine: see *combine, v.*] Espoused; betrothed. [Rare.]

> There she lost a noble and renowned brother; . . . with him . . . her marriage-dowry; with both her *combinate* husband. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

combination (kom-bi-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *combinaison* = Sp. *combinacion* = Pg. *combinação* = It. *combinazione*, < ML. *combinatio(n-)*, < LL. *combinare*, pp. *combinatus*, combine: see *combine, v.*] 1. The act of uniting in a whole, or the state of being so united; a coming together so as to form a group, sum, product, etc.; especially, the union of related parts in a complex whole: as, a *combination* of wheels and springs in a watch; a *combination* of ideas; a *combination* of circumstances.

> All this is but deceit, mere trifles forg'd
> By *combination* to defeat the process
> Of justice. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

2. The whole or complex thus formed; the product of combining: as, a soft *combination* of stops in organ-playing.

> It is this glorious pile of mountains which gives to Granada that *combination* of delights so rare in a Southern city. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 121.

Specifically—**3.** The union or association of two or more persons or parties for the attainment of some common end; a league: as, a political or a criminal *combination;* success is possible only through *combination.*

> The Indians and they . . . by a generall *combination* in one day plotted to subuert the whole Colony.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 70.

4. In *chem.*, chemical union; the production of a chemical compound.—**5.** In *math.*, the union of a number of individuals in different groups, each containing a certain number of the individuals. Thus, the number of combinations of four figures taking two together is six (12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 34).—**Aggregate combination.** See *aggregate.*—**Chemical combination.** See *chemical.*—**Combination borders,** in *printing*, types of ornamental designs, of varied character, intended to be combined or composed so as to form a complete design on a larger scale.—**Combination lock.** See *lock.*—**Combination pedal,** in *organs*, a pedal which draws or retires several stops at once. It is *single-acting* when it only operates to add to or to subtract from the stops already drawn, and *double-acting* when it both adds to and subtracts from the stops already drawn, so as always to produce a given combination.—**Combination plane,** a plane having a guide which can be changed from one side to the other, or adjusted vertically, as required by the nature of the work.—**Combination-room,** in the University of Cambridge, a room adjoining the hall, into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation.—**Combination tone.** Same as *combinational tone* (which see, under *tone*).—**Commutative combination.** See *commutative.*—**Consecutive combination,** in *chem.*, a term applied to the chemical process by which a series of compounds are formed from one another. Thus, by an addition of soda to dihydrogen sodium phosphate, disodium hydrogen phosphate is formed, and by further addition of soda to this compound trisodium phosphate is produced. In each case one atom of basic hydrogen is replaced by the alkali.—**Heat of combination.** See *heat.*—**Laws of chemical combination,** the laws which regulate the union of substances by chemical affinity. See *chemical* and *equivalent.*=**Syn.** 3. *Party, Faction*, etc. (see *cabal*^{1}), alliance, league, set, clique, coalition, conspiracy, confederation.

combinational (kom-bi-nā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *combination* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a combination or to the act of combining; having the quality of combining.—**Combinational tone.** See *tone.*

combinative (kọm-bī'nạ-tiv), *a.* [< *combinate* + *-ive.*] Tending to combine; uniting: in *math.*, applied to a covariant which is equally a covariant when for any of the quantics is substituted a linear function of them. Also *combinatory.*

combinatorial (kọm-bī-nạ-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *combinatory* + *-al.*] Concerned with combinations.—**Combinatorial analysis,** in *math.*, a method of treating problems in the calculus by reducing them to problems in combinations.—**Combinatorial mathematician,** one who has a preference for the combinatorial analysis.

combinatory (kọm-bī'nạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *combinate* + *-ory;* = F. *combinatoire.*] Same as *combinative.*—**Combinatory imagination,** that sort of fancy which brings into relation objects experienced independently.

combine (kọm-bīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *combined*, ppr. *combining.* [< ME. *combinen* = F. *combiner* = Sp. Pg. *combinar* = It. *combinare*, < LL. *combinare*, unite, join (two things together), < L. *com-*, together, + *bini*, two by two: see *binary.*] **I.** *trans.* To associate, unite, or join into a whole; connect closely together.

> They rejoice
> Each with their kind, lion with lioness;
> So fitly them in pairs thou hast *combined.*
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 394.

> Thousands of people who perhaps agree only on a single point can *combine* their energies for the purpose of carrying that single point.
> *Macaulay*, Gladstone in Church and State.

> We cannot reduce the world of experience to a web of relations in which nothing is related, as it would be if everything were erased from it which we cannot refer to the action of a *combining* intelligence.
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 42.

=**Syn.** To mix, compound, blend.

II. *intrans.* 1. To unite; coalesce: as, honor and policy *combine* to justify the measure.

> All experience *combines* to testify against the stability and working power of "hazy" and amorphous creeds.
> *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 322.

Specifically—**2.** To unite in friendship or alliance for the attainment of some common end; league together; join forces; associate; coöperate: followed by *with.*

> He that loves God's abode, and to *combine*
> *With* saints on earth, shall one day with them shine.
> *G. Herbert*, Church Porch, st. 73.

> You *with* your foes *combine.* *Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

3. To unite by affinity or chemical attraction: as, two substances which will not *combine* of themselves may be made to *combine* by the intervention of a third.

> One of the most important laws in chemistry is known as the law of *combining* proportions.
> *W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 67.

combine (kọm-bīn'), *n.* [< *combine, v.*] A combination or agreement; especially, a secret combination for the purpose of committing fraud; a conspiracy. [Colloq. and recent; first publicly used in the trial of an alderman for bribery in New York in 1886.]

> He believes . . . that trusts, pools, *combines*, and the like, are the unconscious agencies of socialism.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 802.

combined (kọm-bīnd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *combine, v.*] Related as parts of a combination; united closely; associated; leagued; confederated; banded.

> For insuring the general safety *combined* action of the whole horde or tribe was necessary.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 491.

combinedly (kọm-bī'ned-li), *adv.* In a combined manner; in a state of combination; unitedly; jointly.

> The flesh, the world, the devil, all *combinedly* are so many fierce adversaries. *Barrow*, Sermons, ii. 30 (Ord MS.).

combinement† (kọm-bīn'mẹnt), *n.* [< *combine* + *-ment.*] Combination.

> Having no firm *combinements* to chayne them together in their publique dangers, they lay loose to the advantage of the common enemy. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 2.

combiner (kọm-bī'nėr), *n.* One who or that which combines.

> This so excellent *combiner* of all virtues—humility.
> *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, ii. 186.

combing (kō'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *comb*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of using a comb.—**2.** The process of carding wool. See *card*^{2}, *v. t.*, and *carding-machine.*—**3.** The process of hackling flax.—**4.** Graining on wood.—**5.** That which is removed by combing or carding: generally in the plural: as, the *combings* of wool or hair.—**6†.** Hair combed over a bald part of the head. *Artif. Handsomeness.*—**7.** Same as *coaming.*

combing-machine (kō'ming-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine for carding wool. See *carding-machine.*

comb-jelly (kōm'jel″i), *n.* A comb-bearer or ctenophore; one of the *Ctenophora.*

combless (kōm'les), *a.* [< *comb*^{1} + *-less.*] Without a comb or crest: as, "a *combless* cock," *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

comb-paper (kōm'pā″pėr), *n.* Marbled paper in which the design or decoration is most largely produced by the use of the comb.

comb-pot (kōm'pot), *n.* A stove used to warm the combs employed in preparing long-stapled wool for worsted. It consists of a flat iron plate heated by fire or steam, with a similar plate above it, the space between the two being sufficient to admit the teeth of a comb.

comb-rat (kōm'rat), *n.* A book-name of the species of the genus *Ctenodactylus.*

Combretaceæ (kom-brẹ̄-tā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Combretum* + *-aceæ.*] An order of shrubby or arborescent polypetalous exogens, allied to the *Myrtaceæ*, and including about 250 species, natives of the tropics. All possess astringent properties, which are frequently utilized in tanning; a few are cultivated for ornament, and others are fine timber-trees. The principal genera are *Terminalia* and *Combretum.*

combretaceous (kom-brẹ̄-tā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the order *Combretaceæ.*

Combretum (kom-brē'tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *combretum* (Pliny), a kind of rush: origin unknown.] A large tropical genus of plants of the order *Combretaceæ*, chiefly shrubs. Various species furnish tanning and dyeing materials, and some are cultivated in greenhouses for their handsome flowers.

comb-saw (kōm'sâ), *n.* A hand-saw used in cutting combs. It has two blades, one for cutting, the other to enter the kerf and serve as a spacing-gage to determine the distance for the next cut. In certain machine-work circular saws are used, having an intermittent longitudinal motion equal to the spacing-distance of the teeth.

comburgess (kom-bėr'jes), *n.* [= F. *combourgeois*, < ML. *comburgensis*, a fellow-burgess: see *com-* and *burgess.*] A fellow-burgess: a term formerly used in England of one who was a member or an inhabitant of the same borough with another, particularly of a member of Parliament who was a resident of the borough he represented.

The statutes of Henry IV. and V. enforced residence as a requisite for electors and elected alike, and that of Henry VI. prescribed that the qualification of both must lie within the shire. The same rule applied to the boroughs. And it was for the most part strictly observed; the members were generally "co-citizens" or *com-burgesses*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 423.

combust† (kom-bust′), *a.* [< ME. *combust* = Sp. It. *combusto*, < L. *combustus*, pp. of *comburere*, burn up, consume, < *com-* (intensive) + **būrere*, perhaps akin to Skt. √*prush*, burn; otherwise explained as < *comb-* for *com-* + *urere*, burn, = Gr. *αἴθειν*, kindle, = Skt. √*ush*, burn: see *aurora*, *adust*^{2}, *east*^{1}.] 1. Burnt.

Combust materes and coagulate.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 258.

Hence—2. In *astron.*, so near the sun as to be obscured by it, or not more than 8½° from it.

And if I hadde, O Venus ful of myrthe,
Aspectes badde of Mars or of Saturne,
Or thou *combust* or let were in my byrthe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 717.

Who can discern those planets that are oft *Combust*?
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 43.

combust (kom-bust′), *v. t.* [Formed from *combustible*, *combustion*. Cf. *combust*, *a.*] To inflame with excitement and agitation.

All Germany was *combusted* with great troubles.
Time's Storehouse, p. 251 (Ord MS.).

combustibility (kom-bus-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* Same as *combustibleness*.

combustible (kom-bus′ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *combustible* = Sp. *combustible* = Pg. *combustivel* = It. *combustibile*, < L. *combustus*, pp. of *comburere*, burn up: see *combust*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of taking fire and burning; capable of undergoing combustion: as, wood and coal are *combustible*. Hence—2. Easily excited; fiery; irascible; inflammable: said of persons.

Arnold was a *combustible* character.
Irving, Life of Washington.

II. *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn: as, wood and coal are *combustibles*; the building was full of *combustibles*. See *combustion*.

combustibleness (kom-bus′ti-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being combustible; capability of burning or of being burned. Also *combustibility*.

combustion (kom-bus′chon), *n.* [< F. *combustion* = Sp. *combustion* = Pg. *combustão* = It. *combustione*, < LL. *combustio(n-)*, < L. *combustus*, pp. of *comburere*, burn up: see *combust*, *a.*] 1. The action of fire on inflammable materials; the act or process of burning. Chemically considered, combustion is a process of rapid oxidation caused by the chemical union of the oxygen of the air, which is the supporter of combustion, with any material which is capable of oxidation—that is, combustible. It results in the formation of oxygen compounds, some or all of which may be gaseous and therefore invisible, and in the liberation of energy, which is made evident by a rise of temperature and often by flame or incandescence. The weight of the products of combustion is always precisely equal to the sum of the weight of the burned substance and that of the oxygen used in the burning. The energy set free is also precisely the same as that which would be required to separate the oxygen again from its combinations. In common life oxygen is the sole supporter of combustion. In the laboratory iodine, chlorin, and some other substances also perform a similar office in certain cases. The term *combustion* has also been applied to slow processes of oxidation not attended by high temperature or evolution of light, such as the combustion in the body which keeps up the animal heat, and the slow decomposition of animal and vegetable matter in the air. See *eremacausis*.

The compression of air renders the *combustion* of gaseous matter less perfect, and, . . . within certain limits at least, the more rarefied the atmosphere in which flame burns, the more complete its *combustion*.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 901.

Any chemical action whatsoever, if its energy rise sufficiently high, may produce the phenomenon of *combustion*, by heating the body to such an extent that it becomes luminous. *Fownes.*

2†. Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; inflammatory excitement; confusion; uproar.

These cruel wars . . . brought all England into an horrible *combustion*. *Raleigh.*

I found Mrs. Vanhomrigh all in *combustion*, squabbling with her rogue of a landlord.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Letter 28.

3. In *astrol.*, the state of being combust.

Combustion.—The being within 8° 30′ of the ⊙, which is said to burn up those planets near him, so that they lose their power. It is always an evil testimony.
W. Lilly, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 339.

Spontaneous combustion, the ignition of a body by the internal development of heat without the action of an external agent. It not infrequently takes place in heaps of rags, wool, or cotton soaked with oil, and in masses of wet coal. In the first case it is caused by the rapid spontaneous oxidation of oil, which raises the temperature sufficiently to make it burst into flame; in the second case a similar rapid oxidation of the sulphur of pyrites contained in coal causes an increase of heat sufficient finally to ignite the coal. See *flame*.

combustious†, **combustuous**† (kom-bus′chus, -tū-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *combust*, *a.*, + *-ious*, *-u-ous*.] Combustible; inflammable.

Subject and servile to all discontents,
As dry *combustious* matter is to fire.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1162.

combustive (kom-bus′tiv), *a.* [< *combust*, *a.*, + *-ive*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of combustion.

The alcohol has become acetic acid by the *combustive* action of the mycoderm.
Lady Claud Hamilton, tr. of Life of Pasteur, p. 79.

2†. Disposed to take fire; combustible. *Bp. Gauden.*

combustuous†, *a.* See *combustious*.

come (kum), *v.*; pret. *came*, pp. *come*, ppr. *coming*. [Early mod. E. also *cum* (ppr. also *comming*, *cumming*, pret. often *come*, *com*); < ME. *cumen*, *comen* (pret. *cam*, *com*, *cum*, pl. *comen*, *cumen* (> mod. dial. *come*, pret.), pp. *cumen*, *comen*), < AS. *cuman* (ONorth. *cuma*, *cyma*, *come*, *cwome*), contr. of **cwiman* (pret. *cōm*, *cwom*, pl. *cōmon*, *cwōmon*, for **cwam*, pl. **cwāmon*, pp. *cumen*), = OS. *kuman* = OFries. *kuma*, *koma*, mod. Fries. *kommen* = MD. D. *komen* = MLG. LG. *komen* = OHG. *queman*, *chweman*, *coman*, *choman*, *cuman*, *kuman*, MHG. *chomen*, *komen*, *kumen*, G. *kommen* = Icel. *koma* = Sw. *komma* = Dan. *komme* = Goth. *kwiman* (pret. *kwam*, pl. *kwēmum*, etc., pp. *kwumans*), come, = L. *ven-ire* (for **gvem-ire*) (> F. Pr. Sp. *venir* = Pg. *vir* = It. *venire*), come, = Umbrian *ben-* = Oscan *ben-* = Gr. *βαίν-ειν* (for **βάνjειν* for **γϝάνjειν*) = OPers. √*gam*, *jam* = Zend √*gam* = Skt. √ *gam*, go. A very prolific root; from the E. word are derived *comely*, *become*, *becoming*, etc., *income*, *oncome*, *outcome*, etc.; from the L., *advene*, *convene*, *prevene*, *supervene*, *convenient*, *advent*, *convent*, *event*, *invent*, *prevent*, *adventure*, *conventicle*, *venture*, etc.; from the Gr., *base*^{2}, *basis*, *bema*, *anabasis*, *catabasis*, *acrobat*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. Primarily, to move with the purpose of reaching, or so as to reach, a more or less definite point, usually a point at which the speaker is, was, or is to be at the time spoken of, or at which he is present in thought or imagination; to move to, toward, or with the speaker, or toward the place present to his thought; advance nearer in any manner, and from any distance; draw nigh; approach: as, he *comes* this way; he is *coming*; *come* over and help us.

Cum to me, mi leofmon. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 98.

And than he sente for the kynge, and he *come*, and brought Merlyn; and so thei *come* ridynge to the abbey, and herde messe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 52.

A Myle from Flom Jordan, is the Ryvere of Jabothe, the whiche Jacob passed over, whan he *cam* fro Mesopotayme. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 103.

Comes me to the Court one Polemon, an honest plaine man of the country.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 112.

When we had seen every thing, I was desirous of returning, tho' our conductors were for staying, and taking some refreshment; but when they saw the people *coming* about us, they changed their sentiments, and we mounted our horses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 49.

The Lord God will *come* with a strong hand. Isa. xl. 10.

And *come* he slow, or *come* he fast,
It is but death who *comes* at last.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 30.

Our royal word upon it,
He *comes* back safe. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

[Formerly *come* might be followed by an infinitive expressing the motion in a more particular manner.

There *com go* a lite child.
Life of St. Cuthbert, quoted in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, [I. 14.]

2. To arrive by movement, or in course of progression, either in space or in time: used (*a*) absolutely, or (*b*) with *to*, *on*, *into*, etc., before the point or state reached (equivalent to reach, arrive at), or (*c*) followed by an infinitive denoting the purpose or object of the movement or arrival: as, he *came to* the city yesterday; two miles further on you will *come to* a deep river; he has *come to* want; the undertaking *came to* grief; I will *come to see* you soon; we now *come to consider* (or to the consideration of) the last point.

That he was *cumen* that broht us liht.
Metrical Homilies, p. 98.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change *come*. Job xiv. 14.

Ye shall not see me, until the time *come* when ye shall say, Blessed is he that *cometh* in the name of the Lord.
Luke xiii. 35.

I am glad you are *come* so safe from Swisserland *to* Paris.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 15.

We *came* in an hour and a half *to* an old way cut with great labour over a Rocky Precipice, and in one hour more we arrived at Beer.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 64.

In the Evening Captain Minchin and Mr. Richards and his Wife *came* aboard, having staid one night at the Fort; and told me all that had happened to them ashore.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 177.

I perceive, by the book in my hand, that I am condemned to die, and after that to *come to* judgment.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 84.

[In this use the sign of the infinitive is occasionally omitted.

The Hyrcanian deserts . . . are as throughfares now
For princes to *come view* fair Portia.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7.]

3. To move into view; appear; become perceptible or observable; begin to exist or be present; show or put forth: as, the light *comes* and goes.

Somer is *comen* and winter gon.
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 197.

Specifically—4. To sprout or spring up; acrospire: as, the wheat is beginning to *come*. [In this use also found spelled *comb*. Compare *come*^{1}, *n.*, 2, 3, and *coming*, *n.*, 3.]

[The barley] vpon the cleane floore on a round heape, resteth so vntill it be readie to shoote at the roote end, which maltsters call *coming*. When it beginneth therefore to shoot in this maner, they saie it is *come*, and then forthwith they spread it abroad, first thicke and then thinner and thinner vpon the said floore, as it *commeth*.
W. Harrison, Descrip. of England.

It is reported that if you lay a good stock of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine it will make the vine *come* earlier and prosper better. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

5. To result. (*a*) To appear as the result or consequence of some act, practice, or operation: used either absolutely or with *by* or *of*: as, the butter *comes* in the churn; that *comes of* your carelessness.

Usefulness *comes by* labour, wit *by* ease. *G. Herbert.*

This *comes of* judging by the eye. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Why sure she won't pretend to remember what she's ordered not!—ay, this *comes of* her reading!
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

One distinctive tenet . . . affirms that Brahmanism does not properly *come by* caste or descent, but *by* learning and devotional exercises.
Lyall, quoted in W. E. Hearn's Aryan Household, p. 313.

(*b*) To be equal or equivalent in result or effect when taken together or in sum: with *to*: as, the taxes *come to* a large sum; the total *comes to* $81,000; it *comes to* the same thing.

6. To happen; befall; occur; take place.

Another with his finger and his thumb,
Cried, "Via! we will do't, *come* what will *come*."
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

All things *come* alike to all. Eccl. ix. 2.

So *comes* it, lady, you have been mistook.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

7. To become; happen to be; chance to be.

So *came* I a widow. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

How *came* my man in the stocks? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

How *came* you and Mr. Surface so confidential?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

8†. To be becoming.

"Ne wep nozt," he sede, "leue sone, vor yt ne *comth* nozt to the." *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 420.

9. In the imperative, interjectionally (often strengthened by repetition or by the addition of other emphatic words): (*a*) Move along, or take a hand (with me, or the person speaking); unite in going or acting: as, *come*, *come*, let us be going!

This is the heir; *come*, let us kill him. Mat. xxi. 38.

Come! said he to me, let us go a little way up the Foreshrouds; it may be that may make the Ship wear; for I have been doing it before now.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 64.

(*b*) Attend; give heed; take notice; come to the point: used to urge attention to what is to be said, or to the subject in hand.

Come, give me your promise to love, and to marry her directly. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Come, *come*, open the matter in brief.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord.
Isa. i. 18.

"*Come*, I say," he remonstrated, "you are taking the thing too much to heart." *W. Black.*

10. To overflow. [Prov. Eng.]—[In the colloquial phrases *come* Friday, *come* Candlemas, for next Friday, next Candlemas, *come* is an imperative used conditionally: thus, let Friday come—that is, if or when Friday comes. Certain of the compound tenses of this verb were once regularly and are still frequently formed with the verb *be* instead of *have*. See *be*^{1}, 5 (*c*). *Come*, with an adverb or a preposition, enters into a great number of expressions, some highly idiomatic and requiring separate definition, and others which retain more obviously the meaning of their elements. The principal idiomatic phrases are here given.]—**Come on!** (*a*) Come along; join me in going.

"Childe, *come on* with me,
God hase herde thi prayer."
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.

(*b*) Approach; come at me: used in defiance or as a challenge: as, *come on!* I am not afraid of you. [Colloq.]—**Come your ways,** come along; come hither. *Shak.*—**Cut and come again.** See *cut.*—**To come** (an infinitive qualifying preceding noun), to appear or arrive in the future: as, he was thinking of dangers *to come.*

The prophetic soul
Of the wide world dreaming on things *to come.*
Shak., Sonnets, cvii.

To come about. (*a*) To happen; fall out; come to pass; arrive: as, how did these things *come about?* (*b*) To turn; change; come round: as, the wind will *come about* from west to east; the ship *came about.*

On better thoughts and my urged reasons,
They are *come about* and won to the true side.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 4.

If you were just to let the servants forget to bring her dinner for three or four days, you can't conceive how she'd *come about.* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

To come across. See *across.*—**To come amiss.** See *amiss.*—**To come and go,** to advance and retire; move back and forth; alternate; appear and disappear.

Also for worldly goods they *come and go*, as things not long proprietary to any body.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 38.

The colour of the king doth *come and go*
Between his purpose and his conscience.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

O fie! I'll swear her colour is natural: I have seen it *come and go.* *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

To come around. See *to come round*, below.—**To come at,** to reach; arrive within reach of; gain; come so near as to be able to take or possess; attain: as, we prize those most who are hardest to *come at;* to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves.

How could a Physician tell the Vertue of that Simple, unless he could *come at* it, to apply it?
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 39.

The Books . . . were lockt up in Wired cases, not to be *come at* without particular leave.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 132.

To come away. (*a*) *Naut.*, to begin to move or yield: said of the anchor or anything that is being hauled. (*b*) To part or separate; break off: as, the branch *came away* in my hands. (*c*) To germinate or sprout; come on: as, the wheat is *coming away* very well. [Eng.]—**To come by.** (*a*) To pass near.

The Duke thus syttynge, the sayde p[ro]cessyon *come by* hym, and byganne to passe by aboute .vij. of the cloke.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 9.

(*b*) To obtain; gain; acquire.

I, as I neuer desired the title, so haue I neglected the meanes to *come by* it. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

In Symoniacall purchases he thinks his Soule goes in the bargaine, and is loath to *come by* promotion so deare.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Graue Diuine.

Examine how you *came by* all your state.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

To come down. (*a*) Literally, to descend.

In *comynge doun* fro the Mount of Olyvete, is the place where oure Lord wepte upon Jerusalem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 97.

We *came down* into the valley to the bed of the brook Kedron, which is but a few paces over, and in many parts the valley itself is no wider.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 21.

(*b*) To be transmitted.

The fact and circumstances of Darius's voyage are *come down* to us, and by these very same means.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 456.

(*c*) Figuratively, to be humbled or abased: as, his pride must *come down.*

Your principalities shall *come down.* Jer. xiii. 18.

(*d*) *Theat.*, to advance nearer to the footlights: opposed to *to go up*—that is, to move away from the footlights.—**To come down on** or **upon,** to descend suddenly upon; pounce upon; treat with severity; take to task; rate soundly; make a violent attack upon.

The Abbey of Glastonbury, *on* which Henry VIII., in the language of our day, *came down* so heavily.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 51.

To come down with, to pay over; lay down, as in payment. [Colloq.]

Little did he foresee, when he said, "All is but dust!" how soon he would *come down with* his own. *Dickens.*

To come down with the dust, to pay the money. [Slang.]—**To come high** or **low,** to be expensive or cheap; cost much or little.—**To come home.** (*a*) To move toward or reach one's home or dwelling-place. (*b*) *Naut.*: (1) To drag or slip through the ground: said of an anchor in heaving up. (2) To reach the place intended, as a sail in hoisting, etc. (*c*) To go to the heart or the feelings; touch the feelings, interest, sympathies, or reason: with *to:* as, his appeal *came home to* all.

Come home to men's business and bosoms.
Bacon, Ded. of Essays (ed. 1625).

To come in. (*a*) To enter, as into an inclosure or a port; make an entrance; appear, as upon a scene.

I may recall the well-known fact that in geological treatises, published not many years ago, mammals were always spoken of as having abruptly *come in* at the commencement of the tertiary series. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 288.

(*b*) To submit to terms; yield.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone . . . should offer to *come in.*
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Many Cities which till that time would not bend, gave Hostages, admitted Garrisons, and *came in* voluntarily.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

(*c*) To appear; begin to be, or be found or observed; especially, be brought into use.

Since this new preaching hath *come in*, there hath been much sedition. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It [the fruit of the date] is esteem'd of a hot nature, and, as it *comes in* during the winter, being ripe in November, providence seems to have design'd it as a warm food, during the cold season, to comfort the stomach.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 206.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late.
Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins.

(*d*) To enter as an ingredient or part of a compound thing.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness must *come in* to heighten his character. *Bp. Atterbury.*

If the law is too mild, private vengeance *comes in.*
Emerson, Compensation.

(*e*) To accrue from cultivation, an industry, or otherwise, as profit: as, if the corn *comes in* well, we shall have a supply without importation; the crops *came in* light.

Sweet hearts, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If fairings *come* thus plentifully *in.*
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

(*f*) To calve; foal: said of cows and mares. [U. S.]—**To come in clipping-time.** See *clipping-time.*—**To come in for,** to arrive in time to take; be in the way of obtaining; get; unite with others in getting a share or part of.

Let God be honoured as he ought to be, let Religion *come in for* its share among all the things which deserve encouragement. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

The rest *came in for* subsidies. *Swift.*

They *come in for* their share of political guilt. *Addison.*

To come into. (*a*) To join with; bring help to; also, and more generally, to agree to; comply with; give in one's adhesion to; unite with others in adopting: as, *to come into* a measure or scheme.

Ready to *come in to* everything that is done for the publick good. *Bp. Atterbury.*

(*b*) To acquire by inheritance or bequest: as, to *come into* an estate.—**To come into one's head,** to occur to one's mind accidentally.

Dear Dick, howe'er it *comes into his head*,
Believes as firmly as he does his Creed,
That you and I, Sir, are extremely great.
Prior, To Mr. Harley.

To come in unto, to lie carnally with. Gen. xxxviii. 16.—**To come in with,** to join in suddenly with; break in with; interrupt by means of: as, he *came in with* a laugh.—**To come near** or **nigh,** to approach in place; hence, metaphorically, to approach in quality or degree; offer or bear comparison with; resemble.

Nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it.
Sir W. Temple.

To come of. (*a*) To issue from; proceed from, as a descendant.

Adam and alle that *comen of* him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 12.

Ashur, *of* whom *came* the Assyrians.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 44.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came.*
Dryden, Æneid.

(*b*) To result from.

There can no falsehood *come of* loving her.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

To come of age, to attain to the age of legal majority. See *age*, 3.—**To come off.** (*a*) To depart; move or turn away; withdraw; retreat.

We might have thought the Jews when they had seen the destruction of Jerusalem would have *come off* from their obstinacy. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

(*b*) To escape; get free.

If they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

(*c*) To emerge from some undertaking or transaction; issue; get out or away: as, *to come off* with honor or disgrace.

I know not what danger I undergo by this exploit; pray heaven I *come* well *off!*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

No man giues better satisfaction at the first, and *comes off* more with the Elogie of a kind Gentleman, till you know him better, and then you know him for nothing.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Complementall Man.

(*d*) To happen; take place: as, the match *comes off* on Tuesday. (*e*†) To pay over; settle up.

We hear you are full of crowns;
Will you *come off*, sir? *Massinger.*

(*f*) To leave the shore and approach a ship, as persons in a boat; also, similarly, to leave a ship for the shore or for another ship: as, the captain *came off* in his gig.

They anchor'd again, and made signs for the people to come aboard. It was not long before the Shabander or chief Magistrate of the Town *came off.*
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 114.

(*g*†) Be quick! hurry up!

Come of, and let me ryden hastily.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 304.

Ayenie [again] to werk am I sette, and I haste.
Come of, let see who be the sharppe penne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

(*h*) To cease (fooling, flattering, chaffing, or humbugging); desist: chiefly in the imperative: as, oh, *come off!* [Recent slang, U. S.]—**To come off roundly**†, to settle up handsomely.

If he
In th' old justice's suit, whom we robb'd lately,
Will *come off roundly*, we'll set him free too.
Middleton, The Widow, iv. 2.

Did Marwood *come off roundly* with his wages?
Shirley, The Wedding, iv. 4.

To come on. (*a*) To advance; make progress; thrive; flourish: as, the plants are *coming on;* the young man *comes on* well in his studies. (*b*†) To result from; come of.

I'll bring him the best 'parel that I have,
Come on 't what will. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1.

To come on one for (something), to hold him liable or responsible for (it); depend upon him for (it).

The moment Sir Oliver dies, you know, you would *come on me for* the money. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

To come out. (*a*) To emerge; depart.

Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins. Rev. xviii. 4.

(*b*) To become public; appear; be published; come to knowledge or notice: as, the truth has *come out* at last; this book has just *come out.*

The Gazettes *come out* but once a week and but few people buy them. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 22.

To read them "as they *came out*" in their evening paper.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 480.

(*c*) To express one's self vigorously; throw off reserve and declare one's self; make an impression: as, he *came out* strong. [Colloq.] (*d*) To be introduced to general society; in a special sense, in England, to be presented at court: as, Miss B—— *came out* last season. (*e*) To appear after being clouded or obscured: as, the rain stopped and the sun *came out.* (*f*) To turn out to be; result from calculation.

The weight of the denarius . . . *comes out* sixty-two grains and four-sevenths. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

To come out of. (*a*) To come forth or issue from; figuratively, to get through with; come to the end of: as, to *come out of* prison; he has *come out of* that affair very well.

Unclean spirits . . . *came out of* many that were possessed with them. Acts viii. 7.

(*b*) To be the issue or descendant of.

Kings shall *come out of* thee. Gen. xvii. 6.

To come out well or **ill,** to result favorably or unfavorably; prove to be good or bad, distinct or blurred, etc., as an undertaking, a print, or the like.—**To come out with,** to give publicity to; disclose.—**To come over. A.** With *over* as an adverb. In *distillation*, to rise and pass over, as vapor.

Toluene, for example, nearly always *comes over* with benzine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 205.

B. With *over* as a preposition. (*a*) To pass above or across, or from one side to another; traverse: as, to *come over* a bridge or a road.

Israel *came over* this Jordan on dry land. Josh. iv. 22.

(*b*) To pass from an opposing party, side, or army to that one to which the speaker belongs. (*c*) To get the better of; circumvent; overcome; wheedle; cajole: as, you won't *come over* me in that way. [Colloq.]

What a rogue's this!
How cunningly he *came over* us!
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

To come round or **around. A.** With *round* or *around* as an adverb. (*a*) To happen in due course; be fulfilled; come to pass.

Farewell, my sorrows, and, my tears, take truce;
My wishes are *come round.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Bloody Brother, v. 2.

"O God be thank'd!" said Alice the nurse,
"That all *comes round* so just and fair."
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

(*b*) To become favorable or reconciled after opposition or hostility: as, on second thought he will forget his anger and *come round.* (*c*) To recover; revive, as after fainting; regain one's former state of health.

B. With *round* or *around* as a preposition. To wheedle, or get the better of by wheedling.

The governess had *come round* everybody.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xi.

To come short, to fail; be inadequate.

To attain
The highth and depth of thy eternal ways
All human thoughts *come short*, Supreme of things!
Milton, P. L., viii. 414.

To come short of, to fail to reach or accomplish; attain or obtain less than is desired.

Men generally *come short of* themselves when they strive to out-doe themselves.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. xi.

All have sinned and *come short of* the glory of God.
Rom. iii. 23.

Why, he was afraid that he should *come short of* whither he had a desire to go. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 294.

To come to. A. With *to* as an adverb. (*a*†) To come to terms; consent; yield.

What is this, if my parson will not *come to?* *Swift.*

(*b*) To recover; come round; revive, especially after fainting. (*c*) *Naut.*, to turn the head nearer to the wind: as, the ship is *coming to.*

When it *came to*, the pilot was deceived, and said, Lord be merciful to us, my eyes never saw this place before.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

(*d*) In *falconry*, to begin to get tame: said of a hawk.

B. With *to* as a preposition. (*a*) To reach; attain; result in: as, to *come to* ruin, *to* good, *to* luck.

Thou hear'st what wealth (he says, spend what thou canst),
Thou 'rt like to *come to.* *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

P. Hen. Trust me, I am exceeding weary.
Poins. Is it *come to* that? I had thought weariness durst not have attached one of so high blood.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

If it *come to* prohibiting, there is not ought more likely to be prohibited then truth itself.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 54.

(*b*) To fall or pass to.

The other half
Comes to the privy coffer of the state.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

(*c*) To amount to: as, the taxes *come to* a large sum.

> And now I'll tell thee I have promised him
> As much as marriage *comes to*, and I lose
> My honour, if my Don receives the canvas.
> *Shirley*, The Brothers, ii. 1.

(*d*†) To become; come to be.

> This Town of Hamburgh from a Society of Brewers is *come to* a huge wealthy Place. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 4.

To come to anchor (formerly *to an anchor*), to anchor; bring up at anchor.

> We found it an Island of 6. myles in compasse: within a league of it we *came to an anchor*, and went on shore for wood and water.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 110.

> We *came to an anchor* in the port of Silbt.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 303.

To come to blows. See *blow*^{3}.—**To come to close quarters.** See *close*^{2}.—**To come to grief, hand, heel,** etc. See the nouns.—**To come to nothing,** to fail utterly; give no result; prove of no value: as, our efforts *came to nothing*.

> My going up now to the City was in order to have his [the chief of the Factory's] assistance in the Voyage to Cochinchina, Champa, or Cambodia, which Captain Weldon had contrived for me; nor was it his fault that it *came to nothing*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 14.

To come to one's self. (*a*) To recover one's senses or consciousness; revive, as from a swoon.

> When I was a little *come to myself* again, I asked him wherefore he served me so?
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 139.

(*b*) To resume the exercise of right reason after a period of folly.

> When he *came to himself*, he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger! Luke xv. 17.

To come to pass, to happen; fall out; be brought about.

> Bvt it *came to passe*, when fortune fled farre from the Greekes and Latines, & that their townes florished no more in traficke, nor their Vniuersities in learning, as they had done continuing those Monarchies.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

> And it shall *come to pass*, if thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe and to do all his commandments which I command thee this day, that the Lord thy God will set thee on high above all the nations of the earth. Deut. xxviii. 1.

> How *comes* it *to pass*, that . . . you now adventure to discover your self? *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, iii. 4.

To come to the front. See *front*.—**To come to time,** to be ready to go on with a pugilistic contest when "time" is called; hence, to do what is expected of one; face difficulties; refuse to back out. [Colloq.]—**To come true,** to be verified.—**To come up.** (*a*) To ascend; rise.

> He that *cometh up* out of the midst of the pit.
> Isa. xxiv. 18.

(*b*) To come forward for discussion or action; arise. (*c*) To grow; spring up, as a plant.

> It shall not be pruned, nor digged; but there shall *come up* briers and thorns. Isa. v. 6.

(*d*) *Naut.*, same as *to come to*. (*e*) To come into use or fashion.

> Since gentlemen *came up*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

> I had on a gold cable hatband, then new *come up*, which I wore about a murrey French hat I had.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

To come upon. (*a*) To happen on; fall in with: as, to *come upon* some friends in the park. (*b*†) To occur to.

> This day it *came upon* me to write to Joanna Eleonora Malane, the noble young woman at Franckfort.
> *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

(*c*) To fall upon; attack or assail.

> They *came upon* us in the night,
> And brake my bower and slew my knight.
> *Scott*, Waverley, lxiii.

To come upon the town. (*a*†) To make one's début in town society or as a man about town.

> Five-and-twenty years ago the young Earl of Kew *came upon the town*, which speedily rang with the feats of his lordship. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, x.

(*b*) To become a charge upon the public for support, as in a poorhouse: as, she was so poor she feared she would have to *come upon the town*. Also *to come upon the parish*. —**To come up to,** to attain to; amount to.

> Whose ignorant credulity will not
> *Come up to* the truth. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

To come up to the mark, scratch, or **chalk,** to come to some mark or line where one ought to stand, especially to the scratch or line from which a race starts; hence, to meet one's engagements; do what one is expected to do.—**To come up with.** (*a*) To overtake in following or pursuit.

> We *came up with* a party of men, who belonged to the sheik of Samwnta.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 77.

(*b*) To get even with; pay off a score upon; punish (for folly or mischief): as, you will get *come up with* yet.—**When all comes to all.** See *all*.

II. *trans.* 1. To become; befit; suit. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> No suche idell games it ne *cometh* the to worche.
> *Life of St. Cuthbert*, quoted in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, [I. 14.

2. To do; act; practise; play the part of. [Slang.]

> So you think to *come* the noble Lord over me. *Lever.*

> Don't *come* tricks here. *Slang Dict.*

Often with an indefinite *it*.

> In his sleeves, which were long,
> He had twenty-four packs,
> Which was *coming it* strong.
> *Bret Harte*, Plain Language from Truthful James.

3. *Naut.*, to slacken: with *up*: as, to *come up* the tackle-fall.

> Never *come up* all your lower rigging at sea.
> *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 490.

To come up the capstan, to turn the capstan the contrary way, for the purpose of slackening the cable on it.

come (kum), *n.* [< ME. *come*, *cume*, coming, < AS. *cyme* = OS. *kumi* = OHG. *chumi*, *chome*, *quemi*, coming, = Icel. *koma*, *kvāma* = Dan. *komme*; from the verb.] 1†. Coming; arrival.

> But yee cast at his *comme* to keepen hym hence,
> Yee shall lose your lond & your life also.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 473.

2. [Also *coom*; pron. dial. kōm or köm.] The point of a radicle of malted grain, which, after kiln-drying, drops off during the process of turning; in the plural, malt-dust. They form an excellent manure. Also called *chive*.

come-at-ability (kum-at-ạ-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [< *come-at-able*: see *-bility*.] Attainableness; accessibility. *Sterne.* [Colloq. and humorous.]

come-at-able (kum-at'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *come* + *at* + *-able*.] Capable of being approached or come at; that may be reached, attained, or procured. [Colloq. and humorous.]

comedian (kọ-mē'di-ạn), *n.* [< F. *comédien* (= Sp. Pg. *comediante* = It. *commediante*), a comedian, < *comédie*, comedy. The classical term for 'comedian' was Gr. *κωμῳδός*, L. *comœdus*, or Gr. *κωμικός*, L. *comicus*: see *comic*, *comedy*.] 1. One who acts or plays parts in a comic drama, whether male or female.—2. An actor or player generally.

> The quick *comedians*
> Extemporally will stage us, and present
> Our Alexandrian revels. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

> An adventurer of versatile parts; sharper; coiner; false witness; sham bail; dancing master; buffoon; poet; *comedian*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. A writer of comedy; a comic dramatist. *Milton.* [Now rare.]

> Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*.
> *Peacham*, Of Poetry.

comedic (kọ-mē'dik), *a.* [< *comedy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of comedy. [Rare.]

> Our best *comedic* dramas. *Quarterly Rev.*

comédienne (ko-mā-di-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *comédien*: see *comedian*.] An actress who plays comedy.

comedietta (ko-mā-di-et'tạ̈), *n.* [It., dim. of *commedia*, a comedy: see *comedy*.] A dramatic composition of the comic class, but not so much elaborated as a regular comedy, and generally consisting of one or at most two acts.

> Giving his *comedietta* or farce as a *lever du rideau*.
> *The American*, VII. 173.

comediographer† (kọ-mē-di-og'rạ-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κωμῳδιογράφος*, a comic writer, < *κωμῳδία*, a comedy, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writer of comedies. *Coles*, 1717.

comedo (kom'e-dō), *n.*; pl. *comedones* (kom-e-dō'nēz). [L., a glutton, < *comedere*, eat up, < *com-* (intensive) + *edere* = E. *eat*.] A small, worm-like, black-tipped mass, such as may sometimes be squeezed out of the sebaceous follicles of the face. It is usually simply the retained secretion of the morbid gland, but may include, contain, or be caused by the presence of a minute acarid, *Demodex folliculorum*.

> *Comedones* are also well exemplified in the small, punctate, blackish points which exist here and there upon the forehead and elsewhere. *Duhring*, Skin Diseases, pl. E.

comedon (kom'e-don), *n.* Same as *comedo*.

> As long ago as the middle of the 17th century it was known that an animal inhabited the *comedon*, a hard, inflamed tubercle which appears on the forehead and skin, especially of young men. *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 694.

comedones, *n.* Plural of *comedo*.

come-down (kum'doun), *n.* A fall or downfall, in a figurative sense; a sudden change for the worse in one's circumstances; a set-back.

comedy (kom'ẹ-di), *n.*; pl. *comedies* (-diz). [< ME. *commedy* = D. *komedie* = G. *komödie* = Dan. *komedie* = Sw. *komedi*, < OF. *comedie*, F. *comédie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *comedia* = It. *commedia*, < L. *comœdia*, < Gr. *κωμῳδία*, a comedy, < *κωμῳδός*, Bœotian *κωμαϝυδός* (> L. *comœdus*), a comic actor, a comic writer, < *κῶμος*, a festival, festal procession, carousal, revel (otherwise < *κώμη*, a village, which is prob. akin to *κῶμος*, the festival *κῶμος* originating *ἐν κώμαις*, in villages, or rather perhaps because *κῶμος* was orig. a banquet (at which the guests *reclined*; cf. *κλίνη*, a couch, a dining-couch), both connected with *κοίτη*, a bed, *κοιμᾶν*, put to sleep, < *κεῖσθαι*, lie down, akin to E. *home*), + *ἀοιδός*, contr. *ᾠδός*, Bœotian *ἀϝυδός*, singing, a singer, *ἀοιδή*, contr. *ᾠδή*, a song: see *Comus* and *ode*.] 1. That branch of the drama which addresses itself primarily to the sense of the humorous or the ridiculous: opposed to *tragedy*, which appeals to the more serious and profound emotions. See *drama* and *tragedy*.

> *Comedy* [according to Aristotle], on the other hand, imitates actions of inferior interest ("neither painful nor destructive"), and carried on by characters whose vices are of a ridiculous kind. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 89.

2. In a restricted sense, a form of the drama which is humorous without being broadly or grossly comical: distinguished from *farce*.

> *Comedy* presents us with the imperfections of human nature; farce entertains us with what is monstrous and chimerical; the one causes laughter in those who can judge of men and manners, by the lively representation of their folly and corruption; the other produces the same effect in those who can judge of neither; and that only by its extravagancies. *Dryden*, Pref. to Mock Astrologer.

3. A dramatic composition written in the style of comedy; a comic play or drama. Hence—4. A humorous or comic incident or series of incidents in real life.

comelily (kum'li-li), *adv.* [< ME. *comelili*, *comlyly*, *comelely*; < *comely*, *a.*, + *-ly*^{2}.] In a comely or suitable or decent manner. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

> I saugh hir daunce so *comelely*.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 847.

comeliness (kum'li-nes), *n.* [< *comely* + *-ness*.] The quality of being comely. (*a*) Becomingness; suitableness; fitness.

> For *comeliness* is a disposing fair
> Of things and actions in fit time and place.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing.

> The Social Gilds were founded upon the wide basis of brotherly aid and moral *comeliness*, without distinction (unless expressly specified) of calling or class, and comprehended a great variety of objects.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxvii.

(*b*) Handsomeness; gracefulness of form or feature; pleasing appearance, especially of the person or of any part of it.

> It is not virtue, wisdom, valour, wit,
> Strength, *comeliness* of shape, or amplest merit,
> That woman's love can win or long inherit.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1011.

> His face, as I grant, in spite of spite,
> Has a broad-blown *comeliness*, red and white.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

> It is the beauty of the great economy of the world that makes his [the farmer's] *comeliness*. *Emerson*, Farming.

comeling† (kum'ling), *n.* [< ME. *comeling*, *cumeling*, *cumling* (= OHG. *chomeling*, *chumelinc*), an incomer, comer, < *comen*, *cumen*, come, + *-ling*^{1}.] A comer; an incomer; a new-comer; a stranger.

> To *cumlynges* do yee right, na suike [deceive],
> For quilum war yee seluen slike.
> *Cursor Mundi*, l. 6785.

> So that within a whyle they began to molest the homelings (for so I find the word indigena to be Englished in an old book that I have, wherein advena is translated also a *comeling*). *Holinshed.*

comely (kum'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cumlie*; < ME. *comly*, *cumly*, *cumlich*, < AS. *cymlīc* (= MD. *komlick*, *komelick* = MHG. *komelīh*, *gomelīh*), fit, comely, < *cyme*, fit, suitable, comely (< *cuman*, come), + *-līc*, -ly^1. For the thought, cf. *become*, suit, *becoming*, suitable, comely, and *convenient*, < L. *convenien(t-)s*, agreeing, suitable, convenient, < *convenire*, come together: both *become* and *convenient* containing ult. the element *come* (= L. *venire*): see *become*, *convenient*.] 1. Decent; suitable; proper; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances, or persons.

> ȝit blame I no burne to be, as him ouȝte,
> In *comliche* clothinge as his statt axith.
> *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 174.

> Is it *comely* that a woman pray unto God uncovered?
> 1 Cor. xi. 13.

> Bashful sincerity, and *comely* love.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

> The *comely* Prostrations of the Body, with Genuflection, and other Acts of Humility in time of divine Service, are very Exemplary. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

2. Handsome; graceful; symmetrical; pleasing in appearance: said of the person or of any part of it, and also of things.

> He led him to a *comly* hille,
> The Erthe opened, and in thay yode.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.

> A *cumlie* countenance, with a goodlie stature, geueth credit to learning. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 39.

> I have seen a son of Jesse, . . . a *comely* person.
> 1 Sam. xvi. 18.

> You would persuade me that you are old and ugly—not at all; on the contrary, when well-dressed and cheerful, you are very *comely* indeed.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxv.

=**Syn.** 2. *Handsome*, *Pretty*, etc. See *beautiful*.

comely† (kum'li), *adv.* [< ME. *comely, comly, comliche, cumliche,* < AS. *cymlīce,* adv., < *cymlīc,* adj.: see *comely, a.*] Suitably or fittingly; gracefully; handsomely; in a pleasing manner.

> Upon a day Gawein com fro huntynge, and clothed *comly* in a robe that was warme as a robe for the wynter.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 181.

> To ride *comely.* *Ascham,* The Scholemaster.

comen^{1}†. A Middle English form of the past participle (and infinitive) of *come.*

comen^{2}†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *common.*

come-off (kum'ôf), *n.* Means of escape; evasion; excuse: as, we can do without this *come-off.* [Rare.]

> It would make one grin to see the author's *come-off* from this and the rest of the charters in this time.
> *Roger North,* Examen, p. 644.

come-outer (kum'ou'tėr), *n.* Literally, one who comes out; hence, one who abandons or emphatically dissents from an established creed, opinion, custom, sect, etc.; a radical reformer, especially as to religious doctrine or practice. [Slang, U. S.]

> I am a Christian man of the sect called *Come-outers.*
> *Haliburton* (Sam. Slick), Human Nature.

> L —— R —— is orthodox, and you are a kind of *come-outer,* but you will like each other for all that.
> *S. Bowles,* in Merriam, I. 209.

comephorid (ko-mef'ọ̄-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Comephoridæ.*

Comephoridæ (kom-e-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Comephorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Comephorus.* The body is elongate and naked, the head large with a depressed produced snout, the mouth deeply cleft and with teeth on the jaws and palate; there are 2 dorsals, the second long like the anal, and no ventrals. Only one species is known, *Comephorus baikalensis.*

Comephorus (ko-mef'ọ̄-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800), < Gr. *κόμη,* hair (see *coma*^{2}), + -*φόρος,* -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Comephoridæ,* the only known species of which is confined to Lake Baikal in Siberia. It is about a foot in length, and very oily.

comer (kum'ėr), *n.* One who comes; one who approaches, or has lately arrived: often applied to things.

> Now leave those joys unsuiting to thy age,
> To a fresh *comer,* and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

All comers, every one that comes; everybody, without exclusion or barring: as, a competition open to *all comers.*

> The renowned champion . . . has published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against *all comers.*
> *Stillingfleet.*

comerance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cumbrance.*

comerous†, *a.* An obsolete form of *cumbrous.*

comes (kō'mēz), *n.*; pl. *comites* (kom'i-tēz). [L. (ML. NL.), a companion, > ult. E. *count*^{2}, q. v.] **1.** In ancient Rome and the Roman empire, a companion of or attendant upon a great person; hence, the title of an adjutant to a proconsul or the like, afterward specifically of the immediate personal counselors of the emperor, and finally of many high officers, the most important of whom were the prototypes of the medieval counts. See *count*^{2}.—**2.** [ML.] In early and medieval usage, a book containing the epistles to be used at mass; an epistolary; more specifically, the ancient missal lectionary of the Roman Church, containing the epistles and gospels, and said to have been drawn up by St. Jerome. Hence—**3.** [NL.] In *music,* the repetition of the subject or "dux" of a fugue by the second voice at the interval of a fourth or fifth. Also called *consequent,* or *answer.*—**4.** [NL.] In *anat.,* a vessel accompanying another vessel or other structure.—**Comes nervi ischiadici,** the artery accompanying the great sciatic nerve.—**Comes nervi phrenici,** a branch of the mammary artery accompanying the phrenic nerve.—**Venæ comites** (companion veins), the usually paired veins accompanying many of the smaller arteries of the body, as the ulnar, radial, or brachial.

comessation† (kom-e-sā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *comessatio(n-),* prop. *comissatio(n-),* < *comissari,* pp. *comissatus* (often written, on account of an erroneous etym., *comess-, commess-, commens-, commiss-,* etc.), revel, make merry, < Gr. *κωμάζειν,* go in festal procession, revel, make merry, < *κῶμος,* festal procession, revel, etc.: see *comedy.*] Feasting or reveling.

> Drunken *comessations.* *Bp. Hall,* Free Prisoner, § 3.

comestible (ko-mes'ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *comestible* = Sp. *comestible* = Pg. *comestivel* = It. *commestibile,* < LL. *comestibilis,* eatable, < L. *comestus,* usually *comesus,* pp. of *comedere,* eat up, consume, < *com-* (intensive) + *edere* = E. *eat.*] **I.** *a.* Eatable; edible.

> His markets the best ordered for prices of *comestible* ware, . . . any flesh or fish at a rated price, every morning.
> *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 246.

II. *n.* An eatable; an edible; an article of food.

> Wine, wax lights, *comestibles,* rouge, &c., would go to the deuce if people did not act upon their silly principles.
> *Thackeray.*

comet (kom'et), *n.* [< ME. *comete,* < AS. *comēta* = F. *comète* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cometa* = D. *komeet* = G. Dan. Sw. *komet,* < L. *cometa,* also *cometes,* < Gr. *κομήτης* (with or without *ἀστήρ,* star), a comet, lit. long-haired (so called from the appearance of its tail), < *κομᾶν,* wear long hair, < *κόμη,* hair: see *coma*^{2}.] **1.** One of a class of celestial bodies which move about the sun in greatly elongated orbits, usually elliptical or parabolic. The typical comet, as it approaches the sun, has the appearance of a bright star-like point (the *nucleus*) surrounded by a mass of misty light (the *coma*), which is extended away from the sun into a stream of light (the *tail*) reaching a length of from 2° to 90°. Comets which follow a parabolic orbit appear but once, their orbit being infinite, and are called *parabolic comets;* those moving in ellipses return periodically, and are called *periodic comets.* The fact of the periodicity of some comets was first established by Halley with reference to the comet of 1682. The paths in which they move are not, like those of the planets, all nearly in the same plane as the orbit of the earth, but are inclined to that orbit at all angles; and their motion along their paths, though generally direct, that is, in the same direction as that of the earth and the other planets, is sometimes retrograde. Some comets have no nucleus; and this is the case with every one while it is still very remote, when it appears as a mere nebulous patch. In this state it is called a *telescopic comet.* As it approaches the sun, the nucleus is gradually formed as a central but not sharply defined point of light; later, the tail, consisting of vaporous matter driven back by some repellent influence of the sun, often with enormous velocity, is formed; and lastly, if the comet is a bright one, a series of bright envelops rise successively from the nucleus, each extending back into the tail, and gradually disappearing. The matter of which comets are composed is so transparent that the faintest stars are seen through them without the slightest diminution of their luster. Of their physical constitution little is definitely known. The most remarkable discovery of recent times regarding them is the identity of the course of some of them with the orbit of certain showers of shooting stars. This was first demonstrated by the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli, who proved the agreement between the orbit of the great comet of 1862 and that of the star-shower seen annually about August 1st–10th. Very remarkable comets appeared in 1456, 1680, 1811, 1841, 1858 (Donati's), 1861, and 1874. They have always been objects of superstitious fear. See cut under *envelop.*

Comet of Donati, October 3d, 1858.
(From "Annals of Harvard Observatory.")

> Canst thou tear-less gaze
> (Euen night by night) on that prodigious Blaze,
> That hairy *Comet,* that long streaming Star,
> Which threatens Earth with Famine, Plague, and War?
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. In *her.,* same as *blazing-star.*—**3.** One of a group of humming-birds with long forked tails: as, the Sappho *comet, Cometes sappho;* the Phaon *comet, Cometes phaon.*—**4**†. A game of cards, somewhat like speculation, invented and popular in the reign of Louis XV. of France.

> What say you to a poule at *comet* at my house?
> *Southerne.*

Comet wine, wine made in any of the years in which notable comets have been seen, and supposed in consequence to have a superior flavor.

> The old gentleman yet nurses some few bottles of the famous comet year (i. e. 1811), emphatically called *comet wine.* *London Times.*

cometarium (kom-e-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cometaria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of *cometarius:* see *cometary.*] An astronomical instrument intended to represent the movement of a comet in that part of its orbit which is near the sun.

cometary (kom'e-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cométaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *cometario,* < NL. *cometarius,* < L. *cometa,* a comet: see *comet.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a comet or comets; of the nature of a comet.

> There seems to be . . . little relation between the direction of the major axes of *cometary* orbits and the direction of the solar motion in space.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVI. 64.

II. *n.*; pl. *cometaries* (-riz). A cometarium.

comet-finder (kom'et-fīn"dėr), *n.* In *astron.,* a telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to search for comets. Also called *comet-seeker.*

cometic (ko-met'ik), *a.* [< *comet* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a comet, or to comets in general; cometary: as, *cometic* forms; *cometic* movements.

> Others [nebulæ] of the *cometic* shape, with a seeming nucleus in the centre, or like cloudy stars surrounded with a nebulous atmosphere.
> *A. M. Clerke,* Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 28.

cometographer (kom-et-og'rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *cometography* + *-er*^{1}.] One who describes comets.

cometography (kom-et-og'rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *cométographie* = Sp. *cometografía* = Pg. *cometographia,* < Gr. *κομήτης,* a comet, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] A description of or treatise on comets.

cometology (kom-et-ol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [= F. *cométologie,* < Gr. *κομήτης,* a comet, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The scientific investigation of comets.

comet-seeker (kom'et-sē"kėr), *n.* Same as *comet-finder.*

comfit (kum'fit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfit;* < ME. *confit* = D. *konfijt,* < OF. *confit,* F. *confit* = Sp. *confite* (after F.) = Pg. *confeito* = It. *confetto,* a confect, < L. *confectus,* pp. of *conficere,* put together, prepare, > OF. *confire,* F. *confire,* preserve, pickle: see *confect, n.* (a doublet of *comfit*), and *confect, v.*] Any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried; a ball of sugar with a seed in the center; a bonbon.

> Also brandrels or pepyns with carawey in *confetes.*
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

> A little child came in to ask for an ounce of almond *comfits* (and four of the large kind which Miss Matty sold weighed that much). *Mrs. Gaskell,* Cranford, xv.

comfit† (kum'fit), *v. t.* [< *comfit, n.* Cf. *confect, v.*] To make a comfit of; preserve dry with sugar.

> The fruit which does so quickly waste . . .
> Thou *comfitest* in sweets to make it last.
> *Cowley,* The Muse.

comfiture† (kum'fi-tụ̄r), *n.* [< *comfit* + *-ure.* Cf. *confecture.*] Same as *comfit.*

> From country grass to *comfitures* of court,
> Or city's quelque-choses, let not report
> My mind transport. *Donne,* Love's Usury.

comfort (kum'fėrt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfort;* < ME. *comforten, cumforten, comforthen,* earlier *conforten, coumforten, counforten,* < AF. *cunforter,* OF. (and F.) *conforter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *confortar* = It. *confortare,* < ML. *confortare,* strengthen, fortify, < L. *com-,* together, + *fortis,* strong: see *force, fort.*] **1**†. To give or add strength to; strengthen; fortify; invigorate; corroborate.

> Thenne hadde Pacience, as pilgrimes hauen in here poke
> vitailes,
> Sobrete and symple-speche and sothfast-byleyne,
> To *comforty* hym. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 188.

> The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, . . . doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the same. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i.

2. To soothe when in grief or trouble; bring solace or consolation to; console; cheer; solace.

> They bemoaned him, and *comforted* him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. Job xlii. 11.

> *Comfort* your sorrows; for they do not flow
> From evil done. *Tennyson,* Guinevere.

> It would be thy part
> To *comfort* me amidst my sorrowing.
> *William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, I. 351.

3. To relieve, assist, harbor, or encourage: in *law,* used especially of the conduct of an accessory to a crime after the fact. =**Syn. 2.** To revive, refresh, inspirit, gladden, animate.

comfort (kum'fėrt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfort;* < ME. *comfort, cumfort, comforth, comford, cumford, coumfort,* earlier *confort, kunfort,* < AF. *cunfort,* OF. (and F.) *confort* = Pr. *confort, cofort* = OSp. *conforto,* Sp. *confuerto* = Pg. It. *conforto,* comfort; from the verb.] **1.** Strength; support; assistance; countenance; encouragement: now only a legal use: as, an accessory affords aid or *comfort* to a felon.

> And whan he [the king] wiste that Merlyn was come, he was gladde, and thought in his herte that now he sholde haue *counfort.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

2. Relief in affliction, sorrow, or trouble of any kind; support; solace; consolation: as, to bring *comfort* to the afflicted.

There shal thei fynde *confort* of Christes magnificence.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Heil comell queene, *coumfort* of care!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

3. A state of tranquil or moderate enjoyment, resulting from the satisfaction of bodily wants and freedom from care or anxiety; a feeling or state of well-being, satisfaction, or content.

A welle of good fresshe water, whiche was moche to our *comforth*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 17.

Home-born, heartfelt *comfort*, rooted strong
In industry, and bearing such rare fruit
As wealth may never purchase. *L. H. Sigourney.*

They knew luxury; they knew beggary; but they never knew *comfort*. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

4. That which gives or produces the feeling of welfare and satisfaction; that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content.

To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd
By him with many *comforts*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1084.

Our creature *comforts*. *M. Henry*, Comment. Ps. xxxvii.

Our chiefest *comfort* is the little child.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

5. Same as *comfortable*.—**Cold comfort.** See *cold*.—**Out of comfort**†, in trouble; in distress.

I hearing the fellow so forlorne and *out of comfort* with his luggage gave him . . . three half pence.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffronwalden.

=**Syn.** *Comfort, Consolation, Solace*, relief, succor, ease, help. *Comfort* has a range of meaning not shared by the others, approaching that of pleasure, but of the quiet, durable, satisfying, heart-felt sort, meeting the needs most felt; as contrasted with *consolation*, it ordinarily applies to smaller or less known griefs, and is more positive and tender, and less formal. As contrasted with *solace*, *comfort* and *consolation* may or may not proceed from a person, while *solace* is got from things. *Comfort* may be merely physical; *consolation* and *solace* are spiritual.

Alas! to-day I would give everything
To see a friend's face, or to hear a voice
That had the slightest tone of *comfort* in it!
Longfellow, Judas Maccabæus, iv. 3.

He who doth not smoke hath either known no great griefs, or refuseth himself the softest *consolation*, next to that which comes from heaven.
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? i. 6.

Seeking but to borrow
From the trembling hope of morrow,
Solace for the weary day.
Whittier, The Ranger.

comfortable (kum′fėr-ta̤-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfortable*; < ME. *comfortable, confortable*, < OF. *confortable, comfortable*, F. *confortable*, affording help or consolation, < *conforter*, strengthen, help, comfort: see *comfort, v.*, and *-able*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment, as after sickness or pain; enjoying contentment and ease or repose.

We took hasty counsel as to moving and making *comfortable* the more desperately injured.
J. K. Hosmer, The Color-Guard, xii.

For, something duller than at first,
Nor wholly *comfortable*,
I sit, my empty glass reversed,
And thrumming on the table.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. Cheerful; disposed to enjoyment.

His *comfortable* temper has forsook him.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 4.

Be *comfortable* and courageous, my sweet wife.
T. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 438.

3. Attended with or producing comfort; free from or not causing disquiet of body or mind: as, to be in *comfortable* circumstances.

Who can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? *South.*

Secure in ignorance, he entertained a *comfortable* opinion of himself, and never doubted that he was qualified to instruct and enliven the public.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. lv.

4. Giving comfort; cheering; affording help, ease, or consolation; serviceable. (*a*) Of persons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A comly prince he was to loke vppon,
And therwith [all] right good and honorable,
And in the feld a knyght right *confortable*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2212.

Be *comfortable* to my mother, your mistress, and make much of her. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

Saints, I have rebuilt
Your shrines, set up your broken images;
Be *comfortable* to me. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 2.

(*b*) Of things.

Rizte as contricioun is *confortable* thinge, conscience wote wel,
And a sorwe of hym-self and a solace to the sowle.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv 281.

The Lord answered the angel . . . with . . . *comfortable* words. Zech. i. 13.

A *comfortable* doctrine. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

The Comfortable Words, in the Anglican Communion Office, four Scripture passages of a comforting and encouraging character (Mat. xi. 28; John iii. 16; 1 Tim. i. 15; 1 John ii. 1), following the Absolution, and preceding the Sursum Corda. They were first introduced, apparently from the "Consultation" of Archbishop Hermann of Cologne (1543), in the Order of the Communion of 1548, in which, with the Confession and Absolution, they intervene between Consecration and Communion, being immediately followed by the Prayer of Humble Access. =**Syn. 3.** Pleasant, agreeable, grateful.

II. *n.* A thickly wadded and quilted bedcover. Also *comfort* and *comforter*. [U. S.]

comfortableness (kum′fėr-ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being comfortable.

comfortably (kum′fėr-ta̤-bli), *adv.* In a comfortable manner. (*a*) With ease or comfort: as, to travel *comfortably*.

Refresh the patients, and transfer them *comfortably* to the boats for Baton Rouge.
J. K. Hosmer, The Color-Guard, xii.

(*b*†) With cheerfulness.

With that anon Clarionas be ganne
To take hir chere mor *comfortably*,
Notwithstondyng she was bothe pale and wanne.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 751.

(*c*) In a manner to give comfort or consolation.

Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem. Isa. xl. 2.

comfortative† (kum′fėr-tā̤-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confortatif* = Pr. *confortatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *confortativo*, < ML. as if **confortativus*, < *confortatus*, pp. of *confortare*, strengthen, help, comfort: see *comfort, v.*, *-ate*^{1}, and *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to promote ease or comfort; capable of making comfortable.

The loue that lith in his herte maketh hym lyzte of speche,
And is companable and *confortatyf* as Cryst bit hymselue.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 213.

It is necessarie that the thingis that schal cure this sijknes be temperate, hoot, and moist, and a litil attractyue, and to the synous *confortatyue*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

The odour and smell of wine is very *comfortative*.
Time's Storehouse, p. 388 (Ord MS.).

II. *n.* That which gives or ministers to comfort.

The two hundred crowns in gold . . . as a cordial and *comfortative* I carry next my heart.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 6.

comforter (kum′fėr-tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumforter*; < *comfort* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who comforts or consoles; one who supports and strengthens the mind in distress, danger, or weakness.

I looked . . . for *comforters*, but I found none.
Ps. lxix. 20.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 48.

2. [*cap.*] The Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort, strengthen, and support the Christian.

But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things. John xiv. 26.

3. A knitted or crocheted woolen scarf, long and narrow, for tying round the neck in cold weather.—**4.** Same as *comfortable*. [U. S.]

comfortful (kum′fėrt-fụl), *a.* [< *comfort* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of comfort. *Ruskin.*

comfortless (kum′fėrt-les), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfortless*, < ME. *comforteles, coumfortless*; < *comfort* + *-less*.] Without comfort; destitute of or unattended by any satisfaction or enjoyment. (*a*) Of persons.

I will not leave you *comfortless*. John xiv. 18.

(*b*) Of things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Where was a Cave, ywrought by wondrous art,
Deepe, darke, uneasy, dolefull, *comfortlesse*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 36.

comfortlessly (kum′fėrt-les-li), *adv.* In a comfortless manner.

comfortlessness (kum′fėrt-les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being comfortless.

comfortment† (kum′fėrt-me̤nt), *n.* [< *comfort* + *-ment*; = Sp. *confortamiento*, < ML. *confortamentum*, < *confortare*, comfort. See *comfort, v.*] The act of administering comfort; entertainment.

Gracious and fauourable letters . . . for the gentle *comfortment* and entertainment of the saide Ambassadour.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 286.

comfortress (kum′fėr-tres), *n.* [< *comforter* + *-ess*.] A woman who affords comfort. [Rare.]

To be your *comfortress*, and to preserve you.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

comfrey (kum′fri), *n.* [Also written *comfry* and *cumfrey*; < ME. *cumfirie, comfory, cowmfory, confery, cownfery*, comfrey, consolida (AS. *galloc*), < OF. *cumfirie*, later *confire* (ML. reflex *cumfiria*), appar. < ML. *confirma*, comfrey (so called with ref. to its reputed medicinal qualities), < L. *confirmare*, strengthen: see *confirm*. Cf. *consolida*.] A name given to several European and Asiatic plants of the genus *Symphytum*, natural order *Boraginaceæ*. The root of the common comfrey, *S. officinale*, often cultivated in American gardens, is very mucilaginous, and is used in decoction in dysentery, chronic diarrhea, etc. It was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary, and hence also called *bruisewort*. The prickly comfrey, *S. asperrimum*, from the Caucasus, is now somewhat widely cultivated as a forage-plant. See *Symphytum*.

Cowmfory, herbe, consolida major, et minor dicitur daysy [var. dayseys]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 97.

Consire [read *confire*] [F.], the herb *comfrey*, consound, ass ear, knitback, backwort. *Cotgrave.*

Saracen's comfrey, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*.—**Spotted comfrey**, the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.—**Wild comfrey**, of the United States, *Cynoglossum Virginicum*.

comic (kom′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *comique* = Sp. *cómico* = Pg. It. *comico* = D. *komick* = Sw. *komik* (cf. G. *komisch* = Dan. *komisk*), < L. *comicus*, < Gr. *κωμικός*, prop. of or pertaining to revelry or festivity, being the adj. of *κῶμος*, revelry, festivity (see *Comus*), but used as equiv. to the earlier *κωμῳδικός*, of or pertaining to comedy, < *κωμῳδία*, comedy: see *comedy*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to or of the nature of comedy, as distinct from tragedy. See *comedy* and *drama*.

Thy tragic muse gives smiles, thy *comic*, sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment. [Now more commonly *comical*.]

Mirthful *comic* shows. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

A *comick* subject loves an humble verse. *Roscommon.*

Comic opera, a light, harmonious opera, usually consisting of detached movements with more or less dialogue. See *opera*.—**Comic song**, a light, humorous, or grotesque song or ballad, usually descriptive.

II. *n.* A comic actor or singer; a writer of comedies; a comical person.

As the *comic* saith, his mind was in the kitchen.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais.

My chief business here this evening was to speak to my friends in behalf of honest Cave Underhill, who has been a *comic* for three generations. *Tatler*, No. 22.

comical (kom′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *comic* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to comedy. [Now more commonly *comic*.]

They deny it to be tragical because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay.*

Hence—**2.** Exciting mirth; diverting; sportive; droll; funny: said of persons and things: as, a *comical* fellow; a *comical* story; a *comical* predicament.

I am well able to be as merry, though not so *comical* as he. *Goldsmith*, Reverie at Boar's-Head Tavern.

3†. [See etym. of *comic*.] Given to revelry or dissipation; licentious.

When they had sacrificed their divine Socrates to the sottish fury of their lewd and *comical* multitude, they . . . regretted their hasty murder.
Penn, Liberty of Conscience, Pref.

4. Strange; extraordinary. [Provincial.] =**Syn.** *Funny, Droll*, etc. See *ludicrous*.

comicality (kom-i-kal′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *comical* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being comical; capacity for raising mirth; ludicrousness.

Ladislaw's sense of the ludicrous . . . had no mixture of sneering and self-exaltation: . . . it was the pure enjoyment of *comicality*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 88.

2. That which is comical or ludicrous; a comical act or event.

comically (kom′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a comical manner. (*a*) In a manner befitting comedy.

Some satirically, some *comically*, some in a mixt tone.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 416.

(*b*) In a manner to raise mirth; laughably; ludicrously.

comicalness (kom′i-ka̤l-nes), *n.* Comicality; drollery.

comicar†, *n.* [Prop. **comicker* (= G. Dan. *komiker*); < *comic* + *-ar*^{1} = *-er*^{1}.] A writer of comedies. *Skelton.*

comicry (kom′ik-ri), *n.* [< *comic* + *-ry*. Cf. *mimicry*.] Comicality. [Rare.]

Cheerful *comicry*. *H. Giles.*

coming (kum′ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *comming, cumming*; < ME. *coming, comynge, cuming*; verbal n. of *come*: see *come, v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which comes, in any sense of the verb. Specifically—**2.** Arrival.

Forthi bad we in his *cuming*
Welcum him als worthi king.
Metr. Homilies, p. 12.

3. [Pron. dial. kō′ming. Cf. *come, v.*, I., 5, *come, n.*, 2, 3.] The act of sprouting.—**4.** *pl.* In *malting*, barley-shoots after the barley has been kiln-dried.

coming† (kum′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *come, v.*] Forward; ready to come; yielding; pliable.

What humour is she of? Is she *coming* and open, free?
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

A Girl so bright, so sparkling, and what recommends her much more to me, so *coming* that had she lived in the days of Venus, she would have rival'd that Goddess and out-done her too in her own Attributes.
Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, i. 1.

coming-floor (kō'ming-flōr), *n.* [< *coming-s* + *floor*.] The floor of a malt-house. *Halliwell.*

coming-in (kum'ing-in'), *n.* 1. Entrance; arrival; introduction.

The *coming-in* of this mischief was sore and grievous to the people. 2 Mac. vi. 3.

O bless his goings-out and *comings-in*,
Thou mighty God of heaven!
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

2†. Income; revenue.

What are thy rents? What are thy *comings-in?*
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

Our *comings-in* were but about three shillings a-week.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xv.

3†. Submission; compliance; surrender. *Massinger.*

comingle (kō-ming'gl), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *co-*¹ + *mingle*. Cf. *commingle*.] To mingle together; commingle. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2 (in some editions).

coming-on† (kum'ing-on'), *a.* Complaisant; willing to please.

Now I will be your Rosalind in a more *coming-on* disposition. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

comique (ko-mēk'), *n.* [F.: see *comic*.] A comic actor or singer.

comitalia (kom-i-tā'li-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **comitalis*, < L. *comes* (*comit-*), a companion. Cf. ML. *comitialis*, belonging to a count (ML. *comes*); L. *comitialis*, belonging to the comitia: see *comes*, *count*², *comitia*.] In sponges, spicules accompanying the fibers. *F. E. Schulze.*

comitat (kom'i-tat), *n.* Same as *comitatus*, 2.

The village of Egyed in the *comitat* of Œdenburg.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 230.

comitate† (kom'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *comitatus*, an escort: see *comitatus*.] To accompany.

With Pallas young the king associated,
Achates kinde Æneas *comitated*. *Vicars*, Æneid.

comitatus (kom-i-tā'tus), *n.*; pl. *comitatus*. [L. *comitatus*, an escort, an attending multitude, later an imperial escort, ML. the followers of any feudal lord, etc.; < *comes* (*comit-*), a companion, etc.: see *count*².] 1. A body of companions or attendants; an escort; specifically, in Roman and medieval times, a body of noble youth or comites about the person of a prince or chieftain. They were equipped, trained, and supported by the chief, and in return fought for him in war, and were bound in honor not to desert him.

The *comitatus*, or personal following of the king or ealdorman. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 37.

There seems to be no doubt that the first aristocracy springing from kingly favour consisted of the *Comitatus* or Companions of the King.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 138.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a county or shire.—**Posse comitatus.** See *posse*.

comites, *n.* Plural of *comes*.

comitia (kọ-mish'iạ̈), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *comitium*, a place of assembly, esp. for voting, < **comire*, pp. **comitus*, uncontracted forms of *coire*, pp. *coitus*, go together, < *com-*, *co-*, together, + *ire*, go.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, assemblies of the people. They were of three kinds: (*a*) The most ancient assembly, that of the 30 curiæ, or *comitia curiata*, in which the old patrician families found representation. Each curia had one vote, and the assembly acted on matters of state and affairs of family and religion. (*b*) The *comitia centuriata*, the assembly of the whole people by five fiscal classes, divided into centuries in the form of a military organization, according to the property census. There were 193 or 194 centuries, of which the first class had 98, so that the controlling vote lay with it. This assembly passed on laws and propositions with reference to which the king and the senate had the initiative, and had jurisdiction of capital offenses. (*c*) The *comitia tributa*, the assembly of the people by tribes or neighborhoods (a local division), 30—later 35—in number, without reference to rank. This assembly made nominations to the magistracy, had certain judicial powers extending to the imposition of fines and exile, and voted the laws called *plebiscita*. Under the empire the comitia were deprived of their judicial power, and of all influence upon foreign affairs, but retained a voice in the nomination or confirmation of certain magistrates.

2†. [Used as a singular.] An assembly.

No rogue at a *comitia* of the canters
Did ever there become his parent's robes
Better than I do these.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

3†. [Used as a singular.] In the English universities, same as *act*, 5.

comitial (kọ-mish'iạl), *a.* [< L. *comitialis*, < *comitia*: see *comitia*. Cf. *comitalia*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the comitia, or popular assemblies of the Romans for electing officers and passing laws.—2. Pertaining to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft.*—**Comitial ill†, comitial sickness†** (Latin *morbus comitialis*), epilepsy or falling sickness: so called because, if any one was seized with it during the comitia or public assemblies in Rome, the meeting was broken up, the omen being considered bad.

So Melancholy turned into Madnes;
Into the Palsie, deep-affrighted Sadnes;
Th' Il-habitude into the Dropsie chill,
And Megrim grows to the *Comitial-Ill.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Our [asses'] liver, hoofs or bones being reduced to powder are good, as the naturalists note, against the epilepsy, or *comitial-sicknesse*. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 26.

comity (kom'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *comita(t-)s*, < *comis*, courteous, friendly, loving.] 1. Mildness and suavity in intercourse; courtesy; civility.

It is not so much a matter of *comity* and courtesy as of paramount moral duty. *Story*, Conflict of Laws, § 33.

2. In *international law*, that courtesy between states or nations by which the laws and institutions of the one are recognized, and in certain cases and under certain limitations given effect to, by the government of the other, within its territory.

Comity, as generally understood, is national politeness and kindness. But the term seems to embrace . . . also those tokens of respect which are due between nations on the ground of right.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 24.

A *comity* which ought to be reciprocated exempts our Consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent thus indicated. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 420.

Judicial comity. See *judicial*.=**Syn.** Amenity, suavity, politeness, consideration.

comma (kom'ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *commata* (-ạ-tạ̈) in senses 1 and 2, *commas* in the other senses. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *komma* = F. *comma* = Sp. *coma* = Pg. It. *comma*, < L. *comma*, < Gr. *κόμμα*, a short clause of a sentence, that which is knocked off, a piece, the stamp of a die, < *κόπτειν*, strike, cut off.] 1. In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.*, a group of a few words only; a phrase or short clause, forming part of a colon or longer clause.—2. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A fragment or smaller section of a colon; a group of a few words or feet not constituting a complete metrical series. (*b*) The part of a dactylic hexameter ending with, or that beginning with, the cesura; also, the cesura itself.—3†. A clause.

In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first *comma*.
L. Addison, Western Barbary, p. 171.

4†. In *rhet.*, a slight pause between two phrases, clauses, or words.

We vse sometimes to proceede all by single words, without any close or coupling, sauing that a little pause or *comma* is geuen to euery word. This figure may be called in our vulgar the cuted *comma*, for that there cannot be a shorter diuision than at euery words end.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 222.

5. In *musical acoustics*: (*a*) The interval between the octave of a given tone and the tone produced by taking six successive whole steps from the given tone, represented by the ratios $(\frac{9}{8})^6 : \frac{2}{1}$, or 531441 : 524288. Also called the *Pythagorean comma*, or *comma maxima*. (*b*) The interval between the larger and the smaller whole steps, represented by the ratio $\frac{9}{8} : \frac{10}{9}$, or 81 : 80. Also called the *Didymic* or *syntonic comma*.—6. In *punctuation*, a point (,) used to indicate the smallest interruptions in continuity of thought or grammatical construction, the marking of which contributes to clearness.—7. A spot or mark shaped like such a comma.—8. In *entom.*: (*a*) A butterfly, *Grapta comma-album*: so named from a comma-shaped white mark on the under side of the wings. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Rennie*, 1832.—**Comma bacillus.** See *bacillus*, 3.

commaculate† (ko-mak'ụ-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *commaculatus*, pp. of *commaculare*, pollute, < *com-* (intensive) + *maculare*, spot: see *maculate*.] To pollute; spot.

Detesting sinne, that doth *commaculate*
The soule of man.
The Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

command (kọ-månd'), *v.* [< ME. *commanden*, *commaunden*, commonly *comanden*, = D. *kommanderen* = G. *commandiren* = Dan. *kommandere* = Sw. *kommandera*, < OF. *commander*, commonly *comander*, *cumander*, F. *commander* = Pr. Sp. *comandar* = Pg. *commandar* = It. *comandare*, command, < ML. *commandare*, command, order, the same word, without vowel-change, as *commendare*, command, order, also, as in L., intrust, commend, < *com-* (intensive) + *mandare*, commit, intrust, enjoin: see *mandate*. Cf. *commend*.] I. *trans.* 1. To order or direct with authority; give an order or orders to; require obedience of; lay injunction upon; order; charge: with a person as direct object.

The state *commanded* him out of that territory in three hours' warning, and he hath now submitted himself, and is returned as prisoner for Mantua. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvi.

The darke *commanded* vs then to rest.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 189.

Specifically—2. To have or to exercise supreme power or authority, especially military or naval authority, over; have under direction or control; determine the actions, use, or course of: as, to *command* an army or a ship.

Those he *commands* move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2.

Thou hast *commanded* men of might;
Command thyself, and then thou art right.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, v. 4.

3. To require with authority; demand; order; enjoin: with a thing as direct object: as, he *commanded* silence.

If thou be the Son of God, *command* that these stones be made bread. Mat. iv. 3.

Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure, and *commands* to some, leaves free to all.
Milton, P. L., iv. 747.

4. To have within the range of one's (its) power or within the sphere of influence; dominate through ability, resources, position, etc., often specifically through military power or position; hence, have within the range of the eye; overlook.

The haughty Dane *commands* the narrow seas.
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

The other [key] doth *command* a little door.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 1.

Up to the eastern tower,
Whose height *commands* as subject all the vale.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 101.

A cross of stone,
That, on a hillock standing lone,
Did all the field *command.*
Scott, Marmion, vi. 22.

My harp would prelude woe,
I cannot all *command* the strings.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

5†. To bestow by exercise of controlling power.

The Lord shall *command* the blessing upon thee.
Deut. xxviii. 8.

6. To exact, compel, or secure by moral influence; challenge; claim: as, a good magistrate *commands* the respect and affections of the people.

It [criticism] has been the road to fame and profit, and has *commanded* both applause and guineas, when the unfortunate objects of it have been blessed with neither.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.

7. To have at one's disposal and service.

Such aid as I can spare you shall *command.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 5.

8†. To intrust; commit; commend. See *commend*.

Kynge Ban and his brother arayed hem to move the thirde day, and *Comaunded* theire londes in the kepynge of Leonces, and Pharien, that was theire cosyn germayn, and a gode man and right a trewe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 130.

=**Syn.** To bid, govern, rule, control. See *enjoin*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as or have the authority of a commander.

Virtue he had, deserving to *command.*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. To exercise influence or power.

Not music so *commands*, nor so the muse. *Crabbe.*

3. To be in a superior or commanding position.

A princely Castle in the mid'st *commands*,
Invincible for strength and for delight.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 198.

command (kọ-månd'), *n.* [= F. *commande* = Sp. It. *comando* = Pg. *commando*, command; from the verb. Hence also (from E.) Hind. *kamān*, (from It.) Turk. *qomanda*, command.] 1. The right or authority to order, control, or dispose of; the right to be obeyed or to compel obedience: as, to have *command* of an army.

Whiles yet my soldiers are in my *command.*
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

2. Possession of controlling authority, force, or capacity; power of control, direction, or disposal; mastery: as, he had *command* of the situation; England has long held *command* of the sea; a good *command* of language.

I have some money ready under my *command.*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

What an eye,
Of what a full *command* she bears!
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers.
Dryden.

Never had any writer so vast a *command* of the whole eloquence of scorn, misanthropy, and despair.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

3. A position of chief authority; a position involving the right or power to order or control:

as, General Smith was placed in *command*.—4. The act of commanding; exercise of authority or influence.

As there is no prohibition of it, so no *command* for it.
Jer. Taylor.

Command cannot be otherwise than savage, for it implies an appeal to force, should force be needful.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 180.

5. The thing commanded or ordered; a commandment; a mandate; an order; word of command.

The captain gives *command*. *Dryden.*

6. A body of troops, or any naval or military force, under the control of a particular officer.

Please you to march;
And four shall quickly draw out my *command*.
Shak., Cor., i. 6.

Biddle's small *command*, less than one thousand men, after a severe contest, was gradually forced back.
The Century, XXXIII. 131.

7. Dominating situation; range of control or oversight; hence, extent of view or outlook.

The steepy stand
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*.
Dryden, Æneid.

8. In *fort.*, the height of the top of a parapet above the plane of its site, or above another work.

The *command*, or height of the parapet above the site, has a very important bearing in the defence of permanent works. *Mahan*, Permanent Fortifications, p. 6.

To be at one's command, to be at one's service or bidding: be subject to one's orders or control.—**Word of command** (*milit.*), the word or phrase addressed by a superior officer to soldiers on duty commanding what they are to do: as, at the *word of command* the troops charged. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Sway, rule, authority.—**5.** Injunction, charge, direction, behest, bidding, requisition.

commandable (ko̤-mȧn′da̤-bl), *a.* [< *command* + *-able.*] Capable of being commanded. *N. Grew.* [Rare.]

commandancy-general (ko̤-mȧn′dan-si-jen′e̤-ral), *n.* [After Sp. *comandancia general: comandancia*, the office of a commander, the district of a commander (= OF. *comandance*, command), < *comandante*, a commander; *general* = E. *general*: see *commandant* and *general*.] The office or jurisdiction of a governor or commander-general of a Spanish province or colony.

commandant (kom-ȧn-dänt′), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kommandant*, < F. *commandant* (= Sp. It. *comandante* = Pg. *commandante*), n., orig. ppr. of *commander*, command: see *command*, *v.*] A commander; especially, a commanding officer of a fortified town or garrison.

Perceiving then no more the *commandant*
Of his own corps. *Byron*, Don Juan, viii. 31.

The murder of *commandants* in the view of their soldiers. *Burke.*

commandatory† (ko̤-mȧn′da̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< ML. **commandatorius*, *commendatorius*, < *commandatus*, *commendatus*, pp. of *commandare*, *commendare*, command: see *command*, *v.* Cf. *commendatory*.] Having the force of command; mandatory.

How *commandatory* the apostolic authority was, is best discernible by the Apostle's mandates unto the churches.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 73.

commandedness (ko̤-mȧn′ded-nes), *n.* The state of being commanded. *Hammond.*

commander (ko̤-mȧn′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *commaundour* = Dan. *kommandör*, < OF. *commandeor*, F. *commandeur* = Pr. *comandaire*, *comandador* = Sp. *comendador* = Pg. *commendador* = It. *commendatore*, < ML. **commandator*, *commendator*, < *commandatus*, *commendatus*, pp. of *commandare*, *commendare*, command (see *command*, *v.*); in mod. E. as if < *command* + *-er*¹. Cf. *commodore*.] 1. One who has the authority or power to command or order; especially, a military leader; the chief officer of an army or of any division of it.

I have given him for . . . a leader and *commander* to the people. Isa. lv. 4.

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, spake to their army and styled them, My Soldiers. *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

Hence—2. One who has control, in any sense. [Rare.]

Were we not made ourselves, free, unconfin'd,
Commanders of our own affections?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

Specifically—3. In the British and United States navies, an officer next in rank below a captain and above a lieutenant or a lieutenant-commander. He may command a vessel of the third or fourth class, or may be employed as chief of staff to a commodore on duty under a bureau, as aid to a flag-officer, etc. In the navy of the United States the commander ranks with a lieutenant-colonel in the army. Often, as a title, abbreviated *Com.*

4. (*a*) The chief officer of a commandery in the medieval orders of Knights Hospitallers, Templars, etc. See *commandery*, 2 (*b*). (*b*) A similar officer in certain secret orders, as in the American order of Knights Templars. (*c*) A member of a higher class in a modern honorary order. Where there are five classes, the commanders are the third in dignity; where there are three, they are generally the second: as, a *commander* of the Bath.

5. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet used in paving, or by sailmakers and riggers.

His gang . . . stood in line with huge wooden beetles called *commanders*, and lifted them high and brought them down . . . with true nautical power and precision.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, vii.

6. In *surg.*, a box or cradle for incasing an injured limb.—7. In *hat-making*, a string which is pressed down over a conical hat while it is on the block, to bring it to the required cylindrical form.—8. In *medieval fort.*, same as *cavalier*, 5.

[They laid] another [battery] against the Keepe of Andruzzi with two *commanders*, or caualiers, which were aboue with one fort of eleuen other pieces.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 122.

Commander of the Faithful (Arabic *amîr al mûminîn*), a title adopted by the calif Omar, and borne by the succeeding califs and the sultans of Constantinople.—**Grand commander.** (*a*) The chief fiscal officer of the order of Malta or of Knights Hospitallers, etc. (*b*) A member of the highest class, or one of the highest classes, of some modern honorary orders. See *order*. =**Syn. 1.** *Leader*, *Head*, etc. See *chief*.

commander-in-chief (ko̤-mȧn′dėr-in-chēf′), *n.* 1. The commander of all the armies of a state or nation; the chief military commander. (*a*) In Great Britain, the highest staff-officer of the army. (*b*) In the United States, the President, who is vested with this authority, both in the army and in the navy, by the Constitution. The title, however, is often unofficially applied to the general officer holding the highest actual rank in the army (now that of senior major-general), and hence having the general supervision of its organization and movements.

2. In the navy, a flag-officer commanding an independent fleet or squadron.

commandership (ko̤-mȧn′dėr-ship), *n.* [< *commander* + *-ship.*] The office of a commander.

commandery (ko̤-mȧn′dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *commanderies* (-iz). [Also contr. *commandry*; < F. *commanderie* (ML. *commanderia*), < *commander*, command: see *command*, *v.*, and *-ery.*] 1. The office or dignity of a commander.—2. A district under the authority or administration of a commander. (*a*) A district under the authority of a military commander or a governor.

The country is divided into four *commanderies* under so many governors. *Brougham.*

To the elector of Baden [are ceded] the Brisgau and the Ortenau, the city of Constance, and the *commandery* of Meinau. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, p. 401.

(*b*) Among several medieval orders of knights, as the Templars, Hospitallers, etc., a district under the control of a member of the order, called a commander or preceptor, who received the income of the estates belonging to the knights within that district, and expended part for his own use and accounted for the rest: in England more especially applied to a manor belonging to the priory of the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Hence—(*c*) A similar territorial district, or a lodge, in certain secret orders, as in the American order of Knights Templars. (*d*) In certain religious orders, as those of St. Bernard and St. Anthony, the district under the authority of a dignitary called a commander.

3. A house, technically called a *cell*, in which the demain-rents of a medieval commandery were received, and which also served as a home for veteran members of the order. It was sometimes fortified, and occasionally formed an extensive and formidable stronghold.

commanding (ko̤-mȧn′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *command*, *v.*] 1. Directing with authority; invested with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising authority: as, a *commanding* officer.—2. Of great or controlling importance; powerful; paramount: as, *commanding* influence.

In the sixteenth, and to a certain degree in the seventeenth century, Protestantism exercised a *commanding* and controlling influence over the affairs of Europe.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 185.

The political economy of war is now one of its most *commanding* aspects. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 150.

We can ill spare the *commanding* social benefit of cities.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

3. Dominating; overlooking a wide region without obstruction: as, a *commanding* eminence.—4. Pertaining to or characteristic of a commander, or of one born or fitted to command; characterized by great dignity; compelling respect, deference, obedience, etc.: as, a man of *commanding* address; *commanding* eloquence.

Is this a *commanding* shape to win a beauty?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

He was advanced in life, tall, and of a form that might once have been *commanding*, but it was a little bowed by time—perhaps by care. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 25.

5. Imperious; domineering.—**Commanding cards.** See *card*¹.

commandingly (ko̤-mȧn′ding-li), *adv.* In a commanding manner; powerfully.

Parliamentary memorials promising so much interest, that, let them be treated in what manner they may, merely for the subjects, they are often *commandingly* attractive.
De Quincey, Style, i.

commanditaire (kom-mon-di-tãr′), *n.* [F., < *commandite*, a partnership: see *commandite*.] In France, a silent partner in a joint-stock company, who is liable only to the extent of the capital he invests; a partner in a limited-liability company.

commandite (kom-mon-dēt′), *n.* [F., irreg. < *commander*, in sense of 'commend, intrust.'] A partnership in which one may advance capital without taking an active part in the management of the business, and be exempt from responsibility for more than a certain amount; limited liability; a special partnership. *J. S. Mill.*

commandless† (ko̤-mȧnd′les), *a.* [Irreg. < *command*, *v.*, + *-less.*] Ungoverned; ungovernable.

That their *commaundlesse* furies might be staid.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

commandment (ko̤-mȧnd′me̤nt), *n.* [< ME. *commandement*, *comandement*, < OF. *commandement*, *comandement*, F. *commandement* = Pr. *comandamen* = OSp. *comandamiento* = Pg. *commandamento* = It. *comandamento*, < ML. **commandamentum*, *comandamentum*, *commendamentum*, < *commandare*, *commendare*, command: see *command*, *v.*, and *-ment.*] 1. A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; a charge; an authoritative precept.

Thei dide his *comaundment*, and lepe to horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 236.

A new *commandment* I give unto you, That ye love one another. John xiii. 34.

To good men thou art sent,
By Jove's direct *commandement*.
B. Jonson, Love Restored.

Specifically—2. Any one of the ten injunctions, engraved upon tables of stone, delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai, according to the account in Exodus. See *decalogue*.

Thou knowest the *commandments*, Do not commit adultery, Do not kill, Do not steal, Do not bear false witness, Honour thy father and thy mother. Luke xviii. 20.

3. Authority; command; power of commanding.

I thought that all things had been savage here;
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

4. In *old Eng. law*, the offense of instigating another to transgress the law.—**Ten commandments.** (*a*) The decalogue. (*b*) The ten fingers. [Slang.]

Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my *ten commandments* in your face.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

(*c*) The lines in an apple extending from the stem through the pulp. [Colloq.]

commando (ko̤-mȧn′dō), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *kommando*, lit. a command, < Sp. *comando* = Pg. *commando* = It. *comando*, command: see *command*, *n.*] A military expedition or raid undertaken by private individuals for personal ends; more specifically, the name given to the quasi-military expeditions undertaken by the Boers and English farmers of South Africa against the natives.

If the natives objected, a *commando* soon settled the matter. A *commando* was merely a new name for an old thing. It was war without any of the usages or restraints of war. *Good Words.*

commandress† (ko̤-mȧn′dres), *n.* [< *commander* + *-ess*, after OF. *commanderesse*.] A woman invested with supreme authority; a female commander.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things, is a peculiar prerogative which Wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign *commandress* over other virtues.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 8.

Fortune, the great *commandress* of the world.
Chapman, All Fools, v. 1.

Let me adore this second Hecate,
This great *commandress* of the fatal sisters.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 2.

commandry (ko̤-mȧn′dri), *n.* A contracted form of *commandery*.

commark† (kom′ärk), *n.* [< OF. *comarque*, < ML. *commarca*, *comarcha*, *commarchia*, < *com-* + *marca*, *marcha*, a march, boundary: see *march*² and *mark*¹.] The frontier of a country.

The *commark* of S. Lucar's.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 2.

commassee (ko-mas′ē), *n.* A coin, chiefly copper, current in Arabia at the rate of from 40 to 60 to a United States dollar.

commata, *n.* Latin plural of *comma*, 1 and 2.

commaterial† (kom-ma̤-tē'ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *com-* + *material.*] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 757.

commateriality† (kom-ma̤-tē-ri-al'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *commaterial* + *-ity.*] The state of being commaterial.

commatia, *n.* Plural of *commation.*

commatic, commatical (ko-mat'ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* [< LL. *commaticus*, < Gr. *κομματικός*, < *κόμμα(τ-)*, a short clause: see *comma.*] **1.** Brief; concise; having short clauses or sentences. [Rare.] — **2.** In *music*, relating to a comma.— **Commatic temperament,** in *music*, a system of tuning which is based upon a use of commas in determining intervals.

commation (ko-mat'i-on), *n.*; pl. *commatia* (-ä̤). [Gr. *κομμάτιον*, dim. of *κόμμα*, a short clause: see *comma.*] In *anc. Gr. comedy*, a short song in trochaic or anapestic verse, in which the leader of the chorus bade farewell to the actors as they retired from the stage before the parabasis.

comma-tipped (kom'ä-tipt), *a.* [< *comma* (*bacillus*) + *tip* + *-ed*².] Tipped or terminated as with a comma: used of a certain species of bacillus, the comma bacillus. See cut under *bacillus.*

commatism (kom'a̤-tizm), *n.* [< L. *comma(t-)*, a short clause, + *-ism.*] Briefness; conciseness in writing; shortness or abruptness of sentences. [Rare.]

Commatism of the style. *Horsley*, On Hosea, p. 43.

commeasurable (ko-mezh'ṳ̄r-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *com-* + *measurable.*] Having or reducible to the same measure; commensurate; equal.

A *commeasurable* grief took as full possession of him as joy had done. *I. Walton*, Donne.

commeasure (ko-mezh'ṳ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commeasured*, ppr. *commeasuring.* [< *com-* + *measure.* Cf. *commensurate.*] To coincide with; be coextensive with.

Until endurance grow
Sinew'd with action, and the full-grown will,
Circled thro' all experiences, pure law,
Commeasure perfect freedom. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

commeddle† (ko-med'l), *v. t.* [< *com-* + *meddle.*] To mingle or mix together.

Religion, O how it is *commedled* with policy!
Webster, White Devil, iii. 2.

comme il faut (kom ēl fō). [F.: *comme* = Pr. *com* = OSp. *com*, Sp. *como* = OPg. *com*, Pg. *como* = OIt. *com*, It. *come*, as, < L. *quo modo*, in what or which manner (*quo*, abl. of *quis*, who, which, what; *modo*, abl. of *modus*, manner); *il*, < L. *ille*, this; *faut*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *falloir*, be necessary (must, should, ought), an impers. verb, lit. be wanting or lacking, orig. identical with *faillir*, err, miss, fail, < L. *fallere*, deceive: see *who*, *mode*, and *fail*, *v.*] As it should be; according to the rules of good society; genteel; proper: a French phrase often used in English.

Commelina (kom-e-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., named from Jan *Commelin* and his nephew, Kaspar, Dutch botanists of the 17th and 18th centuries.] In *bot.*, one of the principal genera of the natural order *Commelinaceæ*, comprising about 90 species. Several are cultivated on account of their delicate flowers or graceful habit, and the tuberous roots of some species are said to be used for food. Also spelled *Commelyna.*

Commelina communis.

Commelinaceæ (ko-mel-i-nā'sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Commelina* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of herbaceous endogens, natives mostly of warm climates, recognizable by their three green sepals, two or three ephemeral petals, and free ovary with a single style; the spiderworts. They are of importance only as ornamental plants, either for their flowers or foliage. The principal genera are *Tradescantia*, *Commelina*, and *Cyanotis.*

commemorable (ko̤-mem'o̤-ra̤-bl), *a.* [= It. *commemorabile*, < L. *commemorabilis*, < *commemorare*, commemorate: see *commemorate.*] Worthy to be commemorated; memorable; noteworthy. [Rare.]

commemorate (ko̤-mem'o̤-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commemorated*, ppr. *commemorating.* [< L. *commemoratus*, pp. of *commemorare* (> It. *commemorare* = Sp. *conmemorar* = Pg. *commemorar* = F. *commémorer*), < *com-* (intensive) + *memorare*, mention, < *memor*, mindful: see *memory.*] **1.** To preserve the memory of by a solemn act; celebrate with honor and solemnity; honor, as a person or an event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to keep him or it in memory.

We are called upon to *commemorate* a revolution [1689] . . . as happy in its consequences, as full . . . of the marks of a Divine contrivance, as any age or country can show. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

2. To serve as a memento or remembrancer of; perpetuate or celebrate the memory of: as, a monument *commemorating* a great battle; a book *commemorating* the services of a philanthropist. =**Syn.** *Observe, Solemnize*, etc. See *celebrate.*

commemoration (ko̤-mem-o̤-rā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *commémoration* = Pr. *comemoracio* = Sp. *conmemoracion* = Pg. *commemoração* = It. *commemorazione*, < L. *commemoratio(n-)*, < *commemorare*, commemorate: see *commemorate.*] **1.** The act of commemorating or calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration: as, the feast of the passover among the Israelites was an annual *commemoration* of their deliverance from Egypt.

The Church of England, though she asked for the intercession of no created being, still set apart days for the *commemoration* of some who had done and suffered great things for the faith. *Macaulay.*

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the intercessory prayers of the eucharistic office, mention made by name, rank, or condition of persons living or departed, or of canonized saints; also, a prayer containing such mention: as, the *commemoration* of the living; the *commemoration* of the departed; the *commemoration* of the saints. See *diptych.* (*b*) In the services for the canonical hours, a brief form, consisting of anthem, versicle, response, and collect, said in honor of God, of a saint, or of some biblical or ecclesiastical event: in the medieval church in England also called a *memory*, and sometimes a *memorial.* A complete service said in honor of a saint was also so styled. (*c*) Parts of the proper service of a lesser festival inserted in the service for a greater festival when the latter coincides with and supersedes the former.— **Commemoration day,** in the University of Oxford, the day on which the annual solemnity in honor of the benefactors of the university is held, when orations are delivered, and prize compositions are read in the theater, and honorary degrees conferred upon distinguished persons. It is the concluding festival of the academic year.

commemorative (ko̤-mem'o̤-ra̤-tiv), *a.* [< *commemorate* + *-ive*; = F. *commémoratif*, etc.] Pertaining to, or serving or intended for, commemoration.

A sacrifice *commemorative* of Christ's offering up his body for us. *Hammond*, Works, I. 129.

Over the haven [of Brindisi] rises a *commemorative* column . . . which records, not the dominion of Saint Mark, but the restoration of the city by the Protospatharius Lupus. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 311.

commemorator (ko̤-mem'o̤-rā-to̤r), *n.* [LL., < L. *commemorare*, commemorate: see *commemorate.*] One who commemorates.

commemoratory (ko̤-mem'o̤-ra̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< *commemorate* + *-ory*; = Sp. *conmemoratorio.*] Serving to preserve the memory of (persons or things). *Bp. Hooper.*

commemorize (ko̤-mem'o̤-rīz), *v. t.* [As *commemor-ate* + *-ize.*] To commemorate. [Rare.]

The late happy and memorable enterprise of the planting of that part of America called New England, deserveth to be *commemorized* to future posterity.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 17.

comment†, *v. i.* An old form of *common.*

commence (ko̤-mens'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commenced*, ppr. *commencing.* [In ME. only in contr. form *comsen*, *cumsen* (see *comse*); < OF. *comencer*, *cumencer*, F. *commencer* = Pr. *comensar* = Sp. *comenzar* = Pg. *começar* = It. *cominciare*, OIt. *comenzare*, < ML. **cominitiare*, begin, < L. *com-*, together, + *initiare*, begin, < *initium*, a beginning: see *initiate.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To come into existence; take rise or origin; first have existence; begin to be.

Thy nature did *commence* in sufferance; time
Hath made thee hard in 't. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

Ethics and religion differ herein; that the one is the system of human duties *commencing* from man; the other, from God. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 69.

2. To enter a new state or assume a new character; begin to be (something different); turn to be or become.

Should he at length, being undone, *commence* patriot.
Junius, Letters, July 31, 1771.

In an evil hour he *commenced* author, not only surrounded by his books, but with the more urgent companions of a wife and family.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Auth., I. 50.

It is . . . too common, now-a-days, for young men, directly on being made free of a magazine, or of a newspaper, to *commence* word-coiners.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 103.

3. [Tr. ML. *incipere*, take a doctors' degree, lit. begin, commence: a university term.] To take a degree, or the first degree, in a university or college. See *commencement.*

Then is he held a freshman and a sot,
And never shall *commence.*
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 3.

He [Charles Chauncy] *commenced* Bachelor of Divinity.
Hist. Sketch of First Ch. in Boston (1812), p. 211.

"To *commence* M. A.," etc., meaning "to take the degree of M. A.," etc., has been a recognized phrase for some three centuries at least. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 40.

II. *trans.* To cause to begin to be; perform the first act of; enter upon; begin: as, to *commence* operations; to *commence* a suit, action, or process in law.

Like a hungry lion, did *commence*
Rough deeds of rage. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Here closed the Tenant of that lonely vale
His mournful narrative — *commenced* in pain,
In pain *commenced*, and ended without peace.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

=**Syn.** *Commence, Begin.* In all ordinary uses *commence* is exactly synonymous with *begin*, which, as a purely English word, is nearly always preferable, but more especially before another verb in the infinitive.

commencement (ko̤-mens'ment), *n.* [< ME. *commencement* (rare), < OF. (and F.) *commencement* (= Pr. *comensamens* = Sp. *comenzamiento* (obs.) = It. *cominciamento*), < *commencer*, commence, + *-ment.*] **1.** The act or fact of commencing; beginning; rise; origin; first existence; inception.

And [they] be-gonne freshly vpon hem as it hadde be at the *comencement.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

It was a violent *commencement.* *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

2. In the University of Cambridge, England, the day when masters of arts, doctors, and bachelors receive their degrees: so called from the fact that the candidate *commences* master, doctor, licentiate, etc., on that day. See *commence*, *v. i.*, 3. Hence — **3.** In American colleges, the annual ceremonies with which the members of the graduating class are made bachelors (of arts, sciences, engineering, etc.), and the degree of master of arts and various honorary degrees are conferred. The term is also applied, by extension, to the graduating exercises of academies and schools of lower grade.— **Commencement day,** the day on which degrees are conferred by a college. In American colleges it is the last day of the collegiate year.

commencer (ko̤-men'sėr), *n.* **1.** A beginner. — **2†.** One taking a college degree, or commencing bachelor, master, or doctor; in American colleges, a member of the senior class after the examination for degrees.

The Corporation, having been informed that the custom . . . for the *commencers* to have plumbcake is dishonorable to the College . . . and chargeable to the parents of the *commencers*, doe therefore put an end to that custom.
Records of the Corporation of Harvard College, 1693.

The Corporation with the Tutors shall visit the chambers of the *commencers* to see that this law be well observed.
Peirce, Hist. Harv. Univ., App., p. 137.

commend (ko̤-mend'), *v.* [< ME. *commenden*, *comenden* (rarely *comaunden*: see *command*), commend, = F. *commender* = Sp. *comendar*, intrust a benefice to, = It. *commendare*, < L. *commendare*, intrust to, commend, in ML. changing with *commandare*, command, the two forms, though separated in Rom. and Eng., being etymologically identical: see *command*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To commit; deliver with confidence; intrust or give in charge.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit.
Luke xxiii. 46.

Hé [Parry] made a vainglorious boasting of his Faithfulness to the Queen, but not so much as in a Word *commended* himself to God. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 364.

2. To represent or distinguish as being worthy of confidence, notice, regard, or kindness; recommend or accredit to favor, acceptance, or favorable attention; set forward for notice: sometimes used reflexively: as, this subject *commends itself* to our careful attention.

No doubt the good proportion of any thing doth greatly adorne and *commend* it. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 114.

I *commend* unto you Phebe our sister. Rom. xvi. 1.

Among the religions of the world we distinguish three as enshrining in archaic forms principles of eternal value, which may *commend themselves* to the most rationalistic age. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 120.

3. To praise; mention with approbation.

Whan the kynge Arthur and the kynge Ban herden of the prowesse that the kynge Bohors hadde don thei were gladde, and preised hym moche and *comenden*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 370.

And the lord *commended* the unjust steward, because he had done wisely: for the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light. Luke xvi. 8.

He *commended* my spirit, though he disapproved my suspicions. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix.

4. To bring to the mind or memory of; give or send the greeting of: with a personal pronoun, often reflexive.

Commend me to my brother. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 5.

Troilus . . . *commends himself* most affectionately to you. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1.

5. In *feudal eccles. law*, to place under the control of a lord. See *commendation*, 4.

The privileged position of the abbey tenants [of Disentis] gradually led the other men of the valley to *commend* themselves to the abbey. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 781.

Commend me to (a thing specified), a familiar phrase expressive of approval or preference.

Commend me to a mask of silliness, and a pair of sharp eyes for my own interest under it. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

Commend me to home-joy, the family board,
Altar and hearth.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 65.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** To extol, laud, eulogize, applaud.

II. *intrans.* To express approval or praise. [Rare.]

Nor can we much *commend* if he fell into the more ordinary track of endowing charities and founding monasteries. *Brougham.*

commend† (ko̤-mend′), *n.* [< *commend*, *v.*] Commendation; compliment; remembrance; greeting.

Tell her, I send to her my kind *commends*.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1.

Thanks, master jailer, and a kind *commend*.
Machin, Dumb Knight, v.

Let Jack Toldervy have my kind *Commends*, with this Caveat, That the Pot which goes often to the Water, comes home cracked at last. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 6.

commendable (ko̤-men′da̤-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *comendable* = It. *commendabile*, < L. *commendabilis*, < *commendare*, commend: see *commend* and *-able*.] Capable of being commended, approved, or praised; worthy of commendation or praise; laudable.

The cadence which falleth vpon the last sillable of a verse is sweetest and most *commendable*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 66.

Sure, sure, such carping is not *commendable*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

commendableness (ko̤-men′da̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being commendable.

commendably (ko̤-men′da̤-bli), *adv.* In a commendable or praiseworthy manner.

I know very many notable Gentlemen in the Court that haue written *commendably*, and suppressed it agayne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

commendam (ko-men′dam), *n.* [< ML. *commendam*, acc. (in phrase *dare* or *mittere in commendam*, give in trust) of *commenda*, a trust, < L. *commendare*, intrust: see *commend*, *v.* and *n.*, *command*, *v.*] An ecclesiastical benefice or living commended by the crown or head of the church to the care of a qualified person to hold till a proper pastor is provided: usually applied to a living retained in this way by a bishop after he has ceased to be an incumbent, the benefice being said to be held *in commendam*, and its holder termed a *commendator* or *commendatory*. The practice gave rise to serious abuses; under it livings were held by persons who performed none of the duties of the office. It was condemned, though in guarded terms, by the Council of Constance (1417) and the Council of Trent (1563), and has greatly diminished, if not entirely disappeared, throughout the Roman Catholic Church. It was prohibited by statute in the Church of England in 1836.

There was some sense for *commendams*; at first when there was a living void, and never a clerk to serve it, the bishops were to keep it till they found a fit man; but now it is a trick for the bishop to keep it for himself. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 22.

Dispensations, exemptions, *commendams*, annates, tenths. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiii. 10.

A living had been granted by the King to the Bishop of Lincoln *in commendam*, and the claimants of the right of presentation had brought an action against the Bishop. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 240.

commendatary (ko̤-men′da̤-tā̤-ri), *n.* [< ML. *commendatarius*, < *commenda*: see *commendam*.] Same as *commendatory*, 2.

commendation (kom-en-dā′sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *commendacion* = Pg. *commendação* = It. *commendazione*, < L. *commendatio(n-)*, < *commendare*, pp. *commendatus*, commend: see *commend*, *v.*, and *-ation*.] 1. The act of commending; praise; approbation; favorable representation in words; declaration of esteem.

Need we, as some others, epistles of *commendation* to you? 2 Cor. iii. 1.

The *commendation* of adversaries is the greatest triumph of a writer, because it never comes unless extorted. *Dryden*, Pref. to Abs. and Achit.

2. That which commends or recommends; a ground of esteem, approbation, or praise.

Good nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden*, Ded. to Juvenal's Satires.

3. Kind remembrance; respects; greeting: message of love: commonly in the plural. [Archaic.]

Mistress Page hath her hearty *commendations* to you too. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4. In *feudal law*, the cession by a freeman to a lord of dominion over himself and his estate, the freeman thus becoming the vassal and securing the protection of the lord. It was typified by placing the hands between those of the lord, and taking the oath of fealty. It is sometimes described as a surrender of estate, and sometimes as not involving this.

By the practice of *Commendation* . . . the inferior put himself under the personal care of a lord, but without altering or divesting himself of his right to his estate. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 154.

The beneficiary system bound the receiver of land to the king who gave it; and the act of *commendation* placed the freeman and his land under the protection of the lord to whom he adhered. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 65.

5. In the medieval church in England, a service consisting of psalms, said in the church over a corpse while the priest was marking and blessing the grave before proceeding to the funeral mass and the burial-service proper. Also called *the commendations*, or *psalms of commendation*, and, more fully, *the commendation of the soul*, or *commendations of souls*.

Whilst the choir was chanting a service called the *Commendation of Souls*, the priest, vested in his alb and stole, went into the church-yard. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 476.

Commendation ninepence, a bent silver ninepenny piece formerly used in England as a love-token.

Like *commendation ninepence*, crooked,
With "To and from my love," it looked.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 487.

Commendation of the body, in the Book of Common Prayer, the form of committal of the body at burial to the ground or to the sea. =**Syn. 1.** Recommendation, encomium.

commendator (kom′en-dā-to̤r), *n.* [ML., one holding in commendam, L. a commender, < *commendare*, commend: see *commend*, *v.*, and *commendam*.] One who holds a benefice in commendam. See *commendam*.

commendatory (ko̤-men′dā̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *comendatorio*, < LL. *commendatorius*, < L. *commendator*: see *commendator*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Serving to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception; containing approval, praise, or recommendation: as, a *commendatory* letter.—2. Holding a benefice in commendam: as, a *commendatory* bishop.—3. Held in commendam. See *commendam*.

The bishoprics and the great *commendatory* abbeys were, with few exceptions, held by that order. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Commendatory letters, letters written by one bishop to another in behalf of any of the clergy or others of his diocese who are traveling, that they may be well received among the faithful; letters of credence. According to the rules and practice of the ancient church, no Christian could communicate with the church, or receive any aid or countenance from it, in a country not his own, unless he carried with him letters of credence from his bishop. These letters were of several kinds, according to the different occasions or the quality of the person who carried them, viz., *commendatory* (specifically so called), *communicatory*, and *dimissory*. The first were granted only to persons of quality, or to persons whose reputation had been called in question, or to the clergy who had occasion to travel in foreign countries. The second were granted to all who were in peace and communion with the church, whence they were also called *pacifical*, *ecclesiastical*, and sometimes *canonical*. The third were given only to the clergy removing from one church to settle in another, and testified that the bearer had the bishop's leave to depart.—**Commendatory prayer**, in the Book of Common Prayer, a prayer in the order for the visitation of the sick, to be used for a person at the point of death, commending his soul to God.

II. *n.*; pl. *commendatories* (-riz). 1. A commendation; a eulogy.

[He] esteems his associating with him a sufficient evidence and *commendatory* of his own piety. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 39.

2. One who holds a benefice in commendam. See *commendam*. Also *commendatary*.

commender (ko̤-men′dėr), *n.* One who commends or praises.

Froward, complaining, a *commender* glad
Of the times past, when he was a young lad.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

commendment† (ko̤-mend′ment), *n.* [< *commend* + *-ment*.] Commendation. *B. Jonson.*

commensal (ko-men′sa̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *commensal* = F. *commensal* = Sp. *comensal* = Pg. *commensal* = It. *commensale*, < ML. *commensalis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *mensa*, table.] **I.** *a.* 1. Eating together at the same table.

They surrounded me, and with the utmost complaisance expressed their joy at seeing me become a *commensal* officer of the palace. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 2.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, living with as a tenant or coinhabitant, but not as a parasite; inquiline. See II., 2.

II. *n.* 1. One who eats at the same table with another or others.

It would seem, therefore, that the world-wide prevalence of sacrificial worship points to a time when the kindred group and the group of *commensals* were identical, and when, conversely, people of different kins did not eat and drink together. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 134.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, one of two animals or plants which live together, but neither at the expense of the other; an animal or a plant as a tenant, but not a true parasite, of another; an inquiline. Thus the small pea-crab (*Pinnotheres*), which lives with an oyster in the same shell, but feeds itself, as does the oyster, is a *commensal*; such also is the cancrisocial sea-anemone, which lives on the shell of a crab, or on a shell which a hermit-crab occupies. (See cut under *cancrisocial*. Compare *consortism*, *parasite*.) In regard to plants, many authorities hold that a lichen consists of a fungus and an alga growing together, but possibly as parasite and host. See *lichen*.

It is obvious that an exhaustive knowledge of the species, nature, and life history of the most formidable insect *commensals* of man is of primary importance. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 357.

commensalism (ko-men′sa̤l-izm), *n.* [< *commensal* + *-ism*.] Commensal existence or mode of living; the state of being commensal; commensality. Also called *symbiosis*.

commensality (kom-en-sal′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *commensal* + *-ity*; = F. *commensalité*, etc.] 1. Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table.

Promiscuous *commensality*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 25.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the state or condition of being commensal; commensalism.

commensation† (kom-en-sā′sho̤n), *n.* [< ML. as if **commensatio(n-)*, < L. *com-*, together, + *mensa*, table. See *commensal*.] The act of eating at the same table.

Pagan *commensation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, p. 15.

commensurability (ko̤-men″sṳ̄-ra-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *commensurable* (see *-bility*); = F. *commensurabilité*, etc.] The state of being commensurable, or of having a common measure.

commensurable (ko̤-men′sṳ̄-ra̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *commensurable* = Sp. *conmensurable* = Pg. *commensuravel* = It. *commensurabile*, < LL. *commensurabilis*, < **commensurare*, reduce to a common measure: see *commensurate*, and cf. *commeasurable*, *mensurable*.] 1. Having a common measure; reducible to a common measure. Thus, a yard and a foot are commensurable, as both may be measured by inches. *Commensurable numbers* are those which may be measured or divided by other numbers without a remainder, as 12 and 18, which may be measured by 8 and 3. See *incommensurable*.

2. Suitable in measure; adapted.

Their poems . . . could not be made *commensurable* to the voice or instruments in prose. *Hobbs*, On Davenant's Preface.

3. Measurable. [Rare.]

As God, he is eternal; as man, mortal and *commensurable* by time. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 337.

Commensurable in power (a translation of the Gr. δυνάμει σύμμετροι), in *math.*, having commensurable squares.

commensurably (ko̤-men′sṳ̄-ra̤-bli), *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

commensurate (ko̤-men′sṳ̄-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commensurated*, ppr. *commensurating*. [< LL. *commensuratus*, adj., prop. pp. of **commensurare*, reduce to a common measure, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *mensurare*, measure: see *measure*, *v.* Cf. *commeasure*.] 1. To reduce to a common measure.

The aptest terms to *commensurate* the longitude of places.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 7.

2. To adapt; proportionate.

Commensurating the forms of absolution to the degrees of preparation and necessity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 260.

commensurate (ko̤-men′sṳ-rạ̄t), *a.* [‹ LL. *commensuratus*, pp. adj.: see the verb.] 1. Reducible to a common measure; commensurable. —2. Of equal size; having the same boundaries.

The inferior commissariats which had usually been *commensurate* with the dioceses.
Chambers's Encyc.

3. Corresponding in amount, degree, or magnitude; adequate; proportionate to the purpose, occasion, capacity, etc.: as, we find nothing in this life *commensurate* with our desires.

When shall we return to a sound conception of the right to property — namely, as being official, implying and demanding the performance of *commensurate* duties?
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

Landor, with his imaginative force unmet by any *commensurate* task, wandered like "blind Orion, hungry for the morn."
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 40.

commensurately (ko̤-men′sṳ-rạ̄t-li), *adv.* In a commensurate manner; so as to be commensurate; correspondingly; adequately.

commensurateness (ko̤-men′sṳ-rạ̄t-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being commensurate.

commensuration (ko̤-men-sṳ-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *commensuration* = Sp. *conmensuracion* = Pg. *commensuração* = It. *commensurazione*, ‹ LL. *commensuratio(n-)*, ‹ *commensuratus*: see *commensurate*, *v.*] Proportion; the state of having a common measure.

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another.
South.

comment^1 (ko̤-ment′ or kom′ent), *v.* [‹ F. *commenter* = Sp. *comentar* = Pg. *commentar* = It. *comentare*, comment, ‹ L. *commentari*, consider thoroughly, think over, deliberate, discuss, write upon, freq. of *comminisci*, pp. *commentus*, devise, contrive, invent, ‹ *com-* + **minisci* (only in comp.; cf. *reminiscent*), an inceptive verb, ‹ √ **men* (in *me-minisse*, remember, *mens*, mind, etc.) = Skt. √ *man*, think: see *mind*, *memento*, *mental*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To make remarks or observations, as on an action, an event, a proceeding, or an opinion; especially, to write critical or expository notes on the works of an author.

Enter his chamber, view his breathless corpse,
And *comment* then upon his sudden death.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Critics, having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to *comment* on him and illustrate him.
Dryden.

I must translate and *comment*.
Pope.

II. *trans.* To make remarks or notes upon; expound; discuss; annotate.

This was the text *commented* by Chrysostom and Theodoret.
Reeves, Collation of Psalms, p. 18.

Panini's work has been *commented* without end, . . . but never rebelled against or superseded.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 280.

comment^1 (kom′ent), *n.* [‹ *comment^1*, *v.*] 1. A spoken or written remark or observation; a remark or note; especially, a written note intended as a criticism, explanation, or expansion of a passage in a book or other writing; annotation; explanation; exposition.

He speaks all riddle, I think. I must have a *comment* ere I can conceive him.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

Poor Alma sits between two Stools:
The more she reads, the more perplext:
The *Comment* ruining the Text.
Prior, Alma, i.

2. Talk or discourse upon a particular subject; gossip.

She hated all the knights, and heard in thought
Their lavish *comment* when her name was named.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

=**Syn.** 1. *Annotation*, etc. See *remark*, *n.*

comment^2†, *v. t.* [‹ L. *commentiri*, feign, devise, ‹ *com-* + *mentiri*, feign, lie, orig. devise, think out; akin to *comminisci*, pp. *commentus*, devise: see *comment^1*, *v.*, and *mendacious*.] To feign; devise. *Spenser.*

commentary (kom′en-tạ̄-ri), *n.*; pl. *commentaries* (-riz). [= F. *commentaire* = Sp. It. *comentario* = Pg. *commentario*, ‹ L. *commentarius*, m. (sc. *liber*, a book), or *commentarium*, neut. (sc. *volumen*, a volume), a commentary, explanation, orig. a note-book, memorandum, prop. adj., ‹ *commentari*, write upon, comment, devise, etc.: see *comment^1*, *v.*] 1. A series or collection of comments or annotations; especially, an explanation or elucidation of difficult and obscure passages in a book or other writing, and consideration of questions suggested by them, arranged in the same order as in the text or writing examined; an explanatory essay or treatise: as, a *commentary* on the Bible. A *textual commentary* explains the author's meaning, sentence by sentence. Hence —2. Anything that serves to explain or illustrate; an exemplification.

Good life itself is but a *commentary*, an exposition upon our preaching; that which is first laid upon us is preaching.
Donne, Sermons, v.

3. A historical narrative; an explanatory record of particular transactions: as, the *Commentaries* of Cæsar.

"Memorials," or preparatory history, are of two sorts; whereof the one may be termed *Commentaries*, and the other Registers.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 126.

=**Syn.** See *remark*, *n.*

commentary† (kom′en-tạ̄-ri), *v.* [‹ *commentary*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To write notes or comments.

Now a little to *commentary* vpon all these proceedings, let me leaue but this as a caueat by the way.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 26.

II. *trans.* To comment upon.

commentate (kom′en-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commentated*, ppr. *commentating*. [‹ L. *commentatus*, pp. of *commentari*, comment: see *comment^1*, *v.*] To make comments; write a commentary or annotations. [Rare.]

Commentate upon it and return it enriched.
Lamb, To Coleridge.

commentation (kom-en-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [= It. *comentazione*, ‹ L. *commentatio(n-)*, ‹ *commentari*, pp. *commentatus*, comment: see *comment^1*, *v.*] The act or practice of one who comments; annotation.

The spirit of *commentation* turns to questions of taste, of metaphysics and morals, with far more avidity than to physics.
Whewell.

commentative (ko̤-men′tạ-tiv), *a.* [‹ *commentate* + *-ive*.] Making or containing comments.

commentator (kom′en-tā-to̤r), *n.* [= F. *commentateur*, etc., ‹ LL. *commentator*, an inventor, interpreter, ‹ L. *commentari*, pp. *commentatus*, comment: see *comment^1*, *v.*, and cf. *commenter*.] One who makes comments or critical and expository notes upon a book or other writing; an expositor; an annotator.

I have made such expositions of my authors as no *commentator* will forgive me.
Dryden.

How *commentators* each dark passage shun,
And hold their farthing candles to the sun.
Young, Satires, vii. 97.

commentatorial (ko̤-men-tạ-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [‹ *commentator* + *-ial*.] Relating to or characteristic of commentators. *Whewell.*

commentatorship (kom′en-tā-to̤r-ship), *n.* [‹ *commentator* + *-ship*.] The office of a commentator.

commenter (kom′en-tėr or ko̤-men′tėr), *n.* [‹ *comment^1* + *-er^1*. Cf. *commentator*.] 1. One who comments or makes remarks about actions, opinions, etc.—2†. A commentator or annotator.

And diuers *Commenters* upon Daniel hold the same opinion.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 73.

As slily as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words or sense.
Donne, Satires, ii.

Also *commentor*.

commentitious† (kom-en-tish′us), *a.* [‹ L. *commentitius*, more correctly *commenticius*, devised, fabricated, feigned, ‹ *commentiri*, devise a falsehood: see *comment^2*.] Invented; feigned; imaginary; fictitious.

So many *commentitious* Fables were inserted, that they rendered even what Truths he [Geoffrey of Monmouth] wrote suspected.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 1.

Who willingly passe by that which is Orthodoxall in them, and studiously cull out that which is *commentitious*, and best for their turnes.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

commentitiousness† (kom-en-tish′us-nes), *n.* Counterfeitness; fictitiousness; the state of being fabricated. *Bailey.*

commentor (kom′en-to̤r), *n.* See *commenter*.

commenty† (kom′e̤n-ti), *n.* An obsolete form of *commonty^1*.

commerce (kom′ėrs), *n.* [‹ F. *commerce* = Sp. *comercio* = Pg. It. *commercio*, ‹ L. *commercium*, commerce, trade, ‹ *com-*, together, + *merx* (*merci-*), goods, wares, merchandise, › *mercari*, trade: see *merchant*, *mercenary*.] 1. Interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind; trade; traffic: used more especially of trade on a large scale, carried on by transportation of merchandise between different countries, or between different parts of the same country, distinguished as *foreign commerce* and *internal commerce*: as, the *commerce* between Great Britain and the United States, or between New York and Boston; to be engaged in *commerce*.

A prosperous *commerce* is now perceived and acknowledged, by all enlightened statesmen, to be the most useful, as well as the most productive source of national wealth; and has accordingly become a primary object of their political cares.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 12.

I think all the world would gain by setting *commerce* at perfect liberty.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 264.

2. Social intercourse; fellowship; mutual dealings in common life; intercourse in general.

Myself having had the happinesse to enjoy his desirable *commerce* once since his arrival here.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 43.

The end of friendship is a *commerce* the most strict and homely that can be joined. . . . It is for aid and comfort through all the relations and passages of life and death.
Emerson, Friendship.

We know that wisdom can be won only by wide *commerce* with men and books.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 155.

3. Sexual intercourse.—4. A game of cards, played by any number of persons, in which a hand of five cards is dealt to each player, the two players having the poorest hands retiring from the game, this being continued until only two persons are left, who are declared the winners and receive prizes. If, during play, a person in the game speaks to another out of it, he forfeits his hand to him.—**Active commerce.** See *active*. —**Chamber of commerce.** See *chamber*.—**Domestic commerce,** commercial transactions within the limits of one nation or state.—**Interstate commerce,** specifically, in the United States, commercial transactions and intercourse between persons resident in different States of the Union, or carried on by lines of transport extending into more than one State. The Constitution grants to Congress the general power of regulating such commerce.—**Passive commerce.** See *active commerce*, under *active*. =**Syn.** 1. Business.—2. Communication; communion; intercourse.

commerce (ko̤-mėrs′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commerced*, ppr. *commercing*. [‹ F. *commercer* = Sp. *comerciar* = Pg. *commerciar* = It. *commerciare*, ‹ ML. *commerciare*, LL. *commerciari*, trade, traffic, ‹ L. *commercium*, commerce: see *commerce*, *n.*] 1†. To traffic; carry on trade; deal. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Always beware you *commerce* not with bankrupts.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

2. To hold social intercourse; commune.

Looks *commercing* with the skies,
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 39.

Some will not that we should live, breathe, and *commerce* as men, because we are not such modelled Christians as they coercively would have us.
Penn, Liberty of Conscience, v.

Hid his face
From all men, and *commercing* with himself,
He lost the sense that handles daily life.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

commerceable† (ko̤-mėr′sạ-bl), *a.* [‹ *commerce*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Suitable for traffic. *Monmouth*, quoted by F. Hall.

commerceless (kom′ėrs-les), *a.* [‹ *commerce* + *-less*.] Destitute of commerce. [Rare.]

The savage *commerceless* nations of America.
J. Tucker, To Kames.

commercer (ko̤-mėr′sėr), *n.* 1. One who traffics with another.—2. One who holds social intercourse or communes with another.

commercial (ko̤-mėr′shạl), *a.* [‹ *commerce* + *-ial*; = F. *commercial*, etc.] 1. Pertaining or relating to commerce or trade; of the nature of commerce: as, *commercial* concerns; *commercial* relations; a *commercial* transaction.—2. Carrying on commerce; characterized by devotion to commerce: as, a *commercial* community.—3. Proceeding or accruing from trade: as, *commercial* benefits or profits.—4. Devoted to commerce: as, a *commercial* career.—5. Prepared for the market, or merely as an article of commerce; hence, not entirely or chemically pure: as, *commercial* soda, silver, etc.—**Commercial agent,** an officer, with or without consular jurisdiction, stationed at a foreign port for the purpose of attending to the commercial interests of the country he represents.—**Commercial law,** the body of law which relates to commerce, such as the law of shipping, bills of exchange, insurance, brokerage, etc. The body of rules constituting this law is to a great extent the same throughout the commercial world, the rules, treatises, and decisions of one country, with due allowance for local differences of commercial usage, being in general applicable to the questions arising in any other.—**Commercial letter,** a size of writing-paper, 11 × 17 inches when unfolded. *Small commercial letter* is 10½ × 16½ inches. [U. S.]—**Commercial note,** a size of writing-paper, 8 × 10 inches when unfolded. [U. S.]—**Commercial paper,** negotiable paper, such as drafts, bills of exchange, etc., given in the due course of business.—**Commercial room,** a public room in the hotels of Great Britain, set apart for the use of commercial travelers.—**Commercial traveler,** a traveling agent for a wholesale business house, selling from samples; a drummer. =**Syn.** See *mercantile*.

commercialism (ko̤-mėr′shạl-izm), *n.* [‹ *commercial* + *-ism*.] 1. The maxims and methods of commerce or of commercial men; strict business principles.

The buy-cheap-and-sell-dear *commercialism* in which he had been brought up.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxxix.

2. The predominance of commercial pursuits and ideas in an age, a nation, or a community.

commercially (kọ-mėr'shạl-i), *adv.* In a commercial manner; as regards commerce; from the business man's point of view: as, an article *commercially* valueless; copyright *commercially* considered.

commerciate† (kọ-mėr'shiāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *commerciatus*, pp. of *commerciare*, have commerce: see *commerce*, *v.*] To have commercial or social intercourse; associate. *G. Cheyne.* [Rare.]

commere†, *n.* [= Sc. *cummer*, *kimmer*, q. v.; < F. *commère*, a gossip, a godmother, = Pr. *comaire* = Sp. Pg. *comadre* = It. *comare*, < ML. *commater*, godmother, < L. *com-*, with, + *mater* (> F. *mère*, etc.) = E. *mother*.] A gossip; a goody; a godmother.

commeve†, *v. t.* See *commove*.

commigrate (kom'i-grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commigrated*, ppr. *commigrating*. [< L. *commigratus*, pp. of *commigrare*, < *com-*, together, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To migrate, especially together or in a body; move in a body from one country or place to another for permanent residence. [Rare.]

commigration (kom-i-grā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *commigratio(n-)*, < *commigrare*, pp. *commigratus*: see *commigrate*.] The act of migrating, especially in numbers or in a body. [Rare.]

> Almost all do hold the *commigration* of soules into the bodies of Beasts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 478.

> *Commigrations* or removals of nations.
> *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 38.

commilitant† (ko-mil'i-tạnt), *n.* [< LL. *commilitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *commilitare*, < L. *com-*, together, + *militare*, fight, be a soldier: see *militant*.] A fellow-soldier; a companion in arms.

> His martial compeer then, and brave *commilitant*.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii.

comminate† (kom'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *comminatus*, pp. of *comminari*, threaten (> Sp. *conminar* = Pg. *comminar* = It. *comminare*), < *com-* (intensive) + *minari*, threaten, menace: see *minatory*, *menace*.] To threaten; denounce. *G. Hardinge.*

commination (kom-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *commination* = Pr. *cominacio* = Sp. *conminacion* = Pg. *comminação* = It. *comminazione*, < L. *comminatio(n-)*, < *comminari*, threaten: see *comminate*.] 1. A threatening or denunciation; a threat of punishment or vengeance.

> With terrible *comminations* to all them that did resist.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 264.

> Those thunders of *commination* which not unfrequently roll from orthodox pulpits. *Is. Taylor.*

Specifically — 2. In the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, a penitential office directed to be used after the Litany on Ash Wednesday and at other times appointed by the ordinary. It consists of a proclamation of God's anger and judgments against sinners in sentences taken from Deut. xxvii. and other passages of Scripture (to each of which the people are to respond Amen), an exhortation to repentance, the 51st psalm, and penitential prayers. There is no office of commination in the American Prayer-Book, but the prayers contained in the English office are ordered to be used at the end of the Litany on Ash Wednesday.

comminatory (ko-min'ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *comminatoire* = Sp. *conminatorio* = Pg. It. *comminatorio*, < LL. as if **comminatorius*, < *comminator*, a threatener, < L. *comminari*, threaten: see *comminate*.] 1. Menacing; threatening punishment. *B. Jonson.*

> A *comminatory* note of the powers demanding that Greece should observe the wishes of the powers.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 410.

2. In *law*, coercive; threatening; imposing an unconscionable forfeiture or other hardship, in such sense as not to be enforcible in a court of justice.

comming†, *n.* See *coming*.

commingle (ko-ming'gl), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *commingled*, ppr. *commingling*. [< *com-* + *mingle*. Cf. *comingle*.] To mix together; mingle in one mass or intimately; blend.

> Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*. *Bacon*, Phys. and Med. Remains.

> *Commingled* with the gloom of imminent war.
> *Tennyson*, Ded. to Idylls of the King.

comminuate† (ko-min'ụ̄-āt), *v. t.* An improper form of *comminute*.

comminuible† (kom-i-nū'i-bl), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *comminuere*, make small (see *comminute*), + *-ible*.] Reducible to powder; capable of being crushed or ground to powder.

> For the best [diamonds] we have are *comminuible* without it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

comminute (kom'i-nūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *comminuted*, ppr. *comminuting*. [< L. *comminutus*, pp. of *comminuere* (> It. *comminuire* = Pr. Pg. *comminuir* = F. *comminuer*), make small, break into pieces, < *com-* (intensive) + *minuere*, pp. *minutus*, make small: see *minute*, *minish*, *diminish*.] To make small or fine; reduce to minute particles or to a fine powder by breaking, pounding, braying, rasping, or grinding; pulverize; triturate; levigate.

> [Their teeth] seem entirely designed for gathering and *comminuting* their simple food.
> *Goldsmith*, Int. to Brookes's Nat. Hist.

> Finely *comminuted* particles of shells and coral.
> *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 36.

> Those [fishes] that form this genus . . . feed chiefly on shell-fish, which they *comminute* with their teeth before they swallow them. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Gilt Head.

comminute (kom'i-nūt), *a.* [< L. *comminutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into small parts; comminuted.—**Comminute fracture**, in *surg.*, fracture of a bone into more than two pieces.

comminution (kom-i-nū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *comminution*, < L. as if **comminütio(n-)*, < *comminuere*: see *comminute*, *v.*] 1. The act of comminuting or reducing to fine particles or to a powder; pulverization.

> [It] is only wrought together, and fixed by sudden intermixture and *comminution*.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

2. In *surg.*, a comminute fracture.—3†. Attenuation or diminution by small abstractions.

Commiphora (ko-mif'ọ̄-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόμμι, gum, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*^{1}.] A genus of trees and shrubs, natural order *Burseraceæ*, natives of Africa and the East Indies, and abounding in fragrant balsams and resins. Many of the species are imperfectly known. The principal are: *C. Myrrha*, yielding African myrrh; *C. Opobalsamum*, yielding Arabian myrrh and the balm of Gilead or balsam of Mecca; *C. Mukul*, yielding African bdellium; and the Indian species (*C. Kataf*, etc.) from which the resins called *besabol* and *hodthai* are obtained.

commis (ko-mē'), *n.* [F., < ML. *commissus*, a deputy, commissioner, orig. pp. of L. *committere*, commit: see *commit*. Equiv. to E. *committee*.] In *French law*, a person appointed by another to represent him in a transaction of any kind.

commise†, *v. t.* [ME. *commisen*, < OF. *commis*, pp. of *commettre*, commit: see *commit*, and cf. *demise*, *demit*, *compromise*, *compromit*.] To commit; perpetrate.

> The crysten man sayd verely thou hast *commysed* some omycide, for thou art all besprongе wyth the blood.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

commiserable (kọ-miz'ẹ-rạ-bl), *a.* [= It. *commiserabile*, < L. as if **commiserabilis*, < *commiserari*, commiserate: see *commiserate*, *v.*] Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; capable of exciting sympathy or sorrow.

> This noble and *commiserable* person, Edward.
> *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 105.

> Acutely conscious what *commiserable* objects I consent to be ranked with. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 193, note.

commiserate (kọ-miz'ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commiserated*, ppr. *commiserating*. [< L. *commiseratus*, pp. of *commiserari* (> It. *commiserare* = Pg. *commiserar*), pity, compassionate, < *com-* (intensive) + *miserari*, pity, commiserate, < *miser*, wretched: see *miser*, *miserable*, etc.] 1. To feel sorrow, regret, or compassion for, through sympathy; compassionate; pity: applied to persons or things: as, to *commiserate* a person or his condition.

> Then must we those, who groan beneath the weight
> Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*.
> *Sir J. Denham*, Justice.

2. To regret; lament; deplore; be sorry for.

> We should *commiserate* our ignorance and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

3. To express pity for; condole with: as, he *commiserated* him on his misfortune.

> I *commiserated* him sincerely for having such a disagreeable wife. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 20.

= **Syn.** To sympathize with, feel for, condole with.

commiseration (kọ-miz-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *commisération* = Sp. *conmiseracion* = Pg. *commiseração* = It. *commiserazione*, < L. *commiseratio(n-)*, found only in the sense of 'a part of an oration intended to excite compassion,' < *commiserari*, commiserate: see *commiserate*.] 1. The act of commiserating; sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another; pity; compassion.

> Losses . . .
> Enough to press a royal merchant down,
> And pluck *commiseration* of his state
> From brassy bosoms and rough hearts of flint.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

> We must repeat the often repeated saying, that it is unworthy a religious man to view an irreligious one either with alarm or aversion; or with any other feeling than regret, and hope, and brotherly *commiseration*.
> *Carlyle*, Foreign Rev., 1829.

> He had *commiseration* and respect
> In his decease, from universal Rome.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 314.

2. An expression of pity; condolence: as, I send you my *commiserations*. = **Syn.** *Sympathy*, *Compassion*, etc. (see *pity*), fellow-feeling, tenderness, concern.

commiserative (kọ-miz'ẹ-rạ̄-tiv), *a.* [= It. *commiserativo*; as *commiserate* + *-ive*.] Compassionate. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

commiseratively (kọ-miz'ẹ-rạ̄-tiv-li), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion. *Sir T. Overbury.* [Rare.]

commiserator (kọ-miz'ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *commiserador* = It. *commiseratore*; as *commiserate* + *-or*.] One who commiserates or pities; one who has compassion.

commissarial (kom-i-sā'ri-ạl), *a.* [= It. *commissariale*; as *commissary* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a commissary.

commissariat (kom-i-sā'ri-at), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *kommissariaat* = G. *commissariat* = Dan. *kommissariat*, < F. *commissariat* = Sp. *comisariato* = Pg. *commissariado* = It. *commissariato*, < ML. **commissariatus*, < *commissarius*, a commissary: see *commissary* and *-ate*^{3}.] I. *n.* 1. That department of an army the duties of which consist in supplying transport, provisions, forage, camp equipage, etc., to the troops; also, the body of officers in that department. In the United States army these functions are divided between the quartermaster's department, which furnishes transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, and the subsistence department, under the control of a commissary-general, which provides the food supplies. In 1858 and 1859 the British commissariat was reorganized, and remained a war-office department, under a commissary-general-in-chief, until 1870, when it was merged, with other supply departments, in the control department, which performed all the civil administrative duties of the army. Near the close of 1875 the control department was superseded by the commissariat and transport department.

> The circulatory system is the *commissariat* of the physiological army. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 36.

2. The office or employment of a commissary.—3. In *Scots law*, the jurisdiction of a commissary; the district of country over which the authority or jurisdiction of a commissary extends. See extract.

> The inferior *commissariats*, which had usually been commensurate with the dioceses, had been abolished by a previous statute, each county being erected into a separate *commissariat*, of which the sheriff is commissary.
> *Chambers's Encyc.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or concerned in furnishing supplies: as, the *commissariat* department; *commissariat* arrangements.

> The *commissariat* department does great credit to the cooks and stewards. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

commissary (kom'i-sạ̄-ri), *n.*; pl. *commissaries* (-riz). [= F. *commissaire* (> G. *commissar* = Dan. *kommisar* = Sw. *kommissarie*; cf. D. *kommissaris*) = Sp. *comisario* = Pg. *commissario* = It. *commissario*, *commessario*, < ML. *commissarius*, one to whom any trust or duty is delegated, < L. *commissus*, pp. of *committere*, commit: see *commit*. Cf. *commissioner*.] 1. In a general sense, one to whom some charge, duty, or office is committed by a superior power; one who is sent or delegated to execute some office or duty in the place, or as the representative, of his superior; a commissioner.

> Commissioners or *commissaries* are frequently sent for the settlement of special questions, as, for instance, indemnities to be paid after a war for losses incurred, or boundary disputes.
> *E. Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 119.

2. *Eccles.*, an officer who by delegation from the bishop exercises spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of a diocese, or is intrusted with the performance of the bishop's duties in his absence.

> The *commissary* of the Bishop of London entertained suits exactly analogous to those of the trades unions of the present day. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 316.

3. In *Scots law*, the judge in a commissary-court; in present practice, the sheriff of each county acting in the commissary-court. See *commissary-court*.—4. *Milit.*, a name given to officers or officials of various grades, especially to officers of the commissariat department. In the British army a commissary-general ranks with a major-general, a deputy commissary-general with a colonel, a commissary with a major, a deputy commissary with a captain, an assistant commissary with a lieutenant. In the United States an officer whose duty is the furnishing of food for the army is called a *commissary of subsistence*, the commissary-general ranking as a brigadier-general.

commissary-court (kom'i-sạ̄-ri-kōrt), *n.* In *Scots law*: (*a*) A supreme court established in

Edinburgh in the sixteenth century, to which were transferred the duties formerly discharged by the bishops' commissaries. It had jurisdiction in actions of divorce, declarator of marriage, nullity of marriage, and the like. Its powers having come gradually to be conjoined with those of the Court of Session, it was abolished in 1836. Also called *consistorial court.* (*b*) A sheriff's or county court which decrees and confirms executors to deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland, and discharges relative incidental functions. The sheriff, as judge of this court, in certain actions has the title of *commissary*, the county over which the court has jurisdiction being his *commissariat.*

commissary-general (kom'i-sā-ri-jen'ẹ-ral), *n.* The head of the commissariat or subsistence department of an army. See *commissary*, 4.

commissary-sergeant (kom'i-sā-ri-sär'jẹnt), *n.* A non-commissioned staff-officer in the United States army, appointed from sergeants who have faithfully served in the line five years, including three years in the grade of non-commissioned officers. His duty is to assist the commissary in the discharge of all his duties.

commissaryship (kom'i-sā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *commissary* + *-ship.*] The office of a commissary.

commission^1 (kọ-mish'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *commission* = D. *kommissie* = G. *commission* = Dan. Sw. *kommission*, < OF. *commission*, F. *commission* = Pr. *comission* = Sp. *comision* = Pg. *commissão* = It. *commissione*, < ML. *commissio*(*n*-), a delegation of business to any one, a commission, the warrant by which a trust is held, in L. the act of committing, a bringing together, < *committere*, pp. *commissus*, commit: see *commit.*] **1.** The act of committing or doing: often with the implication that the thing done is morally wrong: as, the *commission* of a crime.

> Whether *commission* of something which God hath forbidden, or the omission of something commanded.
> *Rogers*, Sermons.

2. The act of intrusting, as a charge or duty. —**3.** That which is committed, intrusted, or delivered.

> He will do his *commission* thoroughly.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

4. The warrant by which any trust is held or any authority exercised.

> Stay,
> Where's your *commission*, lords? words cannot carry
> Authority so weighty. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) A warrant granted by government authority to a person, or to a body of persons, to inquire into and report on any subject. (*b*) The document issued by the government to officers in the army and navy, judges, justices of the peace, and others, conferring authority to perform their various functions; also, the power thus granted. (*c*) A writ which issues from a court of law for various purposes, such as the taking of evidence from witnesses who are unable to appear in court.

Hence—**5.** Charge; order; mandate; authority given.

> He bore his great *commission* in his look. *Dryden.*

> He would have spoke, but I had no *commission*
> To argue with him, so I flung him off.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

6. A body of persons intrusted jointly with the performance of certain special duties, usually of a public or legal character, either permanently or temporarily.—**7.** In *com.*, authority delegated by another for the purchase and sale of goods; the position or business of an agent; agency: thus, to trade or do business on *commission* is to buy or sell for another by his authority.—**8.** The allowance made or the percentage given to a factor or agent for transacting business, or to an executor, administrator, or trustee, as his compensation for administering an estate.

> *Commission* is the allowance paid to an agent for transacting commercial business, and usually bears a fixed proportion or percentage, as may be agreed on, to the amount of value involved in the transaction. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 536.

Commission day, the opening day of the assizes, when the commission authorizing the judge to hold court is opened and read. [Eng.]—**Commission of Appeals**, in some States, a court organized for a limited time to hear and determine appeals, when the permanent court is overburdened with business.—**Commission of array**, in *Eng. hist.*, a royal command such as was frequently issued between 1282 and 1557, especially in seasons of public danger, authorizing and commanding a draft or impressment into military service, or into training, of all able-bodied men, or of a number to be selected from among them.—**Commission of bankruptcy.** See *bankruptcy.*—**Commission of Delegates.** Same as *Court of Delegates* (which see, under *delegate*).—**Commission** or **commissioned officer.** See *officer.*—**Commission of jail-delivery.** See *assize*, *n.*, 6.—**Commission of lunacy**, a commission issuing from a court to authorize an inquiry whether a person is a lunatic or not.—**Commission of rebellion**, a writ formerly used in chancery to attach a defendant as a contemner of the law.—**Commission of the peace**, a commission issuing under the great seal for the appointment of justices of the peace. [Eng.]—**Commission rogatoire**, in *French law*, letters rogatory; an authority, coupled with a request that it be exercised, communicated by a tribunal in one country to a tribunal of another, for the making of some investigation, administering an oath, certifying papers, or the like.—**Court of High Commission.** See *court.*—**Del credere commission.** See *del credere.*—**Ecclesiastical commission.** See *ecclesiastical.*—**Electoral commission.** See *electoral.*—**Fish Commission.** See *United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries*, below.—**In commission.** (*a*) In the exercise of delegated authority or a commission.

> *Virg.* Are you contented to be tried by these?
> *Tuc.* Ay, so the noble captain may be joined with them *in commission*, say. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

> For he [God] established Moses in a resolution to undertake the work, by joining his brother Aaron *in commission* with him. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

(*b*) See *to put in commission*, below.—**Military commission**, in *American milit. law*, a tribunal composed of military officers, deriving its jurisdiction from the express or implied will of Congress, and having power to try offenders against the laws of war. It has not jurisdiction to try persons in the military service of the nation for purely military offenses, or offenses against the Articles of War.—**On the commission**, holding appointment as a justice on the commission of the peace. [Eng.]—**To override one's commission.** See *override.*—**To put in** or **into commission.** (*a*) In Great Britain, to intrust officially to a commission, as the duties of a high office, in place of the regular constitutional administrator. Thus, the functions of the lord high admiral have for a long period been regularly put in commission to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, or the Board of Admiralty. The charge of the exchequer or treasury is also sometimes put into commission.

> On the 7th of January, 1687, the Gazette announced to the people of London that the Treasury was *put into commission.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

(*b*) In the United States navy, to transfer (a ship) from the navy-yard authorities to the command of the officer ordered in charge. Upon this transfer being made the ensign and pendant are hoisted, and the ship is then said to be *in commission.*—**United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries**, a bureau of the United States government for the promotion of the public interests in relation to fish, as their propagation and distribution, investigation of their habits and fitness for food or other uses, maintenance of supply, etc. Many of the separate States have similar commissions in connection with their internal waters. Commonly called *Fish Commission.* =**Syn. 1.** Perpetration.—**8.** Percentage, brokerage, fee.

commission^1 (kọ-mish'ọn), *v. t.* [< *commission^1*, *n.*; = F. *commissionner*, etc.] **1.** To give a commission to; empower or authorize by commission.

> His ministers, *commission'd* to proclaim
> Eternal blessings in a Saviour's name.
> *Cowper*, Elegy, iv. 91.

2. To send with a mandate or authority; send as a commission.

> A chosen band
> He first *commissions* to the Latin land.
> *Dryden*, Æneid.

Commissioned officer. See *officer.* =**Syn.** To appoint, depute, delegate.

commission^2† (kọ-mish'ọn), *n.* [Prob. resting on Sp. *camison*, a long wide shirt, aug. of *camisa*, a shirt: cf. *camisole*, and see *camis.*] A shirt. [Slang.]

> A garment shifting in condition,
> And in the canting tongue is a *commission.*
> *John Taylor*, Works, 1630.

commission-agent (kọ-mish'ọn-ā″jent), *n.* One who acts as agent for others, and either buys or sells on commission.

commissionaire (kọ-mish-ọn-ãr'), *n.* [< F. *commissionnaire*: see *commissioner.*] **1.** An attendant attached to hotels in continental Europe, who performs certain miscellaneous services, such as attending the arrival of railway-trains and steamboats to secure customers, looking after luggage, etc.—**2.** A kind of messenger or light porter in general; one intrusted with commissions. In some European cities (as in London) a corps of commissionaires has been organized, drawn from the ranks of military pensioners.

commissional (kọ-mish'ọn-al), *a.* [< *commission* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a commission; conferring a commission or conferred by a commission. [Rare.]

> The king's letters *commissional.*
> *Le Neve*, Hist. Abps. of Canterbury and York, I. 201.

commissionary (kọ-mish'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *commissionarius* (as a noun: see *commissioner*).] Same as *commissional.*

> *Commissionary* authority.
> *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, ix.

commissionate† (kọ-mish'ọn-āt), *v. t.* [< *commission^1*, *n.*, + *-ate^2.*] To commission; authorize; appoint.

> By this his terrible voice he breaketh the cedars, and divideth the flames of fire [Ps. xxix. 5, 7], which he *commissionates* to do his pleasure.
> *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 320.

commissioner (kọ-mish'ọn-ėr), *n.* [In the first sense < *commission* + *-er^1*. In the other senses = F. *commissionnaire* (> D. *kommissionnair* = G. *commissionär* = Dan. *kommissionær*) = It. *commissionario*, < ML. *commissionarius*, one intrusted with a commission, < *commissio*(*n*-), a commission: see *commission^1*, *n.*] **1.** One who commissions.—**2.** A person having or included in a warrant of authority; one who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business for the person, court, or government giving the commission.

> Itinerary *commissioners* to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office. *Swift.*

> Another class of *commissioners*, who are strictly political agents, are occasionally sent out without its being thought desirable to define exactly their rank, but they are usually received as ministers.
> *E. Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 119.

Specifically—(*a*) In Great Britain, an officer having charge of some department of the public service which is put into commission. See *to put in commission*, under *commission^1*, *n.* (*b*) A steward or private factor on an estate, who holds a power from his constituent to manage affairs with full authority.

3. A commissionaire.—**4.** One of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a police burgh or non-corporate town in Scotland, corresponding to a bailie or town-councilor in a corporate town.—**Bankruptcy commissioner.** See *bankruptcy.*—**Board of county commissioners.** See *county^1.*—**Charity commissioner**, a member of a body exercising authority over charity foundations, schools, charities in prisons, etc., in England and Wales.—**Civil-service Commissioners.** See *civil service*, under *civil.*—**Commissioner for the State of**, etc., an officer appointed under the law of one State and resident within another State, to take in the latter acknowledgment of deeds to be recorded and oaths and affidavits to be used in the former. [U. S.]—**Commissioner of Agriculture**, the head of the Department of Agriculture. See *department.* [U. S.]—**Commissioner of Appeals**, a member of a Commission of Appeals. See *commission^1.*—**Commissioner of Customs**, an official of the United States Treasury Department charged with the collection of the customs-revenue and the revision and certification of the revenue and marine accounts.—**Commissioner of deeds**, an officer appointed to take acknowledgments, administer oaths, etc.—**Commissioner of Education**, the head of the Bureau of Education. See *education.* [U. S.]—**Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries**, the chief officer of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.—**Commissioner of Labor**, an official of the United States government whose duty it is to investigate and report upon matters relating to the laborers and labor-interests of the country. Many of the different States have similar officials.—**Commissioner of Railroads**, an official of the government of the United States, or of one of the several States, whose duty it is to enforce the laws relating to railroads, report upon their condition, recommend such changes as may be considered necessary, etc.—**Commissioner of the Circuit Court.** See *United States Commissioner*, below.—**Commissioner of the General Land Office**, the head of the General Land Office. See *land.* [U. S.]—**Commissioner of the Patent Office**, or **Commissioner of Patents**, the head of the United States Patent Office. See *patent.*—**Commissioner of the Pension Office**, or **Commissioner of Pensions**, the head of the United States Pension Office. See *pension.*—**Commissioners Clauses Act**, a British statute of 1847 consolidating or codifying provisions usual in acts constituting boards of commissioners for the undertaking of public works.—**Commissioners of audit.** See *audit.*—**Commissioners of charities and correction**, in New York and some other American cities, a board of officers charged with the oversight of the public charitable and penal institutions.—**Commissioners of estimate and assessment**, in *American law*, officers of a quasi-judicial character, in the nature of arbitrators, appraisers, or referees, appointed in a proceeding to condemn private property to public uses, for the purpose of estimating the value of land taken for a public improvement, and of assessing the cost of the improvement on the property benefited.—**Commissioners of excise**, officers, usually constituting a permanent or continuous board, who are charged with the licensing of dealers in intoxicating liquors, and with supervising the enforcement of the laws restricting that trade.—**Commissioners of highways**, officers, usually constituting a permanent or continuous board in a town or village, charged with the duty of laying out and maintaining highways, bridges, etc.—**Commissioners of Justiciary**, the judges of the High Court of Justiciary of Scotland, consisting of the lord justice-general, the lord justice-clerk, and five judges of the Court of Session.—**Commissioners of supply**, in Scotland, commissioners appointed to assess the land-tax and to apportion the valuation according to the provisions of the Valuation of Lands Act, within their respective counties.—**Commissioners of teinds.** See *teinds.*—**Indian Commissioner**, the head of the United States Indian Bureau, or of the office having charge of Indian affairs. See *Indian.*—**Lord high commissioner** to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the representative of the sovereign in that assembly.—**Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.** See *treasurer.*—**Police commissioners**, in some American cities, a board of officers having supervision of municipal police.—**United States Commissioner**, or **Commissioner of the Circuit Court**, an officer appointed by a circuit court of the United States to aid in the administration of justice in various ways, as by examining and extraditing criminals.

commissionership (kọ-mish'ọn-ėr-ship), *n.* [< *commissioner* + *-ship.*] The office or position of a commissioner.

commission-merchant (kọ-mish'ọn-mėr″chant), *n.* **1.** A person employed to sell goods on commission, either in his own name or in the name of his principal, and intrusted with the possession, management, control, and disposal of the goods sold: differing from a broker, who is an agent employed to make bargains and contracts between other persons in matters of trade.—**2.** One who buys or sells groceries, or garden or dairy produce, etc., on commission. [U. S.]

commissionship (kọ-mish′ọn-ship), *n.* [< *commission*1 + *-ship.*] The holding of a commission; a commissionership. [Rare.]

He got his *commissionship* in the great contest for the county. *Scott.*

commissive (kọ-mis′iv), *a.* [< L. *commissus*, pp. (see *commissure, commit*), + *-ive.*] Committing. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

commissura (kom-i-sū′rä), *n.*; pl. *commissuræ* (-rē). [L.: see *commissure.*] Same as *commissure.*—**Commissura arcuata posterior**, the commissura basalis of Meynert.—**Commissura basalis of Meynert**, a bundle of rather coarse fibers lying above and behind the other portions of the optic chiasma and optic tracts of the brain, and passing on either side to the neighborhood of Luy's body. Also called *Meynert's commissure.*—**Commissura media**, the middle or soft commissure of the brain (which see, under *commissure*).

commissural (kọ-mis′ụ̄-ral), *a.* [= F. *commissural*, < LL. *commissuralis*, < L. *commissura*, commissure: see *commissure.*] Connective; belonging to or forming part of a commissure, or a line or part by which other parts are connected. See cut under *stomatogastric.*

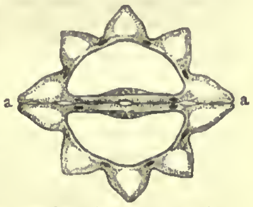
The several pairs of thoracic and abdominal ganglia are united by double *commissural* cords.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 358.

Such connections [between corresponding ganglia] consist of what are called *commissural* fibres. . . . The word *commissural* is, indeed, sometimes used in a wider sense, including fibres that unite ganglia of different grades.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 11.

commissure (kom′i-sụ̄r), *n.* [= F. *commissure* = Sp. *comisura* = Pg. *commissura* = It. *commessura*, a joint, *commisura*, symmetry, fitness, < L. *commissura*, a joint, seam, band, < *commissus*, pp. of *committere*, put together, join: see *commit.*] 1. A joint, seam, suture, or closure; the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet or unite. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) A suture of cranial bones. (2) The joining of the lips, eyelids, etc., at their angles. (3) See phrases below. (*b*) In *ornith.*, the line of closure of the mandibles. See cut under *bill.*

Commissure . . . means the point where the gape ends behind, that is, the angle of the mouth, . . . where the apposed edges of the mandibles join each other; but . . . it is loosely applied to the whole line of closure, from true *commissure* to tip of the bill. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 105.

(*c*) In *bot.*, the face by which one carpel coheres to another, as in the *Umbelliferæ*; in mosses, the line of junction of two cells, or of the operculum and the capsule. (*d*) In *arch.*, the joint between two stones, formed by the application of the surface of one to that of another. 2. That which joins or connects. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, one of certain bands of nerve-tissue, white or gray, connecting right and left parts of the brain and spinal cord. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, a nerve-cord connecting the larger ganglia of the nervous system.—**Anterior commissure of the brain** (commissura anterior), a rounded cord of white fibers crossing in front of the anterior crura of the fornix. See cut under *corpus.*—**Commissure of the flocculus**, the posterior medullary velum.—**Esophageal commissures.** See *esophageal ring*, under *esophageal.*—**Gray commissure of the spinal cord**, the connection of the two lateral crescentic masses of gray substance. See cut under *spinal.*—**Great white commissure of the brain** (commissura magna), the corpus callosum (which see, under *corpus*).—**Meynert's commissure.** See *commissura basalis*, under *commissura.*—**Middle** or **soft commissure of the brain** (commissura media), a commissure consisting almost entirely of gray substance, connecting the optic thalami anteriorly across the cavity of the third ventricle. See cut under *corpus.*—**Optic commissure**, the chiasm of the optic nerves. See *chiasm.*—**Posterior commissure of the brain** (commissura posterior), a flattened band of white substance connecting the optic thalami posteriorly.—**Short commissure**, a part of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, situated in the incisura posterior.—**Simple commissure of the cerebellum**, a small lobe near the incisura posterior.—**White commissures of the spinal cord, anterior** and **posterior**, the connections of the lateral masses of white substance, one in front of, the other behind, the gray commissure. See *spinal.*



Commissure in Botany.—Section of Fruit of *Æthusa*, enlarged.
a, a, line of the commissural faces of the two carpels.

commit (kọ-mit′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *committed*, ppr. *committing.* [< ME. *committen* = OF. *commetre*, F. *commettre* = Pr. *cometre* = Sp. *cometer* = Pg. *commetter* = It. *commettere*, < L. *committere*, bring together, join, compare, commit (a wrong), incur, give in charge, etc., < *com-*, together, + *mittere*, send: see *mission, missile.* Cf. *admit, demit, emit, permit, submit*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To give in trust; put into charge or keeping; intrust; surrender; give up; consign: with *to* or *unto.*

Commit thy way *unto* the Lord; trust also in him.
Ps. xxxvii. 5.

The Baillies of the cite haue power and auctorite to *committe* hym *to* prison.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

The temporal concerns of our family were chiefly *committed to* my wife's management. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

2. To engage; involve; put or bring into risk or danger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled; compromise.

You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without *committing* the honour of your sovereign.
Junius.

The general addressed letters to Gen. Gates and to Gen. Heath, cautioning them against any sudden assent to the proposal, which might possibly be considered as *committing* the faith of the United States. *Marshall*, Washington.

3. To consign to custody by official warrant, as a criminal or a lunatic; specifically, to send to prison for a short term or for trial.

Now we'll go search the taverns, *commit* such
As we find drinking, and be drunk ourselves
With what we take from them.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iv. 3.

4. In *legislation*, to refer or intrust to a committee or select number of persons for their consideration and report.

After it has been carried that it [the bill] should be read a second time, it is *committed*, i. e., referred either to a select committee chosen to examine it carefully, or the whole House goes into committee, or sits to look into it phrase by phrase. *A. Buckland*, Nat. Institutions, p. 28.

5. To memorize; learn by heart: a shortened colloquial form of the phrase *to commit to memory*: as, have you *committed* your speech?—6. To do or perform (especially something reprehensible, wrong, inapt, etc.); perpetrate: as, to *commit* murder, treason, felony, or trespass; to *commit* a blunder or a solecism.

And now the Prince's Followers themselves come to be a Grievance, who relying upon their Master, *commit* many outrages. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 85.

And it is to be believed that he who *commits* the same crime often, and without necessity, cannot but do it with some kind of pleasure. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

7†. To join or put together unfitly or heterogeneously; match improperly or incongruously; confound: a Latinism. [Rare.]

How . . . does Philopolis . . . *commit* the opponent with the respondent? *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas ears, *committing* short and long.
Milton, Sonnets, viii.

8†. To consider; regard; account.

I was *commytted* the best archere
That was in mery Englonde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

Fully committed, in *law*, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from detention for examination preliminary to such commitment.—**To commit one's self.** (*a*) To intrust one's self; surrender one's self: with *to.*

A kinde of Swine which, . . . being hunted, *commit themselues* quickly *to* the water.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

They *committed themselves unto* the sea. Acts xxvii. 40.

(*b*) To speak or act in such a manner as virtually to bind one's self to a certain line of conduct, or to the approval of a certain opinion or course of action: as, he has *committed himself* to the support of the foreign policy of the government; avoid *committing yourself.*

It might, perhaps, be in the power of the embassador, without *committing himself* or his government, to animate the zeal of the Opposition for the laws and liberties of England. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

To commit to memory, to learn by heart; memorize. =**Syn. 1.** *Intrust, Confide, Commit, Consign*, agree in general in expressing a transfer from the care or keeping of one to that of another. To *intrust* is to give to another in trust, to put into another's care with confidence in him. *Confide* is still more expressive of trust or confidence, especially in the receiver's discretion or integrity; the word is now used most of secrets, but may be used more widely. *Commit* implies some measure of formality in the act; it is the most general of these words. *Consign* implies still greater formality in the surrender: as, to *consign* goods to a person for sale; to *consign* the dead to the grave. To *consign* seems the most final as an act; to *commit* stands next to it in this respect.

But a case may arise, in which the government is no longer safe in the hands to which it has been *intrusted.*
D. Webster, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

Happy will it be for England if . . . her interests be *confided* to men for whom history has not recorded the long series of human crimes and follies in vain.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The King is by the Bishop of Hereford *committed* to the Custody of the Earl of Leicester.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 112.

He himself [William Penn], in the heyday of youth, was *consigned* to a long and close imprisonment in the tower.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 114.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To commit adultery.

Commit not with man's sworn spouse. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

2. To consign to prison; to exercise the power of imprisoning.

That power of *committing* which the people anciently loved to see the House of Commons exercise is now, at least when employed against libellers, the most unpopular power in the Constitution.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

commitment (kọ-mit′mẹnt), *n.* [< *commit* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of committing. (*a*) The act of delivering in charge or intrusting. (*b*) The act of delivering in charge to the authorities of a prison; a sending to or putting in prison, generally without or preparatory to a formal trial.

What has the pris'ner done? Say; what's the cause
Of his *commitment!* *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 10.

In this dubious interval, between the *commitment* and trial, a prisoner ought to be used with the utmost humanity. *Blackstone*, Com., iv. 22.

(*c*) In *legislation*, the act of referring or intrusting to a committee for consideration: as, the *commitment* of a petition or a bill for consideration and report.

The Parliament . . . which thought this petition worthy not only of receiving, but of voting to a *commitment.*
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

(*d*) The act of pledging or engaging one's self: as, the writer's *commitment* to the theory of spontaneous generation. [In this sense *committal* is more commonly used.] (*e*) The act of perpetrating; commission. *Clarendon.*
2. A written order of a court directing that some one be confined in prison: formerly more often termed a *mittimus.*

committable (kọ-mit′a-bl), *a.* [< *commit* + *-able.*] Capable of being committed. *South.*

committal (kọ-mit′al), *n.* [< *commit* + *-al.*] The act of committing, in any of the senses of the verb; commitment; commission: as, the *committal* of a trust to a person, of a body to the grave, of a criminal to prison; the or a *committal* (compromising, betrayal, exposure) of one's self. [In all uses but the last *commitment* or *commission* is more common.]

The objection to a premature [disclosure] . . . of a plan by the National Executive consists of the danger of *committals* on points which could be more safely left to further developments. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 429.

committee (kọ-mit′ẹ̄), *n.* [Early mod. E. *comyte* (also *comyt* for *comyte*, < AF. **comite*, **comité*), irreg. < L. *committere* (> E. *commit*) + F. *-é*, E. *-ee*1. Hence F. *comité* = D. *comité* = G. *committé*, etc., a committee. The analogical F. form is *commis*, committee, a clerk (see *commis*), < ML. *commissus*, a commissioner, deputy, etc., prob. pp. of L. *committere*: see *commit.*] 1. One or more individuals to whom the care of the person or estate of another, as a lunatic, an imbecile, an inebriate, or an infant in law, is committed by the judge of a competent court. The committee commonly consists of one person, and is distinguished as a *committee of the person, of the estate*, or *of the person and estate*, according to the subject or subjects of custody. In some cases the two functions are combined in one committee, and in others they are assigned to different committees.
2. One or more persons elected or appointed to attend to any matter or business referred to them, as by a legislative body, a court, corporation, society, etc.—**Committee of the whole**, a committee of a legislative body consisting of all the members sitting in a deliberative rather than a legislative character, for formal consultation and preliminary consideration of matters awaiting legislative action. A special presiding officer for the occasion is usually appointed, and parliamentary and standing rules may be less rigidly applied. The full title of the committee in the United States House of Representatives is "Committee of the Whole House upon the State of the Union."—**Committees of correspondence.** See *correspondence.*—**Joint committee**, a committee composed of two or more committees representing as many different bodies, appointed to confer together for the purpose of composing differences, or of agreeing upon joint action in some matter. Joint committees are of special importance in the Congress of the United States and the State legislatures when the two houses disagree in regard to some measure.—**Riding committee**, a visiting committee. [Scotch.]

For several years the wishes of congregations were ignored; wherever the presbytery refused to appoint at the will of the assembly, a *riding committee*, often assisted by military force, carried out the decision.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 685.

Select committee, a committee appointed to consider and report on a particular subject.—**Standing committee**, a permanent committee, as of a legislature, society, etc., intended to consider all matters within an appointed sphere. In the Congress of the United States and in the State legislatures the system of standing committees prevails. There are about 40 such committees in the United States Senate and about 50 in the House of Representatives, consisting of not less than 3 members, and, except in a few cases, not more than 15. The most important committees of the House are the Committee on Ways and Means, which deals with taxes, customs, and all other revenues of the government, and the Committee on Appropriations, in which the principal appropriation bills originate. Each house has also certain select committees, but they are not important. All bills introduced into either branch of Congress, and the estimates for the needed appropriations for the different executive departments, are referred to their appropriate committees, examined, and favorably or adversely reported to the House or Senate.

committeeman (kọ-mit′ẹ̄-mạn), *n.*; pl. *committeemen* (-men). A member of a committee.

committee-room (kọ-mit′ẹ̄-röm), *n.* A room in which a committee holds its meetings.

committeeship (kọ-mit′ẹ̄-ship), *n.* [< *committee* + *-ship.*] The office of a committee. *Milton.*

committent (ko̤-mit′ent), *n.* [< L. *committen(t-)s*, ppr. of *committere*, commit: see *commit.*] One who commits a matter or matters into the care or charge of another; a committor.

committer (ko̤-mit′ėr), *n.* 1. One who commits. (*a*) One who intrusts something or some person to the care of another. See *committor.* (*b*) One who does or perpetrates: as, a *committer* of sacrilege. *Martin.*

Thus would the Elements wash themselves cleane from it [sin] and the *committers* thereof.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

Specifically—2†. A fornicator; an adulterer.

If all *committers* stood in a rank, they'd make a lane in which your shame might dwell.
Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore.

committible† (ko̤-mit′i-bl), *a.* [< *commit* + *-ible.* According to present E. use, the form should be *committable.*] That may be committed.

Mistakes *committible.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

committing (ko̤-mit′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *commit, v.*] In *law*, authorized to commit to prison.—**Committing magistrate**, one whose duty it is, on probable evidence, to commit accused persons for trial by a higher court, or to require suitable bail for their appearance.

committor (ko̤-mit′o̤r), *n.* [< *commit* + *-or.*] Same as *committer*, but in this spelling, specifically, a judge who commits a person of unsound mind to the custody of another; the lord chancellor when so acting. [Eng.]

commix (ko-miks′), *v. t.* or *i.* [< ME. *commixen*, *comixen*, < *com-* + *mixen*, E. *mix*, after equiv. L. *commiscere*, pp. *commixtus*, *commistus*, < *com-*, together, + *miscere* = E. *mix*, q. v. Cf. *commingle.*] To mix or mingle; blend.

Yeve hem [thrushes] figges grounde
Comyxt with flour to make hem faat and rounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds, or on the earth out of dust and rainwater *commixed.* *Ray*, Works of Creation.

Boldly *commixing* with the clouds of heaven. *J. Baillie.*

commixation† (kom-ik-sā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *commix* + *-ation.*] Mingling; commixture.

The trim *commixation*
Of confus'd fancies, full of alteration,
Makes th' vnderstanding dull.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

commixion† (ko-mik′sho̤n), *n.* An improper form of *commixtion.*

commixtion (ko-miks′cho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *comixtioun* = OF. *commistion*, later *commixtion*, F. *commixtion* = Sp. *comistion*, *conmistion* = Pg. *commistão* = It. *commistione*, < LL. *commixtio(n-)*, *commistio(n-)*, < L. *commiscere*, pp. *commixtus*, *commistus*: see *commix.*] 1. Mixture; a blending, uniting, or combining of different ingredients in one mass or compound.

Therfore it beelith perfiȝtly the contynuel fenere; namely with *commixtioun* of the 5 essence of gold and peerle.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

Were thy *commixtion* Greek and Trojan so
That thou could'st say—"This hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan." *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

The whispered Agnus Dei prefaced the *commixtion* of the third part of the Host with the consecrated wine.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. In *Scots law*, the blending of substances belonging to different proprietors, as two parcels of corn, giving rise to certain questions regarding rights of property.

commixture (ko-miks′tṳ̄r), *n.* [= It. *commistura*, < L. *commixtura*, *commistura*, < *commiscere*, commix: see *commix*, and cf. *mixture.*] 1. The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending or joining of ingredients in one mass or compound; mingling; incorporation.

The *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The mass formed by mixing or blending different things; a composition; a compound.

Some apprehended a purifying virtue in fire, refining the grosser *commixture.* *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

3. *Eccles.*, in both the Greek and the Western Church since early times, the rite of putting a particle of the consecrated bread or host into the chalice, an act emblematic of the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection.

This *commixture* [of the bread and wine], if not absolutely primitive, is at least of very venerable antiquity. In the West we find it recognized by the most ancient Missals; by the Council of Orange, A. D. 441; and by the fourth of Toledo. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 520.

commodate (kom′ọ̄-dāt), *n.* [= F. *commodat* = Sp. *comodato* = Pg. It. *commodato*, < LL. *commodatum*, a loan, orig. neut. of *commodatus*, pp. of L. *commodare*, make fit, adapt, accommodate, lend to, < *commodus*, fit: see *commodious.*] In *law*, a species of loan, gratuitous on the part of the lender, by which the borrower is obliged to restore the identical thing which was lent, in the condition in which he received it.

commodation† (kom-ọ̄-dā′sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *commodatio(n-)*, < L. *commodare*, adapt: see *commodate.*] Convenience; utility; adaptation for use. *Sir M. Hale.*

commode (ko̤-mōd′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *commode*, commodious, accommodating, kind, < L. *commodus*, convenient: see *commodious.*] **I.**† *a.* Accommodating; obliging.

So, sir, am I not very *commode* to you?
Cibber, Provoked Husband, iv.

II. *n.* [< F. *commode*, a particular use of the adj.] 1. A large and high head-dress, mounted on a frame of wire, covered with silk, lace, bows of ribbon, etc., worn about the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth.

A niceness that wou'd as ill become me as . . . a high *commode* a lean Face. *Southern*, Maid's Last Prayer, ii.

When we say of a Woman, she has a fine, a long, or a good Head, we speak only in relation to her *Commode.*
Spectator, No. 265.

2. Any piece of furniture containing drawers and shelves for holding clothes, handy articles, tools, etc.

Old *commodes* of rudely carved oak.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, iv. 10.

3. A small piece of furniture containing a chamber-pot below and a drawer and shelf above, and conveniently arranged in a bedroom for necessary purposes.—4. A night-stool.—5†. A procuress; a bawd. *Foote.*

commodely† (ko̤-mōd′li), *adv.* Conveniently.

It will fall in very *commodely* between my parties.
Walpole, Letters (1759), II. 103.

You found the whole garden filled with masks, and spread with tents, which remained all night very *commodely.* *Walpole*, Letters (1749), II. 289.

commodious (ko̤-mō′di-us), *a.* [< ME. *commodious*, < ML. *commodiosus*, useful, < L. *commodum*, a useful thing, convenience, prop. neut. of *commodus* (> It. *commodo* = Sp. *cómodo* = Pg. *commodo* = F. *commode*, > E. *commode*, q. v.), useful, fit, convenient, < *com-*, with, according to, + *modus*, measure: see *mode.*] 1†. Beneficial; helpful; useful; favorable.

That sayen the pyne unto all thing under sowe [sown under it]
Is *commodious.* *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

Wine and many things else *commodious* for mankind.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. vi. 5.

Long sojourning . . . of the . . . army at Newcastle, for lack of *commodious* winds.
Exp. in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 115).

2. Suitable; fit; proper; convenient; becoming: in a general sense.

He [the sphere] conteyneth in him the *commodious* description of euery other figure, & for his ample capacitie doth resemble the world or vniuers.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 81.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themselves.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 4.

3. Affording good accommodation; convenient and roomy; suitable and spacious: as, a *commodious* dwelling; a *commodious* harbor.

An antiquated but *commodious* manor-house.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 16.

=**Syn.** Convenient, suitable, fit, proper, useful, comfortable.

commodiously (ko̤-mō′di-us-li), *adv.* 1. So as to be commodious: as, a house *commodiously* constructed.—2†. Suitably; usefully; serviceably; conveniently.

Eke se thi lande
Be bering, and *commodiously* stande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve *commodiously* for divers ends.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 42.

On the South side was a piece of plank supported by a Post, which we understood was the Reading Desk, just by which was a little hole *commodiously* broke thro' the Wall to give light to the Reader.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 8.

3†. Agreeably; comfortably.

We need not fear
To pass *commodiously* this life, sustain'd
By him with many comforts.
Milton, P. L., x. 1083.

commodiousness (ko̤-mō′di-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being commodious; suitableness for its purpose; convenience; fitness: as, the *commodiousness* of a house.

The *commodiousness* of the harbour.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

commoditable† (ko̤-mod′i-ta̤-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for *commodity* + *-able.*] Fit for purchase or sale. *Joseph Richardson*, quoted by F. Hall.

commodity (ko̤-mod′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *commodities* (-tiz). [< F. *commodité* = Pr. *comoditat* = Sp. *comodidad* = Pg. *commodidade* = It. *comodità*, convenience, commodity, < L. *commodita(t-)s*, fitness, convenience, ML. commodity (merchandise), < *commodus*, fit, convenient: see *commodious.*] 1†. Accommodation; convenience; suitableness; commodiousness.

It being also no smalle *Comodity* that the nobility of England shalbe therby in their youthes brought vp in amity and acquintaunce.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a footpath, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

For *commoditie* of river and water for that purpose, there is no where better.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 152.

2†. Profit; advantage; interest.

Their ordinances were framed for the "better relief and *comodytie* of the porer sorte."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxxi.

They knew that howsoever men may seek their own *commodity*, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. § 10.

I will turn diseases to *commodity.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

3. That which is useful; anything that is useful, convenient, or serviceable; particularly, an article of merchandise; anything movable that is a subject of trade or of acquisition.

Dyuers *comedytees* that comyn of the shepe
Causythe no werre, what so men Iangylle or muse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

Some offer me *commodities* to buy. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3.

Under the general name of *Commodity* I rank all those advantages which our senses owe to nature.
Emerson, Nature.

This tax . . . included all freeholders of lands, tenements, rents, services, annuities, offices, fees, profits, or *commodities* within the kingdom to the yearly value of 20s. clear of charge, *commodity* being a wide term to include any interest, advantage or profit.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 127.

4†. Distribution of wares; parcel; supply.

Now Jove, in his next *commodity* of hair, send thee a beard! *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

Commodity of brown paper†, a phrase much used by the old dramatists to signify worthless goods taken in part satisfaction for a bond or obligation by needy persons who borrowed money of usurers.

Here's young master Rash; he's in [prison] for a *commodity of brown paper* and old ginger; nine score and seventeen pounds. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

=**Syn.** *Merchandise*, *Goods*, etc. See *property.*

commodore (kom′ọ̄-dōr), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of Sp. *comendador* (= Pg. *commendador*), a knight, commander, superior of a monastery, = It. *comandatore* = F. *commandeur*, OF. *commandeor*, > ME. *commaundour*, E. *commander*, q. v. F. *commodore* is from E.] 1. An officer in the navy next in rank below a rear-admiral and above a captain. In the navy of the United States (in which the office was first created in 1862) a commodore ranks with a brigadier-general in the army, and may command a division or a squadron, or be chief of staff of a naval force commanded by an admiral or a vice- or rear-admiral; or he may command ships of the first class, or naval stations. In the British navy the rank of commodore is a temporary one, and of two kinds, of which the first conveys authority over a captain in the same ship, while the second does not. The former gives the rank, pay, and allowances of a rear-admiral; the latter, the pay and allowances of a captain. They both carry distinguishing pennants. Abbreviated *Com.*

2. By courtesy or by extension—(*a*) The senior captain when three or more ships of war are cruising in company. Before 1862 captains in the United States Navy commanding or having commanded squadrons were recognized as commodores by courtesy. (*b*) The senior captain of a line of merchant vessels. (*c*) The president of a yachting-club or of an organization of boat-clubs. (*d*) The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.

commodulation† (ko-mod-ṳ̄-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *commodulatio(n-)*, < *com-* (intensive) + *modulatio(n-)*, proportion: see *modulation.*] Proportion.

If they hold that symmetrie and *commodulation* (as Vitruvius calls it) which they ought, from the proportion of the head, the hand, . . . or the least bone may the dimensions of the whole body be infallibly collected.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 190.

commoigne†, *n.* [OF., also *commoine*, < ML. as if **commonius*, equiv. to *commonachus*, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *monachus* (also **monius*, > F. *moine*), a monk: see *monk.*] A monk of the same convent. *Selden.*

commolition† (kom-ọ̄-lish′o̤n), *n.* [< ML. **commolitio(n-)*, < *commolere*, pp. *commolitus*, grind together, demolish, < L. *com-*, together, + *molere*, pp. *molitus*, grind: see *mill*¹, and cf. *amolish*, *demolish, demolition.*] The act of grinding together. *Sir T. Browne.*

common (kom'on), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *comon, comun, comoun, comen, comyn,* less frequently *commun, commune,* < OF. *comun, commun,* F. *commun,* m., *commune,* f. (*commune,* f., also as a noun: see *common, n.,* and *commune*², *n.*), = Pr. *comun, como* = Sp. *comun* = Pg. *commum* = It. *commune,* < L. *commūnis,* OL. *comoinis,* common, general, universal; of uncertain formation: perhaps < *com-,* together, + **mūnis,* bound; cf. *mūnis,* obliging, ready to be of service, *immūnis, inmūnis,* OL. *inmœnis,* not bound, exempt (> ult. E. *immunity*), *mūnus* (*mūner-*), OL. *mœnus,* service, duty, obligation (> ult. E. *munerate, remunerate*), *mœnia,* walls, bulwarks, *mūnire,* OL. *mœnire,* wall about, defend (> ult. E. *muniment, munition,* etc.). In another view L. *communis* is prop. *comūnis,* OL. *comoinis* (as above), < *com-,* together, + *ūnus,* OL. *oinos* = E. *one.* In either view the L. is usually regarded as cognate with the equiv. Teut. word: Goth. *gamains* = OHG. *gimeini,* MHG. *gemeine,* G. *gemein* = D. *gemeen* = AS. *gemæne,* ME. *mene,* E. *mean,* common; but the kinship of L. *com-* with Teut. *ga-, ge-,* and still more the survival into Teut. of the full form *gam-,* as required by the second view, are doubtful. See *ge-* and *mean*². Hence (from L. *communis*), besides *common, commune*¹, *v., commune*², *n., communicate,* etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to all—that is, to all the human race, or to all in a given country, region, or locality; being a general possession or right; of a public nature or character.

> The *comyn* weele, welfare, and prosperite of the seid cite, accordynge to the kyngs lawes, alwey kept and forseyn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 407.

> Such actions as the *common* good requireth.
> *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i. § 10.

> The *common* air. *Shak.,* Rich. II., i. 3.

> One writes that "Other friends remain,"
> That "Loss is *common* to the race."
> *Tennyson,* In Memoriam, vi.

> Then there was the *common* land held as separate property, not by single owners, but by communities, something like the lands of colleges and other corporations at the present day, and as land is still held by village communities in India and the eastern Slavonic countries of Europe.
> *F. Pollock,* Land Laws, p. 20.

> I'd not bate one nail's breadth of the honest truth, though I were sure the whole edition of my work would be bought up and burnt by the *common* hangman of Connecticut. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 219.

> Such a man as Emerson belongs to no one town or province or continent; he is the *common* property of mankind.
> *O. W. Holmes,* Emerson, xvi.

2. Pertaining equally to, or proceeding equally from, two or more; joint: as, life and sense are *common* to man and beast; it was done by *common* consent of the parties.

> And comen to a conseille for here *commune* profit.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 148.

> The kynge Arthur hem departed [divided them] by *comon* assent of alle the Barouns after thei were of astate or degre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 603.

> One *common* note on either lyre did strike,
> And knaves and fools we both abhorr'd alike.
> *Dryden,* To the Memory of Mr. Oldham, l. 5.

3. Of frequent or usual occurrence; not exceptional; usual; habitual.

> Hit is siker [sure], for sothe, and a sagh [saying] *comyn.*
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2075.

> It is no act of *common* passage, but
> A strain of rareness. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, iii. 4.

> The *commonest* operations in nature. *Swift.*

4. Not distinguished from the majority of others; of persons, belonging to the general mass; not notable for rank, ability, etc.; of things, not of superior excellence; ordinary: as, a *common* soldier; the *common* people; *common* food or clothing.

> Ac ich wol drynke of no dich . . .
> Bote of *comune* coppes [cups].
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 409.

> The *common* People are no less to be feared for their Number, than the Nobility for their Greatness.
> *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 24.

> The *common* matter-of-fact world of sense and sight.
> *Dr. Caird.*

5†. Of the common people.

> In kynges court and in *comune* court.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 22.

6. Trite; hackneyed; commonplace; low; inferior; vulgar; coarse.

> Sweets grown *common* lose their dear delight.
> *Shak.,* Sonnets, cii.

7†. At the disposal of all; prostitute.

> You talk of women
> That are not worth the favour of a *common* one.
> *Fletcher,* Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

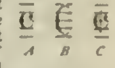
> A dame who herself was *common.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

8. Not sacred or sanctified; ceremonially unclean.

> Nothing *common* or unclean hath at any time entered into my mouth. Acts xi. 8.

9. In *gram.*: (*a*) Both masculine and feminine; optionally masculine or feminine: said of a word, in a language generally distinguishing masculine and feminine, which is capable of use as either. (*b*) Used indifferently to designate any individual of a class; appellative; not proper: as, a *common* noun: opposed to *proper* (which see).—**10.** In *pros.,* either long or short; of doubtful or variable quantity: as, a *common* vowel; a *common* syllable. In ancient prosody a common syllable is generally one containing a short vowel in weak position (see *position*), as the penult of *alacris,* feminine of *alacer.* In Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit poetry the last syllable of a verse or period is common—that is, can be either long or short, no matter which quantity is required by the meter.

11. In *anat.*: (*a*) Not peculiar or particular; not specialized or differentiated: as, the *common* integument of the body. (*b*) Forming or formed by other more particular parts: as, the *common* carotid or *common* iliac artery, as distinguished from the internal and external arteries of the same name; the *common* trunk of a nerve, as distinguished from its branches; the *common* origin of the coracobrachialis muscle and of the short head of the biceps muscle—that is, the origin which they have in common.—**12.** In *entom.,* continuous on two united surfaces: said of (*a*) lines and marks which pass in an uninterrupted manner from the anterior to the posterior wings when both are extended, or of (*b*) marks or processes on the two elytra which when closed appear as one.—**Book of Common Prayer.** See *prayer-book.*—**Common accident,** in *logic,* a character or a predicate which always or nearly always is found in a certain kind of subject.—**Common assurances,** the legal evidence of the transfer of the title to property, as deeds or wills.—**Common bail.** See *bail*², 3.—**Common barrator.** See *barrator,* 6.—**Common Bench†,** the Court of Common Pleas.—**Common black.** See *black.*—**Common bud,** in *bot.,* a bud which is at once a leaf-bud and a flower-bud.—**Common carrier.** See *carrier*¹, 2.—**Common centering.** See *centering*².—**Common chord.** See *chord.*—**Common council.** See *council.*—**Common-councilman.** See *councilman.*—**Common dialect** (of Greek), specifically, the form of ancient Greek spoken and written by the educated classes in Greece and other countries after the time of Alexander the Great. Also called the *Hellenic dialect,* and distinguished on the one hand from pure Attic, which it approached more or less closely, and on the other from the Alexandrian and other local or Hellenistic dialects. The writings of Aristotle mark the transition from Attic to the common dialect, and Polybius is the earliest writer of note who employs it. Authors who exerted themselves to restore the common dialect as far as possible to the pure Attic standard are called *Atticists.* After the fourth century A. D. the common dialect changed gradually into Byzantine Greek.—**Common diligence.** See *diligence.*—**Common divisor.** See *divisor.*—**Common field.** (Generally in the plural.) (*a*) The arable land of an ancient village community. Such fields were divided into three long narrow strips separated by balks of turf about three feet wide, and the strips, though allotted to several ownership, were cultivated or at least plowed by coöperation. (*b*) In those parts of the southern United States which were formerly a province of France, small tracts of land, usually from one to three yards in width by forty in length and fenced in, which were cultivated by the inhabitants of villages.—**Common gaming-house, common gambling-house,** a building or structure, or a part of a building or structure, kept as a place of resort for the purpose of gaming. The keeping of such a place is a criminal offense. In order to meet various devices to evade the letter of the law, the statutory definitions are usually minute, specifying a great variety of detail. The essential features of all or nearly all laws against common gaming-houses consist in the prohibition of maintaining a place of shelter in any degree accessible to the public, whether open to all who come or only to a select or favored few, as a place of resort for the purpose of gaming. See *gaming.*—**Common good,** in *Scots law,* in its widest sense, all the property of a corporation over which the magistrates have a power of administration solely for behoof of the corporation.—**Common land,** loosely, land owned in severalty but used in common; more strictly, land owned by the community, and, not being appropriated for the time to cultivation by any individual, used as waste or open land for common pasturage. See II., 3.—**Common law.** (*a*) In its most general sense, the system of law in force among English-speaking peoples, and derived from England, in contradistinction to the civil or Roman law and the canon or ecclesiastical law. (*b*) More appropriately, the parts of the former system which do not rest for their authority on any subsisting express legislative act; the unwritten law. In this sense common law consists in those principles and rules which are gathered from the reports of adjudged cases, from the opinions of text-writers and commentators, and from popular usage and custom, in contradistinction to statute law. (*c*) More narrowly, that part of the system just defined which was recognized and administered by the king's justices, in contradistinction to the modifications introduced by the chancellors as rules of equity in restraint or enlargement of the customary and statutory law (see *equity*), and, in respect of procedure, in contradistinction to the code practice.—**Common-law procedure acts,** three English statutes of 1852, 1854, and 1860 which simplified the forms of process, pleading, and practice in the superior courts.—**Common long meter,** in *psalmody,* a six-lined stanza combining a common-meter stanza with half of a long-meter stanza: thus, 8, 6, 8, 6, 8, 8. Also called *common hallelujah meter.*—**Common measure.** (*a*) See *common divisor,* under *divisor.* (*b*) In *music,* duple and quadruple rhythm. The usual sign (*A*) for these rhythms is derived from the theory of medieval musicians that duple rhythm was imperfect, and so to be indicated by a half or broken circle (*B*). It is not the initial of the word "common," since originally triple rhythm was regarded as the standard or perfect rhythm. The sign *A* now usually signifies quadruple rhythm, four beats to the measure, while *C* signifies duple rhythm, two beats to the measure. Also called *common time.*—**Common meter,** in *psalmody,* a form of iambic stanza, primarily of 4 lines, having alternately 8 and 6 syllables to the line: so called because it was the commonest stanza in early psalmody. *Double common meter* consists of a stanza with 8 lines having alternately 8 and 6 syllables.—**Common multiple.** See *multiple.*—**Common notion,** a notion applicable to several objects.—**Common nuisance.** See *nuisance.*—**Common particular meter,** in *psalmody,* a stanza with 6 lines, the third and sixth of which have 6 and the rest 8 syllables.—**Common pasturage,** in *Scots law,* a known rural servitude by which the owner of the dominant tenement is entitled to pasture a certain number of cattle on the grass grounds of the servient tenement.—**Common place** [tr. L. *communis locus,* and Gr. *κοινὸς τόπος* (see, for example, *Aristotle,* Rhetoric, i. 2), a common, i. e., general, argument: see *place, locus,* and *topic.* Hence *commonplace, a.* and *n.*], a consideration or argument applicable to a variety of cases. See *place.*



> The matter of prooving any question is to be fetched from certaine *common places.*
> *Blundeville,* Arte of Logicke (1599), iv. 2.

Common Pleas. See *Court of Common Pleas,* under *court.*—**Common prayer,** the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England to be used in all churches and chapels in public worship. The Book of Common Prayer is used also, with some variations, by the Episcopal churches in Scotland, Ireland, America, and the colonies, and is the basis or exemplar of similar devotional works used by some non-episcopal bodies. See *prayer-book.*—**Common recovery,** a collusive suit instituted by the intended grantee of land against the intended grantor, in which the land is suffered to be recovered by the grantee: a device, now obsolete, for evading legal restraints on alienation by conveyance.—**Common room,** the room to which all the members of a college have access. There is sometimes one common room for graduates and another for undergraduates. *Crabb's Tech. Dict.*

> Oh, could the days once more but come
> When calm I smoak'd in *common room.*
> *The Student,* Oxf. and Cam. (1750), I. 237.

Common school, in the United States, an elementary school open to all the youth of a defined district, maintained wholly or in part at the public expense.—**Common scold.** See *scold.*—**Common seal,** a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of its incorporation.—**Common sense.** (*a*) In *philos.* and *psychol.*: (1) As used by Aristotle, the faculty in which the various reports of the several senses are reduced to the unity of a common apperception. *Sir W. Hamilton.* (2) Same as *cœnesthesis.* (3) In *Scotch philos.,* the complement of those cognitions or convictions which we receive from nature, which all men possess in common, and by which they test the truth of knowledge and the morality of actions. *Sir W. Hamilton.* (*b*) Sound practical judgment; good sense; the practical sense of the greater part of mankind, especially as unaffected by logical subtleties or imagination.—**Common sensory,** the brain or the part of the brain in which the different peripheral sensations are united into a conjoint idea.—**Common sergeant,** a judicial officer of the corporation of the city of London; an assistant to the recorder.—**Common syllogism,** a syllogism whose middle is a common term.—**Common term,** a term predicable of several individuals.—**Common time.** Same as *common measure* (*b*).—**Common way,** a way common to the residents of a particular locality, as distinguished from a highway, which is free to all.—**In common.** [ME. *in commune,* after F. *en commun,* < ML. *in commune.*] (*a*) Equally with another or with others; all equally; for equal use or participation in by two or more: as, tenants *in common*; to provide for children *in common*; to assign lands to two or more persons *in common*; we enjoy the bounties of Providence *in common.* (*b*†) In public.

> Cryst to a comune woman seyde *in comune* at a feste,
> That fides sua shulde sauen hir and saluen [heal] hir of
> alle synnes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 211.

To make common cause with. See *cause.*=**Syn. 3.** *Common, General, Universal, Prevalent.* *Common* merely denotes what may frequently be met with, or what is ordinary, but it does not necessarily imply a majority; *general,* stronger than *common,* implies a majority; *universal* and *general* are related to each other as the whole to the part; *general* includes the greater part or number, or admits of exceptions; *universal* takes in every individual, and admits of no exceptions. *Prevalent* in all its meanings has something of the sense of prevailing or overcoming. Persons or things may be *common*; opinions, diseases, etc., not persons, may be *prevalent.*

> There is an evil which I have seen under the sun, and it is *common* among men. Eccl. vi. 1.

> I woke, and found him settled down
> Upon the *general* decay of faith
> Right thro' the world, "at home was little left,
> And none abroad." *Tennyson,* The Epic.

> Preach'd
> An *universal* culture for the crowd.
> *Tennyson,* Prol. to Princess.

> The technical meaning of the word epidemic should be assimilated to the common meaning, . . . and the word used . . . as a merely quantitative term applicable to particular phenomena . . . in so far as they are "common to a whole people, or to a greater number in a community"; or in a word are *prevalent* or *general.*
> *Quain,* Med. Dict., p. 442.

4 and **6.** *Common, Ordinary, Vulgar, Mean.* These words are on a descending scale. *Common* is opposed to *rare,* *unusual*, or *refined; ordinary*, to *distinguished* or *superior; vulgar*, to *polite* or *refined; mean*, to *high* or *eminent*.

> Sort our nobles from our *common* men.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

> Choice word and measured phrase above the reach
> Of *ordinary* men.
> *Wordsworth*, Resolution and Independence, st. 14.

> The small jealousies of *vulgar* minds would be merged in an expanded comprehensive, constitutional sentiment of old, family, fraternal regard.
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 37.

> Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before *mean* men.
> Prov. xxii. 29.

II. *n.* [< ME. *comon, comun, comyn*, etc., usually in pl. *comons*, etc., the common people, commons (people), commons (fare), = MHG. *commūne, comūnc*, < OF. *commune*, F. *commune* (> mod. E. *commune*², *n.*) = Pr. *comuna, comunia* = It. *comuna*, < L. *commune*, that which is common, the community, in ML. a commune (mixed with ML. *communia* and *communa*, a common pasture, common right, a society, guild), prop. neut. of *communis*, common: see above.] **1†.** One of the common people; collectively, the people at large; the public; the lower classes.

> Yeman on foote, and *communes* many oon
> With schorte staves.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1651.

> Digest things rightly,
> Touching the weal o' the *common;* you shall find
> No public benefit which you receive
> But it proceeds, or comes, from them to you.
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

2. *pl.* See *commons*.—**3.** A tract of ground the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number; in *law*, an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors.

> The little village nestling between park and palace, around a patch of turfy *common*, . . . retained to my modernized fancy the lurking semblance of a feudal hamlet.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 27.

> The pleasant green *commons* or squares which occur in the midst of towns and cities in England and the United States most probably originated from the coalescence of adjacent mark-communities, whereby the border-land used in common by all was brought into the centre of the aggregate.
> *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 40.

> According to the doctrine of the books a *common* is the waste of a manor.
> *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 40.

4. In *law*, a right which one person may have to take a profit from the land or waters of another, as to pasture his cattle, to dig turf, to catch fish, to cut wood, or the like, in common with the owner of the land: called *common of pasture, of turbary, of piscary, of estovers*, etc. Common, or right of common, is said to be *appendant, appurtenant, because of vicinage*, or *in gross. Common appendant* is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. *Common appurtenant* may be annexed to lands in other lordships, or extend to other beasts besides those which are generally commonable; this is not of common right, but is to be claimed only by immemorial usage and prescription. *Common because of vicinage*, or *neighborhood*, is where the inhabitants of two townships lying contiguous to each other have usually intercommoned with one another, the beasts of the one straying into the other's fields; this is a permissive right. *Common in gross*, or *at large*, is annexed to a man's person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it may be claimed by prescriptive right, as by a parson of a church or other corporation sole.

> Rights to hunt and fish were, in most cases, assumed by the landlords, who distributed them in the form of rights of *common* among their tenants. The right to fish in the lord's waters is called, in the English law, the *common of piscary*. A *common of fowling* is not unheard of.
> *D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 203.

Common of the Saints, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an office or form of service suitable for use on a festival of any saint of a particular kind or class, for instance, a martyr, a confessor, a virgin, etc.; or the part of the missal or breviary containing the collects, lections, antiphons, psalms, etc., used in such offices: distinguished from the *Proper of the Saints*, which is suitable for commemoration of one individual saint only.—**Commons Act**, an English statute of 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 56) for the regulation and improvement of commons.

common (kom'o̤n), *v.* [< ME. *comonen, comunen, comynen, communen*, etc., < OF. *comunier* (F. *communier* (only in sense of 'receive or administer the sacrament'), > later E. *commune*¹, *v.*, with accent kept on the last syllable), later *communiquer*, = Pr. *communiar, communiquar, comunicar* = Sp. *comunicar* = Pg. *communicar* = It. *comunicare*, < L. *communicare* (pp. *communicatus*, > E. *communicate*, q. v.), have in common, share, impart, consult, communicate, < *communis*, common: see *common*, *a.*, *commune*¹, *v.*, and *communicate*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To participate in common; enjoy or suffer in common.—**2†.** To confer; discourse together; commune; speak.

> If thou shalt *common* or talke with any man: stande not styll in one place yf it be vpon yᵉ bare grounde, or grasse.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

> Embassadors were sent upon both parts, and divers means of entreaty were *commoned* of.
> *Grafton*, Edw. III., an. 44.

3. To have a joint right with others in common ground. *Johnson*.—**4.** To live together or in common; eat at a table in common. Also *commonize*.

> In those places it is probable they not only lived, but also *commoned* together, upon such provisions as were provided for them.
> *Wheatley*, Schools of the Prophets.

II.† *trans.* To communicate.

> The holi goost makith holi chirche
> Of feithful men, bi *comynynge*
> Ech oon to othir what thei kunne worche.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

> *Comounne* ȝe not this book of deuyne secretes to wickid men and auerous.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

commonable (kom'o̤n-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *common*, *v.*, + *-able*.] **1.** Held in common; subject to general use.

> A very few centuries ago, nearly the whole of the lands of England lay in an open, and more or less in a *commonable* state.
> *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 90.

> Many *commonable* hay-fields are also found which are thrown open earlier in the year [than Lammas Day], as soon as the hay-harvest is over.
> *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 37.

2. Pasturable on common land.

> *Commonable* beasts are either beasts of the plough or such as manure the ground.
> *Blackstone*, Com., ii. § 33.

Commonable Rights Compensation Act. See *compensation*.

commonage (kom'o̤n-ā̤j), *n.* [< OF. *communage*, < *commun*, common, + *-age*: see *common*, *a.*, and *-age*.] **1.** The use of anything in common with others; specifically, pasturage or the right of pasturing on a common.

> Landlords had often been guilty not only of harshness, but of positive breach of contract, by withdrawing from the tenants a right of *commonage* which had been given them as part of their bargain, when they received their small tenancies.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

2. That which belongs equally to all; that which is common or public. [Rare.]

> The rights of man are liberty and an equal participation of the *commonage* of nature.
> *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 265.

commonality† (kom-o̤-nal'i̤-ti), *n.* An obsolete form of *commonalty*. *Grafton*.

commonalty (kom'o̤n-a̤l-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *commonality;* early mod. E. *commonaltie, comminaltie;* < ME. *communalite, comonalte, comynalte*, < OF. *communalte, -aute*, F. *communauté* = Pr. *communautat* = It. *comunaltà* (obs.), *comunalità*, < ML. **communalita(t-)s*, < *communalis*, common: see *communal*. Cf. *commonty*¹.] **1†.** The public; the people; the multitude.

> Bothe chefe rulers & all the *comynalte* of the Iewes inioyed gretely & thanked ye verray god of Israell.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

> [It] being most truly sayd, that a multitude or *comminaltie* is hard to please and easie to offend.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 132.

2†. Commonwealth; republic. *Chaucer*.—**3.** Specifically, the common people. (*a*) In monarchical countries, all who do not belong to the nobility or the titled classes.

> The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees.
> *Blackstone*, Com., i. 12.

> The nobility or gentry possess the dignities and employments, in which they never permit strangers or the *commonalty* to have any participation.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 360.

> In the reign of Edward I. was passed the famous statute that no tax should be levied without the joint consent of Lords and Commons. In that of Edward III. the laws were declared to be made with the consent of the *commonalty*, which by a Royal Charter is thus acknowledged as an "estate of the realm."
> *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, p. 7.

(*b*) In republican countries, the mass of the inhabitants, as distinguished from those in authority. (*c*) In a more restricted sense, the uneducated and uncultured, as distinguished from the learned and intelligent. (*d*) In a city, the mass of citizens, as represented by or acting through the corporate authorities: as, the mayor, aldermen, and *commonalty* of the city of New York do enact as follows. (*e*) The members of an incorporated company other than its officers. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.

commonance† (kom'o̤n-a̤ns), *n.* [< ML. *communantia*, < *communa*, a common: see *common*, *n.* and *v.*, and *-ance*.] In *law*, the commoners or tenants, or tenants and inhabitants, who have the right of common or of commoning in open field.

commoner (kom'o̤n-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *comoner, comyner, cumuner*, a partaker, a citizen, a councilor, < *comonen*, common, partake: see *common*, *v.*] **1.** One of the common people; a member of the commonalty.

> Doubt not the *commoners*, for whom we stand,
> But they, upon their ancient malice, will
> Forget, with the least cause, these his new honours.
> *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

> Their [royal troops'] munitions, armour, treasure, and ordnance were actually in the hands of the *commoners;* when, unhappily for their cause, instead of improving their advantage, these peasant soldiers began to rifle the booty.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

Specifically—**2.** A person inferior in rank to the nobility; one of the commons.

> All below them [the peers], even their children, were *commoners*, and in the eye of the law equal to each other.
> *Hallam*.

> The only distinction that the law of England knows is the distinction between peer and *commoner*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 307.

3. A member of the British House of Commons.

> [The difference] between a representing *commoner* in his publick calling and the same person in common life.
> *Swift*.

4†. A member of a common council; a common-councilman.

> That the worthy men graunte no yefte [gift] of the comyn gader wᵗout the aduise of the xlviij. *comyners*.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

5. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon*.—**6.** A student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, not dependent on the foundation for support, but paying for his board and eating at the common table: corresponding to a *pensioner* at Cambridge.—**7.** One who boards in commons.—**8†.** A prostitute.

> A *commoner* o' the camp.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

9†. A partaker; one sharing with another.

> *Cumuner* [var. *comynere*] of that glorye.
> *Wyclif*, 1 Pet. v. 1 (Oxf.).

> Lewis . . . resolved to be a *commoner* with them in weal or woe.
> *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 196.

Gentleman commoner, a member of the highest class of commoners at the University of Oxford in England.—**Great commoner**, a title applied to the first William Pitt (Lord Chatham) and to W. E. Gladstone, on account of their preeminence in debate and influence as members of the British House of Commons.

commoney (kom'o̤n-i), *n.* [< *common* + *-ey*².] One of a common kind of playing-marbles.

> Inquiring whether he had won any alley tors or *commoneys* lately (both of which I understand to be a particular species of marbles much prized by the youth of this town).
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

commonise, *v.* See *commonize*.

commonition† (kom-ō̤-nish'o̤n), *n.* [< L. *commonitio(n-)*, < *commonēre*, pp. *commonitus*, put in mind, remind, < *com-* (intensive) + *monēre*, advise, put in mind: see *monish, admonish*, etc., and cf. *monition, admonition*.] An admonition or warning; an advertisement. *Bailey*.

commonitive† (ko-mon'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *commonitus*, pp. of *commonere*, admonish (see *commonition*), + *-ive*.] Warning; monitory.

> Whose cross was only commemorative and *commonitive*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 14.

commonitory† (ko-mon'i-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< LL. *commonitorius*, < *commonitor*, admonisher, < L. *commonere*, admonish: see *commonition*.] Giving admonition; monitory.

> Letters *commonitory*, exhortatory, and of correction.
> *Becket*, Letter to the King, in Foxe's Martyrs.

commonize (kom'o̤n-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commonized*, ppr. *commonizing*. [< *common* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make common. [Rare.]

> There being a movement in favor of enameling wood, because from the expensiveness of the process it is not likely to be *commonised* by use in hotels, bar-rooms and railroad stations, as hard woods have been.
> *Art Age*, IV. 43.

II. *intrans.* To eat at a table in common: same as *common*, *v. i.*, 4. [Rare.]

> About eight o'clock he [the medieval undergraduate] *commonizes* with a Paris man . . . who has an admirable mode of cooking omelettes, which makes his company much sought after at breakfast time.
> *A. Lang*, Historical Descrip. of Oxford.

Also spelled *commonise*.

common-lawyer (kom-o̤n-lâ'yėr), *n.* One versed in the common law.

commonly (kom'o̤n-li), *adv.* [< ME. *comounli, comunliche*, etc.; < *common* + *-ly*².] In a common manner. (*a†*) Together; in common.

> Thei myȝten not dwel *comounli* [var. *in comyn*, Purv.].
> *Wyclif*, Gen. xiii. 6 (Oxf.).

(*b†*) Jointly; familiarly.

> As he thereon stood gazing, he might see
> The blessed Angels to and fro descend, . . .
> As *commonly* as frend does with his frend.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 56.

(*c*) Usually; generally; ordinarily; for the most part: as, confirmed habits *commonly* continue through life.

> Nobility of birth *commonly* abateth industry.
> *Bacon*, Nobility.

> Men . . . *commonly* know their own opinions, but are often ignorant of their own principles.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 184.

commonness (kom′o̤n-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being common; frequent occurrence; frequency.

commonplace (kom′o̤n-plās), *n.* and *a.* [< *common* + *place*, a general heading or rule (see *common place*, under *common*, *a.*), with extension of meaning according to other senses of *common.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A memorandum of something that is likely to be again referred to; a fact or quotation or argument that is or may be made useful in one or another way or in a variety of ways, and so is made note of for handy use.

Whatever in my small reading occurs concerning this our fellow-creature [the ass], I do never fail to set it down by way of *commonplace*.
Swift, Mechanical Operations of the Spirit (Ord MS.).

Nor can we excuse an author if his page does not tempt us to copy passages into our *commonplaces*, for quotation, proverbs, meditation, or other uses.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 131.

2. A well-known, customary, or obvious remark; a trite or uninteresting saying.

It is a *commonplace* that writers who possess a combination of brilliant qualities are by no means the best judges of what constitutes their chief strength.
Quarterly Rev.

It is a *common-place* indeed to assert that the order of the universe remains the same, however our impressions may change in regard to it.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 69.

3. Anything occurring frequently or habitually; anything of ordinary or usual character; especially, anything that is so common as to be uninteresting; such common things collectively.

Thou unassuming *Commonplace*
Of Nature, with that homely face,
And yet with something of a grace,
Which Love makes for thee!
Wordsworth, To the Same Flower [Daisy].

He was a frontless, arrogant, decorous slip of the *common-place;* conceited, inane, insipid.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

II. *a.* **1.** Not novel or striking; trite; hackneyed: as, a *commonplace* remark.

Some trite, *commonplace* sentence, to prove the value and fleetness of time. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

2. Ordinary; common; uninteresting; without originality or marked individuality: as, a *commonplace* person.

Harvey, . . . however, professes to be quite a *commonplace* philosopher. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 137.

Commonplace people are only *commonplace* from character, and no position affects that.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 31.

commonplace (kom′o̤n-plās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commonplaced*, ppr. *commonplacing*. [< *commonplace*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To enter particulars regarding in a commonplace-book.

Collecting and *commonplacing* an universal history.
Felton.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in commonplace statements.

For the good that comes of particular and select committees and commissions, I need not *commonplace*.
Bacon, To King James.

commonplace-book (kom′o̤n-plās-bu̇k), *n.* A book in which things especially to be remembered or referred to are recorded methodically.

Your *commonplace-book* — where stray jokes and pilfered witticisms are kept with as much method as the ledger of the lost and stolen office. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

commonplaceness (kom′o̤n-plās-nes), *n.* The quality of being commonplace or trite and uninteresting.

The naïve *commonplaceness* of feeling in all matrimonial transactions, in spite of the gloss which the operatic methods of courtship threw about them, was a source of endless amusement. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xix.

Our Vicar . . . happens to be rather drowsy and even depressing in the monotony of his *commonplaceness*.
W. Black, Phaeton, xix.

commons (kom′o̤nz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *comons*, *comouns*, *comyns*, pl. of *comon*, etc.: see *common*, *n.*] **1.** The people; especially, the common people as distinguished from their rulers or a ruling class; hence, the mean; the vulgar; the rabble.

The left *comouns* folowid the arke.
Wyclif, Josh. vi. 9 (Oxf.).

Thanne come there a kyng knyȝthod hym ladde,
Miȝt of the *comunes* made hym to regne.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 113.

What comyn folke is so mighty, so strong in the felde, as the *comyns* of England?
English State Papers (1515), quoted in Froude's Hist. [Eng., I. 27.

Specifically — **2.** The freemen of England as organized in their early shires, municipalities, and guilds; the represented people.

The three estates of clergy, lords, and *commons* finally emerge as the political constituents of the nation, or, in their parliamentary form, as the lords spiritual and temporal and the *commons*. This familiar formula in either shape bears the impress of history. The term *commons* is not in itself an appropriate expression for the third estate; it does not signify primarily the simple freemen, the plebs, but the plebs organised and combined in corporate communities, in a particular way for particular purposes. The *commons* are the "communitates" or "universitates," the organised bodies of freemen of the shires and towns; and the estate of the *commons* is the "communitas communitatum," the general body into which for the purpose of parliament those communities are combined. The term, then, as descriptive of the class of men which is neither noble nor clerical, is drawn from the political vocabulary, and does not represent any primary distinction of class. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 185.

3. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Dominion of Canada, the lower house of Parliament, consisting in both instances of the commoners chosen by the people as their representatives; the House of Commons. This title was also given to the lower branch of the legislature of North Carolina from 1776 to 1868.—**4.** Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table or in the same hall; also, a college ordinary; food or fare in general.

I knewe neure cardynal that he ne cam fro the pope,
And we clerkes, whan they come for her [their] *comunes* payeth,
For her peiure and her palfreyes mete.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 412.

Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant.
Dryden.

Most of . . . [the elders] were not present at this first commencement, and dined at the college with the scholars' ordinary *commons*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 105.

Commons, . . . the students' daily rations, either of meat in hall, or of bread and butter for breakfast and tea.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 41.

Doctors' Commons, the familiar name of the buildings, erected in 1568, formerly occupied by the College of Advocates in London, where the civilians, or proctors and professors (doctors) of the civil law, used to common together. The buildings, situated near St. Paul's Cathedral, included a court-house for the ecclesiastical courts and the principal registry of wills for England. They were taken down in 1867, and the registry of wills was finally established in Somerset House in 1874.

Doctors' Commons, which had dwelt before in Paternoster Row or at the Queen's Head, under the auspices of Dr. Henry Harvey, built itself a new home, with hall and library and plate, and privileges for importing wine.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 325.

Short commons, insufficient fare; scant diet; small allowance.

There were which grudged that others had too much and they too little, the Grecian widows *shorter commons* than the Hebrews. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

Very welcome seemed the generous meal, after a week of suffering, exposure, and *short commons*.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 34.

To be in commons with, to feed with; share with.

Thy melancholy cat, that keeps thy study, *with* whom thou *art in commons*, and dost feed on rats.
Shirley, The Wedding, iv. 3.

common-sense (kom′o̤n-sens′), *a.* [Attrib. use of the phrase *common sense:* see *common*, *a.*] Characterized by common or good sense: as, he took a *common-sense* view of the question. See *common sense*, under *common*, *a.* =**Syn.** *Intelligent*, etc. See *sensible*.

commonsensible (kom-o̤n-sen′si-bl), *a.* [< *common-sense*, *a.*, + *-ible*.] Having or manifesting common or good sense; intelligent; discriminating: as, a *commonsensible* person or opinion. [Colloq.]

commonty^1 (kom′o̤n-ti), *n.*; pl. *commonties* (-tiz). [Also formerly *commenty;* < ME. *comunety*, *comounte*, < OF. *communite:* see *community*.] **1**†. Community.

No man shall make yates or gapes in the common feild, upon the corne or grasse of his neighbors, but by the consent of [the] *commonty*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 434.

2†. The commonalty; the common people.

The morowe erly wolde he ride toward the plain of Salisbery, where-as the *comounte* of the peple sholde assemble. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 574.

God graunt the nobilitie hir to serue and loue,
With all the whole *commontie* as doth them behoue.
Udall, Roister Doister, v. 6.

3. In *Scots law*, a piece of land belonging to two or more common proprietors, and in general burdened with sundry inferior rights of servitude, such as feal and divot, etc.; a common.

commonty^2† (kom′o̤n-ti), *n.* A corruption of *comedy*.

Is not a *commonty* a Christmas gambol, or a tumbling-trick? *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

commonweal (kom′o̤n-wēl′), *n.* [< ME. *comon wele*, *comyn weele*, etc.; < *common* + *weal*^{1}.] **1.** The public good; the common welfare of the nation or community.

The *comyn weele*, welfare, and prosperite of the seid cite, accordynge to the kyngs lawes, alwey kept and forseyn.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 407.

We are to consider who participate directly or indirectly in legislation and deliberation for the *commonweal*.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 315.

2. A commonwealth; the body politic; a community. [Now little used.]

An order expressly or secretly agreed upon touching the manner of their [men's] union in living together . . . we call the Law of a *Commonweal*, the very soul of a politic body, the parts whereof are by law animated, held together, and set on work in such actions as the common good requireth. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

So kind a father of the *commonweal*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Many excellent books hath this man . . . [Isaac Casabonas] set forth, to the great benefite and utility of the *Common-Weale* of learning. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 42.

commonwealth (kom′o̤n-welth′), *n.* [< *common* + *wealth;* equiv. to *commonweal*, the earlier term.] **1.** The whole body of people in a state; the body politic; the public.

You are a good member of the *commonwealth*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2.

'Tis the inclusive spirit that holds bodies together and advances the *commonwealth* of mankind.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 97.

Specifically — **2.** The republican or democratic form of government; a government chosen directly by the people; a republican or democratic state: as, the *commonwealth* of England (which see, below). In the United States, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky are officially styled commonwealths.

Trade flourishes nowhere more than in the free *commonwealths* of Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

For the very essence of monarchy is rule over others; the essence of a *commonwealth* is self-rule; if it takes on itself the rule of others, it becomes a corporate king.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 335.

3. An association of actors who take shares in the receipts, in lieu of salaries.—**The commonwealth of England**, the designation applied officially to the form of government existing in England from the abolition of the monarchy in February, 1649, after the execution of Charles I., till the establishment of the protectorate under Cromwell in December, 1653, but often loosely used of the whole interval from the death of Charles I. to the restoration of Charles II. in May, 1660. During the former period, or that of the real commonwealth, the government was vested in a Council of State composed of members of the House of Commons, and the House of Lords was abolished.

commonwealth's-man (kom′o̤n-welths′man), *n.* One who favored the English commonwealth.

Thomas Parnell was the son of a *Commonwealth's-man* of the same name. *Johnson*, Parnell.

commonye†, *n.* [Appar. for *commoning*, verbal n. of *common*, *v.* (I., 2).] Discourse; communing.

He was set by King Arthurs bed-side,
To heere theire talke, and theire *com'nye*.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 237).

commorance, commorancy (kom′ọ-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [< *commorant:* see *-ance*, *-ancy*.] In *law*, a dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; the abiding in or inhabiting of a place.

Commorancy consists in usually lying there.
Blackstone, Com., iv. 19.

commorant (kom′ọ-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *commoran(t-)s*, ppr. of *commorari*, abide, sojourn, < *com-* (intensive) + *morari*, stay, delay, < *mora*, delay. See *demur*.] **I.** *a.* Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting: now only in legal phraseology.

He was *commorant* in the university.
Quoted in *Bacon's* Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. iii.

The Italian and also most strangers that are *commorant* in Italy doe alwaies at their meales use a little forke [1608].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 106.

II.† *n.* [ML. *commorans in villa*.] In the University of Cambridge, England, a graduate resident within the precincts of the university and a member of the senate, but not belonging to a college.

Rabbi Jacob, a Jew born, whom I remember for a long time a *commorant* in the University.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 10.

commoration† (kom-ọ-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *commoratio(n-)*, < *commorari*, pp. *commoratus*, abide: see *commorant*.] A staying, tarrying, or sojourning: as, "his *commoration* among them," *Bp. Hall*.

commorient† (ko-mō′ri-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *commorien(t-)s*, ppr. of *commori*, die together or at the same time, < *com-*, together, + *mori*, die.] Dying at the same time.

Commorient fates and times.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., p. 86.

commorse† (ko-môrs′), *n.* [Formed on the model of *remorse*.] Compassion; pity; sympathy.

Yet doth calamity attract *commorse*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, i. 46.

commos (kom′os), *n.*; pl. *commoi* (-oi). [Gr. *κομμός*, a lamenting song, a beating of the breast in lamentation, orig. a striking, < *κόπτειν*, strike.

Cf. *comma*, of same ult. origin.] In *anc. Gr. tragedy*, a song or choric passage sung by an actor from the stage in alternation with the chorus, and expressive of sorrow or lamentation.

commote^1 (ko-mōt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commoted*, ppr. *commoting*. [< L. *commotus*, pp. of *commovere*, move, disturb: see *commove*, *commotion*.] To commove; disturb; stir up; throw into commotion. [Rare.]

It was incidental to the closeness of relationship into which we had brought ourselves, that an unfriendly state of feeling could not occur between any two members [of the Brook Farm Community] without the whole society being more or less *commoted* and made uncomfortable thereby. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 165.

commote^2†, **commot**†, *n.* [< W. *cwmmwd*, a subdivision of a hundred.] In Wales, half a hundred; fifty villages.

Commotes seemeth to be compounded of the preposition *con* and *mot*, 1, *verbum*, *dictio*, a word or saying, and signifieth in Wales a part of a shire, as a hundred anno 28 H. 8 cap. 3. It is written *commoithes*, anno 4 H. 4 cap. 17, and is vsed for a gathering made vpon the people (as it seemeth) of this or that hundred, by Welshmen. *Minsheu* (1617).

commotion (ko̤-mō′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *commotion*, OF. *comocion* = Pr. *commocio* = Sp. *conmocion* = Pg. *commoção* = It. *commozione*, < L. *commotio(n-)*, < *commovere*, pp. *commotus*, move, displace, agitate, disturb: see *commove*.] **1.** A violent movement or agitation: as, the *commotion* of the sea.

> From each hand with speed retired,
> Where erst was thickest fight, the angelic throng,
> And left large field, unsafe within the wind
> Of such *commotion*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 310.

Hence — **2.** Tumult of people; political or social disturbance; turbulence; disorder; sedition; insurrection.

When ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. Luke xxi. 9.

The like *Commotion* of the Commons was at the same Time also in Cambridgeshire. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 139.

3. Mental agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; excitement.

> Kingdom'd Achilles in *commotion* rages.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

He could not debate anything without some *commotion*. *Clarendon.*

commotioner† (ko̤-mō′sho̤n-ėr), *n.* [< *commotion* + *-er*^{1}.] One who excites commotion.

A dangerous *commotioner*. *Bacon*, Obs. on a Libel.

> That ordinary *commotioner*, the lie,
> Is father of most quarrels in this climate.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Fair Quarrel, ii. 1.

commotive (ko̤-mō′tiv), *a.* [= It. *commotivo*, < ML. *commotivus*, serving to excite or disturb, < L. *commotus*: see *commote*^{1} and *-ive*.] Subject to commotion; disturbed; agitated. [Rare.]

> Th' Eternall, knowing
> The Seas *commotiue* and inconstant flowing,
> Thus curbed her.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

commove (ko̤-möv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commoved*, ppr. *commoving*. [< ME. *commoeven*, *commeven* = OF. *commuver*, F. *commouvoir* = Sp. *conmover* = Pg. *commover* = It. *commuovere*, *commovere*, < L. *commovere*, move, displace, agitate, disturb, < *com-*, together, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To put in motion; disturb; agitate; unsettle; throw into commotion. [Rare.]

He who has seen the sea *commoved* with a great hurricane thinks of it very differently from him who has seen it only in a calm. *The Century*, XXVII. 189.

communal (kom′ṳ̄-na̤l), *a.* [= G. *communal-* (in comp.) = Dan. *kommunal*, < F. *communal* = Pr. *comunal* = Sp. *comunal* = It. *comunale*, < ML. *communalis*, < *communa*, *communia*, a commune: see *commune*^{2} and *common*, *n.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a commune; belonging to the people of a commune: as, *communal* organization; *communal* land.

The system of *communal* tenure, it must be admitted, was hostile to permanent or even transient improvement, because it left the personal advantage of outlay on such land insecure. *Thorold Rogers*, Work and Wages, p. 91.

Did the primitive *communal* ownership survive, there would survive the primitive *communal* control of the uses to be made of land by individuals or by groups of them. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 86.

The year 1200 may be regarded as the date at which the *communal* constitution of London was completed. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 803.

2. Communistic. See *communalism*.

They bought at Nauvoo houses sufficient to accommodate them, but very little land, renting such farms as they needed. They lived there on a *communal* system, and ate in a great dining room. *Nordhoff*, Communistic Societies of the U. S.

communalism (kom′ṳ̄-na̤l-izm), *n.* [< F. *communalisme*, < *communal*, communal, + *-isme*, -ism.] The theory of government by communes or corporations of towns and districts, adopted by many republicans in France and elsewhere; the doctrine that every commune, or at least every important city commune, should be virtually an independent state in itself, and the nation merely a federation of such states.

The movement in favor of the autonomy of Paris is an old one, and has been supported by many able and respectable Frenchmen. One in favor of the movement is, however, properly called a communalist, and not a communist, and the movement itself is *communalism* — not communism. *R. T. Ely*, French and German Socialism, p. 21.

There were several Socialist journals, all of which advocated Bakunin's programme, Anarchy or *Communalism*; that is to say, the absolute independence of each commune. *Orpen*, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 234.

communalist (kom′ṳ̄-na̤l-ist), *n.* [< F. *communaliste*, < *communal*, communal, + *-iste*, -ist.] One who believes in or advocates communalism.

communalistic (kom″ṳ̄-na̤-lis′tik), *a.* [< *communalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of communalism: as, *communalistic* doctrines.

communard (kom′ṳ̄-närd), *n.* [F. *communard*, < *commune* (see *commune of Paris* (*b*), under *commune*^{2}) + *-ard*, in a depreciatory sense.] One who advocates government by communes; a communalist; especially, a member or supporter of the Paris commune of 1871.

The federal republic has always been the favorite ideal of the Democrats of Spain and of the *Communards* of Paris. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 5.

commune^1 (ko̤-mūn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *communed*, ppr. *communing*. [< F. *communier* (only in sense 2) (cf. OF. *comunier*, > the older E. verb *common*, where the accent has regularly receded), < L. *communicare*, share, impart, LL. also make common or base (LL. and ML. also receive the communion), < *communis*, common: see *common*, *v.*, and *communicate*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To converse; talk together familiarly; impart ideas and sentiments mutually; interchange thoughts or feelings.

There I will meet with thee, and I will *commune* with thee. Ex. xxv. 22.

If you could but learn to *commune* with your own hearts, and know what noble company you can make them, you would little regard the elegance and splendours of the worthless. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxiii.

2. To partake of the eucharist or Lord's supper; receive the communion: a common use of the word in America and in Wales.

To *commune* under both kinds. *Bp. Burnet.*

II.† *trans.* To cause to partake of the eucharist. *Gesta Romanorum.*

commune^1 (kom′ūn), *n.* [< *commune*^{1}, *v.*] Familiar interchange of ideas or sentiments; communion; intercourse; friendly conversation.

> A Spirit seemed
> To stand beside him — . . .
> Held *commune* with him. *Shelley*, Alastor.

Days of happy *commune*. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxvi.

commune^2 (kom′ūn), *n.* [= Dan. *kommune*, < F. *commune*, < ML. *communa*, *communia*, a community, territorial district: see *common*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** In general, a community organized for the protection and promotion of local interests, and subordinate to the state; the government or governing body of such a community.

In 1070, the citizens of Mans established a sworn confederacy, which they called *commune*, in order to oppose the oppressions of Godfrey of Mayenne. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xcv.

Apart from the government by Roman officials, every province appears to have had, at least under the empire, a provincial assembly or diet of its own (concilium or *commune*), and these diets are interesting as the first attempts at representative assemblies. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 885.

"The *commune* of Florence," said Villani, "lost in these two years" (for the famine, beginning in 1328, lasted into the year 1330) "more than sixty thousand florins of gold in the support of the people." *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 210.

The monastery has through all the ages been at its best a private *commune*, carrying down a primitive custom by means of a religious enthusiasm. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 4.

Specifically — **2.** The smallest administrative division of France, governed in its local affairs by a mayor and municipal council; a municipality or township. In the country a commune sometimes embraces a number of villages. Similar administrative divisions so named exist in Italy, Belgium, etc. **3.** The people or body of citizens of a commune. — **4.** In Russia, the community of peasants in a village. See *mir*. — **The commune of Paris.** (*a*) A revolutionary committee which took the place of the municipality of Paris in the French revolution of 1789, and soon usurped the supreme authority in the state. It was suppressed by the Convention in 1794. (*b*) A committee or body of communalists who in 1871 ruled over Paris for a brief period after the retirement of the German troops, but were suppressed, after severe fighting and much damage to the city, by troops under the authority of the National Assembly of France. See *communalism*.

commune^3†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *common*.

commune bonum (ko-mū′nē bō′num). [L.: *commune*, neut. of *communis*, common; *bonum*, a good thing: see *common*, *a.*, *bona*, and *boon*^{3}.] A common good; a benefit to all; a matter of mutual or general advantage.

communer^1 (ko̤-mū′nėr), *n.* One who communes or communicates.

communer^2 (kom′ṳ̄-nėr), *n.* [< *commune*^{2}, *n.*, + *-er*^{1}.] A member of a commune; a communalist.

The popular school is to be maintained by the Gemeinde, or commune, and the *communers* have not in general found themselves able to forego the income from school fees. *Science*, VIII. 593.

communicability (ko̤-mū″ni-ka̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *communicabilité*, etc.; as *communicable* (see *-bility*).] **1.** The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted, as by contact or intercourse.

The question of the contagiousness of cerebro-spinal fever remains still unsettled, but the weight of authority appears to be in favour of the theory of the *communicability* of the disease. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 11.

2. In *logic*, capability of being common to several things. Thus, the characteristics of the sun, though peculiar to that luminary, possess *communicability*, inasmuch as there might be two suns.

communicable (ko̤-mū′ni-ka̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *communicable* = Sp. *comunicable* = Pg. *communicavel* = It. *comunicabile*, < ML. *communicabilis*, < L. *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] **1.** Capable of being communicated. (*a*) Capable of being imparted; transferable; conferable (upon): as, *communicable* ideas, news, etc.

Eternal life is *communicable* to all. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 20.

> Things not reveal'd which the invisible King,
> Only Omniscient, hath suppress'd in night,
> To none *communicable* in earth or heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 124.

(*b*) Contagious; infectious.

Manners are very *communicable*; men catch them from each other. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

(*c*) Able to impart or communicate ideas; commonly understood.

Vulgar instruction requiring also vulgar and *communicable* termes, not clerkly or vncouthe as are all these of the Greeke and Latine languages. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

2. Communicative; ready to converse or impart information.

Be *communicable* with your friends. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

Perhaps Sir Hugo would have been *communicable* enough without that kind motive. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda.

communicableness (ko̤-mū′ni-ka̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being communicable.

The antient Hebrew had the same Fortune that the Greek and Latin Tongues had, to fall from being naturally spoken any where, to lose their general *Communicableness* and Vulgarity, and to become only School and Book-Languages. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 60.

communicably (ko̤-mū′ni-ka̤-bli), *adv.* In a communicable manner; with communication.

communicant (ko̤-mū′ni-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= G. Dan. *kommunikant*, n., = F. *communicant* = Sp. It. *comunicante* = Pg. *communicante*, < L. *communican(t-)s*, ppr. of *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] **I.** *a.* Communicating; imparting. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who communicates at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament at the celebration of the eucharist.

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing monthly *communicant*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons.

communicantes (ko̤-mū-ni-kan′tēz), *n.* [So called from the first word, L. *communicantes*, pl. of *communican(t-)s*, ppr. of *communicare*, communicate.] In the Roman canon of the mass, the prayer following the commemoration or memento of the living, and containing the commemoration of the saints. Also called *infra actionem*.

communicate (ko̤-mū′ni-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *communicated*, ppr. *communicating*. [< L. *communicatus*, pp. of *communicare* (> It. *comunicare*, etc.: see *common*, *v.*), impart, share, make common, commune (hence ult. E. *commune*^{1}, *v.*, and *common*, *v.*), < *communis*, common: see *common*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give to another as a partaker; bestow or confer in joint possession; impart knowledge or a share of: as, to *communicate* intelligence, news, opinions, or facts; to *communicate* a disease: with *to* (formerly *with*) before the person receiving.

Their opinion is, that such secrete and holy things as they are should not rashly and imprudently be *communicated with* the common people. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 253.

It was my hap to see his book in a learned Gentlemans hand, . . . who very kindly *communicated* the same *to* me for a little space. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 74.

He *communicated* those thoughts only *with* the Lord Digby. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, viii. § 180.

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

They read all they would *communicate to* their hearers. *Watts.*

2†. To share in or participate; have in common.

To thousands that *communicate* our loss. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

After much stirre, Almagro and Picarro became friends and agreed to *communicate* Purses and Titles. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 867.

3. To administer the eucharist or communion to.

There is infinitely more reason why infants may be *communicated* than why they may not be baptized. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 137.

The chalice should never have turn-over lips, which are extremely liable to cause accident in *communicating* the faithful. *F. G. Lee.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Communicate, Impart.* These words agree in expressing the sharing of something with another, generally something not concrete, as information, news, hope, fears. *Impart* may be used of things concrete, as food. As to things intangible, *communicate* is the more general, and *impart* expresses more of the idea of sharing or intimacy. We may *communicate* unconsciously; we *impart* by intention.

Good, the more
Communicated, more abundant grows.
Milton, P. L., v. 72.

He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath none; and he that hath meat, let him do likewise. Luke iii. 11.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a share; take part; participate: followed by *in*, formerly also by *with*, before the thing shared.

The place itself . . . did afterward *communicate in* the benefits sent from the Lord. 2 Mac. v. 20.

Ye have well done, that ye did *communicate with* my affliction. Phil. iv. 14.

2. To have a connecting passage or means of transition; have communication: said of things, and generally followed by *with*: as, the lake *communicates with* the sea by means of the river.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals which all *communicate with* one another. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

The houses *communicate*. *Johnson.*

3. To have or hold intercourse or interchange of thoughts: said of persons.

But in dear words of human speech
We two *communicate* no more.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

4. To partake of the Lord's supper or communion: used absolutely or followed by *with*.

It does not appear that he was ever formally reconciled to the Church of Rome, but he certainly had scruples about *communicating with* the Church of England. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

In the Fourth Lateran Council, it was decreed that any believer should *communicate* at least once a year—at Easter. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 10.

communicate† (kọ-mū'ni-kāt), *a.* [L. *communicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Communicated; shared. *Bacon.*—2. Communicative.

That every man, after the measure of his faith, shuld be brotherly *communicat* with his neighbors, and distribute vnto them that thing he hath learned. *Calvin*, Four Sermons, I.

communication (kọ-mū-ni-kā'shọn), *n.* [= D. *kommunikatie* = Dan. *kommunikation*, < F. *communication* = Sp. *comunicacion* = Pg. *communicação* = It. *comunicazione*, < L. *communicatio(n-)*, < *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] 1. The act of communicating. (*a*†) A conference; a joint deliberation.

The Alderman and his Bredern shall assemble in their Halle, and dryncke; and there haue a curteys *Communycacion* for the weele of the seid Gilde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

(*b*†) An act done in common with others; a joint transaction.

That euery brother and suster be gouerned and reuled be the Aldirman and maistres in ridyngge, and alle othere *communicacouns* lefui nedeful and spedeful for the Fraternite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 450.

(*c*) The act of imparting, conferring, or bestowing: as, the *communication* of secrets. (*d*) The act of sharing or participating.

They who have the true taste of conversation enjoy themselves in a *communication* of each other's excellencies. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 422.

(*e*) Participation in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

All by communicating of one, become, as to that *communication*, one. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ix.

2. Interchange of thoughts, opinions, or information by speech or writing.

Use no French, but mere English, to the French in all *communication* whatsoever. *Camden*, Remains, Languages.

In the way of argument . . . and friendly *communication*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

Secrets may be carried so far as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

3†. Association; companionship; intercourse.

Evil *communications* [revised version, "company doth"] corrupt good manners. 1 Cor. xv. 33.

4. Means of communicating; the way and the means of passing from place to place, as a strait or channel between seas or lakes, a road between cities or settlements, a gallery between apartments in a house or a fortification, the route by which an army communicates with its base of operations, etc.

While the main body of Meade's army was marching southward to meet Lee at Culpepper, Lee was moving rapidly northward on parallel roads to lay hold of Meade's *communications*. *W. Swinton*, Army of the Potomac, p. 378.

5. That which is communicated or imparted; information or intelligence imparted by speech or writing; a document or message imparting information.—6. In *rhet.*, a figure by which a speaker or writer represents his hearer or reader as participating in his sentiments, by the use of the pronoun *we* instead of *I* or *you*.—**Privileged communication**, in *law*: (*a*) A communication between such persons or under such circumstances that it involves no liability for defamation, except where express malice is shown. (*b*) A communication between such persons or under such circumstances that it is not a matter of right to prove it as an admission by calling the receiver of it as a witness. Also called *confidential communication.*

communication-plate (kọ-mū-ni-kā'shọn-plāt), *n.* In *Polyzoa*, one of the perforated partitions or incomplete septa between contiguous cells or zoœcia of the cœnœcium; a rosette-plate.

communication-valve (kọ-mū-ni-kā'shọn-valv), *n.* A valve in the steam-pipe which connects the boiler with the cylinder of a steam-engine.

communicative (kọ-mū'ni-kā̤-tiv), *a.* [= F. *communicatif* = Pr. *comunicatiu* = Sp. It. *comunicativo* = Pg. *communicativo*, < ML. *communicativus*, < L. *communicatus*, pp. of *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] 1. Inclined to communicate or confer; ready to impart; liberal: as, to be mutually *communicative* of benefits.

The love God requires of us is an operative, material, and *communicative* love. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 70.

They deserve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profession [gardening]. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense.

2. Disposed to impart or disclose knowledge, facts, or opinions; free in communicating; not reserved; open; talkative.

Mr. Boswell's frankness and gaiety made everybody *communicative*. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

3. Disposed to communion with others.

The Morning and Evening Order began, like the Breviary, with the Lord's Prayer: but the *communicative* spirit of the Reformation, where the ministry of the Church was concerned, was shown at once even in this point. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

4. Adapted or intended for communicating.

It cannot be doubted that, in the first stages of *communicative* expression, all these three [gesture, grimace, utterance] were used together, each for the particular purposes which it was best calculated to serve. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

5†. Capable of being communicated; communicable.

That beauty was too *communicative* and divine a thing to be made a property, and confined to one at once. *Shaftesbury*, Characteristics (ed. 1732), p. 196.

communicatively (kọ-mū'ni-kā̤-tiv-li), *adv.* In a communicative manner; by communication. *Milton.*

The manifestation of his glory shall arise to us; we shall have it *communicatively*. *Goodwin*, Works, III. iii. 115.

communicativeness (kọ-mū'ni-kā̤-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve; talkativeness.

I was courteously received by a worthy old housekeeper, who, with the civility and *communicativeness* of her order, showed me the interior of the house. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 334.

communicator (kọ-mū'ni-kā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *communicator*, < L. *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] One who or that which communicates. *Boyle.*

communicatory (kọ-mū'ni-kā̤-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *communicatoire* = Sp. *comunicatorio*, < ML. *communicatorius*, < LL. *communicator*: see *communicator*.] Imparting knowledge. *Barrow.*—**Communicatory letters.** See *commendatory letters*, under *commendatory*.

communio (kọ-mū'ni-ō), *n.* [L. (LL.) *communio*: see *communion*.] An anthem in the Roman missal, said by the celebrant after he has taken the ablutions. In the Mozarabic rite it is sung by the choir. Originally it was sung between the verses of a psalm as a communion anthem while the people were communicating. See *communion*.

communion (kọ-mū'nyọn), *n.* [< late ME. *communyone* = F. *communion* = Pr. *communion*, *comunion* = Sp. *comunion* = Pg. *communhão* = It. *comunione* = D. *communie* = G. *communion* = Dan. *kommunion* = Sw. *communion*, < L. *communio(n-)*, common participation, LL. communion in eccl. sense, < *communis*, common: see *common*, *a.*, and *commune*¹, *v.*] 1. Participation in something, especially in ideas and sentiments held in common; hence, fellowship; concord; association.

What *communion* hath light with darkness? 2 Cor. vi. 14.

Yet [thou], so pleased,
Canst raise thy creature to what highth thou wilt
Of union or *communion*, deified.
Milton, P. L., viii. 429.

2. Intercourse between two or more persons; interchange of thoughts or interests; communication.

The Israelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

They eat, they drink, and in *communion* sweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton*, P. L., v. 637.

3. Union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; religious fellowship: as, members in full *communion*.

Bare *communion* with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South.*

He desired the prayers of those whom he calls the people of God, meaning Mr. Gifford's little congregation, and the handful of persons within his circuit who were in *communion* with them. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 29.

4. A body of Christians who have one common faith, but not necessarily ecclesiastical union; a religious denomination.

A general history of the Eastern *Communion* is a thing which does not exist. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 6.

5. The act of partaking of the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper; also, the elements of the eucharist.

Of the several names by which the supper of the Lord has been distinguished, that of the holy *communion* is the one which the Church of England has adopted. *Eden*, Churchman's Theol. Dict., p. 102.

6†. Common action; common consent; public act.

Men . . . served and praised God by *communion* and in public manner. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Close communion, among Baptists, communion in the Lord's supper with Baptists only: a practice based on the belief that all who have not received baptism by immersion are in reality unbaptized, and hence not entitled to communion. Those who hold this belief are called *close-communion* Baptists, or *close-communionists*, in distinction from another class of Baptists opposed to it, and hence called *open-communionists*. The former prevail in the United States, and the latter in Great Britain.—**Communion anthem** or **hymn**, an anthem or hymn sung after the canon or prayer of consecration and before or during the communion of priest and people. In the early church, when all the faithful not under discipline communicated as a rule every Sunday, several psalms or hymns with antiphons seem to have been sung at this time. Survivals of this are seen in the Western *communio* and in the *koinonikon* of the Greek Church. The 34th psalm was especially thus used in primitive times, and its eighth verse as an antiphon, "O taste and see," as also in the Mozarabic liturgy. In the Anglican prayer-book of 1549 the Agnus is directed to be sung during the communion of the people. In the American prayer-book a hymn immediately follows the canon.—**Communion elements**, the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—**Communion in one kind.** See *half-communion*.—**Communion office**, a liturgical form appointed for the administration of the holy eucharist or Lord's supper.—**Holy communion**, the Lord's supper; the eucharist. See *Lord*.—**Open communion**, among Baptists, communion with other Christians than those who have received baptism by immersion. See *close communion*, above. =**Syn. 1.** Fellowship, converse, intercourse, unity, concord, agreement.

communionable (kọ-mū'nyọn-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *communion* + *-able*.] Admissible to communion. *Is. Taylor.*

communional (kọ-mū'nyọn-a̤l), *a.* [< *communion* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a communion: as, "*communional* sympathy," *Hamilton.*

communion-cloth (kọ-mū'nyọn-klôth), *n.* A cloth for covering the communion-table at the time of the service.

communion-cup (kọ-mū'nyọn-kup), *n.* A vessel used for the wine of the communion; a chalice. After the Reformation this name was substituted for *chalice* in the Protestant churches of England, and the cup was carefully made different in appearance from the old chalice, especially in the form of the bowl, in the absence of the knop, and in having a cover, instead of the paten, fitting the top of the bowl. It is now made in many forms. See cut under *chalice.*

communion-rail (kọ-mū'nyọn-rāl), *n.* Same as *altar-rail.*

communion-table (kọ-mū'nyọn-tā"bl), *n.* The table at or near which the communicants sit or kneel to partake of the Lord's supper, or on which the bread and wine are placed for distribution.

communism (kom'ụ̄-nizm), *n.* [< F. *communisme*, < *commun*, common, + *-isme:* see *common*, *commune*², *n.*, and *-ism.*] 1. An economic system, or theory, which rests upon the total or partial abolition of the right of private property, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. The right of the state to control the means of production, and also the distribution and consumption of the products of industry, is in general especially emphasized by the advocates of the theory. In some communistic schemes the right of the individual to the control of his own labor is also denied, each one being required to do that which is most advantageous to the community as a whole. Such theories, differing in details, have frequently been advanced — by Plato in his "Republic," by Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia," and in recent times by many writers — and have not infrequently been carried into execution on a small scale, as in the Oneida Community. See *community.*

Communism, in its ordinary signification, is a system or form of common life in which the right of private or family property is abolished by law, mutual consent, or vow. To this community of goods may be added the disappearance of family life.
Woolsey, Communism and Socialism, p. 1.

Communism is the name that has been given to the schemes of social innovation which have for their starting-point the attempted overthrow of the institution of private property. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 211.

The machinery of *Communism*, like existing social machinery, has to be framed out of existing human nature; and the defects of existing human nature will generate in the one the same evils as in the other.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 41.

2. Communalism. [An improper use.]

communist (kom'ụ̄-nist), *n.* [= D. *communist* = G. Dan. *kommunist*, < F. *communiste* (= Sp. *comunista* = Pg. *communista*), < *commun*, common, + *-iste:* see *common*, *commune*², *n.*, and *-ist.*] 1. One who advocates and practises the doctrines of communism.

All *communists* without exception propose that the people as a whole, or some particular division of the people, as a village, or commune, should own all the means of production — land, houses, factories, railroads, canals, etc.; that production should be carried on in common; and that officers, selected in one way or another, should distribute among the inhabitants the fruits of their labor.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 35.

Discordant theories range from the doctrines of the *communist*, who would overturn our social structures, to those of the timid, half-hearted believers in our government, who wish to go back to restraints and powers exerted by the monarchs of Europe.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 360.

2. An advocate of communalism; a member of a commune; a communalist.—**Bible Communist.** See *Perfectionist.*

communistic (kom-ụ̄-nis'tik), *a.* [< *communist* + *-ic.*] 1. Relating to communists or communism; according with the principles of communism: as, *communistic* theories; *communistic* arrangements.

No cases of *communistic* holding have as yet been adduced from records of the early period.
D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, p. 39.

2. Communalistic. [An improper use.]

communistically (kom-ụ̄-nis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In accordance with communism; in a communistic form or way.

communitarian (kọ-mū-ni-tā'ri-ạn), *n.* [< *community* + *-arian.*] A member of a community; a member of a communistic association; one who believes in the wisdom of community life.

These mendacious rogues [our neighbors] circulated a report that we *communitarians* were exterminated, to the last man, by severing ourselves asunder with the sweep of our own scythes! — and that the world had lost nothing by this little accident.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 78.

communition (kom-ụ̄-nish'ọn), *n.* [< *commune* + *-ition.*] Communion. [Rare.]

"The *communition* of the body of Christ," and "Christ being our life," are such secret glories, that, as the fruition of them is the portion of the other world, so also is the full perception and understanding of them.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 309.

community (kọ-mū'nị-ti), *n.*; pl. *communities* (-tiz). [= OF. *communite*, *communete*, *comunete*, *comonteit*, etc. (> E. *commonty*, the older form), mod. F. *communité* = Pr. *communitat* = Sp. *comunidad* = Pg. *communidade* = It. *comunità*, < L. *communita(t-)s*, fellowship, a sense of fellowship, ML. also a society, a division of people, < *communis*, common: see *common*, *a.*, and *commonty.*] 1. Common possession or enjoyment; the holding or sharing of interests, possessions, or privileges in common by two or more individuals: as, a *community* of goods; *community* of interests between husband and wife.

Of all the griefs that mortals share,
The one that seems the hardest to bear
Is the grief without *community.*
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

The essential *community* of nature between organic growth and inorganic growth is, however, most clearly seen on observing that they both result in the same way.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 43.

The natural equality of the Italians is visible in their *community* of good looks as well as good manners.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

2. Life in association with others; the social state. [Rare.]

Confined
To cells, and unfrequented woods, they knew not
The fierce vexation of *community.*
Shirley, The Brothers, iv. 1.

3. A number of people associated together by the fact of residence in the same locality, or of subjection to the same local laws and regulations; a village, township, or municipality.

The sympathetic or social feelings are not so strong between different *communities* as between individuals of the same *community.* *Calhoun*, Works, I. 9.

With them [the Slavic nations] the rule of the freedom of acquests has been less strictly observed than in other European countries, and with them, accordingly, the *community* continues in its fullest vigor.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 240.

A great many of the manors now or formerly existing represent ancient *communities* in which, little by little, the authority of the *community* was engrossed by the most considerable man in it, until he became the lord, and the other landholders became his dependents.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 41.

4. A society or association of persons having common interests or privileges, commercial, social, political, or ecclesiastical, and subject to the same regulations; now, especially, a society of this nature in which the members reside together or in the same locality: as, the Oneida *Community* (see below).

According to the "Rules and Orders of the Clothiers' *Community*, 1803," the chief object of the Institution was to carry out the legal regulations as to apprentices in their original purity. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. clxxv.

5. The body of people in a state or commonwealth; the public, or people in general: used in this sense always with the definite article.

It is not designed for her own use, but for *the* whole *community.* *Addison*, Guardian.

Burdens upon the poorer classes of *the community.*
Hallam.

6†. Commonness; frequency.

Sick and blunted with *community.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

7. In *logic*, the being possessed in common by several subjects.—**Brethren of the Community.** See *brother.*—**Community of goods**, the holding of goods in common, implying common ownership and common use and enjoyment, but not, in law, the right of partition or severance.—**Community property**, in *civil law* (and in the States of California, Louisiana, Nevada, Texas, and formerly Missouri, and in the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, Montana, and Washington), the property of husband and wife exclusive of the antenuptial property of either, and of property acquired by either by bequest, inheritance, or gift. All other acquisitions during marriage are the joint property of both, and the husband has the active power of disposal during the life of both, the wife's rights being meanwhile passive. On the death of either, the survivor administers, much as in the case of partnership, the survivor being entitled to one half, and the heirs, etc., of the deceased to the other half.—**House community**, an early form of organization in which the heirs of a given ancestor and their heirs in turn continued to live together, upon the common inheritance, with a common dwelling and common table.—**Oneida Community**, a religious society or brotherhood, the *Bible Communists* or *Perfectionists*, established in 1847 on Oneida creek, in Lenox township, Madison county, New York, by John H. Noyes, after unsuccessful attempts to establish it at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1834, and at Putney, Vermont, in 1837. A branch of the Oneida Community also existed at Wallingford, Connecticut, but has now been withdrawn. Originally the Oneida Community was strictly communistic, all property and all children belonging primarily to the society, and the restrictions of marriage being entirely abolished; but in 1879, owing to the increasing demand of public opinion that the social practices of the society should be abandoned, marriage and family life were introduced, and in 1880 communism of property gave place to a joint-stock system, and the Community was legally incorporated as "the Oneida Community, Limited."—**Village community**, an early form of organization, in which the land belonged to the village, the arable land being allotted by it to the members or households of the community, by more or less permanent arrangements, the waste or common land remaining undivided.

commutability (kọ-mū-tạ-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [= OF. *commutabilité* = Sp. *conmutabilidad*, < ML. **commutabilita(t-)s*, < L. *commutabilis*, commutable: see *commutable* and *-bility.*] The quality of being commutable; interchangeableness. Also *commutableness.*

The *commutability* of terms. *Latham.*

commutable (kọ-mū'tạ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *conmutable* = Pg. *commutavel* = It. *commutabile*, < L. *commutabilis*, < *commutare*, change: see *commute.*] Capable of being exchanged or mutually changed; interchangeable.

Here the predicate and subject are not *commutable.*
Whately, Logic.

commutableness (kọ-mū'tạ-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *commutability.*

commutant (kọ-mū'tạnt), *n.* [< L. *commutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *commutare*, change: see *commute.*] In *alg.*, an oblong block of figures, denoting the sum of a number of products, each consisting of as many factors as the block has rows, and each factor being formed by compounding as umbræ the constituents in one row, the different terms being due to permutation with change of sign, in every possible way, of the constituents of every column after the first.

commutation (kom-ụ̄-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *commutation* = Pr. *commutatio* = Sp. *conmutacion* = Pg. *commutação* = It. *commutazione*, < L. *commutatio(n-)*, < *commutare*, pp. *commutatus*, change: see *commute.*] 1. A passing from one state to another; alteration; change.

So great is the *commutation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves. *South*, Sermons.

2. The act of giving one thing for another; exchange; barter.

By giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation.*
South, Sermons.

The use of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

3. The act of substituting one thing for another; substitution. [This, in the specific applications noted below, is now the usual signification of the word.]

A kind of mutual *commutation* there is whereby those concrete names, God and Man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 53.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption. *Sir T. Browne.*

Specifically — (*a*) In *law*, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less, as banishment instead of death.

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a *commutation* for penance.
Blackstone.

(*b*) The substitution of one sort of payment for another, or of a money payment in lieu of the performance of compulsory duty or labor, or of a single payment in lieu of a number of successive payments, usually at a reduced rate. See *commutation-ticket.* (c) *Milit.*, the money value of allowances, such as quarters, fuel, forage, etc., taken in place of them.—**Angle of commutation**, the excess of the heliocentric longitude of a planet over that of the earth.—**Commutation of Tithes Act**, an English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 71), frequently amended, providing for the payment of tithes in money and prescribing means for valuing them.

commutation-ticket (kom-ụ̄-tā'shọn-tik"et), *n.* A ticket issued at a reduced rate by a carrier of passengers, entitling the holder to be carried over a given route a limited number of times, or an unlimited number during a certain period.

commutative (kọ-mū'tạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *commutatif* = Pr. *commutatiu* = Sp. *conmutativo* = Pg. It. *commutativo*, < ML. **commutativus* (fem. *commutativa*, n., exchange), < L. *commutatus*, pp. of *commutare*, change: see *commute.*] Relating to exchange; interchangeable; mutual: as, *commutative* justice (that is, justice which is mutually done and received).

This is the measure of *commutative* justice, or of that justice which supposes exchange of things profitable for things profitable. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 451.

Commutative combination, in *alg.*, a mode of combination in which the order of the elements is indifferent.—**Commutative contract**, a contract in which each of the contracting parties gives and receives an equivalent.—**Commutative multiplication**, a mode of multiplication in which the order of the factors is indifferent.—**Commutative principle**, a rule of algebra permitting the reversal of the order of combination of two terms or factors.

commutatively (kọ-mū'tạ-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of exchange. *Sir T. Browne.*

commutator (kom'ụ̄-tā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *commutador*, < L. as if **commutator*, < *commutare*, pp. *commutatus*, change: see *commute.*] 1. An apparatus used in connection with many electrical instruments for reversing the cur-

rents from the battery without changing the arrangement of the conductors from the poles: as, Bertin's *commutator*. In the magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machines (see *electric*), a commutator is ordinarily employed to regulate the direction of the current through the external circuit.
2. A contrivance for varying the strength of an electric current by bringing either a portion or the whole of the voltaic cells in a battery into the circuit.

commute (ko̤-mūt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commuted*, ppr. *commuting*. [= Sp. *conmutar* = Pg. *commutar* = It. *commutare*, < L. *commutare*, change, exchange, < *com-* (intensive) + *mutare*, change: see *mutable*, *mutation*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To exchange; put in the place of another (thing or person); give or receive for another; substitute another thing for.

> This smart was *commuted* for shame.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. 519.

> God will not suffer us to *commute* a duty, because all is his due. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 853.

> Having *commuted* his petty sovereignty for a considerable sum of money. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., xv.

Specifically—(*a*) To exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity.

> Let him *commute* his eternal fear with a temporal suffering, preventing God's judgment by passing one of his own. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 534.

> The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be *commuted* from burning to beheading.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

(*b*) To substitute one sort of burden for another; especially, to substitute money payment for payment in kind or the performance of a compulsory duty: as, to *commute* tithes.

> A severe tax, which the noble reluctantly paid and which the penniless culprit *commuted* by personal slavery, was sufficiently unjust as well as absurd.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 27.

2. In *elect.*, to regulate (the direction of an electrical current) as by a commutator.
II. *intrans.* **1**†. To serve as a substitute.

> Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South*, Sermons.

2. To pay in money instead of in kind or in duty.

> He . . . thinks it unlawful to *commute*, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, I. 4.

3. To pay a single sum as an equivalent for a number of successive payments; specifically, to purchase and use a commutation-ticket.

commuter (ko̤-mū′tėr), *n.* One who commutes; specifically, one who purchases and uses a commutation-ticket.

commutual (ko-mū′tṳ̄-al), *a.* [< *com-* + *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal. [Rare and poetical.]

> There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove
> In acts of dear benevolence and love. *Pope*, Odyssey.

commutuality (ko-mū-tṳ̄-al′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *commutual* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being commutual; reciprocal union. [Rare.]

comose (kō′mōs), *a.* [< L. *comosus*, < *coma*, hair: see *coma*^{2}.] Hairy; comate. (*a*) In *entom.*, specifically, tipped with a brush or tuft of hairs; having a bunch of hairs on the apex. (*b*) In *bot.*, furnished with a coma. See cut under *coma*^{2}.

comous (kō′mus), *a.* [< L. *comosus*, hairy: see *comose*.] Same as *comose*.

comp. An abbreviation of *compare*, *comparative*, *composition*, and *compound*.

compack†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *compact*^{1}.

compact^1 (ko̤m-pakt′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *compacte*; = D. G. *compact* = Dan. *kompakt*, < F. *compacte* = Sp. Pg. *compacto* = It. *compatto*, < L. *compactus*, joined together, pp. of *compingere*, join together, make close or fast, < *com-*, together, + *pangere*, pp. *pactus*, fasten, set, fix, akin to E. *fang*: see *fang*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Closely and firmly united, as the parts or particles of solid bodies; having the parts or particles pressed or packed together; solid; dense: as, a *compact* mass of people.

> Glass, crystal, gems, and other *compact* bodies.
> *Newton*, Opticks.

2. In *entom.*, specifically, compacted or pressed close, as a jointed organ, or any part of it, when the joints are very closely united, forming a continuous mass: as, a *compact* antennal club; *compact* palpi.—**3.** Connected or expressed with closeness or brevity, as ideas; hence, of literary style, pithy; terse; not diffuse; not verbose: as, a *compact* discourse.

> Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and *compact*, we must [in translating it] study the utmost force of our language. *Felton*, On Reading the Classics.

4. Compacted; joined; held together.

> Jerusalem is builded as a city that is *compact* together.
> Ps. cxxii. 3.

> We went to see the ruines of the old haven so *compact* with that bituminous sand in which the materials are layd, as the like is hardly to be found.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

5. Composed; consisting; made. [Poetical.]

> My heart is not *compact* of flint nor steel.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.

> One low churl, *compact* of thankless earth,
> The fatal byword of all years to come.
> *Tennyson*, Godiva.

=**Syn.** **1.** Firm, condensed.—**3.** Terse, sententious, succinct, concise.
II.† *n.* Structure; frame.

> He was of a mean or low *compact*, but without disproportion and unevenness either in lineaments or parts.
> *Sir G. Buck*, Rich. III., p. 148.

compact^1 (ko̤m-pakt′), *v. t.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *compack*; < ML. *compactare*, join, unite, < L. *compactus*, pp.: see *compact*^{1}, *a.*] **1.** To thrust, drive, pack, or press closely together; join firmly; consolidate, as the parts which compose a body; condense.

> The air is partially exhausted, thus causing the atmospheric pressure to operate in *compacting* the pulp into paper. *Ure*, Dict., III. 490.

> Many souls . . . might be poetic gardens if they would *compact* all their energies into growing two roses and a lily—three poems in all, for a lifetime.
> *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 102.

2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system; join the parts of tightly; bring into close junction, as the sheets of a book or other loose materials, by heating, pressure, or the like.

> The whole body fitly joined together and *compacted*.
> Eph. iv. 16.

> A bridge of that length . . . so curiously *compacted* together with one only arch. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 208.

> The condensing or *compacting* is now generally accomplished by passing the sheets between the cylinders of a rolling machine. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 42.

3. To make firm or stable; establish firmly; confirm; solidify.

> Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* strength
> Stretch'd and dissolved into unsinew'd length.
> *Sir J. Denham.*

> As to my character, it is not yet *compacted* enough for inspection. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

compact^2 (kom′pakt, formerly ko̤m-pakt′), *n.* [= It. *compatto*, < L. *compactum*, *compectum*, an agreement, prop. neut. of *compactus*, *compectus*, pp. of *compacisci*, *compecisci*, agree with, < *com-*, with, + *paciscere*, deponent *pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, agree, covenant: see *pact*.] An agreement; a contract between parties; in general, any covenant or contract between individuals, members of a community, or nations.

> What is the course and drift of your *compact*!
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

> The law of nations depends on mutual *compacts*, treaties, leagues, etc. *Blackstone.*

> By a mutual *compact*, we talked little in the cars.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 19.

Family Compact. See *family*.—**Mayflower compact**, an agreement entered into by the Pilgrims in the cabin of the Mayflower, November 11th, 1620, whereby they covenanted and combined themselves "together into a civil body politick, and to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordenances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the general good of the Colonie."—**Social compact.** Same as *social contract*. See *contract*.

compact^2 (ko̤m-pakt′), *a.* [< L. *compactus*, pp. of *compacisci*, agree with: see *compact*^{2}, *n.*] United in a compact; leagued; confederated.

> Thou pernicious woman,
> *Compact* with her that's gone!
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

compact^2 (ko̤m-pakt′), *v. i.* [< *compact*^{2}, *n.*] To make a contract or enter into an agreement.

> Saturne resolued to destroy his male children, either hauing so *compacted* with his brother Titan, or to preuent the prophesie, which was that his sonne should depose him.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 225.

compactedly (ko̤m-pak′ted-li), *adv.* In a compact manner; compendiously; tersely; closely. *Lovelace.* [Rare.]

compactedness (ko̤m-pak′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being compacted or firmly and closely bound together; closeness and firmness of parts; compactness.

compacter (ko̤m-pak′tėr), *n.* One who compacts or unites.

compactible (ko̤m-pak′ti-bl), *a.* [< *compact*^{1} + *-ible*.] Capable of being joined or compacted.

compactile† (ko̤m-pak′til), *a.* [< L. *compactilis*, < *compactus*, pp. of *compingere*: see *compact*^{1}, *a.*, and *-ile*.] Bound, tied, or twined together.

> These [garlands] were made up after all ways of art, *compactile*, sutile, plectile. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, ii.

compaction^1† (ko̤m-pak′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *compactio(n-)*, < *compingere*, pp. *compactus*, join together: see *compact*^{1}, *a.*] The act of making or the state of being compact. [Rare.]

> Buildings which stand by architecture and *compaction*.
> *Bacon.*

compaction^2† (ko̤m-pak′sho̤n), *n.* [As *compact*^{2} + *-ion*, after *compaction*^{1}.] A compact or an agreement.

> A solemn *compaction* with the Devil.
> Quoted in *E. H. Sears's* Pictures of Olden Time, p. 336.

compactly (ko̤m-pakt′li), *adv.* In a compact or condensed manner; closely; concisely; briefly; tersely; neatly.

> You have put all this together most *compactly*.
> *Lamb*, To Barton.

compactness (ko̤m-pakt′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being compact. (*a*) Firmness; close union of parts.

> In the ancient city . . . the extreme *compactness* of the political structure made representation unnecessary.
> *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 71.

(*b*) Terseness; condensation; conciseness, as of expression or style.

> The monotonous versification which Pope had introduced, no longer redeemed by his brilliant wit and his *compactness* of expression, palled on the ear of the public.
> *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

compacture (ko̤m-pak′tṳ̄r), *n.* [< L. *compactura*, < *compactus*, pp. of *compingere*, join together: see *compact*^{1}, *a.*] Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected or closely wrought; manner of joining.

> With comely compasse and *compacture* strong.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 24.

compage (kom-pāj′), *n.* [< L. *compages*: see *compages*.] Same as *compages*.

> The ship of civilization, either ancient or modern, is a vast jointed *compage* of timbers and of boards, bolted and bound together. *Is. Taylor.*

compages (kom-pā′jēz), *n.* [< L. *compages*, a joining together, a structure, < *compingere* (*compag-*), join together: see *compact*^{1}, *a.*] **1.** A system or structure of many united parts. [Rare.]

> Your glass drops, from which if the least portion be broken, the whole *compages* immediately dissolves and shatters into dust and atoms.
> *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 46.

> And as for all that *compages* of external bodies which you contend for, I shall grant you its existence. *Berkeley.*

2. [NL.] In *anat.*: (*a*) An articulation. (*b*) A commissure.

compaginate† (kom-paj′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *compaginatus*, pp. of *compaginare*, join together, < L. *compago* (*compagin-*), collateral form of *compages*: see *compages* and *compact*^{1}.] To set together; unite or hold together. *Montague.*

compagination† (kom-paj-i-nā′sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *compaginatio(n-)*, < *compaginare*, join together: see *compaginate*.] Union of parts; structure; connection; contexture.

> A *compagination* of many parts.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, v. § 3.

compaignable†, *a.* See *companiable*. *Chaucer.*

compaignie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *company*. *Chaucer.*

compame†, *n.* A word whose meaning has not been ascertained, but supposed to mean 'companion, friend,' occurring in the following passage:

> As help me God, it wol not be, *compame* [var. *combame*],
> I love another, and elles were I to blame.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 523.

companable†, *a.* See *companiable*. *Chaucer.*

companableness†, *n.* See *companiableness*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

companage†, *n.* [ME. *companage*, < OF. *companage* (> ML. *companagium*) = It. *companatico*, < ML. **companaticum* (ML. also *companis*), companage, < L. *com-*, with, + *panis*, bread: see *company*, *n.*] All kinds of sustenance except bread and drink. *Wharton.*

companiable†, *a.* [< ME. *companyable*, also *companable*, *compaignable*, sociable, social, < OF. *compaignable*, *compagnable*, *cumpagnable*, etc., < *compaignie*, *compagnie*, etc., company: see *company*, *n.*, and *-able*.] Maintaining friendly intercourse; companionable; social.

> To gentilmen he was right servisable,
> And ther withall full good and *companable*.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2261.

> Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, but *companiable* and respective. *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 241.

companiableness†, *n.* [Also *companableness*; < *companiable* + *-ness*.] The quality of being companionable; sociableness.

> His retiredness was for prayer, his *companiableness* was for preaching. *Bp. Hall*, Meditations, iv.

companion^1 (ko̤m-pan′yo̤n), *n.* [< ME. *compainoun*, < OF. *compainon*, *compaignon*, *compa-*

nion, F. *compagnon* (> G. *compagnon* = D. Dan. *kompagnon*) = Pr. *companho* = Sp. *compaño*, *compañon* (obs.) = It. *compagno*, < ML. **companio*(*n*-), companion, messmate, commensal, < *companium*, *companies* (> OF. *compaignie*, etc.), a mess, company taking meals together: see *company*, *n.*] **1.** One who accompanies or associates with another, either habitually or casually; one who shares the lot of another; a mate; a comrade.

I am a *companion* of all them that fear thee. Ps. cxix. 63.

Set Caliban and his *companions* free. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

A merry *companion* is welcome and acceptable to all men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 433.

How fair that new May morning when I rose
Companion of the sun for all the day
Jones Very, Poems, p. 91.

2†. A fellow; a worthless person.

What should the wars do with these jigging fools?
Companion, hence! *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

And this *companion* too — beshrew him!
Ford, Fancies, ii. 1.

3. One who holds the lowest rank in an English honorary order: as, a *companion* of the Bath (abbreviated *C. B.*), St. Michael and St. George, etc.—**Companion to the cycloid.** See *cycloid.* =**Syn. 1.** *Comrade, Friend*, etc. See *associate*.

companion¹ (kọm-pan'yọn), *v. t.* [< *companion*¹, *n.*] **1.** To be a companion to; accompany.

Methinks 'twould be a guilt — a very guilt —
Not to *companion* thee. *Keats.*

Nor can he [St. Thomas] be considered as having entirely abdicated his early right, as his statue, standing on a crocodile, still *companions* the winged lion on the opposite pillar of the piazzetta. *Ruskin.*

2. To make equal; put on the same level.

Companion me with my mistress. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

[Rare in both senses.]

companion² (kọm-pan'yọn), *n.* [< D. *kompanje*, MD. *kompanghe* = MLG. *kompandie*, *kompanghe*, *kompagnie*, quarter-deck, poop, companion, appar. < F. *compagnie* = Sp. *compaña*, now *compañía*, a company, in the particular sense of a ship's company, the crew (cf. Sp. *compaña* (obs.), an outhouse). The E. word conforms to *companion*¹; cf. F. *compagnons*, sailors, crew, lit. companions.] *Naut.*: (*a*) The framing and sash-lights on the quarter-deck or round-house, through which light passes to the cabins and deck below. *Sailor's Word-book.* (*b*) A raised hatch or cover to the cabin-stair of a merchant vessel. *Young's Naut. Dict.*

companionable (kọm-pan'yọn-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *companion*¹ + *-able*.] Fitted for good-fellowship; qualified or inclined to be agreeable in company; sociable.

A *companionable* sadness. *I. Walton*, Donne.

I never found the companion that was so *companionable* as solitude. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 147.

companionableness (kọm-pan'yọn-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being companionable; sociableness.

He [Sir J. Wagstaff] had a great *companionableness* in his nature. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, xiv.

companionably (kọm-pan'yọn-a̤-bli), *adv.* In a companionable manner. *Clarendon.*

companion-ladder (kọm-pan'yọn-lad″ėr), *n.* The steps or ladder on a ship leading from the poop-deck or quarter-deck to the cabin.

companionless (kọm-pan'yọn-les), *a.* [< *companion*¹ + *-less*.] Having no companion.

A phantom among men, *companionless*
As the last cloud of an expiring storm.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxi.

I, the last, go forth *companionless*.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

companionship (kọm-pan'yọn-ship), *n.* [< *companion*¹ + *-ship*.] **1.** The state or fact of being a companion; fellowship; association; company; especially, good-fellowship.

'Tis Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,
All of *companionship*. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

He never seemed to avail himself of my sympathy other than by mere *companionship*. *Irving.*

2. In *printing*, an association of compositors engaged in setting up one work or more, under the management of a clicker.

companionway (kọm-pan'yọn-wā), *n.* [< *companion*² + *way*.] The staircase at the entrance to a ship's cabin.

company (kum'pa̤-ni), *n.*; pl. *companies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. also *cumpanie*; < ME. *companye*, *companie*, *cumpany*, *compaignie*, etc., < OF. *compainie*, *compaignie*, *cumpaignie*, etc., F. *compagnie* (> D. *kompagnie* = G. *compagnie* = Dan. Sw. *kompani*, in senses 6, 7, 9) = Pr. *companhia*, *compagnia*, mod. *coumpagna* = Sp. *compañía* = Pg. *companhia* = It. *compagnia*, < ML. **compania*; cf. *companium*, and *companies*, also *companis*, a mess, a company taking meals together (later ML. *compagnia*, any company), < L. *com*-, together, + *panis*, bread: see *pantry*. Cf. *companion*¹ and *companage*. Hence (from E.) Hind. *kampnī*, (from It.) Turk. *qompanya*, company.] **1†.** Friendship; an act pertaining to or befitting a friend or companion.

This which thou me dest for *companye*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 396.

2. A person or persons conjoined to or associated with another or others in any way; one or more having or coming into companionship with another or others: as, choose your *company* carefully; to meet *company* on the road.

The Frenchman resisted and drew his sword: with that *company* came in and disarmed him.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 230.

3. Consort of persons one with another; companionship; fellowship; association: as, to fall into *company* with a stranger.

Some of us are gentlemen,
Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thrust from the *company* of awful men.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1.

Brethren, farewell; your *company* along
I will not wish. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1413.

4. An assemblage or consociation of persons or, rarely, of animals; any associated or related aggregate, indefinitely.

A nation and a *company* of nations shall be of thee.
Gen. xxxv. 11.

I have compared thee . . . to a *company* of horses.
Cant. i. 9.

Forbear till this *company* be passed.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2.

5. A body of persons associated for friendly intercourse, conversation, or pleasure: as, a small *company* to dinner. Specifically—(*a*) Guests at a person's house; persons entertained: often used of a single person.

I believe, Lady Sneerwell, here's *company* coming.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

(*b*) A body or collection of companions; a social or congenial assemblage; society collectively.

A crowd is not *company*, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love. *Bacon*, Friendship.

Conversation with the best *company* of both sexes.
Dryden.

Nature has left every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in *company*. *Swift*, Conversation.

6. A number of persons united for performing or carrying on anything jointly: as, a *company* of players; an insurance *company*; the East India *Company*. In business, a company is generally composed of a considerable number of shareholders, who delegate the control of its affairs to certain officers; a smaller association, each of whose members shares in its management, or invests capital in it by special contract, is called a *partnership*.

7. A member or the members of a firm so designated without being named in the style or title of the firm: usually abbreviated when written: as, Messrs. Smith & *Co.*—**8.** More specifically, in London, an ancient guild or incorporation of trade: as, "high in office in the Goldsmiths' *company*," *Dickens.*—**9.** *Milit.*, a subdivision of an infantry regiment or battalion, corresponding to a troop of cavalry or a battery of artillery, consisting of from 60 to 100 men, and commanded by a captain. In the British army the company is subdivided into four sections, and each company has its own arms and accoutrement chest, and keeps its own books. In the United States army infantry companies in time of war are expected to show about 100 men. A regiment of infantry has 10 companies, and each company has a captain and two lieutenants. In the German army a company numbers about 250 men, under a captain, who is mounted.

10. *Naut.*: (*a*) The crew of a ship, including the officers. (*b*) A fleet.—**11†.** A number or collection of things. [Rare.]

There is a great *company* of faire galleries.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 121.

There was also a *company* of deer's feet, stuck up in the houses. *Mourt's Journal*, in App. to New England's [Memorial, p. 352.

Companies Act, an English statute of 1862, frequently amended in later years, which provides for the formation, management, and winding up of business associations other than partnerships.—**Companies' Clauses Act**, an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 16), embodying the provisions relating to the constitution and management of corporations, usually included in acts creating such corporations, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating them in future legislation and of insuring uniformity.—**Company fund.** See *fund*.—**Company of moneyers.** See *moneyer*.—**Independent company**, a small body of irregular or militia soldiers, under a captain, not attached to any regiment.—**Limited company**, or **company limited**, a company formed under a law limiting the liability of its members for the debts and obligations incurred by the company to a specific amount, as the amount of capital subscribed by each member.—**Livery companies**, guilds of London founded in the middle ages: so called on account of their adoption of particular liveries or costumes.—**Ship's company**, the men and officers of a ship.—**To bear** (any one) **company**, to accompany; attend; go with.

His faithful dog shall *bear* him *company*.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 112.

To be good company, to be an agreeable companion.—**To keep company**, to consort together.

Day and night did we *keep company*. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

To keep (a person) **company.** (*a*) To accompany; attend; associate with; remain with for companionship.

Well, *keep* me *company* but two years more,
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

(*b*) To associate with as a lover or suitor.—**To keep company with.** (*a*) To associate with; make a companion of; accompany.

Thou see'st my love, that will *keep company*
With thee in tears; hide nothing, then, from me.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

(*b*) To frequent the society of as a suitor or sweetheart: as, to *keep company with* a girl. [Colloq.]

My sister Hannah and the young man who was *keeping company with* her went too.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 137.

=**Syn. 4.** Assembly, collection, group, gathering, crowd, band, horde, crew, gang, troop.

company† (kum'pa̤-ni), *v.* [< *company*, *n.* Cf. *accompany*, from which *company*, *v.*, is in part derived by apheresis.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To accompany; attend; go with; be companion to.

The soldier that did *company* these three.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

I know your goodness *companies* your greatness.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

2. To associate; join.

Ther dide merveilously well the xl knyghtes that with hem were *companyed*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 388.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To live in company; associate; consort or keep company.

And what shall we in this case do? Shall we *company* with them? *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

I wrote unto you in an epistle not to *company* with fornicators. 1 Cor. v. 9.

2. To be a gay companion. *Spenser.*—**3.** To have sexual intercourse. *Bp. Hall.*

comparable (kom'pa̤-ra̤-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *comparable* = Pg. *comparavel* = It. *comparabile*, < L. *comparabilis*, < *comparare*, compare: see *compare*¹, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being compared.—**2.** Worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; worthy to be ranked with.

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

In his assumption of infallibility, and his measures for enforcing conformity, Calvin was a pope *comparable* with any who issued bulls from the Vatican.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 369.

comparableness (kom'pa̤-ra̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being comparable.

comparably (kom'pa̤-ra̤-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard. *Wotton.*

comparate (kom'pa̤-rāt), *n.* [< L. *comparatus*, pp. of *comparare*, compare: see *compare*¹, *v.*] One of two things compared to the other. *Dalgarno.*

comparation† (kom-pa̤-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *comparatio*(*n*-), a preparing, a providing for, < *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, prepare, provide, arrange: see *compare*².] Provision; the act of providing or making ready. *Cockeram.*

comparatival (kọm-par-a̤-tī'val or kọm-par'a̤-ti-va̤l), *a.* [< *comparative* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, of the comparative degree.

comparative (kọm-par'a̤-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *comparativ* = Dan. Sw. *komparativ* = F. *comparatif* = Pr. *comparatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *comparativo*, < L. *comparativus*, < *comparatus*, pp. of *comparare*, compare: see *compare*¹, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; relative.

The blossom is a positive good: the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, a *comparative* good. *Bacon.*

If they were not in a state of knowledge and virtue, they were at least in one of *comparative* innocence.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 133.

2. Proceeding by comparison; founded on comparison; especially, founded on the comparison or the parallel pursuit of different branches of the same science or study: as, *comparative* anatomy; *comparative* grammar.

The use of the *comparative* method, long ago applied superficially and partially to History, has now become, owing to its employment in other fields of work, far more valuable and remunerative.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 46.

3. Making use of comparison or the comparative method. [Rare.]

At the first attainable period of our knowledge of it [language], whether by actual record or by the inferences of the *comparative* student, it is in a state of almost endless subdivision.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

4. Having the power of comparing; capable of noting similarities and differences.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose: it consists in a symmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it.
Glanville, Scep. Sci.

5. In *gram.*, implying comparison; denoting a higher degree of a quality, relation, etc., as belonging to one object or set of objects as compared with another. Applied to derived adjective-forms like *greater*, *smaller*, *blacker*, or (much more rarely) to adverb-forms like *oftener*, *sooner*; such are called *comparative* adjectives or adverbs, or they are said to be in or of the *comparative degree*; the primitives *great*, *often*, etc., being called, in relation to them, *positives*, or of the *positive degree*, and the derived forms *greatest*, *oftenest*, etc., *superlatives*, or of the *superlative degree*. See these words, and *comparison*.—**Comparative anatomy.** See *anatomy*.—**Comparative clause,** a clause introduced by or containing a comparative conjunction.—**Comparative conjunction,** a conjunction expressing equality or difference of degree. The comparative conjunctions are *as* (preceded by a correlative *so* or another *as*, or used in combinations, for instance, *just as*, *in the same measure as*, *as if*, etc.) and *than*.—**Comparative grammar.** See *grammar*.—**Comparative inference,** in *logic*, an inference which compares two terms with each other by comparing each with a third or middle term.—**Comparative method, philology, psychology,** etc. See the nouns.—**Comparative question,** in *logic*, a question that asks which of two subjects possesses a given character in the higher degree.

II. *n.* 1†. One who makes comparisons or sarcasms; one who affects wit; a scoffer.

Gave his countenance . . .
To laugh at gibing boys, and stand the push
Of every beardless vain *comparative*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

2†. One who is equal or pretends to be an equal; a rival; a competitor.

Gerard ever was
His full *comparative*.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

3. In *gram.*, the comparative degree, or a word expressing it. See I., 5.

comparatively (kọm-par′ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself; relatively.

The good or evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not positively or simply.
Bacon.

Specifically—2. By the comparative method of investigation.

How much to the advantage of our general culture it would be if the study of languages . . . were *comparatively* prosecuted. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 24.

comparativist (kọm-par′ạ-tiv-ist), *n.* [< *comparative* + *-ist*.] One who employs or advocates the comparative method of study or investigation. [Rare.]

The old *comparativists*, . . . regardless of the inconsistency of English spelling, always inquire, "If Arkansas is Arkansaw, why is not Kansas Kansaw?" *Science*, X. 108.

comparator (kom′pạ̄-rā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *comparator*, a comparer, < L. *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, compare: see *compare*^{1}, *v.*] An apparatus for making comparisons; especially, an instrument for comparing the lengths of nearly equal bars, either from end to end or between lines engraved upon them. The usual optical comparator has two microscopes, firmly attached to a bar or something of that sort, with their focal planes coincident and furnished with filar micrometers, whose screws lie virtually in one right line. There is also a carriage moving at right angles to the screws, so as to bring first one bar and then another under the microscopes. In Saxton's comparator a beam of light is caused to fall on a mirror delicately supported on its axis, round which a very fine chain is wound, the other end being attached to a lever provided with a spring in such a way that the mirror is turned one way or the other as the bar contracts or expands, or is replaced by a shorter or longer bar. The mirror throws the beam upon a large scale at some distance, where it indicates by a large movement the very minute movements of the mirror. One form of color-comparator employs a glass prism, which may be filled with a colored liquid, and a series of glass tubes containing colored solutions of known tints and shades.

compare^1 (kọm-pãr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compared*, ppr. *comparing*. [= F. *comparer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *comparar* = It. *comparare*, < L. *comparare*, *conparare*, connect in pairs, join, match, put together, compare (cf. *compar*, *conpar*, like or equal to another), < *com-*, together, with, + *par*, equal (see *par*, *pair*, *peer*^{2}, *compeer*^{1}); a diff. word from L. *comparare*, prepare, make ready, furnish: see *compare*^{2}.] I. *trans.* 1. To note the similarities and differences of (two or more things); bring together for the purpose of noting points of likeness and difference: used absolutely or followed by *with*, and sometimes by *to*: as, to *compare* two pieces of cloth.

They, measuring themselves by themselves, and *comparing* themselves among themselves, are not wise.
2 Cor. x. 12.

To *compare*
Great things *with* small. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 921.

The doctrines of this religion, though in many respects very pure and even philosophical, when *compared to* the depraved and gross superstitions of India and Africa, yet inculcate the most absolute Fatalism. *Brougham.*

2. To liken; parallel; represent as similar or analogous in any respect, for the purpose of illustration: with *to* governing the secondary object.

Solon *compared* the people *to* the sea, and orators and counsellors *to* the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet if the winds did not trouble it.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

To me it appears no unjust simile to *compare* the affairs of this great continent *to* the mechanism of a clock.
Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 282.

3. In *gram.*, to affect (an adjective or an adverb) so as to form the degrees of comparison; form or name the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of (an adjective or adverb). See *comparison*, 5.—**Not to be compared with,** having no marked similarity to; very different from; especially, very inferior to in respect of certain qualities.

All which you forsake is *not to be compared with* a little of that that I am seeking to enjoy.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 87.

=**Syn.** *Compare*, *Compare to*, *Compare with*, *Contrast*. Two things are *compared* in order to note the points of resemblance and difference between them; they are *contrasted* in order to note the points of difference. When one thing is *compared to* another, it is to show that the first is like the second, as, in Luke xv., the sinner is *compared to* a lost sheep, etc.; when one thing is *compared with* another, it is to show either difference or similarity, especially difference: as, the treatment of the Indians by Penn may be *compared with* the treatment of them by other colonists of America. *Compare* and *contrast* imply equality in the things examined; *compare to* and *compare with* do not, the object of the verb being the principal subject of thought.

Compare our faces, and be judge yourself.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

Goethe *compared* translators *to* carriers, who convey good wine to market, though it gets unaccountably watered by the way. *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport, p. 202.

Compare dead happiness *with* living woe;
Think that thy babes were fairer than they were,
And he that slew them fouler than he is.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

All this luxury of worship has nowhere such value as in the chapels of monasteries, where one finds it *contrasted* with the ascetic ménage of the worshippers.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 306.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bear comparison; exhibit likeness, equality, etc.; be held like or equal.

No mortal can with Him *compare*.
S. Stennett, Hymn, Majestic Sweetness.

The allied leagues were broken up: Rome stood forth more distinctly than ever as the one great city amidst a crowd of allies and enemies, none of whom singly could *compare* with her. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 317.

2†. To vie.

And, with her beautie, bountie did *compare*,
Whether of them in her should have the greater share.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 39.

compare^1 (kọm-pãr′), *n.* [< *compare*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Comparison. [Poetical.]

Sorrow, for his sake, is found
A joy beyond *compare*.
Cowper, Love Increased by Suffering (trans.).

2†. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

Their rhymes,
Full of protest, of oath, and big *compare*,
Want similes. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red; . . .
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false *compare*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxx.

3†. One who or that which is like; an equal.

I would your grace would quit them from your sight,
That dare presume to look on Jove's *compare*.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

compare^2† (kọm-pãr′), *v. t.* [< L. *comparare*, prepare, make ready, provide, furnish, < *com-*, together, + *parare*, prepare: see *pare*. Cf. *comparation*.] To prepare; procure; get.

But both from backe and belly still did spare,
To fill his bags, and richesse to *compare*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 28.

comparer (kọm-pãr′ėr), *n.* One who compares. *Bp. Lavington.*

comparison (kọm-par′i-sọn), *n.* [< ME. *comparison*, *-soun*, < OF. *comparaisun*, F. *comparaison* = Pr. *comparaso* = Sp. *comparacion* = Pg. *comparação* = It. *comparazione*, < L. *comparatio(n-)*, a comparison, < *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, compare: see *compare*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of comparing; transition of thought or observation from one object to another, for the discovery of their likeness or unlikeness; the study or investigation of relations.

So far from *comparison* being in any way peculiar to Biological science, it is, I think, the essence of every science. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 80.

This power of *comparison* gives definiteness and clearness to thought; we never can understand anything well but by comparing it with something else.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 134.

2. An act of comparing; a comparative estimate or statement; a consideration of likeness or difference in regard to particular persons or things.

Odyous of olde been *comparisonis*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

Yet, after all *comparisons* of truth, . . .
As true as Troilus shall crown up the verse.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

And half asleep she made *comparison*
Of that and these to her own faded self.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. Comparable state, condition, or character; any relation of similitude or resemblance; capability of being compared; power of comparing: as, the one is so much superior to the other that there is no *comparison* between them.

On Sundays and Holydays, let Divinity be the sole Object of your Speculation, in *comparison* whereof all other Knowledge is but Cobweb Learning.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 9.

Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory? And how do you see it now? Is it not in your eyes in *comparison* of it as nothing? Hag. ii. 3.

[It] was to their hearts a griefe beyond *comparison*, to lose all they had in that manner.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 76.

4. Something with which another thing is compared; a similitude, or illustration by similitude; a parallel.

Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God? or with what *comparison* shall we compare it? Mark iv. 30.

The tints are such
As may not find *comparison* on earth. *Shelley.*

5. In *gram.*, the variation of an adjective or (much more rarely) adverb to express a higher and the highest degree of what is denoted by the adjective or adverb. The degrees expressed thus in English, and in most of the languages related with English, are three (including as first the primitive word): *positive* (so called by antithesis to the others), as *strong*, *weak*, *often*; *comparative*, as *stronger*, *weaker*, *oftener*; and *superlative*, as *strongest*, *weakest*, *oftenest*. Adjectives not admitting this variation, and many adverbs, express like degrees by prefixing the comparative adverbs *more* and *most*: as, *more glorious*, *most glorious*; *more weakly*, *most weakly*; and such phrases often receive, less properly, the same names as the forms of equivalent value.

6. In *rhet.*, the considering of two things with regard to some quality or characteristic which is common to them both, as the likening of a hero to a lion in courage.

I will let our figure enjoy his best beknowen name, and call him stil in all ordinarie cases the figure of *comparison*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 196.

7. In *phren.*, one of the reflecting faculties, whose supposed function is to give the power of perceiving resemblances and differences or other analogies, and to produce a tendency to compare one thing with another. See *phrenology*.—**Double comparison,** the comparing of two things with each other through the medium with which each is compared.=**Syn. 4** and **6.** *Metaphor*, *Allegory*, etc. See *simile*.

comparison†, *v. t.* [ME. *comparisunen*, *-sounen*; < *comparison*, *n.*] To compare.

Thus *comparisunez* kryst the kyndom of heuenne,
To this freiych feste that fele arn [many are] to called.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 161.

Thilke selve noumbre of yeres . . . ne may not certes ben *comparysoned* to the perdurablyte that is endeles.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

compart^1 (kọm-pärt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *compartir* = Sp. Pg. *compartir* = It. *compartire*, < ML. *compartire*, divide, partition, L. dep. *compartiri*, share, < *com-*, together (among), + *partire*, dep. *partiri*, divide, < *par(t-)s*, part: see *part*.] To divide; mark out into parts or subdivisions. [Rare.]

The crystal surface is *comparted* all,
In niches verg'd with rubies.
Glover, Athenaid, iv.

compart^2† (kom′pärt), *n.* [< *com-* + *part*. Cf. Sp. Pg. *comparte*, a joint party in a lawsuit.] A part existing along with others; an element; a fellow-member; a part.

Comparts of the same substance.
J. Scott, Practical Discoveries, xxii.

compartiment† (kọm-pär′ti-mẹnt), *n.* [F.: see *compartment*.] Same as *compartment*.

Allowing four feet diameter to the whole [shield], each of the twelve *compartiments* may be of ten or eleven inches in depth. *Pope*, Shield of Achilles.

compartimento (kom-pär-ti-men′tọ̄), *n.*; pl. *compartimenti* (-ti). [It.: see *compartment.*] One of the sixteen conventional territorial divisions into which the provinces of modern Italy are grouped.

compartition† (kom-pär-tish′ọn), *n.* [< ML. *compartitio*(*n*-), < *compartire,* pp. *compartitus,* divide: see *compart*^{1}.] **1.** The act of dividing into parts; specifically, in *arch.*, the division or disposition of the whole ground-plan of an edifice into its various apartments.

Their temples and amphitheaters needed no *compartition.* *Sir H. Wotton,* Elem. of Architect.

2. A division; the part divided; a separate part. *Sir H. Wotton; Sir T. Browne.*

compartment (kọm-pärt′mẹnt), *n.* [Formerly *compartement, compartiment,* < F. *compartiment* = Sp. *compartimento, compartimiento* = Pg. It. *compartimento,* < ML. **compartimentum,* < *compartire,* divide, partition: see *compart*^{1}.] **1.** A part separated from the adjoining parts by a partition or other mechanical means: as, the *compartments* of a steamship or of a European railway-carriage.

There was a train just stopping, and she opened the door of one of the *compartments* and entered it. *Mrs. Riddell.*

2. In *art,* a panel; a cartouche; a coffer; any portion of a work or design separated from the rest by a frame or molding, by being raised or sunk, or in any other way, especially to receive an inscription or a decoration of any kind: as, the *compartments* of a coffered ceiling; the small sculptured *compartments* of the portals of the cathedral of Amiens. See cut under *calendar.*

The square will make you ready for all manner of *compartments,* bases, pedestals, and buildings.
Peacham, Compleat Gentleman.

There are some mezzo-relievos as big as the life, the storie is of yᵉ Heathen Gods, emblems, *compartments,* &c.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 3, 1666.

About twenty feet from the ground, there is a *compartment* cut on the pillar which seems to have been intended for an inscription, but there is no sign of any letters.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 107.

3. Specifically, in *her.*, any partition or division of the field.—**Compartment ceiling.** See *ceiling.*—**Compartment tiles,** in *arch.*, tiles of different colors so arranged as to form compartments.—**Water-tight compartment,** a division of a ship's hull, or other subaqueous structure, so shut off from other parts that water admitted to these parts cannot enter it from them. See *bulkhead.*

compartner† (kọm-pärt′nėr), *n.* [< *com-* + *partner.* Cf. *copartner* and *compart*^{2}.] A sharer; a copartner. *Bp. Pearson.*

Neither could he beleeue that the French King, being his . . . sworne *Compartner* in that voyage, would vtter any such wordes. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 23.

compartnership† (kọm-pärt′nėr-ship), *n.* [< *compartner* + *-ship.*] Copartnership.

My wife's *compartnership.* *Ford,* Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

compasant (kom′pạ-zạnt), *n.* A corruption of *corposant.*

compass (kum′pạs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumpasse*; < ME. *compas, cumpas,* a circle, circuit, limit, form, a mathematical instrument (also contrivance, cunning: see *compass, v.*, 4), = D. Dan. *kompas* = G. *compass* = Sw. *kompass,* a mariners' compass, < OF. *compas,* F. *compas* = Pr. Sp. *compas* = Pg. *compasso, compaço* = It. *compasso,* < ML. *compassus,* a circle, a circuit, < L. *com-,* together, + *passus,* a pace, step, later a pass, way, route: see *pass, pace.*] **1**†. A circle. *Chaucer.*

In myddes of that Chirche is a *Compas,* in the whiche Joseph of Aramathie leyde the Body of oure Lord, whan he had taken him down of the Croys: and there he wassched the Woundes of oure Lord: and that *Compas,* seye men, is the myddes of the World. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 79.

Specifically—**2**†. The circle of the earth.

All rounde the *compas* though man be sekyng,
In all the worlde so noble king is noght
As the kyng of Fraunce, certes, to be thought.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6270.

3. A passing round or in a circle; a circular course; a circuit; round; circumference.

Men gon be the See Occean, be many Yles, unto an Yle that is clept Nacumera; that is a gret Yle and good and fayr: and it is in *kompas* aboute more than a 1000 Myle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 196.

Time is come round,
And where I did begin, there shall I end;
My life is run his *compass.* *Shak.,* J. C., v. 3.

Taking leave of Cadenham, where we had ben long and nobly entertain'd, we went a *compass* into Leicestershire.
Evelyn, Diary, July 31, 1654.

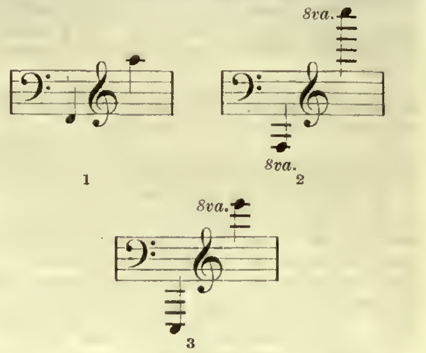
4. Range or extent within limits; hence, limit or boundary; limits.

O Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It strains me past the *compass* of my wits.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

And in that *compass* all the world contains.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii.

In the *compass* of three little words.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

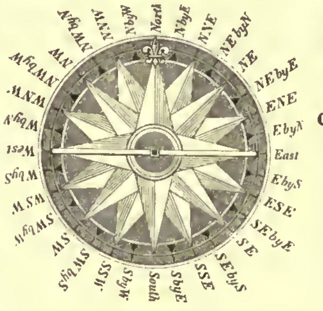
5. In *music,* the total range or number of tones which a given voice or instrument is capable of producing. The compass of a single voice is usually from two to three octaves. The effective compass of a mixed chorus is about three octaves and two tones (1); but exceptional singers extend this about an octave up and down. The compass of the modern pianoforte is usually seven octaves and three tones (2). The compass of the modern orchestra is about six octaves (3).



6†. Contrivance; scheme; plotting; plan.

Maugre Juno, Eneas,
For al hir sleight and hir *compas,*
Acheved al his aventure.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 462.

7. An instrument used to indicate the magnetic meridian, or the direction of objects with reference to that meridian. The mariners' or ship's compass consists of three parts, viz., the *bowl,* the *card,* and the *needle.* The bowl, which contains the card and needle, is usually a hemispherical brass receptacle, suspended by two concentric brass rings (called *gimbals*) in such a manner that the bowl is kept in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the motion of the ship. The circular card is divided into 32 equal parts by lines drawn from the center to the circumference, the points of intersection with the circumference (or the radial lines, or *rhumbs,* themselves) being called the *points of the compass.* The intervals between the points are also divided into halves and quarters. The whole circumference is divided into 360 degrees; consequently, the angle between any two adjoining points is 11° 15′. The four principal divisions (dividing the circumference into four equal parts) are called the *cardinal points,* viz., north, east, south, and west. The names of the others are compounded of these; and if the direction or bearing referred to lies between any two points, quarter or half points are added, as N. E. by E. ½ E.; or it is expressed in degrees, as south 42° west. The needles, of which there are generally from two to four, fastened to the bottom of the card, consist either of laminæ or layers of hardened steel or of bundles of steel wire. In the center of the card is a conical socket poised on an upright pin fixed in the bottom of the bowl, so that the card hanging on the pin turns freely round its center. On shipboard the compass is so fixed that a black mark, called the lubber's line, coincides with an imaginary line parallel to the keel of the ship, and the point of the compass-card which is directly against this line indicates the direction of the ship's head. The indication is, however, subject to a certain modification, owing to the variation of the magnetic meridian (see *variation*) and the deviation of the needle caused by the iron in the ship (see *deviation of the compass,* under *deviation*). The regulation compass in the United States navy, and the one also used on many mail-steamers, is known as Ritchie's liquid compass, in which the card is a skeleton, and the bowl, having a glass top, after being filled with a fluid composed of about one third alcohol and two thirds water, is hermetically sealed.



Compass-face, or Compass-card.

Our Course by Stars above we cannot know,
Without the *Compass* too below.
Cowley, Reason, st. 5.

8. A mathematical instrument for describing circles, or for measuring figures, distances between two points, etc.: commonly in the plural. Compasses consist of two pointed legs, movable on a joint or pivot, and are usually so made that the points can be detached for the insertion of a pen- or pencil-holder, an extension of the leg, etc. Also called *dividers.* (See *bow-compasses,* below.)

In his hand
He took the golden *compasses,* prepared
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe, and all created things.
Milton, P. L., vii. 225.

9. In *zoöl.*, the radius of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin. See *radius,* and cut under *lantern.*—**10.** In *archery,* elevation of the arrow in shooting.

Well acquainted with what *compass* his arrows would require in their flight. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 124.

Amplitude compass. See *amplitude.*—**Azimuth compass.** See *azimuth.*—**Boat-compass,** a small compass for use in boats.—**Bow-compasses,** the name given to several instruments for measuring distances, describing arcs, etc., having the two legs united at the top by a bow or spring so as to tend to move apart, the distance between the legs being adjusted by means of a screw and nut.—**Bullet-compasses,** compasses having a sphere at the end of one leg, which can be set in a hole; club-compasses.—**Dumb compass** (*naut.*), an apparatus for taking bearings, consisting of a compass-card painted on wood or canvas or engraved on metal, and sometimes furnished with an alidade or sight-vanes. The point of the compass toward which the ship heads being adjusted on a line parallel with the ship's keel, the bearings of surrounding objects are easily determined.—**Extended compass,** in *music,* the range of a voice or of an instrument which goes beyond the ordinary limit.—**Fly of the mariners' compass.** See *fly.*—**Hair-compasses,** compasses having a spring attached to the upper part of the inside of one of the legs, and pressing outward against the lower part of the other, thus constantly tending to keep the legs apart. By means of a finely threaded screw the spring can be compressed or relaxed with the utmost nicety, and the distance of the legs regulated to a hair's-breadth.—**Millwrights' compass,** a tool for laying off the dress on the face of a millstone.—**Napier's compasses,** a draftsman's pocket-compasses, having a point and pencil pivoted to one leg, and a point and drawing-pen to the other. The legs are jointed so that the working ends can be folded inward when not in use.—**Oval compass,** a compass for describing ovals; an ellipsograph.—**Pair of compasses.** Same as *compass,* 8.—**Proportional compasses.** See *proportional.*—**Standard compass,** in a ship, a compass, generally the one used as the azimuth compass, to which others are referred to ascertain their errors, and by which the ship is navigated.—**Steering-compass,** a compass situated in front of the steering-wheel, by which the helmsman is guided.—**The trine compass**†, probably, the equinoctial circle and two colures, or by synecdoche the universe: but the Trinity, according to Tyrwhitt; the threefold world, containing earth, sea, and heaven, according to Skeat.

The Eternal Love and Pees,
That of *the tryne compas* lord and gyde is,
Whom erthe and see and heven, out of relees,
Ay herien. *Chaucer,* Second Nun's Tale, l. 45.

To box the compass. See *box*^{2}, *v.*—**To fetch a compass,** to make a circuit or detour.

Landing at Syracuse, we tarried there three days. And from thence we *fetched a compass,* and came to Rhegium.
Acts xxviii. 12, 13.

To keep compass. (*a*) In *archery,* to observe a due elevation of the arrow in shooting.

She'll *keep* a surer *compass*; I have too strong a confidence to mistrust her.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 2.

(*b*) To keep within bounds. *Nares.*

Some pressed the queen, that he [the fool] should come to her, undertaking for him that he should *keep compass.*
King James, Apothegms, 1669.

Triangular compasses. See *triangular.*—**Within compass**†, within bounds.

I speak much *within compass;* for the Savannahs would at present feed 1000 Head of Cattle besides Goats.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 88.

compass (kum′pạs), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cumpasse*; < ME. *compassen, cumpassen,* go around, make a circuit, draw a circle, contrive, intend, < OF. *compasser,* F. *compasser* = Pr. Pg. *compassar* = Sp. *compasar* = It. *compassare*; from the noun: see *compass, n.*] **1.** To stretch round; extend about so as to embrace; inclose; encircle; environ; surround.

With favour wilt thou *compass* him as with a shield.
Ps. v. 12.

Now, all the blessings
Of a glad father *compass* thee about!
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

This parlor was lined with oak; fine, dark, glossy panels *compassed* the walls gloomily and grandly.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xi.

Compass'd by the inviolate sea.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

2. To go about or round; make the circuit of.

The seventh day ye shall *compass* the city seven times.
Josh. vi. 4.

3. To obtain; attain to; procure; gain; bring within one's power; accomplish.

'Tis but her picture I have yet beheld,
And that hath dazzled my reason's light: . . .
If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4.

Earl Richard having given infinitely to *compass* his Advancement, looked to help himself again by the Place.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 85.

The man who strives to bring in a future state of things which is still so distant that none but himself sees it to be future, will certainly not *compass* his object.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 221.

4. To purpose; intend; imagine; plot; contrive. [Obsolete except as a legal term.]

And somme to dyuyne and dyuyde, numbres to kenne,
And craftely [skilfully] to *compassen,* and colours to make.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 241.

Compassing and imagining the death of the king are synonymous terms; *compass* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. *Blackstone.*

5†. To canvass; reflect upon; ponder.

Mony day he endurit in his depe thoght,
And ay *compast* the cases in his clene hert.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10115.

6. To bend in the form of a circle or curve; make circular or curved: as, to *compass* timber for a ship. [Obsolete except in carpentry.]

To be *compassed*, like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

=**Syn.** 3. To achieve, bring about, effect, secure.

compass (kum'pa̤s), *adv.* [Short for *in* (or *to*) *a* (or *the*) *compass*: see *compass*, *n.*] 1. In a compass or curve; in *archery*, at an elevation.

They were fastened on the right shoulder, and fell *compass* down the back in gracious folds.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

Shoot not so much *compass*; be brief, and answer me.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, v. 1.

Their arrows were all shot *compass*, so as our men, standing single, could easily see and avoid them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 236.

2†. To the limit.

I haue now lyued *compasse*, for Adams olde Apron must make Eue a new Kirtle.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 323.

compassable (kum'pa̤s-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *compass* + *-able.*] Capable of being compassed.

compass-board (kum'pas-bōrd), *n.* An upright board through which the neck-twines pass in certain forms of looms; a hole-board.

compass-bowl (kum'pa̤s-bōl), *n.* Same as *compass-box.*

compass-box (kum'pa̤s-boks), *n.* The glass-covered box containing the compass-needle and -card. See *compass*, 7.

compass-brick (kum'pa̤s-brik), *n.* A brick having a curved face, used in the lining of wells and in other curved surfaces.

compass-card (kum'pa̤s-kärd), *n.* The circular card belonging to a compass. See *compass*, 7.

compass-dial (kum'pa̤s-dī″al), *n.* A small sundial fitted into a box to be carried in the pocket, and so arranged that the gnomon of the dial may be adjusted to the meridian by means of an attached compass-needle.

compassed (kum'pa̤st), *p. a.* [Pp. of *compass*, *v.*] 1. Surrounded.—2. Obtained; accomplished; secured.

The weary years his race now having run,
The new begins his *compast* course anew.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxii.

3†. Round; arched.

Two fairer beasts might not elsewhere be found,
Although the *compast* world were sought around.
Spenser, Ruines of Time.

The *compassed* window. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

The tombs are not longer nor larger than fitting the included bodies, each of one stone higher at the head then feet, and *compast* above. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 26.

compass-headed (kum'pa̤s-hed″ed), *a.* In *arch.*, circular: as, "a *compass-headed* arch," *Weale.*

compassing (kum'pa̤s-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *compass*, *v.*] In *ship-building*, incurvated, curved, or bent: as, *compassing* timbers. See *compass*, *v. t.*, 6.

compassion (ko̤m-pash'o̤n), *n.* [< ME. *compassion*, < OF. *compassion*, F. *compassion* = Pr. *compassio* = Sp. *compasion* = It. *compassione*, < LL. *compassio(n-)*, sympathy, < *compati* (ML. **compatire*, > It. *compatire* = Pr. F. *compatir*), pp. *compassus*, suffer together with, < L. *com-*, together, + *pati*, suffer: see *passion*.] Literally, a suffering with another; hence, a feeling of sorrow or pity excited by the sufferings or misfortunes of another; sympathy; commiseration; pity.

He, being full of *compassion*, forgave their iniquity.
Ps. lxxviii. 38.

His majesty hath had more *compassion* of other men's necessities than of his own coffers.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 19.

Moved with *compassion* of my country's wrack.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

[Twice used in the plural in the authorized version of the Bible.

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his *compassions* fail not. Lam. iii. 22.

Shew mercy and *compassions* [*compassion* in the revised version] every man to his brother. Zech. vii. 9.]

=**Syn.** *Commiseration*, *Sympathy*, etc. (see *pity*), kindness, tenderness, clemency, fellow-feeling.

compassion (ko̤m-pash'o̤n), *v. t.* [< *compassion*, *n.*; = F. *compassioner*, etc.] To compassionate; pity; commiserate. [Obsolete or archaic.]

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compassion* him?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1.

To whom shall I my case complain,
That may *compassion* my impatient grief?
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 260).

Never are the human prerogatives so nobly displayed as when *compassioning* the wicked and weak.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 168.

compassionable (ko̤m-pash'o̤n-a-bl), *a.* [< *compassion* + *-able.*] Deserving of pity; pitiable. [Rare.]

He is for some time a raving maniac, and then falls into a state of gay and *compassionable* imbecility. *Crabbe.*

compassionary† (ko̤m-pash'o̤n-ā̤-ri), *a.* Compassionate. *Cotgrave.*

compassionate (ko̤m-pash'o̤n-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< *compassion* + *-ate*¹. Cf. *affectionate*, *passionate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Characterized by compassion; full of compassion or pity; easily moved to sympathy by the sufferings, wants, or infirmities of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous that was not also tender and *compassionate*. *South*, Sermons.

2†. Calling for or calculated to excite compassion; pitiable; pitiful.

Your case is truly a *compassionate* one.
Colman, English Merchant, v. 1.

Besides its ordinary signification, *compassionate* . . . [is] used to mean "of a nature to move pity."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 221.

3†. Complaining. [Rare.]

Nor. What is thy sentence, then, but speechless death,
Which robs my tongue from breathing native breath?
K. Rich. It boots thee not to be *compassionate*.
After our sentence plaining comes too late.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Compassionate allowance, a gratuity granted by the government to the widows, children, and other specified relatives of deceased British naval and military officers left in necessitous circumstances. =**Syn. 1.** Tender, merciful, soft, indulgent, kind, clement, gracious.

II.† *n.* One who compassionates, pities, or commiserates. *W. Watson.*

compassionate (ko̤m-pash'o̤n-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compassionated*, ppr. *compassionating*. [< *compassion* + *-ate*².] To have compassion for; pity; commiserate.

I really *compassionate* this gentleman for his want of discernment in the choice of friends.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

Compassionate the num'rous woes
I dare not e'en to thee disclose.
Cowper, Secrets of Divine Love (trans.).

compassionately (ko̤m-pash'o̤n-ā̤t-li), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion; mercifully.

compassionateness (ko̤m-pash'o̤n-ā̤t-nes), *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

compassionative† (ko̤m-pash'o̤n-ā̤-tiv), *a.* [< *compassionate*, *v.*, + *-ive.*] Same as *compassionate.*

Nor would hee have permitted his *compassionative* nature to imagine, etc.
Sir K. Digby, Obs. on Religio Medici, p. 12.

compassless (kum'pa̤s-les), *a.* [< *compass* + *-less.*] Having no compass; wanting guidance. [Rare.]

compassment†, *n.* [< ME. *compassement*, also *compacement*, < OF. *compassement*, < *compasser*, compass: see *compass*, *v.*] Contrivance; purpose; design; a carrying into execution; accomplishment. *Chaucer.*

Men may well preven be experience and sotyle *compassement* of Wytt, that zif a man fond passages be Schippes, that wolde go to serchen the World, men myghte go be Schippe alle aboute the World, and aboven and benethen.
Maundeville, Travels, p. 180.

compass-needle (kum'pa̤s-nē″dl), *n.* The magnetized needle of a compass. See *compass*, 7.

compass-plane (kum'pa̤s-plān), *n.* A carpenters' plane similar to a smoothing-plane, but having its under surface convex. It is used to form a concave surface.

compass-plant (kum'pa̤s-plant), *n.* 1. A tall, coarse composite plant, *Silphium laciniatum*, common upon the western prairies of North America. It has large divided leaves, which stand vertically; the radical ones, especially, are disposed to place their edges north and south, whence the name. The two sides of the leaves are found to be nearly the same in structure and equally furnished with stomata. Also called *rosin-weed.*

2. The *Lactuca scariola*, a European species of lettuce, similarly characterized.

compass-roof (kum'pa̤s-röf), *n.* A gable-roof constructed in such a way that a tie from the foot of each rafter meets the opposite rafter at a considerable distance above its foot.

compass-saw (kum'pa̤s-sâ), *n.* A saw with a narrow blade, used to cut in a circle of moderate radius.

compass-signal (kum'pa̤s-sig″na̤l), *n.* A signal denoting a point of the compass.

compass-timber (kum'pa̤s-tim″bėr), *n.* In *carp.*, curved or crooked timber.

compass-window (kum'pa̤s-win″dō), *n.* In *arch.*, a bow-window or oriel the plan of which is a segment of a circle.

compast. An obsolete or occasional preterit and past participle of *compass.*

compaternity† (kom-pā̤-tėr'ni̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *compaternité* = Sp. *compaternidad* = Pg. *compaternidade*, < ML. *compaternita(t-)s*, < *compater*, a godfather, < L. *com-*, with, + *pater* = E. *father*: see *com-* and *paternity*, and cf. *commere.*] The relation of a godfather.

Gossipred or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

compatibility (ko̤m-pat-i-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *compatible* (see *-bility*); = F. *compatibilité*, etc.] The quality of being compatible. (*a*) Consistency; the capacity of coexisting with something else.

The *compatibility* and concurrence of such properties in one thing. *Barrow*, Works, II. ix.

(*b*) Suitableness; congeniality: as, a *compatibility* of tempers. Also sometimes *compatibleness.*

compatible (ko̤m-pat'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *compatible* = Sp. *compatible* = Pg. *compativel* = It. *compatibile*, compatible, concurrable, < ML. *compatibilis* (in *compatibile beneficium*, a benefice which could be held together with another one), < LL. *compati*, suffer with: see *compassion*, *n.*] 1. Capable of coexisting or being found together in the same subject; consistent; reconcilable: now followed by *with*, formerly sometimes by *to.*

The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible to* an intellectual nature. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

Let us not . . . require . . . a union of excellencies not quite *compatible with* each other.
Sir J. Reynolds, Dis., xiv.

The maintenance of an essentially religious attitude of mind is *compatible with* absolute freedom of speculation on all subjects, whether scientific or metaphysical.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 274.

2. Capable of existing together in harmony; suitable; agreeable; congenial; congruous.

Not repugnant, but *compatible.*
Sir T. More, Works, p. 485.

Every man may claim the fullest liberty to exercise his faculties *compatible with* the possession of like liberty by every other man. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 94.

=**Syn.** Consistent (with), accordant (with), congruous (with), congenial (to), in keeping (with). For comparison, see *incompatible.*

compatibleness (ko̤m-pat'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *compatibility.*

compatibly (ko̤m-pat'i-bli), *adv.* In a compatible manner; fitly; suitably; consistently.

compatient† (kom-pā'she̤nt), *a.* [< ME. *compacient* = It. *compaziente*, < LL. *compatien(t-)s*, pp. of *compati*, suffer with: see *compassion*, *n.*] Suffering together.

Be ye *compacient*. *Wyclif*, 1 Pet. iii. 8 (Oxf.).

The same *compatient* and commorient fates.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III.

compatriot (kom-pā'tri-o̤t), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *compatriote* = Sp. Pg. *compatriota*, Sp. (obs.) *compatrioto* = It. *compatriota*, *compatriotta*, < ML. *compatriota*, *compatriotus* (also *compatrianus*, *compatriensis*), < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *patriota*, a countryman: see *patriot*. Cf. *copatriot.*] **I.** *n.* An inhabitant of the same country with another; a fellow-countryman.

The shipwrecked goods both of strangers and our own *compatriots*. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 4.

Clement VI., with his easy temper, was least likely to restrain that proverbial vice of popes— . . . nepotism. On his brothers, nephews, kindred, relatives, *compatriots*, were accumulated grants, benefices, promotions.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xii. 9.

II. *a.* 1. Of the same country. [Rare.]

To my *compatriot* youth
I point the high example of thy sons.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, i.

2. Animated by love of a common country; united in patriotism; patriotic. [Rare.]

She [Britain] rears to freedom an undaunted race,
Compatriot, zealous, hospitable, kind.
Thomson, Liberty, v.

compatriotism (kom-pā'tri-o̤t-izm), *n.* [< *compatriot* + *-ism*; = F. *compatriotisme.*] The state of being a compatriot or fellow-countryman. *Quarterly Rev.*

compear (kom-pēr'), *v. i.* [Also *compeer*; = It. *comparire* = (with term. ult. < L. *-escere*) F. *comparaître* = Pr. *comparcisser* = Sp. Pg. *comparecer*, appear before a judge, < L. *comparere*, *conparere*, appear, < *com-*, together, + *parere*, appear: see *appear.*] To appear; in *Scots law*, to present one's self in a court in person or by counsel. [Obsolete except in legal use.]

Two elders, being called and *compeared*, acknowledged the testimonial was false and forged.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 126.

compearance (kom-pēr′a̤ns), *n.* [< *compear* + *-ance;* after OF. *comparence*, *comparance*, < ML. *comparentia*, compearance. Cf. *appearance*.] Appearance; in *Scots law*, the appearance made for a defender by himself or by his counsel in an action. [Obsolete except in legal use.]—**Diet of compearance.** See *diet*^{2}.

compearer (kom-pēr′ėr), *n.* One who appears; in *Scots law*, an interlocutor by which one who conceives that he has an interest in an action, although not called as a party to it, is permitted to compear and sist himself as party to it. [Obsolete except in legal use.]

compeer^1 (kom-pēr′), *n.* [< ME. *compeer*, *compere*, *comper*, *cumper*, < OF. **comper*, F. *compair* = Pr. *compar*, < L. *compar*, *conpar*, equal, an equal, a companion, < *com-*, with, + *par*, equal, > OF. *per*, *pair*, > E. *peer*^{2} and *pair*, q. v. Cf. *compare*^{1}.] One who is the peer of another; one who has equal rank or standing in any respect; an equal, especially as a companion or associate.

With him ther rood a gentil pardoner
Of Rouncivale, his frend and his *comper*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 670.

He so grette [greeted] alle
Of his *compers* that he knew so curteysliche & faire.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 370.

And him thus answer'd soon his bold *compeer*.
Milton, P. L., i. 127.

His [Landor's] dramatic *compeers* can almost be numbered on the fingers of one hand.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 47.

=**Syn.** See *associate*, *n.*

compeer^1† (kom-pēr′), *v. t.* [< *compeer*^{1}, *n.*] To equal; match; be equal with.

In my rights,
By me invested, he *compeers* the best.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

compeer^2†, *v. i.* See *compear*.

compel (ko̤m-pel′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compelled*, ppr. *compelling*. [< ME. *compellen*, < OF. *compellir* = Pr. Pg. *compellir* = Sp. *compelir*, *compeler*, < L. *compellere*, *conpellere*, compel, urge, drive together, < *com-*, together, + *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, drive: see *pell*^{3}, *pulse*^{1}. Hence *compulsion*, *compulsory*, etc. Cf. *expel*, *impel*, *repel*.] **1.** To drive or urge with force or irresistibly; constrain; oblige; coerce, by either physical or moral force: as, circumstances *compel* us to practise economy.

Go out into the highways and hedges, and *compel* them to come in, that my house may be filled. Luke xiv. 23.

I am almost of opinion that we should force you to accept the command, as sometimes the Prætorian bands have *compelled* their captains to receive the empire.
Dryden, Ded. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

2. To subject; force to submit; subdue.

I *compel* all creatures to my will. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Nothing can rightly *compel* a simple and brave man to a vulgar sadness. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 142.

3. To take by force or violence; wrest; extort. [Rare.]

The subjects' grief
Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each
The sixth part of his substance. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

His words and actions are his own and honour's,
Not bought, nor *compell'd* from him.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 3.

4. To drive together; unite by force; gather in a crowd or company; herd. [A Latinism, and rare.]

Wyld beastes in yron yokes he would *compell*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 26.

Attended by the chiefs who fought the field,
(Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd*.)
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 720.

5. To overpower; overcome; control. [Rare.]

But easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled*. *Dryden*.

compellable (ko̤m-pel′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *compel* + *-able*.] Capable of being or liable to be compelled or constrained.

No man being *compellable* to confess publicly any sin before Novatian's time. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Joint tenants are *compellable* by writ of partition to divide their lands. *Blackstone*.

compellably (ko̤m-pel′a̤-bli), *adv.* By compulsion. *Todd*.

compellation (kom-pe-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *compellatio(n-)*, < *compellāre*, *conpellāre*, pp. *compellatus*, *conpellatus*, accost, address, reproach, freq. of *compellĕre*, *conpellĕre*, urge: see *compel*.] A distinguishing form of address or salutation; a characteristic appellation or denomination.

That name and *compellation* of little flock doth not comfort, but deject my devotion.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 58.

Metaphorical *compellations*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings of France is by "Sire." *Sir W. Temple*.

To begin with me—he gives me the *compellation* of the Author of a Dramatick Essay.
Dryden, Def. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

compellative (ko̤m-pel′a̤-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **compellativus*, < *compellare*, address: see *compellation* and *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Denoting address: applied to grammatical forms: as, a *compellative* case; the *compellative* use of a word.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a name by which a person is addressed; a proper name.

compellatory (ko̤m-pel′a̤-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *compel* + *-atory*.] Tending to compel; compulsory. [Rare.]

Process *compellatory*. *G. Cavendish*, Cardinal Wolsey.

compeller (ko̤m-pel′ėr), *n.* One who compels or constrains.

compellingly (ko̤m-pel′ing-li), *adv.* In a compelling or constraining manner; compulsorily.

She must declare it to be so; that is, probably, obscurely, peradventure, but not evidently, *compellingly*, necessarily.
Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, ii. § 5.

compend (kom′pend), *n.* [< ML. *compendium*: see *compendium*.] Same as *compendium*.

The ship, in its latest complete equipment, is an abridgment and *compend* of a nation's arts.
Emerson, Civilization.

compendiarious† (ko̤m-pen-di-ā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *compendiarius*, short, < *compendium*, a short way: see *compendium*.] Short; compendious. *Bailey*.

compendiate† (ko̤m-pen′di-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *compendiatus*, pp. of *compendiare*, abbreviate (condense), < L. *compendium*, that which is weighed together: see *compendium*.] To sum up or collect together; comprehend.

That which . . . *compendiateth* all blessing—peace upon Israel. *Bp. King*, Vitis Palatina (ed. 1614), p. 2.

compendiosity† (ko̤m-pen-di-os′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *compendiosita(t-)s*, < L. *compendiosus*, compendious: see *compendious*.] Compendiousness; brevity; conciseness. *Bailey*.

compendious (ko̤m-pen′di-us), *a.* [= F. *compendieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *compendioso*, < L. *compendiosus*, short, abridged, < *compendium*, a short way: see *compendium*.] **1.** Containing the substance or general principles of a subject in a narrow compass; short; abridged; concise: as, a *compendious* system of chemistry; a *compendious* grammar.

On esy wyse latte thy Resone be sayde
In wordes gentylle and also *compendious*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Three things be required in the oration of a man having authority—that it be *compendious*, sententious, and delectable. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 2.

2†. Narrow; limited. [Rare.]

Thies men, in matters of Diuinitie, openlie pretend a great knowledge, and haue priuately to them selues a verie *compendious* vnderstanding of all.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

3†. Short; direct; not circuitous.

Wherein Mr. Vallence after a wonderesly *compendious*, facile, prompte, and redy waye, nott withoute painfull delegence and laborious industrie, doth enstructe them.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxi.

I think the most *compendious* cure, for some of them at least, had been in Bedlam. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 631.

=**Syn. 1.** *Succinct*, *Summary*, etc. See *concise*.

compendiously (ko̤m-pen′di-us-li), *adv.* In a compendious or terse, brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.

Brief, boy, brief!
Discourse the service of each several table
Compendiously. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 2.

The state or condition of matter before the world was a-making is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos.
Bentley.

compendiousness (ko̤m-pen′di-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being compendious; conciseness; brevity; terseness; comprehension within a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion. *Bentley*, Sermons, ix.

compendium (ko̤m-pen′di-um), *n.* [= F. *compendium* = Sp. Pg. It. *compendio*, < ML. *compendium*, an abridgment, in L. a short way, a short cut, lit. a sparing, saving, that which is weighed together, < *compendere*, weigh together, balance, < *com-*, together, + *pendere*, weigh: see *pendent*. Cf. *compensate*.] A brief compilation or composition containing the principal heads of a larger work or system, or the general principles or leading points of a subject; an abridgment; a summary; an epitome. Also *compend*.

We are that bold and adventurous piece of nature, which he that studies wisely learns in a *compendium*, what others labour at in a divided piece and endless volume.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 15.

A short system or *compendium* of a science.
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

=**Syn.** *Epitome*, *Abstract*, etc. See *abridgment*.

compensable† (ko̤m-pen′sa̤-bl), *a.* [< *compense* + *-able;* = F. Sp. *compensable*, etc.] Capable of being compensated. *Cotgrave*.

compensate (ko̤m-pen′sāt or kom′pen-sāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compensated*, ppr. *compensating*. [< L. *compensatus*, *conpensatus*, pp. of *compensare*, *conpensare* (whence ult. the earlier form *compense*, q. v.), weigh together one thing against another, balance, make good, later also shorten, spare, < *com-*, together, + *pensare*, weigh, > ult. E. *poise*, q. v. Cf. *compendium*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give a substitute of equal value to; give an equivalent to; recompense: as, to *compensate* a laborer for his work or a merchant for his losses.

Nothing can *compensate* a people for the loss of what we may term civic individuality.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 203.

2. To make up for; counterbalance; make amends for.

All the wealth and treasures of the Indies can never *compensate* to a man the loss of his life.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xii.

To *compensate* our brief term in this world, it is good to know as much as we can of it.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 29.

Up to a certain period, the diminution of the poetical powers is far more than *compensated* by the improvement of all the appliances and means of which those powers stand in need. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

3. In *mech.*, to construct so as to effect compensation for the results of variations of temperature. See *compensation*, 4.

So long as the clocks themselves are no better than they are, it would undoubtedly be a waste of money to *compensate* the pendulums.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 180.

=**Syn.** *Recompense*, *Remunerate*, etc. (see *indemnify*), reward.

II. *intrans.* To supply or serve as an equivalent; make amends; atone: followed by *for:* as, what can *compensate for* the loss of honor?

No apparatus of senators, judges, and police can *compensate for* the want of an internal governing sentiment.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 296.

compensation (kom-pen-sā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *compensation* = Pr. *compensacio* = Sp. *compensacion* = Pg. *compensação* = It. *compensazione*, < L. *compensatio(n-)*, < *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] **1.** The act of compensating; counterbalance: as, nature is based on a system of *compensations*.—**2.** That which is given or received as an equivalent, as for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; indemnity; recompense; amends; requital.

He that thinks to serve God by way of *compensation*, that is, to recompense God by doing one duty, for the omission of another, sins even in that, in which he thinks he serves God. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

He [the Nabob] . . . made overtures to the chiefs of the invading armament, and offered to restore the factory, and to give *compensation* to those whom he had despoiled.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

3. That which supplies the place of something else, or makes good a deficiency, or makes amends: as, the speed of the hare is a *compensation* for its want of any weapon of defense.

His [Dante's] gentleness is all the more striking by contrast, like that silken *compensation* which blooms out of the thorny stem of the cactus.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 46.

4. In *mech.*, means of creating a balance of forces; counteraction of opposing tendencies; adjustment for equilibrium. Compensation of the contraction and expansion of metals through variations of temperature is effected in the pendulums and balance-wheels of timepieces chiefly by a combination of metals of different expansibilities, and in iron beams, rails, etc., by allowance for increase and diminution of length; of inequalities in magnetic attraction, etc., by devices called *compensators*. See *compensation-balance*, below, and *compensator*.

5. In the *civil law*, the extinguishment of a debt by a counter-claim which the debtor has against his creditor, thus effecting the simultaneous extinguishment of two obligations, or of one and part of another.—**Compensation-balance, -pendulum,** a balance-wheel or a pendulum so constructed as to counteract the effects of temperature, under which the instrument would otherwise move slower when warmer and faster when colder. A compensation-pendulum is commonly a *gridiron pendulum* or a *mercurial pendulum*. (See *pendulum*.) A compensation-balance has compensation-bars.—**Compensation-bars,** bars formed of two or more metals of different expansibilities, so that changes of temperature have the effect of bending them one way or the other. They are used to produce perfect equality of motion in the balances of watches and chronometers.—**Commonable Rights Compensation Act,** an English statute of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 15), providing for the application of money paid as compensation for the compulsory acquisition of common lands, etc. =**Syn. 2.** Reward, remuneration, requital, satisfaction, indemnification, reimbursement, reparation.

compensative (ko̤m-pen′sa̤-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *compensatif* = Pg. *compensativo*, < LL. *compensativus*, < L. *compensatus*, pp. of *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] **I.** *a.* Making amends or compensation.

The *compensative* justice of the old drama.
Hazlitt, Lit. of Reign of Elizabeth.

II. *n.* That which compensates; compensation. [Rare.]

This is the sorry *compensative*. *Lamb*, To Barton.

compensativeness (ko̤m-pen′sa̤-tiv-nes), *n.* Fitness or readiness to make amends. *Bailey.*

compensator (kom′pen-sā-to̤r), *n.* [= F. *compensateur* = Sp. Pg. *compensador* = It. *compensatore*, < NL. **compensator*, < L. *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] One who or that which compensates. Specifically—(*a*) A magnet or mass of soft iron so placed as to neutralize the effects of local attraction on the needle of a compass. Also called *correcting-plate*. (*b*) In *gas-manuf.*, a device for equalizing the action of the exhauster which draws the gas from the retorts.

compensatory (ko̤m-pen′sa̤-tō-ri), *a.* [< *compensate* + *-ory*; = F. *compensatoire*. Cf. *compensator*.] Serving to compensate or as compensation; making amends; requiting.

Tribute which is not penal nor *compensatory*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 2.

All the *compensatary* forces of air and water.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

Compensatory damages, in *law*, damages estimated as an equivalent for the injury, in contradistinction to *punitive* or *vindictive damages*, awarded by way of punishment for wilful wrong.

compense† (ko̤m-pens′), *v. t.* [< ME. *compensen*, < OF. *compenser*, F. *compenser* = Pr. *compensar*, *compessar* = Sp. Pg. *compensar* = It. *compensare*, < L. *compensare*, *conpensare*, balance, make good, compensate: see *compensate*.] To recompense; compensate; counterbalance.

The weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

comper†, *n.* A Middle English form of *compeer*¹.

comperage†, *n.* [< *comper* + *-age*.] Gossiping; familiar friendship. *Coles*, 1717.

comperendinate†, *v. i.* [< L. *comperendinatus*, pp. of *comperendinare*, cite a defendant to a new trial on the third following day or later, < *comperendinus* (sc. *dies*, day), the third following day: see *comperendinous*.] To delay. *Bailey.*

comperendinous†, *a.* [< L. *comperendinus* (sc. *dies*, day), the third following day, < *com-*, with, + *perendinus*, of day after to-morrow, < *perendie*, on the day after to-morrow, < **perum* (= Oscan *perum* = Gr. πέραν = Skt. *param*, akin to *per-*, *pre-*, *pro-*, *para-*, *peri-*, q. v.), beyond, + *dies*, day: see *dial*.] Prolonged; deferred; postponed. *Bailey.*

compernage†, *n.* [ME., appar. < *compere*, *comper*, *cumper*, companion (see *compeer*¹), + *-n-* + *-age*; or else for **compenage*, *companage*, < OF. *companage*, *compaignage*, company (cf. *companage*): see *company*. Cf. *comperage*.] Company.

A thing I shall you declare truly,
Ar I me departe fro your *compernage*,
To ende that all thereof haue memory.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3706.

compersion†, *n.* [ME.: see *comparison*.] An obsolete form of *comparison*. *Court of Love.*

compesce (kom-pes′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compesced*, ppr. *compescing*. [< L. *compescere*, fasten together, confine, curb, < *compes*, *conpes*, a fetter, < *com-*, together, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] To hold in check; restrain; curb. *Carlyle.*

compester†, *v. t.* [A law term, < OF. *composter*, compound, also prob. compost, < ML. *compostare*, compost: see *compost*, *v*. Prob. confused with *composture*, compost (of which no verb use appears), and perhaps (with regard to the vowel *e* for *o*) with *pasture*.] To manure (land): said of cattle.

No other beasts ought to be put into the Commons but those of the tenant of the land to which it is appendant or those which he takes to *compester* his land.
Argument in Rumsey v. Rowden, 1 Ventris, 18.

As if it had been said Levant and couchant, for when they [cattle] are appurtenant, they shall be intended to Plow, Manure, *Compester*, and Feed upon the Land.
Coke, in Mora v. Webbe (1652), 2 Brownlow (and Goldsborough), p. 298.

compete (ko̤m-pēt′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *competed*, ppr. *competing*. [= Sp. Pg. *competir* = It. *competere*, compete (cf. F. *compéter* = Sp. *competer*, have a fair claim to), < L. *competere*, strive after something in company with or together (the lit. sense), usually meet or come together, coincide, agree, be fit or suitable, < *com-*, together, + *petere*, seek: see *petition*. Hence (from L. *competere*) *competent*, *competition*, and *competitor*.] To seek or strive for the same thing as another; enter into competition or rivalry; vie: with *for* before the thing sought and *with* before the person or thing rivaled.

The sages of antiquity will not dare to *compete with* the inspired authors. *Milner.*

How is it that the United States, formerly a maritime power of the first class, has now no ships or steamers that can profitably *compete for* the carrying of even its own exports? *D. A. Wells*, Merchant Marine, p. 45.

competence, competency (kom′pē̤-tens, -ten-si), *n.* [= F. *compétence* = Sp. Pg. *competencia* = It. *competenza*, < ML. *competentia*, competence, fitness, in L. agreement, conjunction, < *competen(t-)s*, ppr., being fit, competent: see *competent* and *-ence*, *-ency*.] **1.** The state of being competent; fitness; suitableness; adequateness: as, there is no doubt of his *competence* for the task.

At present, we trust a man with making constitutions on less proof of *competence* than we should demand before we gave him our shoe to patch.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 67.

We are ever in danger of exaggerating the *competence* of a new discovery. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53, note.

2. Adequate authority or qualification; range of capacity or ability; the sphere of action or judgment within which one is competent.

To master exhaustively tha English of our own time is beyond the *competency* of any one man.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 97.

It is not my business, and does not lie within my *competency*, to say what the Hebrew text does, and what it does not, signify. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 19.

3. In the law of evidence: (*a*) Legal capacity or fitness to be heard in court, as distinguished from credibility or sufficiency, because the question whether the evidence shall be heard is usually determined before considering its weight. Thus, a witness may be competent, although unworthy of belief; evidence may be competent, although not alone sufficient even if believed. (*b*) Legal right or authority; power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause: as, the *competency* of a judge or court to examine and decide.

Elizabeth . . . induced the parliament to pass a law, enacting that whoever should deny the *competency* of the reigning sovereign, with the assent of the states of the realm, to alter the succession, should suffer death as a traitor. *Macaulay.*

4. Sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; especially, property, means of subsistence, or income sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity.

That which is a *Competency* for one Man, is not enough for another. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 38.

Seven happy years of health and *competence*,
And mutual love and honourable toil.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

competent (kom′pē̤-te̤nt), *a.* [= D. Dan. *kompetent* = G. Sw. *competent*, < OF. *competent*, F. *compétent* = Pr. *competent* = Sp. Pg. It. *competente*, < L. *competen(t-)s*, in LL. as adj., corresponding to, suitable, competent, prop. ppr. of *competere* (> F. *compéter*, etc.), be sufficient, also strive after, etc.: see *compete*.] **1.** Answering all requirements; suitable; fit; sufficient or adequate for the purpose: as, *competent* supplies of food and clothing; an army *competent* to the defense of the kingdom.

To kepe hir feat in *competent* place be the alderman and maistres assigned. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 445.

His indignation derives itself out of a very *competent* injury. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

Has he a *competent* sum there in the bag
To buy the goods within?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

He that can love his friend with this noble ardour will in a *competent* degree affect all.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

2. Having ability or capacity; properly qualified: as, a *competent* bookkeeper.

As to the particular bounds or extent of it [the kingdom of Tonquin], I cannot be a *competent* judge, coming to it by Sea, and going up directly to Cachao.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 81.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office.
Government of the Tongue.

The atom or molecule which is *competent* to intercept the calorific waves is, in the same degree, *competent* to generate them. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 14.

3. In *law*, having legal capacity or qualification: as, a *competent* judge or court; a *competent* witness. In a judge or court it implies right or authority to hear and determine; in a witness it implies a legal capacity to testify. See *competence*, 3.

Even before it is clearly known whether the innovation be damageable or not, tha judge is *competent* to issue a prohibition to innovate, until the point can be determined. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Some members had before suggested that seven states were *competent* to the ratification [of a treaty].
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 45.

4. Rightfully or lawfully belonging; pertaining by right; permissible: followed by *to*.

That is the privilege of the infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent to* any finite being. *Locke.*

It is not *competent to* the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff. *Blackstone.*

He studied his business by night and by day . . . until he had made a fine reputation; and then it was *competent to* him to rest. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 74.

Competent and omitted, in *Scots law*, said of pleas which might have been maintained, but have not been stated. =**Syn. 1.** *Sufficient*, etc. See *adequate*.—**2.** *Fitted*, etc. See *qualified*.

competent (kom′pē̤-tent), *n.* One of the competentes (which see).

competentes (kom-pē̤-ten′tēz), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of L. *competen(t-)s*, ppr. of *competere*, compete: see *compete*.] In the *early church*, the more advanced catechumens, who had given in their names as applicants for baptism on the next stated occasion. Before this, while undergoing their preparatory probation, they were called *auditors* or *hearers* (in Latin *audientes*, hearers, or *rudes*, unskilled; in Greek, the ἀτελέστεροι, or less perfect).

competently (kom′pē̤-te̤nt-li), *adv.* In a competent manner; sufficiently; adequately; suitably; fitly; rightly.

Some places require men *competently* endowed. *Wotton.*

My friend is now . . . *competently* rich.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

competible† (ko̤m-pet′i-bl), *a.* An improper form of *compatible*.

It is not *competible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

competibleness† (ko̤m-pet′i-bl-nes), *n.* An improper form of *compatibleness*.

competition (kom-pē̤-tish′o̤n), *n.* [= F. *compétition* = Sp. *competicion* = Pg. *competição*, < LL. *competitio(n-)*, an agreement, rivalry, < L. *competere*, pp. *competitus*, compete: see *compete*.] **1.** The act of seeking or endeavoring to gain what another is endeavoring to gain at the same time; common contest or striving for the same object; strife for superiority; rivalry: as, the *competition* of two candidates for an office. Formerly it was sometimes followed by *to*, now always by *for*, before the thing sought.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be.
Bacon.

There is no *competition* but *for* the second place.
Dryden.

The *competition* would be, not which should yield the least to promote the common good, but which should yield the most. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 69.

2. A trial of skill proposed as a test of superiority or comparative fitness.—**3.** In *Scots law*, a contest which arises on bankruptcy between creditors claiming in virtue of their respective securities or diligences. =**Syn. 1.** *Rivalry*, etc. See *emulation*.

competitive (ko̤m-pet′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **competitivus*, < *competitus*, pp. of *competere*, compete: see *compete*.] Pertaining to or involving competition; characterized by or requiring competition; competing.

The co-operative in lieu of the *competitive* principle.
Quarterly Rev.

The educational abomination of desolation of the present day is the stimulation of young people to work at high pressure by incessant *competitive* examinations.
Huxley, Tech. Education.

competitor (ko̤m-pet′i-to̤r), *n.* [= F. *compétiteur* = Sp. Pg. *competidor* = It. *competitore*, < L. *competitor*, a rival (in law, a plaintiff), < *competere*, pp. *competitus*, compete: see *compete*.] **1.** One who competes; one who contends for and endeavors to obtain what another seeks at the same time, or claims what another claims; a rival.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

Where kings were fair *competitors* for honour,
Thou shouldst have come up to him, there have fought him.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 1.

2†. One who competes with another in zeal for the same cause; a zealous associate or confederate; a comrade.

Thou, my brother, my *competitor*
In top of all design, my mate in empire.
Shak., A. and C., v. 1.

Every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels, and their power grows strong.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

competitory (ko̤m-pet′i-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< L. *competitus* (see *competitor*) + *-ory*.] Acting or done in competition; rival: as, a *competitory* treatise. *Faber.* [Rare.]

competitress (ko̤m-pet'i-tres), *n.* [< *competitor* + *-ess.*] A female competitor.

competitrix† (ko̤m-pet'i-triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *competitor*: see *competitor.*] Same as *competitress.*

Queen Anne, now being without *competitrix* for her title, thought herself secure. *Lord Herbert*, Hen. VIII.

compilation (kom-pi-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *compilation* = Pr. *compilatio* = Sp. *compilacion* = Pg. *compilação* = It. *compilazione*, < L. *compilatio(n-)*, a compilation, lit. a pillaging, plundering, < *compilare*, pp. *compilatus*, snatch together and carry off, plunder: see *compile.*] **1.** The act of bringing together; a gathering or piling up; collection.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the mass.
Woodward, Fossils.

2. The gathering of materials for books, documents, tables, etc., from existing sources; the act of bringing together and adapting things said or written by different persons for the exposition of a subject.

Nearly at the same time [sixth century], both in the Eastern Church under John the Faster, and in the extreme West under the Irish and other Celtic missionaries, began the *compilation* of Penitentials.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 296.

3. That which is compiled; a book or treatise produced by compiling.

Among the ancient story-books of this character, a Latin *compilation*, entitled Gesta Romanorum, seems to have been the favourite. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

compilator† (kom'pi-lā-to̤r), *n.* [ME. *compilatour* = F. *compilateur* = Sp. Pg. *compilador* = It. *compilatore*, < L. *compilator*, < *compilare*, pp. *compilatus*, snatch together: see *compile*, and cf. *compiler.*] A compiler. *Chaucer.*

compile (ko̤m-pīl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compiled*, ppr. *compiling.* [< ME. *compilen*, < OF. *compiler*, F. *compiler* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *compilar* = It. *compilare*, < L. *compilare*, snatch together and carry off, plunder, pillage (the sense of 'compile' appears in deriv. *compilatio*: see *compilation*), < *com-*, together, + *pilare*, rob: see *pill*², *pillage.*] **1.** To make or form (a written or printed work) by putting together in due order or in an order adapted to the given purpose, and with such changes and additions as may be deemed necessary or desirable, literary, historical, or other written or printed materials collected from various sources; prepare or draw up by selecting, adapting, and rearranging existing materials: as, to *compile* tables of weights and measures; to *compile* a gazetteer or a glossary.

They have often no other task than to lay two books before them, out of which they *compile* a third, without any new materials of their own. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 85.

In the middle of the sixth century Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman abbot, *compiled* the collection of canons which was the germ and model of all later collections.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 296.

2†. To write; compose.

Of that fight how it felle in a few yeres,
That was clanly *compilet* with a clerk wise,
On Gydo, a gome [man], that graidly hade soght,
And wist all the werks by weghes he hade.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 53.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions. *Sir W. Temple.*

3†. To contain; comprise.

After so long a race as I have run
Through Faery land, which these six books *compile*,
Give leave to rest me. *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxxx.

4†. To make up or place (together); compose; construct.

Walles . . . built of most white and blacke stones, which are disposed checkerwise one by another, and curiously *compiled* together. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 64.

He did intend
A brasen wall in compas to *compyle*
About Cairmardin. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 10.

Monsters *compiled* and complicated of divers parents and kinds. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 68.

5†. To bring into accord or agreement; reconcile.

The Prince had perfectly *compylde*
These paires of friends in peace and setled rest.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 17.

compilement† (ko̤m-pīl'me̤nt), *n.* [< *compile* + *-ment.*] The act of putting or piling together or heaping up. *Woodward.*

compiler (ko̤m-pī'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *compilour*, < OF. *compileor*, *compileur*, < L. *compilator*, < *compilare*, compile. Cf. *compilator.*] One who compiles; one who makes a compilation.

compinge† (ko̤m-pinj'), *v. t.* [< L. *compingere*, *conpingere*, fix together, confine, < *com-*, together, + *pangere*, fasten: see *compact*¹, *a.*] To compress; shut up.

Into what straits hath it been *compinged*, a little flock!
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

compire†, *n.* An obsolete form of *compeer*¹. *Minsheu*, 1617.

compitalia (kom-pi-tā'li-ä̤), *n.* [L., neut. pl. of *compitalis*, of or pertaining to cross-roads, < *compitum*, also *competum* and *compitus*, a place where several ways meet, a cross-road, < *competere*, meet or come together, coincide, agree: see *compete*, *competent.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival celebrated annually at cross-roads in honor of the Lares. It was held soon after the Saturnalia, on a day fixed by the pretor.

complacence, complacency (ko̤m-plā'se̤ns, -se̤n-si), *n.*; pl. *complacences*, *complacencies* (-se̤n-sez, -siz). [= F. *complaisance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *complacencia* = It. *compiacenza*, < ML. *complacentia*, < L. *complacen(t-)s*, very pleasing: see *complacent* and *-ence*, *-ency.*] **1.** Disposition to please, or an act intended to give pleasure; friendly civility, or a civil act. See *complaisance* (now generally used in this sense).

Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts.
Addison.

Every moment of her life brings me fresh instances of her *complacency* to my inclinations. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

The round
Of smooth and solemnized *complacencies*,
By which, on Christian lands, from age to age
Profession mocks performance.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

2. A feeling of quiet pleasure; satisfaction; gratification; especially, self-satisfaction.

The great Galees of Venice and Florence
Be well laden with things of *complacence*,
All spicery and of grossers ware.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.

But also in *complacences*, nowise so strict as this of the passion [love], the man of sensibility counts it a delight only to hear a child's voice fully addressed to him, or to see the beautiful manners of the youth of either sex.
Emerson, Success.

3†. That which gives satisfaction; a cause of pleasure or joy; a comfort.

O thou, my sole *complacence!* *Milton*, P. L., iii. 276.

Love of complacency. See *love of benevolence*, under *benevolence*. =**Syn.** *Complacency*, *Complaisance*. *Complacency* once included the meaning of both these words, but they are now separated, *complacency* retaining the meanings allied to quiet pleasure or satisfaction, and making over to *complaisance* those connected with the disposition or effort to compliment, please, and oblige.

Yet nobody even now, I suppose, receives a summons to attend a jury with perfect *complacency*.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 175.

Wild. If it were not to please you, I see no necessity for our parting.
Jac. I protest I do it only out of *complaisance* to you.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, iv.

complacent (ko̤m-plā'se̤nt), *a.* [= F. *complaisant* = Sp. *complaciente* = Pg. *complacente* = It. *compiacente*, < L. *complacen(t-)s*, very pleasing, ppr. of *complacere*, please at the same time (> It. *compiacere* = Sp. Pg. *complacer* = F. *complaire*, please), be very pleasing (the E. sense 'pleased' due rather to *complacence*, q. v.), < *com-*, together, + *placere*, please: see *please*, and cf. *complaisant*, which is a doublet of *complacent.*] **1.** Civil; kindly; giving pleasure. See *complaisant* (now generally used in this sense).

That calm look which seem'd to all assent,
And that *complacent* speech which nothing meant.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Eternal love doth keep,
In his *complacent* arms, the earth, the air, the deep.
Bryant, The Ages, vi.

2. Accompanied with or springing from a sense of quiet enjoyment; gratified; satisfied: as, a *complacent* look or smile.

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe to kings.
Burke.

complacential† (kom-plā̤-sen'sha̤l), *a.* [< ML. *complacentia*, complacence (see *complacence*), + *-al.*] Marked by complacence; arising from or causing gratification.

The more high and excellent operations of *complacential* love. *Baxter*, Life and Times (1696), fol. p. 7.

complacently (ko̤m-plā'se̤nt-li), *adv.* In a complacent manner; with or from pleasure or gratification, especially self-satisfaction.

We reflect very *complacently* on our own severity, and compare with great pride the high standard of morals established in England with the Parisian laxity.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

complain (ko̤m-plān'), *v.* [< ME. *complaynen*, *compleynen*, *compleignen*, < OF. *complaindre*, *compleindre*, F. *complaindre* = Pr. *complagner*, *complanger* = Sp. *complañir* (obs.) = It. *compiagnere*, *compiangere*, < ML. *complangere*, bewail, complain, < L. *com-*, together, + *plangere*, strike, beat, as the breast in extreme grief, bewail: see *plain*², *plaint.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter expressions of grief, pain, uneasiness, censure, resentment, or dissatisfaction; lament or murmur about anything; find fault.

That he sholde a-mende alle the fautes wherof thei cowde hem *complayne* [bewail themselves].
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.

I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul. Job vii. 11.

Our merchants are *complaining* bitterly that Great Britain is ruining their trade, and there is great reason to *complain.* *J. Adams*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 444.

2. Figuratively, to make a sound resembling that of lamentation or suffering; emit a mournful sound or noise: as, the *complaining* wind; the sea *complains* dismally.—**3.** To utter an expression of discomfort or sorrow from some cause; speak of the suffering of anything: with *of*: as, to *complain of* headache, *of* poverty, or *of* wrong.

In the midst of water I *complain of* thirst. *Dryden.*

4. To make a formal accusation against a person, or on account of anything; make a charge: with *of*.

And where thei saugh sir Gawein, thei drough a-boute hym and *compleyned* to hym *of* hym-self, and seide that he hadde hem euyll be seyn at that firste turnement.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

Now, master Shallow, you'll *complain of* me to the king?
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

Complain unto the duke *of* this indignity.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To bewail, repine, grieve, mourn, grumble, croak.

II.† *trans.* To lament; bewail; deplore. *Lydgate.*

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*,
But outwardly they needs must temporize.
Daniel, Civil Wars.

Gaufride, who could'st so well in rhyme *complain*
The death of Richard with an arrow slain.
Dryden, Fables.

complain (ko̤m-plān'), *n.* [< *complain*, *v.*] Complaint; outcry. [Poetical.]

Then came a conquering earth-thunder, and rumbled
That fierce *complain* to silence. *Keats.*

complainable† (ko̤m-plā'na̤-bl), *a.* [< *complain* + *-able.*] Capable of being or worthy to be complained of.

Though both [profaneness and superstition] be blameable, yet superstition is less *complainable.*
Feltham, Resolves, i. 36.

complainant (ko̤m-plā'na̤nt), *n.* [< F. *complaignant*, ppr. of *complaindre*: see *complain*, *v.*, and *-ant*¹.] **1.** One who makes a complaint; a complainer.

Congreve and this author are the most eager *complainants.* *Jeremy Collier*, Def. of Short View.

In one particular case, the complaint of the King, the old assumption that *complainants* are presumably in the right was kept long alive among us.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 272.

Hence—**2.** One who suffers from ill health. [Rare.]

Taxed as she was to such an extent that she had no energy left for exercise, she is, now that she has finished her education, a constant *complainant.*
H. Spencer, Education, p. 262.

3. In *law*, one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against another; a plaintiff; a prosecutor; in particular, the plaintiff in a suit in equity, or one on whose complaint a criminal prosecution is asked for.

complainer (ko̤m-plā'nėr), *n.* One who complains, laments, or bewails; a faultfinder; a murmurer; a grumbler.

Speechless *complainer*, I will learn thy thought.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the same who speak swelling words.
Government of the Tongue.

complainful (ko̤m-plān'fu̇l), *a.* [< *complain* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of complaints; complaining. [Rare.]

complaining (ko̤m-plā'ning), *n.* [ME. *compleigninge*; verbal n. of *complain*, *v.*] The expression of regret, sorrow, or dissatisfaction; a murmuring; a complaint.

They vented their *complainings.* *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

complaining (ko̤m-plā'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *complain*, *v.*] **1.** Expressing or expressive of complaint; lamenting; murmuring: as, to speak in a *complaining* tone.

Rivers that move
In majesty, and the *complaining* brooks
That make the meadows green.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

Rows of *complaining* camels were kneeling close at hand, a caravan from the Soudan.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 194.

2. In the habit of making complaint; fretful; querulous: as, a *complaining* child.—3. Sick; ill; poorly: as, he is *complaining*. [Colloq.]

complainingly (kọm-plā′ning-li), *adv.* In a complaining manner; with expression of dissatisfaction. *Byron.*

complaint (kọm-plānt′), *n.* [< ME. *complaynte, compleynte, compleinte*, < OF. *complaint, complant*, m., also *complainte, complente, complante*, F. *complainte*, f. (= It. *compianto*), < *complaint*, pp. of *complaindre*, complain: see *complain*, *v.*] 1. An expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, resentment, or discontent; lamentation; faultfinding; murmuring.

Even to-day is my *complaint* bitter. Job xxiii. 2.

The *complaints* I hear of thee are grievous.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

I do not breathe,
Not whisper any murmur of *complaint*.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. That which is complained of; a cause of grief, discontent, lamentation, etc.

What *complaint* hath been more frequent among men almost in all Ages, than that peace and prosperity hath been the portion of the wicked?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

The poverty of the clergy hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. A cause of bodily pain or uneasiness; a malady; a disease; an ailment: usually applied to disorders not violent.

His *complaints* . . . had been aggravated by a severe attack of small-pox. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. A formal accusation; a charge that an offense has been committed; especially, such a charge presented to an officer or a court for the purpose of instituting prosecution.

The Jews . . . laid many and grievous *complaints* against Paul, which they could not prove. Acts xxv. 7.

5. In many of the United States, the pleading in which the plaintiff in a civil action formally sets forth the facts of his case, with his claim for relief thereon: corresponding to the *declaration* at common law, the *bill* in equity, and the *libel* in admiralty.—6†. A poem bewailing ill fortune in matters of love; a plaint.

Of such matiere made he many layes,
Songes, *compleyntes*, roundelets, virelayes.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 220.

=**Syn.** 1. Lament.—3. Ailment, disorder, distemper, illness.

complaintful (kọm-plānt′ful), *a.* [< *complaint* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of complaint; complaining. *Huloet.* [Rare.]

complaisance (kom′plā-zans), *n.* [< F. *complaisance*, < *complaisant*, ppr.: see *complaisant* and *complacence*.] Civility and graciousness; that manner of address and behavior in social intercourse which gives pleasure; affability; courtesy; desire to please; acquiescence (in another's wishes) or conformity (to another's desires or comfort) for courtesy's sake.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable. *Addison.*

I am afraid you mistake Mr. Roper's *complaisance* for approbation. *Gray*, Letters, I. 330.

=**Syn.** *Complacency, Complaisance* (see *complacence*), urbanity, suavity, deference, good breeding, politeness.

complaisant (kom′plā-zant), *a.* [< F. *complaisant*, pleasing, obliging, courteous, ppr. of *complaire*, please, = Sp. *complacer* = Pg. *comprazer* = It. *compiacere*, < L. *complacere*, please: see *complacent*, which is a doublet of *complaisant*.] Disposed to please; pleasing in manners; compliantly disposed; exhibiting complaisance; affable; gracious; obliging.

As for our Saviour, he was, . . . if I durst use the word, . . . the most *complaisant* person that ever perhaps appeared in the world. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, V. viii.

The Prince, who was excessively *complaisant*, told her the whole story three times over.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xlix.

He was a man of extremely *complaisant* presence, and suffered no lady to go by without a compliment.
Howells, Venetian Life, xx.

=**Syn.** *Courteous, Urbane*, etc. See *polite*.

complaisantly (kom′plā-zant-li), *adv.* In a complaisant manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment.

complaisantness (kom′plā-zant-nes), *n.* Complaisance; civility. [Rare.]

complanate (kom′plā-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *complanated*, ppr. *complanating*. [< L. *complanatus*, pp. of *complanare* (> OF. *complaner*), make plane or plain, < *com-*, together, + *planum*, level ground, orig. neut. of *planus*, level, plane, > LL. *planare*, make plane or plain: see *plane*¹, *plain*¹.] To make level; reduce to an even surface. *Derham.* [Rare.]

complanate (kom′plā-nāt), *a.* [< L. *complanatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Flattened; made level, or with a smooth surface. [Rare.]—2. In *bot.*, lying in one plane: applied to leaves, especially of mosses.—3. In *entom.*, appearing as if flattened by pressure: applied to plane surfaces continuous with higher and convex or irregular parts: as, a *complanate* margin or disk in a convex pronotum.

complanation (kom-plā-nā′shọn), *n.* [As *complanate* + *-ion*.] In *math.*, the process of finding a plane area equal to a given portion of a curved surface.

complease† (kom-plēz′), *v. t.* [< *com-* + *please*, after OF. F. *complaire*, etc., < L. *complacere*: see *complacent*.] To assent to; acquiesce in. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

compleat†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *complete*.

complect†, *v. t.* [< L. *complecti, conplecti*, act. *complectere*, entwine around: see *complex*.] To embrace.

Then, tender armes, *complect* the neck; do dry thy father's tears,
You nimble hands.
Appius and Virginia (Hazlitt's Dodsley, IV. 145).

complected¹ (kọm-plek′ted), *a.* [< *complect* + *-ed*².] Woven together; interwoven.

Infinitely *complected* tissues.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

complected² (kọm-plek′ted), *a.* [Irreg. < *complexion* (*complect-ion*) + *-ed*².] Of a certain complexion; complexioned: usually in composition: as, light-*complected*. [Colloq., western and southern U. S.]

You remember a man sat right before you at church? —dark-*complected*, straight as a ramrod, tall, long black hair, plain clothes? *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 99.

complection†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *complexion*.

complement (kom′plē-ment), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *komplement* = G. *complement* = OF. *complement, compliment*, later *complement*, F. *complément* = Pr. *complement* = Sp. Pg. It. *complemento*, complement, < L. *complementum*, that which fills up or completes, < *complere, conplere*, fill up, complete: see *complete*, *a.* and *v.* Cf. *compliment*.] 1. Full quantity or number; full amount; complete allowance: as, the company had its *complement* of men; the ship had its *complement* of stores.

Where the soul hath the full measure and *complement* of happiness . . . is truly Heaven.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 49.

2. Perfect state; fullness; completeness. Specifically, in *her.*, the condition of being full: used of the moon. The full moon, represented with human features in the disk and with surrounding rays, is blazoned as the moon *in her complement*.

3. What is needed to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; that which anything lacks of completeness or fullness: as, the *complement* of an angle (which see, below).

Our custom is both to place it [the Lord's Prayer] in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 35.

The power of a surface to reflect heat is the *complement* of its power to radiate or absorb it.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 43.

4. In *music*, the interval formed by the higher note and the note an octave above the lower note of a given simple interval. Thus, the complement of a third is a sixth, formed by the higher note of the third and the note an octave above the lower note of the third. The complement of a fifth is a fourth, of a fourth a fifth, etc. The complements of major and augmented intervals are respectively minor and diminished intervals, and conversely. The complement of an interval is also called its *inversion* (which see).

5. That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; an accessory; an appendage.

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest *complement*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

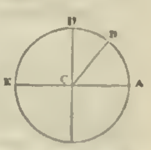
Art must be a *complement* to nature, strictly subsidiary.
Emerson, Art.

6†. Compliment: a word of the same ultimate origin and formerly of the same spelling. See *compliment*.

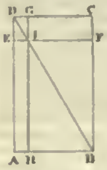
Which figure beyng, as his very originall name [the Gorgious *Complement*] purporteth, the most bewtifull and gorgious of all others, it asketh in reason to be reserued for a last *complement*, and desciphred by the arte of a Ladies penne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 207.

7†. An accomplishment.

What ornaments doe best adorn her; what *complements* doe best accomplish her.
R. Brathwaite, Eng. Gentlewoman.



Arithmetical complement. See *arithmetical*.—**Complement of an arc** or **angle**, in *geom.*, the remainder after subtracting a given arc from a quadrant (90°), or a given angle from a right angle. Thus, in the figure, the angle D C B is the complement of the acute angle B C A and also of the obtuse angle B C E; similarly, the arc D B is the complement of the arcs B A and E D B.—**Complement of a parallelogram.** If, through a point in the diagonal, two lines be drawn parallel to the sides, the whole parallelogram is divided into two parallelograms which are bisected by the diagonal, and two which only touch the diagonal at one angle. The latter pair are called complements to the former; thus, A E I H and C G I F are the complements of the parallelogram A B C D.—**Complement of a star**, in *astron.*, the angular distance of the star from the zenith.—**Complement of the curtain**, in *fort.*, that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.



complement (kom′plē-ment), *v. t.* [< *complement*, *n.*] To add a complement to; complete or fill up.

This very unique example of Old English workmanship is *complemented* by some old carved doors of an earlier date, but of an equally rare quality.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 341.

complemental (kom-plē-men′tal), *a.* [< *complement* + *-al*. Cf. *complimental*.] 1. Forming a complement; supplying a deficiency; completing.

In a word, then, the great and oft-disputed religious differences between Germany and this country [the United States] seem to us *complemental* of each other's merits and defects. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 316.

2. In *zoöl.*, forming a complement to the female or to a hermaphrodite; complementary: applied to minute or rudimentary males of some animals, as cirripeds. In some of the cirripeds the males are mere spermatic parasites of the female, carried about on or in her body.

The masculine power of certain hermaphrodite species of Ibla and Scalpellum is rendered more efficient by certain parasitic males, which, from their not pairing, as in all hitherto known cases, with females, but with hermaphrodites, I have designated *Complemental* Males.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 55.

3†. Additional and ornamental; supplemental.

It is an error worse than heresy, to adore these *complemental* and circumstantial pieces of felicity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 18.

4†. Complimentary.

Many other discourses they had (yet both content to giue each other content in *complementall* Courtesies).
Quoted in *Capt. John. Smith's* True Travels, I. 195.

Complemental flattery with silver tongue.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, viii. 192.

5†. Accomplished.

Would I express a *complemental* youth,
That thinks himself a spruce and expert courtier,
Bending his supple hammes, kissing his hands.
Randolph, Muses Looking-glasse.

complementary (kom-plē-men′ta-ri), *a.* [< *complement* + *-ary*¹.] 1. Completing; supplying a deficiency; complemental.

Two ranges of existence and operative force; nature and the supernatural; both *complementary* to each other
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 141.

2. In *logic* and *math.*, together making up a fixed whole: as, *complementary* angles (that is, angles whose algebraic sum is 90°). See *complement of an angle*, under *complement*.—3†. Same as *complimentary*.—**Complementary colors.** See *color*, 1.—**Complementary division.** See *division*.—**Complementary function**, in *math.*, an expression containing an arbitrary constant and being the solution of one differential equation, and which, on being added to any particular integral of another such equation, gives a general solution of the latter.—**Complementary operations**, two operations such that if either, operating upon any figure, A, gives another figure, B, then the other operating upon B gives A.

complete (kọm-plēt′), *a.* [< ME. *compleet* = D. *kompleet* = G. *complet* = Dan. *komplet* = Sw. *komplett*, < OF. *complet*, F. *complet* = Sp. Pg. It. *completo*, full, complete, < L. *completus*, pp. of *complere, conplere* (> It. *compire*, complete, fill, *complire*, suit, compliment (see *compliment*), = Sp. *cumplir* = Pg. *cumprir* = OF. *complir, conplir*, fulfil), fill up, fill full, fulfil, complete, < *com-* (intensive) + *plere*, fill, akin to E. *full*: see *full*¹ and *plenty*, and cf. *deplete, replete*. Cf. also *complement, compliment*.] 1. Having no deficiency; wanting no part or element; perfect; whole; entire; full: as, in *complete* armor.

And ye are *complete* in him, which is the head of all principality and power. Col. ii. 10.

A thousand *complete* courses of the sun.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1.

Now the end proposed by God, in causing the Scripture to be written, is to afford us a *complete* rule and measure of whatever is to be believed or done by us.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

2. Thorough; consummate; perfect in kind or quality.

A Frenchman told me lately, that was at your Audience, that he never saw so many *complete* Gentlemen in his Life.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 21.

Transcendent Artist! How *compleat* thy Skill!
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

3. Finished; ended; concluded; completed.

This course of vanity almost *complete*,
Tired in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

Complete act, branch, cadence. See the nouns.—**Complete dyadic,** one which cannot be reduced to the sum of less than three dyads.—**Complete flower,** in *bot.*, a flower furnished with all the organs—that is, with calyx and corolla, as well as stamens and pistil: distinguished from *perfect*, which requires only the presence of the stamens and pistil.—**Complete integral,** of a partial differential equation, in *math.*: (*a*) A solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants or functions. (*b*) In the case of a partial differential equation of the first order, a solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants, but no arbitrary function.—**Complete metamorphosis,** in *entom.*, that metamorphosis in which there is a well-marked quiescent pupa state between the larval form and the imago or perfect insect, as in the *Lepidoptera.* Some of the older entomologists, following Fabricius, applied this term to the changes of those insects in which the larva is formed like the imago, a condition observed only in some of the low, wingless forms, as the lice and fleas.—**Complete primitive,** the same as the *complete integral*, except that it is regarded as producing the differential equation, not as derived from it.=**Syn. 1.** *Whole, Entire, Complete, Total,* full, utter, absolute, plenary, faultless, unbroken. "Nothing is *whole* that has anything taken from it; nothing is *entire* that is divided; nothing is *complete* that has not all its parts, and those parts fully developed. *Complete* refers to the perfection of parts; *entire,* to their unity; *whole,* to their junction; *total,* to their aggregate. A *whole* orange; an *entire* set; a *complete* facsimile; the *total* expense." *Angus*, Handbook of Eng. Tongue, p. 376.

Wilt thou be lord of the *whole* world?
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7.

Sorrow's eye, glazed with blinding tears,
Divides one thing *entire* to many objects.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

There is nothing which could not have been done, at least nearly as well, and many things much better, by adhering to the *complete* instead of to the broken arch.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 525.

As the *total* tonnage [of Venetian merchant vessels] is but 26,000, it may be inferred that they are small craft.
Howells, Venetian Life, xvi.

complete† (ko̤m-plēt'), *n.* [= F. *complie* = Sp. Pg. *completa* = It. *compieta*, < ML. *completa* (usually in pl., F. *complies*, etc., ML. *completæ*), sc. L. *hora*, hour, the last of the canonical hours: see *complin*, the usual E. form.] The last of the daily canonical hours in the Roman Catholic breviary: same as *complin*. *Minsheu.*

complete (ko̤m-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *completed*, ppr. *completing*. [= F. *compléter* = Sp. Pg. *completar* = D. *kompleteren* = G. *completiren* = Dan. *kompletere* = Sw. *complettera*, < ML. as if **completare*, freq. of L. *complere*, pp. *completus*, fill up: see *complete, a.*] 1. To make complete; bring to a consummation or an end; add or supply what is lacking to; finish; perfect; fill up or out: as, to *complete* a house or a task; to *complete* an unfinished design; to *complete* another's thought, or the measure of one's wrongs.

The Afghan soon followed to *complete* the work of devastation which the Persian had begun.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

2. To fulfil; accomplish; realize.

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train-bands, and burns a pope.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 213.

=**Syn.** To consummate, perform, execute, achieve, realize.

completedness (ko̤m-plē'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being completed or finished: as, *completedness* of action.

[The Latin word] fuit itself containing the notion of *completedness* as well as of affirmation.
G. Harrison, Laws of Lat. Gram., p. 171.

completely (ko̤m-plēt'li), *adv.* In a complete manner; fully; perfectly; entirely; wholly; totally; utterly; thoroughly; quite: as, to be *completely* mistaken; "*completely* witty," *Swift.*

Completely shiftless was thy native plight.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xix. 5.

By successive crosses one species may be made to absorb *completely* another, and so it notoriously is with races.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 406.

completement† (ko̤m-plēt'ment), *n.* [< *complete* + *-ment.*] The act of completing; a finishing. *Dryden.*

completeness (ko̤m-plēt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being complete; perfectness; entireness; thoroughness.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a *completeness* and inerrability. *King Charles.*

The native and masculine type of excellence must find a place in every ethical code which aspires to *completeness.*
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 35.

Extensive completeness. See *extensive.*

completion (ko̤m-plē'sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *completio(n-)*, a filling up, < L. *complere*, fill up: see *complete, a.*] 1. The act of completing, or bringing to the desired end; a carrying or filling out; full performance or achievement; consummation; conclusion: as, the *completion* of a building; the *completion* of one's education, or of an enterprise.

Other larger views than seem necessary to the *completion* of the argument. *Bp. Hurd*, Sermon, Feb. 16, 1781.

A slow-develop'd strength awaits
Completion in a painful school.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

2. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

There was a full entire harmony and consent in the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ.
South.

The *completion* of those prophecies.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xi.

completive (ko̤m-plē'tiv), *a.* [= F. *complétif* = Pr. *completiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *completivo*, < LL. *completivus*, serving to fill up, < L. *completus*, pp. of *complere*, fill up: see *complete, a.*] Completing or tending to complete; making complete. [Rare.]

The *completive* power of the tense. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 7.

A comprehensive view of the suffering and joy, the redemptive and the *completive* work of Messiah, under prophetic imagery. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

Completive difference, in *logic*, that difference or differentiating mark which, added to the genus, completes the definition of a species.

completorium (kom-plē̤-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *completoria* (-ä̤). [LL., a service containing prayers at the close of the day, < L. *complere*, pp. *completus*, complete: see *complete, a.* and *n.*] 1. In the *Ambrosian rite*, a kind of anthem said at lauds and vespers, on ordinary days one at each service, but on Sundays and festivals two or more: apparently named from the fact of its serving as an addition or supplement to a psallenda or other antiphon.—2. Same as *complin*.

completory† (ko̤m-plē'tō̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. **completorius*, adj. (neut. *completorium*, n., a complin), < L. *completor*, a finisher, < *complere*, complete, finish: see *complete, a.*, and *-ory.*] **I.** *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing.

His crucifixion, . . . *completory* of ancient presignifications and predictions. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxv.

II. *n.*; pl. *completories* (-riz). Same as *complin*.

complex (kom'pleks), *a.* [= F. *complexe* = Sp. Pg. *complexo*, complex, = It. *complesso*, fleshy, strong, powerful, < L. *complexus*, pp. of *complecti*, *conplecti*, act. *complectere*, *conplectere*, entwine, encircle, compass, infold, < *com-*, together, + *plectere*, weave, braid; cf. LL. *complex*, adj., connected with, confederate (> ult. E. *complice*), < *complicare*, fold together, < *com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold, akin to *plectere*: see *plaid*, *complicate*, *v.*, and *complected*[1].] 1. Composed of interconnected parts; formed by a combination of simple things or elements; including two or more connected particulars; composite; not simple: as, a *complex* being; *complex* ideas; a *complex* term.

Ideas thus made up [of several simple ones] I call *complex*, such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 12.

Incomplex apprehension is of one object, or of several without any relation being perceived between them, as of 'a man,' 'a horse,' 'cards'; *complex* is of several with such a relation, as of 'a man on horseback,' 'a pack of cards.' *Whately*, Logic, II. i. § 1.

When analysis succeeds in reducing a *complex* fact to its component factors, sensible or extra-sensible, there is indeed an enlargement of knowledge.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 9.

2. Involved; intricate; complicated; perplexing.

Many cases are on record showing how *complex* and unexpected are the checks and relations between organic beings. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 77.

The universe is a very *complex* mixture of different substances. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 200.

Complex ens, fraction, etc. See the nouns.—**Complex notion** or **term,** in *logic*, one in which different marks or attributes can be distinguished.—**Complex number.** (*a*) An expression of the form $x + iy$, where $i^2 = -1$. (*b*) In the theory of numbers, any expression in the form $ai + bj +$, etc., where a, b, etc., are integers, and i, j, etc., are peculiar units.—**Complex question,** in *logic*, one which asks whether an object possesses a character, and not merely whether an object of a simple term exists.—**Complex sentence,** a sentence which contains one or more dependent or subordinate clauses in addition to the principal clause.—**Complex shear.** See *shear.*—**Complex syllogism.** Same as *chain-syllogism.*—**Complex truth,** truth as it exists in the mind, distinguished from transcendental truth or reality.—**Complex variable,** a variable of the form $x + iy$, where i is a unit such that $i^2 = 1$. =**Syn.** *Complicated*, etc. See *intricate.*

complex (kom'pleks), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *complexo* = It. *complesso*, < L. *complexus*, a surrounding, embracing, connection, relation, < *complecti*, *conplecti*, pp. *complexus*, *conplexus*, surround, embrace, include: see *complex, a.* The noun *complex* in mod. use depends closely upon the adj.] 1. Anything consisting in or formed by the union of interconnected parts; especially, an assemblage of particulars related as parts of a system.

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges of the gospel. *South*, Sermons.

That full *complex*
Of never-ending wonders.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1785.

To the mind of a philosopher every fact of colour is a *complex* of visible and invisible facts.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 33.

Mind is a *complex* whose nature is beyond the grasp of our intelligence. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 358.

In lyric poetry grand *complexes* are made by the rush and the roll of the rhythm.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 337, note.

2. In *geom.*, a continuous, triply infinite system of infinite straight lines; the whole of any kind of forms in space fulfilling one condition: thus, all the lines that cut a given curve in space constitute a *complex*.—**Axis of a complex,** a right line such that, if the complex be revolved round it or moved along it, the complex remains unchanged.—**Class of a complex.** See *class*, 6.—**Complex of forces,** the system of all the forces subject to a single geometrical condition.—**Linear complex,** a complex of rays so distributed through space that through each point there is an infinity of rays in one plane, and in each plane an infinity of rays meeting in one point.—**Order of a complex,** the order of the curve enveloping all the rays of the complex that lie in an arbitrary plane.

complexed (kom'plekst), *a.* 1†. Same as *complex*. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. In *her.*, same as *annodated*.

complexedness† (ko̤m-plek'sed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being complex; complexity.

The *complexedness* of these moral ideas.
Locke, Human Understanding, iv. 3.

complexion (ko̤m-plek'sho̤n), *n.* [Formerly also *complection*; < ME. *complexion*, *complexioun*, *complection*, temperament, < OF. *complexion*, F. *complexion* = Pr. *complexio*, *complicio* = Sp. *complexion* = Pg. *compleição* = It. *complessione*, < L. *complexio(n-)*, *conplexio(n)*, a combination, connection, period, in LL. physical constitution or habit, < *complecti*, pp. *complexus*, entwine, encompass: see *complex, a.*] 1†. Temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body or mind; constitutional condition or tendency; character; nature.

And Shylock, for his own part, knew the bird was fledged; and then it is the *complexion* of them all to leave the dam. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

I am far from concluding all to be impenitent that do not actually weep and shed tears; I know there are constitutions, *complexions*, that do not afford them.
Donne, Sermons, xiii.

The Italians are for the most part of a speculative *complexion*. *Howell*, Forraine Travell, p. 41.

Certainly, no other creature, but an atheist by *complexion*, could ever take up with such pitiful accounts of things. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

2. The color or hue of the skin, particularly of that of the face.

Mislike me not for my *complexion*,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1.

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that *complexion*. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. The general appearance of anything; aspect.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky
The state and inclination of the day.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

In the Southern States the tenure of land and the local laws, with slavery, give the social system not a democratic but an aristocratic *complexion*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 302.

4. The state of being complex; complexity; involution; combination; also, a complex. [Obsolete or rare.]

God's mercy goes along in *complexion* and conjunction with his judgments. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 832.

This is the great and entire *complexion* of a christian's faith. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 305.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet, where the composition of the . . . argument is . . . plain, . . . the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistic form of it. *Watts*, Logic, III. ii. § 2.

complexion† (ko̤m-plek'sho̤n), *v. t.* [< *complexion, n.*] To characterize by or endow with a disposition or temperament. *Sir T. Browne.*

complexionably† (ko̤m-plek'sho̤n-a̤-bli), *adv.* [< **complexionable* (< *complexion* + *-able*) + *-ly*[2].] Same as *complexionally*. *Sir T. Browne.*

complexional (ko̤m-plek'sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *complexion* + *-al*; = Sp. *complexional*, etc.] 1†. Pertaining to or depending on the disposition, temperament, or nature; constitutional.

Before their first principles can be dislodged, they are made habitual and *complexional*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 370.

Complexional prejudices. *Fiddes.*

2. Pertaining to the hue or color.

complexionally† (kom-plek'shon-al-i), *adv.* In the way of temperament; by natural disposition; constitutionally. Also *complexionably*.

Where are the jesters now? the men of health,
Complexionally pleasant? *Blair*, The Grave.

complexionary (kom-plek'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *complexion* + *-ary*1.] Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it. [Rare.]

This *complexionary* art. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 38.

complexioned (kom-plek'shond), *a.* [< *complexion* + *-ed*2.] 1†. Having a certain disposition.

Charity is a virtue that best agrees with coldest natures, and such as are *complexioned* for humility.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

2. Having a certain hue, especially of the skin: used in composition: as, dark-*complexioned*, fair-*complexioned*.

A flower is the best-*complexioned* grass; as a pearl is the best-coloured clay. *Fuller*, Worthies, Norwich.

complexionist (kom-plek'shon-ist), *n.* [< *complexion* + *-ist*.] One who cares for the complexion or undertakes to improve it, by the use of lotions, cosmetics, etc. [Rare.]

Elder-flower water is extensively used by the London *complexionist*. *Domestic Monthly Mag.*, April, 1884.

complexity (kom-plek'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *complexities* (-tiz). [< *complex*, *a.*, + *-ity*; = F. *complexité*.] 1. The quality or state of being complex or composed of interconnected parts.

Some distinguished for their simplicity; others for their *complexity*. *Burke.*

Organic phenomena make us familiar with *complexity* of causation, both by showing the co-operation of many antecedents to each consequent, and by showing the multiplicity of results which each influence works out.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 323.

2. Intricacy; entanglement.

Such people early discern that the mysterious *complexity* of our life is not to be embraced by maxims.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 2.

3. Anything complex or intricate.

Many-corridor'd *complexities*
Of Arthur's palace.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

=**Syn.** *Complication*, *Complexity*, etc. See *complication*.

complexly (kom'pleks-li), *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

A nation, being a complex union of very *complexly* constituted individuals, cannot any more than they continue in one stay. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 319.

complexness (kom'pleks-nes), *n.* Same as *complexity*.

complexure† (kom-plek'sūr), *n.* [< *complex* + *-ure*.] The involution or complication of one thing with others. *W. Montague.*

complexus1 (kom-plek'sus), *n.*; pl. *complexus*. [< L. *complexus*, *conplexus*, n., a surrounding, embracing, connection in discourse: see *complex*, *n.*] A compound; a complex.

The mind is displayed, even in its highest faculties, as a *complexus* of insoluble antipathies. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

complexus2 (kom-plek'sus), *n.* [NL., prop. pp. (sc. *musculus*, muscle) of *complecti*, surround: see *complex*, *a.*] In *anat.*, a broad muscle lying along the back part of the neck, connecting the occiput and the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ, and serving to straighten, incline, and turn the head. Also *complicalis*.

compliable† (kom-plī'a-bl), *a.* [< *comply* + *-able*; appar. after *pliable*, which is, however, not connected.] Capable of bending or yielding; pliable; compliant.

Another *compliable* mind. *Milton*, Divorce.

The Jews, by their own interpretations, had made their religion *compliable* and accommodated to their passions.
Jortin, Christian Religion, i.

compliably† (kom-plī'a-bli), *adv.* In a compliant manner; pliably; yieldingly.

compliance (kom-plī'ans), *n.* [< *comply* + *-ance*.] 1. The act of complying; a yielding or consenting, as to a request, desire, demand, or proposal; concession; submission.

Compliance with our desire. *Locke.*

He [God] hath forewarned us of the danger of being led aside by the soft and easie *compliances* of the world.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

I am equally balked by antagonism and *compliance*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 190.

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words and great *compliance*.
Clarendon.

"I'll go see anybody," quoth my uncle Toby; for he was all *compliance* thro' every step of the journey.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 27.

=**Syn.** 1. *Submission*, etc. (see *obedience*), acquiescence.

compliancy (kom-plī'an-si), *n.* Same as *compliance*.

His whole bearing betokened *compliancy*.
Goldsmith, Essays.

compliant (kom-plī'ant), *a.* and *n.* [< *comply* + *-ant*1.] I. *a.* 1. Yielding; bending; pliant.

The *compliant* boughs. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 332.

2. Yielding to request or desire; ready to accommodate; consenting; obliging.

To show how *compliant* he was to the humours of the princes. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1509.

Civil to all, *compliant* and polite.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

II.† *n.* A complier. [Rare.]

It [the Liturgy] being a *compliant* with the Papists in a great part of their service. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 8.

compliantly (kom-plī'ant-li), *adv.* In a compliant or yielding manner.

complicacy (kom'pli-kā-si), *n.* [< *complica(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being complex or intricate. *Mitford.* [Rare.]

complicalis (kom-pli-kā'lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *complicales* (-lēz). [NL., < LL. *complex* (*complic-*), closely connected, < L. *complicare*, fold together: see *complicate*, *v.*] Same as *complexus*2. *Coues and Shute.*

complicant (kom'pli-kant), *a.* [< L. *complican(t-)s*, *conplican(t-)s*, ppr. of *complicare*, *conplicare*, fold together: see *complicate*.] In *entom.*, lying one partly over another: applied to elytra and wings.

complicate (kom'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *complicated*, ppr. *complicating*. [< L. *complicatus*, pp. of *complicare*, *conplicare* (> It. *complicare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *complicar* = F. *compliquer*), fold together, < *com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold, weave, knit: see *plaid*, and cf. *complex*.] 1. To render complex or intricate; fold or twist together; entangle; intertwine; interweave; involve: as, to *complicate* matters, he was suddenly taken ill.

In case our offence against God hath been *complicated* with injury to men, we should make restitution.
Tillotson.

Nor can his *complicated* sinews fail.
Young, Paraphrase of Job.

The conscientious sensitiveness of England to the horrors of civil conflict has been prevented from *complicating* a domestic with a foreign war.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 155.

2. To form by combination of parts or elements; combine; compound. [Rare.]

A man, an army, the universe, are *complicated* of various simple ideas. *Locke.*

complicate (kom'pli-kāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *complicado* = It. *complicato*, < L. *complicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Composed of interconnected parts; complex.

How *complicate*, how wonderful, is man.
Young, Night Thoughts, i.

As a more refined and *complicate* art, it [painting] requires a higher culture.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 141.

2. Intricate; involved.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right.
Bacon, War with Spain.

3. In *bot.*, folded upon itself: as, a *complicate* embryo: same as *conduplicate*.—4. In *entom.*, folded longitudinally once or several times, as the wings of wasps, the posterior wings of grasshoppers, etc.

complicated (kom'pli-kā-ted), *p. a.* [< *complicate* + *-ed*2.] 1. Composed of interconnected parts; not simple; complex; complicate.

Thick-swarming now
With *complicated* monsters, head and tail.
Milton, P. L., x. 523.

Complicated principle of action.
Addison, Spectator, No. 55.

In proportion as a government is free, it must be *complicated*. Simplicity belongs to those only where one will governs all; where one mind directs, and all others obey.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 619.

2. Consisting of many parts or particulars not easily separable in thought; difficult to analyze or separate into its parts; hard to understand, explain, etc.; involved; intricate; confused.

It is easier to conceive than describe the *complicated* sensations which are felt from the pain of a recent injury, and the pleasure of approaching vengeance.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xv.

=**Syn.** *Complex*, etc. See *intricate*.

complicatedness (kom'pli-kā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being folded together; complexness. *Bailey.*

complicately (kom'pli-kāt-li), *adv.* In a complex manner. *J. Beale.*

complicateness (kom'pli-kāt-nes), *n.* The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy.

Every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicateness*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 3.

complication (kom-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= D. *komplicatie* = G. *complication* = Dan. *komplikation* = F. *complication* = Sp. *complicacion* = Pg. *complicação* = It. *complicazione*, < LL. *complicatio(n-)*, < L. *complicare*, pp. *complicatus*, complicate: see *complicate*, *v.*] 1. A complex combination or intricate intermingling of things, parts, elements, etc.; especially, a perplexing or incongruous intermixture or combination; a confused complex or complexity: as, a *complication* of knots in a rope; a *complication* of ideas, diseases, or misfortunes; the *complication* of one's affairs with those of another.

All the parts in *complication* roll. *Jordan*, Poems.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, . . . the mind is . . . bewildered. *Watts*, Logic.

2. That which renders complex, involved, or intricate; that which causes difficulty, entanglement, or interference; an involved and troublesome or embarrassing state of affairs.

Complication . . . signifies the occurrence during the course of a disease of some other affection, or of some symptom or group of symptoms not usually observed, by which its progress is more or less seriously modified.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 279.

3†. An entwining or infolding; an embrace. [Rare.]

Sweet caresses, and natural hearty *complications* and endearments. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 862.

4. In *entom.*, the manner in which an insect folds its wings when at rest.—5. In *biol.*, a process the reverse of growth or development, by which the heterogeneous tends toward homogeneity. =**Syn.** *Complication*, *Complexity*. These words are rarely used synonymously. *Complication* commonly implies entanglement resulting either in difficulty of comprehension or in embarrassment; *complexity*, the multiplicity and not easily recognized relation of parts: as, business *complications*; the *complexity* of a machine; the *complexity* of a question of duty. See *intricate*.

At the treasury there was a *complication* of jealousies and quarrels. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xi.

Organic phenomena make us familiar with *complexity* of causation. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 323.

complicative (kom'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *complicate* + *-ive*.] Tending or adapted to complicate or involve; producing complication.

complice† (kom'plis), *n.* [< F. *complice* = Sp. *cómplice* = Pg. It. *complice*, < LL. *complex* (*complic-*), confederate, participant, < L. *complicare*, fold together, involve: see *complicate*, *v.*, *complex*, *a.*, and cf. *accomplice*.] An accomplice.

And so to Armes, victorious Father,
To quell the Rebels, and their *Complices*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1 (1623).

The delivery
Of this seductor and his *complices*.
Massinger, Believe as you List, iii. 3.

complicitous (kom-plis'i-tus), *a.* [< *complicity* + *-ous*.] Guilty of complicity; tending to involve. [Rare.]

Whatever a man's liver says next day, it is a remarkably *complicitous* witness. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 185.

complicity (kom-plis'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *complicité* (= Sp. *complicidad* = Pg. *complicidade* = It. *complicità*), < ML. **complicita(t-)s*, < LL. *complex* (*complic-*), participant: see *complice*.] The state of being an accomplice; partnership in wrong-doing or in an objectionable act: usually followed by *with* before the person and *in* before the thing: as, *complicity with* a criminal, or *in* a criminal act.

Complicity, a consenting or partnership in evil. *Blount.*

The charge, however, of *complicity in* the designs of his patron was never openly repelled.
Hallam, Middle Ages, viii.

Dennis charged Steele with tacit *complicity in* this piece of bad taste. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xi.

complie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *complin*.

complier (kom-plī'ėr), *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys; a person of ready compliance. *Swift.*

compliment (kom'pli-ment), *n.* [Formerly spelled *complement*, after the orig. L. *complementum* (see *complement*); = D. G. Dan. Sw. *kompliment*, < F. *compliment* = Pr. *complimen* = Sp. *complimiento* = Pg. *comprimento*, *cumprimento*, < It. *complimento*, compliment: the same as *complement*, with mod. sense, resting on It. *compire*, fill up, fulfil, suit, compliment (cf. *compire*, finish, complete), < L. *complementum*, that which fills or completes, < *complere*, fill up: see *complete, comply, complement.*] 1. A formal act or expression of civility, respect, or regard: as, the *compliments* of the season; to present one's *compliments.*

All his other friends were very officious likewise in making their *compliments* of condolence, and administering arguments of comfort to him. *C. Middleton,* Cicero, ii. 369.

Compliments of congratulation are always kindly taken, and cost one nothing but pen, ink, and paper. *Chesterfield.*

2. An expression of praise, commendation, or admiration: as, he paid you a high *compliment* within my hearing.—3. Flattery; polite, especially insincere, praise or commendation.

'Twas never merry world,
Since lowly feigning was called *compliment.*
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

True friendship loathes such oily *compliment.*
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

Hollow *compliments* and lies. *Milton,* P. R., iv. 124.

4. A present or favor bestowed; a gift. [Now only Scotch.]

I will share, sir,
In your sports only, nothing in your purchase.
But you must furnish me with *compliments,*
To the manner of Spain; my coach, my guardaduennas.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

Left-handed compliment, an uncomplimentary expression; also, words intended to be or to seem complimentary, but really the opposite; an awkward compliment.

Nor did he omit to bestow some *left-handed compliments* upon the sovereign people, as a herd of poltroons, who had no relish for the glorious hardships and misadventures of battle. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 446.

To stand on compliment, to behave with ceremony; be ceremonious. = **Syn.** *Flattery,* etc. (see *adulation*), laudation, encomium, tribute; (for plural) respects, regards, salutation, greeting.

compliment (kom'pli-ment), *v.* [< *compliment, n.*; = F. *complimenter,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pay a compliment to; flatter or gratify by expressions of approbation, admiration, esteem, or respect, or by acts implying these feelings: as, to *compliment* a man on his personal appearance.

I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation. *Tatler,* No. 111.

Monarchs . . .
Should *compliment* their foes and shun their friends.
Prior.

2. To give complimentary congratulations to; felicitate: as, to *compliment* a prince on the birth of a son.—3. To manifest kindness or regard for by a gift or other favor: as, he *complimented* us with tickets for the exhibition. = **Syn. 1.** To praise, commend.—**2.** To felicitate.

II. *intrans.* To pass compliments; use ceremony or ceremonious language. [Rare.]

First Serv. Mistress, there are two gentlemen ——
Maria. Where?
First Serv. *Complimenting* who should first enter.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 2.

When we had given over looking, I *complemented* with her, and told her that I did not grieve so much for the worth of the thing it selfe, as for her sake whose it was. *Mabbe,* The Rogue, i. 163.

complimental† (kom-pli-men'tal), *a.* [Formerly also *complemental* (see *complemental*); < *compliment* + *-al.*] Complimentary; expressive of or implying compliments.

Complimental lies. *Raleigh,* Hist. World, v. 3.

Ridiculous folly
To waste the time, that might be better spent,
In *complimental* wishes. *Massinger,* Renegado, iii. 1.

complimentally† (kom-pli-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a complimentary manner; by way of compliment.

He is laugh'd at
Most *complimentally.*
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

He has had the good fortune to make some discoveries, and the honour to have them publickly, and but too *complimentally,* taken notice of by the virtuosi.
Boyle, Works, IV. 3.

complimentalness† (kom-pli-men'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being complimentary.

Complimentalness as opposed to plainness [of speech].
Hammond, Works, II. 292.

complimentarily (kom-pli-men'ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a complimentary manner.

complimentary (kom-pli-men'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *complementary* (see *complementary*); < *compliment* + *-ary*¹.] **I.** *a.* Intended to express or convey a compliment or compliments; expressive of civility, regard, or preference; using or accustomed to use compliments: as, *complimentary* language; *complimentary* tickets; you are very *complimentary.*

I made *complimentary* verses on the great lords and ladies of the court.
Bp. Hurd, Dialogues, Dr. H. More and Waller.

"Child of the Sun" was a *complimentary* name given to any one particularly clever in Peru.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 401.

= **Syn.** Commendatory, laudatory, flattering.

II.† *n.*; pl. *complimentaries* (-riz). 1. A compliment.—2. A master of defense who wrote upon the compliments and ceremonies of dueling.

The most skilful and cunning *complimentaries* alive.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

complimentative† (kom-pli-men'ta-tiv), *a.* [< *compliment* + *-ative.*] Complimentary. *Boswell.*

complimenter (kom'pli-men-tėr), *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer.

complin, compline (kom'plin), *n.* [Sc. also *complen, complene*; < ME. *complyn, cumplyne,* a var. (prob. taken as a collective plur. in *-en, -n*) of *complie, cumplie,* < OF. *complie,* F. *complie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *completa* = It. *compieta* (= MLG. *komplete* = G. *komplete* = E. obs. *complete, n.,* q. v.), < ML. *completa* (usually in pl., ML. *completæ,* F. *complies,* etc.), complin (so called because this service completes the religious exercises of the day), prop. fem. of L. *completus,* finished, complete: see *complete, a.,* and cf. *completory.*] The last of the seven canonical hours, originally said after the evening meal and before retiring to sleep, but in later medieval and modern usage following immediately upon vespers. In the Roman arrangement complin begins with the benediction of the reader and 1 Pet. v. 8 as lesson, followed by the Lord's Prayer, Confiteor, etc. The psalms are the 4th, 31st (verses 1–6), 91st, and 134th, with an invariable anthem (but *Halleluiah* at Eastertide) and invariable hymn (*Te lucis ante terminum*). The chapter is Jer. xiv. 9. The *Nunc dimittis* succeeds with its antiphon, the Kyrie, Lord's Prayer, and Creed, and the service concludes with the preces, collect (*Visita, quæsumus*), etc., and benediction. In the Greek Church the office corresponding to complin is called *apodeipnon,* and is said in two forms, *great* and *little apodeipnon,* the former in Lent, the latter at other times. Also called *completorium* or *completory.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till evensong, and then says his *compline* an hour before the time. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 449.

complish† (kom'plish), *v. t.* [< ME. *complissen,* short for *acomplissen,* accomplish: see *accomplish.*] To accomplish; fulfil.

For ye into like thraldome me did throw,
And kept from *complishing* the faith which I did owe.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 41.

complore† (kom-plōr'), *v. i.* [< L. *complorare,* < *com-,* together, + *plorare,* lament. Cf. *deplore, implore.*] To lament or deplore together. *Cockeram.*

complot (kom'plot), *n.* [= D. Dan. *komplot* = G. *complot* = Sw. *komplott,* < F. *complot,* a conspiracy, plot, OF. a crowd, a battle, a plot, prob. for **comploit,* < L. *complicitum,* later form of *complicatum,* neut. of *complicatus,* pp. of *complicare,* involve, complicate: see *complicate, v.,* and *complice.* See *plot*².] A plotting together; a joint plot; a confederacy in some design; a conspiracy.

I'll disclose
The *complot* to your father.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

I know their *complot* is to have my life.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

complot (kom-plot'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *complotted,* ppr. *complotting.* [< F. *comploter,* < *complot*: see *complot, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To plan together; contrive; plot.

Thus liuing in this slauish life as is aforesaid, diuers of vs *complotted* and hammered into our heads how we might procure our releasement.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 28.

Nobles *complotting* nobles' speedy fall.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Craft, greed and violence *complot* revenge.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 190.

II. *intrans.* To plot together; conspire; form a plot; join in a secret design, generally criminal.

The other 3, *complotting* with him, ran away from their maisters in the night.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 363.

complotment (kom-plot'ment), *n.* [< *complot* + *-ment.*] A plotting together; conspiracy.

What was the cause of their multiplied, variated *complotments* against her? *Bp. King,* Sermon, Nov. 5, 1608.

complotter (kom-plot'ėr), *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator.

The *complotter* and executioner of that inhuman action.
Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

complottingly (kom-plot'ing-li), *adv.* By complotting; by conspiracy or plot.

Complutensian (kom-plö-ten'si-an), *a.* [< L. *Complutensis,* pertaining to *Complutum.*] Pertaining to Complutum, the Roman name of Alcalá de Henares in Spain.—**Complutensian polyglot,** the earliest complete polyglot edition of the Bible, compiled and printed at Alcalá under the direction and at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes, and finished in 1517, in 6 volumes folio, but not published till 1522. Its contents consist of the Hebrew, Latin Vulgate, and Septuagint Greek texts of the Old Testament, and the Greek and Latin Vulgate texts of the New Testament, with other versions of some parts, and with a Hebrew lexicon and grammar, etc.

compluvium (kom-plö'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *compluvia* (-ä). [L., < *compluere,* flow together in raining, < *com-,* together, + *pluere,* rain: see *pluvial.*] A quadrangular opening in the roof over the atrium or court of ancient Roman houses. The roof was made to slope toward the compluvium, so as to collect the rain-water in a basin or tank in the middle of the atrium. See *atrium* and *impluvium.*

comply (kom-plī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *complied,* ppr. *complying.* [Immediate origin not certain, but prob. It., namely < It. *complire,* fill up, fulfil, suit, use compliments, *compiere, compire,* finish, = OF. *complir* = Sp. *complir* = Pg. *cumprir,* fulfil, execute, < L. *complere,* fill up, supply, sate (with food or drink), finish, complete: see *complete,* and cf. *compliment.* The meaning seems to have been affected by *ply, pliant, pliable,* etc., which are not related to *comply.*] **I.†** *trans.* 1. To fulfil; perform or execute.

My power cannot *comply* my promise;
My father's so averse from granting my
Request concerning thee.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour.

2. To caress; embrace; encircle.

Witty Ovid, by
Whom fair Corinna sits and doth *comply*
With yvorie wrists his laureat head.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 221.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act in accordance with another's will or desire; yield in agreement or compliance: as, to *comply* with a command or request.

Comply with some humours, bear with others, but serve none. *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., i. 23.

Yet this be sure, in nothing to *comply*
Scandalous or forbidden in our law.
Milton, S. A., l. 1408.

He that *complies* against his will
Is of his own opinion still.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 547.

2. To accommodate itself; accord; fit; conform: said of things. [Rare.]

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits.
Tillotson.

He made his wish with his estate *comply.* *Prior.*

The altar was shaped so as to *comply* with the inscription that surrounded it. *Addison.*

3†. To be courteous, complaisant, or conciliatory.

Your hands. Come: the appurtenance of welcome is fashion and ceremony: let me *comply* with you in this garb. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2. (See also v. 2.)

Whosoever is Duke of Savoy had need be cunning, and more than any other Prince, in regard that lying between two potent Neighbours, the French and the Spaniard, he must *comply* with both. *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 42.

compo (kom'pō), *n.* [Abbr. of *composition* or of *compost*: see *composition,* 5, *compost, n.,* 4.] 1. Same as *compost,* 4.—2. Same as *composition,* 5.—3. A mixture of resin, whiting, and glue, used for ornaments on walls and cornices instead of plaster of Paris: called specifically *carvers' compo.*—4. The sum or dividend paid in composition of a bankrupt's debts; also, the portion of the monthly wages paid to a ship's company. [Eng.]

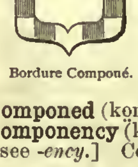
compon, *a.* Same as *componé.*

componderate† (kom-pon'de-rāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. **componderatus,* pp. of **componderare,* in ppr. *componderan(t-)s,* < *com-,* together, + *ponderare,* weigh, < *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight: see *ponder.*] To weigh together. *Cockeram.*

compone† (kom-pōn'), *v. t.* [< L. *componere,* settle: see *compose* and *compound*¹, *v.*] To arrange; settle.

A good pretence for *componing* peace between princes.
Strype, Records, No. 23.

componé (kom-pō'ne), *a.* [< F. *componé,* composed, irreg. < L. *componere,* place together: see *compose, compound*¹, *v.*] In *her.,* composed of small squares of two tinctures alternately in one row: said of a bordure, bend, or other ordinary. Also *compon, componed, compony,* and *gobonated.* See *counter-compony.*


Bordure Componé.

componed (kom-pōnd'), *a.* Same as *componé.*

componency (kom-pō'nen-si), *n.* [< *component*: see *-ency.*] Composition; structure; nature.

The *componency* of that lightning which produces such an effect [explosion].
Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii.

componend (kom′pọ̄-nend), *n.* [< L. *componendus*, ger. of *componere*, compound: see *compound*¹, *compose*.] Something to be formed by composition.

component (ko̤m-pō′nent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *componen(t-)s*, ppr. of *componere*, compose: see *compose* and *compound*¹, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Composing; constituent; entering into the composition of.

> The *component* parts of a natural body.
> *Newton*, Opticks.
>
> Justice and Benevolence . . . are *component* parts of every human mind. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.
>
> The stomach digests food, and does it by means of the properties of its *component* tissues.
> *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 187.

II. *n.* **1.** A constituent part: as, quartz, feldspar, and mica are the *components* of granite.—**2.** In *mech.*, one of the parts of a strain, velocity, acceleration, force, etc., out of which the whole may be compounded by the principle of the parallelogram of forces, etc.—that is, by geometrical addition. See *composition of forces* (under *composition*), *parallelogram of forces* (under *force*), and *resolution*.—**3.** A part of a whole which is so combined with other parts as to modify its distinctive character; especially, in *logic*, an internal part or part of comprehension; a notion contained in a complex notion.—**Effective component of a force**, in *mech.*, that one of the two components into which the force may be resolved which produces the entire effect of motion or pressure under consideration.—**Real component of a force**, the component of a force which is itself a real force.

componental (kom-pọ̄-nen′ta̤l), *a.* [< *component* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a part or constituent.

> All quantitative relations are *componental;* all qualitative relations elemental.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 90.

compony, *a.* Same as *componé*.

comport (ko̤m-pōrt′), *v.* [< F. *comporter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *comportar* = It. *comportare*, admit of, allow, endure, < ML. *comportare*, behave, L. *comportare*, *conportare*, bring together, < *com-*, together, + *portare*, carry: see *port*³.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be suitable; agree; accord; fit; suit: followed by *with* (formerly also by *unto*).

> How ill this dulness doth *comport with* greatness!
> *Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess.
>
> All that is high, and great, or can *comport*
> *Unto* the style of majesty.
> *B. Jonson*, Prince Henry's Barriers.
>
> It was Waller who first learned in France that to talk in rhyme alone *comported with* the state of royalty.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 157.

2†. To bear; endure: with *with*.

> My wife is
> Such an untoward thing, she'll never learn
> How to *comport with* it.
> *B. Jonson*, The Devil is an Ass, ii. 3
>
> Shall we not meekly *comport with* an infirmity?
> *Barrow*, Works, I. 484.

II. *trans.* **1.** To behave; conduct: with a reflexive pronoun.

> It is curious to observe how Lord Somers . . . *comported himself* on that occasion. *Burke.*
>
> Thus Nature, whose laws I had broken in various artificial ways, *comported herself* towards me as a strict but loving mother. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, viii.

2†. To bear; endure.

> The malcontented sort
> That never can the present state *comport*.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, i. 70.

comport† (ko̤m-pōrt′), *n.* [< OF. *comport* = Sp. *comporte* (obs.) = It. *comporto;* from the verb.] Behavior; conduct; demeanor; manner of acting.

> These arguments . . . are intended to persuade us to a charitable *comport* towards the men.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 397.
>
> I knew them well, and marked their rude *comport*.
> *Dryden*, Fables.

comportable (ko̤m-pōr′ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *comport* + *-able;* = Sp. *comportable*, etc.] Suitable; appropriate; consistent.

> Casting the rules and cautions of this art into some *comportable* method.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

comportance† (ko̤m-pōr′ta̤ns), *n.* [< *comport* + *-ance*.] Behavior; deportment.

> Goodly *comportaunce* each to other beare,
> And entertaine themselves with court'sies meet.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 29.
>
> With that I bethought myself, and the sweet *comportance* of that same sweet round face of thine came into my mind. *Wily Beguiled* (Hazlitt's Dodsley, IX. 253).

comportation† (kom-pọ̄r-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *comportatio(n-)*, a bringing together, < *comportare*, pp. *comportatus:* see *comport*, *v.*] An assemblage or collection.

> A collection and *comportation* of Agur's wise sayings.
> *Bp. Richardson*, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 303.

comportment (ko̤m-pōrt′me̤nt), *n.* [< F. *comportement* (= Pr. *comportamen* = Sp. *comportamiento* = Pg. It. *comportamento*), < *comporter:* see *comport*, *v.*] Behavior; demeanor; deportment.

> The people here generally seem to be more generous, and of a higher *Comportment*, than elsewhere.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 41.
>
> Her serious and devout *comportment*.
> *Addison*, Freeholder.

composant (kom′pọ̄-zant), *n.* Same as *corposant*.

compose (ko̤m-pōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *composed*, ppr. *composing*. [< OF. *composer*, F. *composer*, compose, compound, adjust, settle, < *com-* + *poser*, place, set, put; substituted for reg. OF. *compondre*, *cumpundre*, arrange, direct, = Pr. *compondre*, *componre* = Sp. *componer* = Pg. *compor* = It. *componere*, *comporre* = D. *komponeren* = G. *componiren* = Dan. *komponere* = Sw. *komponera*, < L. *componere*, *conponere*, put together, compose, < *com-*, together, + *ponere*, put, place: see *ponent*. The proper E. forms from L. inf. *componere* are *compound*¹, *v.*, and (later) *compone:* see these words, and *composition*. For the substitution of F. *poser*, see *pose*², and cf. *appose*, *depose*, *expose*, *impose*, *oppose*, *propose*, *repose*, *transpose*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make or form by uniting two or more things; put together the parts of; form by framing, fashioning, or arranging. (*a*) In relation to material things (rarely persons).

> A casque compo d by Vulcan's skill.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.
>
> Youtl thou bear'st thy father's face;
> Frank Natu , rather curious than in haste,
> Hath well mpos'd thee. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

(*b*) In relation to erary authorship: as, to *compose* a sermon or a sonnet.

> You desired me ely to *compose* some Lines upon your Mistress's black E . *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 22.

(*c*) In relation to sical authorship: as, to *compose* a sonata. (*d*) In re on to artistic skill: as, to *compose* (arrange the leadin eatures of) a picture, statue, group, etc.

2. In *printing:*) To put into type; set the types for: as, to *mpose* a page or a pamphlet. (*b*) To arrange in e composing-stick; set: as, to *compose* a thou d ems. [Rare among printers in both uses, or *set up* being the technical term.]—**3.** T orm by being combined or united; be the su tance, constituents, or elements of; constitu make up: as, levies of raw soldiers *compose* h rmy; the wall is *composed* of bricks and mort water is *composed* of hydrogen and oxyge

> ild Israel 'scape
> Th' infection, whe ir borrow'd gold *composed*
> The calf in Oreb. *Milton*, P. L., i. 483.
>
> A few useful things, c unded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *co e* their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*
>
> Numerous great limest of immense thickness, and covering vast areas, are *c sed* altogether of shells of mollusks or corals. *Daw* Nature and the Bible, p. 82.

4. To bring into a com ed state; calm; quiet; appease.

> Another advantage whic rement affords us is, that it calms and *composes* all the sions; those especially of the tumultuous kind. *tterbury*, Sermons, I. x.
>
> Yet to *compose* this ight noise,
> Go freely, search wh r you please.
> *Prior*, The Dove.
>
> Upon this, he *composed* his tenance, looked upon his watch, and took his leave.
> *A n*, Sir Timothy Tittle.
>
> Their rest, their labours, du sufferings, prayers,
> *Compose* the soul, and fit it cares.
> *bbe*, Parish Register.

5. To settle; adjust; rec le; bring into a proper state or condition: o *compose* differences.

> To reform our manners, to *co* quarrels and controversies. *Burt* nat. of Mel., p. 62.
>
> I have, therefore, always endea to *compose* those feuds and angry dissensions betw ection, faith, and reason. *Sir T. Brown* igio Medici, i. 19.

6. To place or arrange in pro orm; put into a settled state; arrange.

> Rice, wheat, beanes, and such li ich they set on the floore without a cloth, in a w dish, and the people *compose* themselues to eate ame, after the Arabian manner. *Purcha* rimage, p. 229.
>
> In a peaceful grave my corpse *comp* *ryden*, Æneid.

7. To dispose; put into a prop ood or temper for any purpose. [Rare.]

> The whole army seemed well *compose* tain that by their swords which they could not by t n.
> *Clarendon*, Gre bellion, viii.
>
> *Compose* yourself to the situation, for to the situation you must come. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise composition, in any of the active senses of that word.

> They say he's an excellent poet. . . . I think he be *composing* as he goes in the street!
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2†. To come to an agreement; adjust differences; agree.

> If we *compose* well here. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.
>
> *Compose* with them, and be not angry valiant.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, iv. 3.

3. In *painting*, to combine or fall into a group or arrangement with artistic effect; admit of pleasing or artistic combination in a picture: as, the mountains *composed* well.

> We all know how in the retrospect of later moods the incidents of early youth *compose*, visibly, each as an individual picture, with a magic for which the greatest painters have no corresponding art.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 10.

composed (ko̤m-pōzd′), *p. a.* [< *compose* + *-ed*².] Free from disturbance or agitation; calm; serene; quiet; tranquil.

> Of a *compos'd* and setled countenance, not set, nor much alterable with sadnesse or ioy.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.
>
> There she lay,
> *Composed* as when I laid her, that last eve,
> O' the couch, still breathless, motionless, sleep's self.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 311.

=**Syn.** *Cool*, *Collected*, etc. See *calm*¹.

composedly (ko̤m-pō′zed-li), *adv.* In a composed manner; calmly; without agitation; serenely; sedately.

> The man without the hat very *composedly* answered, I am he. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, I. 29.

composedness (ko̤m-pō′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being composed; calmness; tranquillity; repose.

> Serenity and *composedness* of mind.
> *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 7.

composer (ko̤m-pō′zėr), *n.* One who or that which composes. (*a*) One who writes an original work, as distinguished from a compiler; an author. [Rare.]

> Able writers and *composers*. *Milton.*

(*b*) One who composes musical pieces; a musical author. [This is the usual sense when used absolutely.]

> His [Mozart's] most brilliant and solid glory is founded upon his talents as a *composer*.
> *Moore*, Encyc. of Music, p. 627.

(*c*) One who or that which quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference or reconciles antagonists.

> Ye murmuring streams that in meanders roll,
> The sweet *composers* of the pensive soul!
> *Gay*, The Fan.

(*d*†) In *printing*, a compositor. *Abp. Laud.*

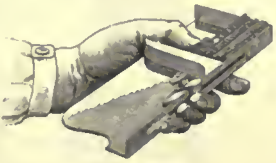
composing-frame (ko̤m-pō′zing-frām), *n.* Same as *composing-stand*.

composing-machine (ko̤m-pō′zing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A type-setting machine. The earliest composing-machine, invented by William Church in 1821, attempted to make the types as well as set them. This special and instantaneous making of the types is also the basis of more recent inventions; but most composing-machines are constructed to set types previously made. The types are specially grooved or nicked to fit them for being seized automatically. The arrangement of classified types in separate channels, and their dislodgment in order into a larger channel by means of levers touched from a finger-board, are features common to most composing-machines, widely as they may differ in other details of construction. Few of these machines have come into practical use, owing especially to the difficulty of separating or distributing the types by an automatic process in the special manner required.

composing-room (ko̤m-pō′zing-röm), *n.* A room in which types are set and made ready for printing.

composing-rule (ko̤m-pō′zing-röl), *n.* In *printing*, a thin piece of brass or steel fitted to the composing-stick, on or against which the compositor places and arranges the types. The smooth rule permits the free movement of type in the process of spacing, and it is also used as a support in the act of emptying the stick.

composing-stand (ko̤m-pō′zing-stand), *n.* In *printing*, an elevated framework, usually of wood, on which the type-cases are placed in inclined positions, the part for the upper case having a steeper slope than that for the lower. Also called *composing-frame*, or in common use *frame* or *stand*.



Composing-stick.

composing-stick (ko̤m-pō′zing-stik), *n.* In *printing*, a small tray of iron or other metal, with a raised side and end, which is held by a compositor in his left hand, and in which he places and arranges the types that he picks out of the cases with his right hand. The composing-stick is fitted with a knee, adjustable, by means of a screw or a clamp, to any length of line required in printed work. The earliest composing-sticks were sticks of wood, with knees specially tacked on for different lengths of line; but wooden sticks are now used only in setting hand-bills, or for other work requiring very long lines.

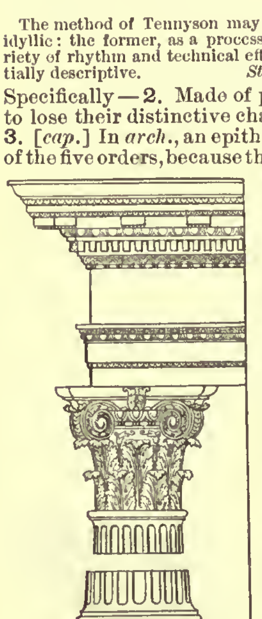
Compositæ^1 (kom-poz′i-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantæ*, plants) of L. *compositus*, composite: see *composite*.] The largest natural order of plants, including over 750 genera and 10,000 species, distributed all over the globe wherever vegetation is found, and divided equally between the old world and the new. They form about a tenth of all phenogamous plants, an eighth of those of North America, and in some regions even a larger proportion. They are herbs, or much more rarely shrubs, scarcely ever arborescent, and are of comparatively slight economic importance. A few species are cultivated for food, as the artichoke (*Cynara*), the salsify (*Tragopogon*), and the lettuce (*Lactuca*); others have useful medicinal properties; and a very large number are cultivated for ornament. The flowers are gamopetalous and mostly pentamerous, sessile in a close head (the compound flower of early botanists, whence the name of the order), and surrounded by an involucre of separate or connate bracts. The ovary is inferior and one-celled, and becomes an achene in fruit, the calyx-limb being reduced to a circle of hairs, awns, scales, or teeth, called the *pappus*. The stamens are inserted on the corolla, and their anthers are united into a tube, on which account the name *Synanthereæ* has been sometimes given to the order. The genera of the order are divided into three series, depending upon the character of the corolla, viz.: (1) the *Labiatæfloræ* (or *Mutisiaceæ*, of 59 genera, largely South American), having a bilabiate corolla, at least in the perfect flowers; (2) the *Liguliflorœ* (or *Cichoriaceæ*, of 56 genera, mostly of the old world), in which the corollas are all ligulate (strap-shaped); and (3) the *Tubulifloræ*, having regular tubular corollas in all the perfect flowers. The last series is again divided into 11 tribes. The 10 largest genera of the order, including three tenths of the species, are *Senecio* (840 species, largely of South America and southern Africa), *Eupatorium* (430 species, all American), *Vernonia* (375 species, mostly tropical), *Centaurea* (316 species, of the Mediterraneo-Persian region), *Baccharis* (250 species, mostly South American), *Helichrysum* (235 species, of southern Africa and Australia), *Aster* (174 species, largely North American), *Cnicus* (165 species, of the Mediterraneo-Persian region and North America), *Artemisia* (152 species, of Europe, Asia, and North America), and *Hieracium* (150 species, of Europe, Asia, and North America). By far the largest North American genus is *Aster* (124 species), followed by *Solidago* (78), *Erigeron* (71), *Senecio* (57), *Aplopappus* (45), *Artemisia* (42), *Helianthus* (42), *Eupatorium* (39), *Cnicus* (37), *Bigelovia* (31), and *Brickellia* (31); these genera include two fifths of the species of North America. Also called *Asteraceæ*.

Compositæ^2 (kom-poz′i-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *Ascidiæ*, q. v.) of L. *compositus*, compound: see *composite*.] In *zoöl.*, a family of compound ascidians, corresponding to the family *Botryllidæ;* the *Synascidiæ* (which see).

composite (kom-poz′it or kom′pō-zit), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *compositus*, pp. of *componere*, put together: see *compose*, *compound*^{1}, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded; especially, so combined as to manifest diversity of origin or make-up.

> Happiness, like air and water, . . . is *composite*.
> *Landor.*

> The method of Tennyson may be termed *composite* or idyllic: the former, as a process that embraces every variety of rhythm and technical effect; the latter, as essentially descriptive. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 5.



Composite Order.

Specifically—**2.** Made of parts so combined as to lose their distinctive characters. [Rare.]—**3.** [*cap.*] In *arch.*, an epithet applied to the last of the five orders, because the capital which characterizes it is composed from those of other orders, borrowing a quarter-round from the Tuscan or Roman Doric, a rank of leaves from the Corinthian, and volutes from the Ionic. Its cornice has simple modillions or dentils. It is also called the *Roman* or the *Italic* order. **4.** In *ship-building*, having a wooden skin on an iron framework: as, a *composite* vessel; a vessel built on the *composite* principle.—**5.** In *bot.*, belonging to the order *Compositæ;* having the characters of this order: as, a *composite* plant; a *composite* flower. See *Compositæ*^{1}.—**6.** In *zoöl.*, marked (as a genus, order, etc.) by wide range of variation in the species or other subdivisions which constitute it: often applied to artificial groups composed of widely separated elements.—**Composite algebra**, one separable into two, such that every two units belonging one to one algebra and the other to the other, and neither common to the two, when multiplied together give zero.—**Composite arch**, the lancet or pointed arch, in some forms: so called because the sides are not arcs of circles, but are described each from two centers. This style of arch is more usual in the medieval architecture of England than in that of the continent of Europe. See cut under *lancet*.—**Composite beam, carriage, group.** See the nouns.—**Composite joint**, in *entom.*, a joint permitting both vertical and horizontal movement.—**Composite maxillæ**, in *entom.*, maxillæ having more than one lobe.—**Composite numbers**, such numbers as can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3: thus, 4 is the lowest *composite number*.—**Composite photograph**, a single photographic portrait produced from more than one subject. The negatives from the individuals who are to enter into the composite photograph are so made as to show the faces as nearly as possible of the same size and lighting, and in the same position. These negatives are then printed so as to register together upon the same piece of paper, each being exposed to the light for the same fraction of the full time required for printing. It is believed that by study and comparison of such photographs made from large series of subjects, types of countenance, local, general, etc., can be obtained.—**Composite proof**, in *logic*, one involving several distinct inferences.—**Composite relation**, a relation satisfied if, and only if, some one of the component relations is satisfied. It is distinguished from an *aggregate relation*, which is satisfied if, and only if, all the partial relations are satisfied.—**Composite sailing**, in *navig.*, a combination of great-circle and parallel sailing.—**Composite whole**, in *m taph.*, a union of matter and form, or of act and power.

II. *n.* **1.** Something made up of parts or different elements; a compound; a composition.

> Each man's understanding . . . is a *composite* of natural capacity and superinduced habit. *Harris*, Hermes.

> They are the true *composite* of mo ey and tiger, those Orientals. *W. H. Russell*, ary in India, I. 288.

2. Specifically, a composite potograph.

> When the composite portrait of t class of '80 at Smith College was made, it was my plan make *composites* of the succeeding Senior classes, and hoped at some time to be able to secure *composites* of c ses in other colleges.
> *Th entury*, XXXV. 121.

3. In *bot.*, one of the *Comp tæ*.

composition (kom-pō-zish′ o, *n.* [< ME. *composicion, -oun*, = D. *komp tie* = G. *composition* = Dan. Sw. *kompositio* < OF. *composition*, F. *composition* = Sp. *comp cion* = Pg. *composição* = It. *composizione*, < L *compositio(n-)*, *conpositio(n-)*, a putting toge r, connection, esp. the connection or arrange nt of words, < *componere*, *conponere*, pp. *positus*, *conpositus*, bring together, arrange: e *compose* and *compound*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act composing or compounding, or the state o eing composed, compounded, or made up; on of different things or principles into an in dual whole; the production of a whole by t union or combination of parts, constituents, elements.

> Dissolution goeth a faste ce than *Composition*.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 30.

> The next operation we observe in the mind about its ideas is *composition*; reby it puts together several of those simple ones it ha eived from sensation and reflection, and combines t into complex ones.
> *Locke* man Understanding, II. xi. 6.

> Gray . . . has found that there must go a million of ancestors in twenty erations to everybody's *composition*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 183.

Specifically—(*a*) The of producing a literary work.

> The labor of *compo n* begins when you have to put your separate thread thought into a loom; to weave them into a continu whole; to connect, to introduce them; to blow them or to expand them; to carry them to a close. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

(*b*) The art of put words and sentences together in accordance with t les of grammar and rhetoric: as, Greek prose *com on*. (*c*) In *printing*, the setting of type; type-sett in a wider sense, the preparation of type for use in roduction of printed sheets, including setting, corre of errors, making up, and imposition. (*d*) In *ph* he union of two (rarely more than two) independen rds to form a single word (called a *compound*); the ation of a word out of other existing words, as *rainb* m *rain* and *bow*; and so *gentleman*, *lifelike*, *fulfil*, e e *compound word*, under *compound*^{1}, *a.* (*e*) In *mu* e art of composing music according to scientific rul Composition is said to be *strict* when it follows certai gnized rules of musical form, and *free* when it is mo less independent of such rules. (*f*) In the *fine arts*, gement or grouping of parts, especially harmonious g ng, or that combination of the several parts whereb bject or an object is agreeably presented to the mind, part being subordinate to the whole.

> Light, spa lor; that subtle synthesis of lines and forms whic most influential master Claude taught him, and w we call *composition*.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 33.

(*g*) Combi t; orderly disposition; regulation.

> Questio ow deep they should set it [the cross], with what *co ion* of gesture to worship it, and the like curiositi aganish Christianitie.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 782.

> A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, useth all these faculties at once. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. Specifically, an act of combination such that the distinctive characters of the parts are modified. [Rare.]

> The distinction of aggregation and *composition* runs through all cases of thought. In mathematics, it is seen in the distinction of addition and multiplication; in chemistry, in the distinction of mechanical mixture and chemical combination; in an act of parliament, in the distinction between "and be it further enacted" and "Provided always," and so on. *De Morgan*, Syllabus, § 170.

3. That which results from composing, as a literary, musical, or artistic production; specifically, a short essay written as a school exercise.

> Colourists always liked to introduce the sweeping lines of her white robes into their *compositions*.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 65.

> Long sentences in a short *composition* are like large rooms in a small house. *Shenstone.*

> The best Persian *compositions*, alike in prose and in verse, are marked by fine poetic imagery, combined with a profusion of metaphor. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 331.

4. That which results from the combination or union of several ingredients; a compound: as, type-metal is a *composition* of lead and antimony.

> Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition* that looks . . . like marble. *Addison.*

Specifically—**5.** The combination of materials of which printers' inking-rollers are made. The ordinary ingredients are glue and molasses, boiled together in such proportions and to such a degree as to produce an elastic substance of considerable durability. A kind called *patent composition* is composed chiefly of glue, glycerin, and sugar. Often contracted to *compo*.

6. The manner in which or the stuff of which anything is composed; general constitution or make-up; structure.

> So hath God given your majesty a *composition* of understanding admirable.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 2.

> These are the chief and prevailing ingredients in the *composition* of that man whom we call a scorner.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, III. iii.

Hence—**7.** Congruity; consistency. [Rare.]

> There is no *composition* in these news
> That gives them credit. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

8. The compounding or reconciling of differences, or of different interests; a mutual settlement or agreement; now, specifically, an agreement between a debtor and a creditor by which the latter accepts part of the debt due to him in satisfaction of the whole.

> There ys no ffoundacyon of any suche Chaunntry, but a certayne *composicyon* or ordynaunce made betwene the prior and munkes of the late Monasterye of Tykfforde.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 260.

> Thus we are agreed:
> I crave our *composition* may be written,
> And seal'd between us. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6.

> Do they think by their rude attempts to dethrone the Majesty of Heaven, or by standing at the greatest defiance, to make him willing to come to terms of *composition* with them? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

> The private making of candles for consumption at home was allowed under a *composition* for the duty.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 317.

9. The sum or rate paid, or agreed to be paid, in compounding with creditors: as, he has agreed to pay a *composition* of 60 cents on the dollar, or of 12 shillings in the pound.

> A granting of escheat lands for two pounds of tobacco per acre, *composition*. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 3.

10. In *music:* (*a*) The combination of sounds which form a compound stop in an organ. (*b*) A mechanical contrivance for moving the handles of organ-stops in groups.—**11**†. The synthetical mode of procedure in investigation or exposition; synthesis.

> The investigation of different things by the method of analysis ought ever to precede the method of *composition*.
> *Newton*, Opticks.

Antifriction compositions. See *antifriction*.—**Cannabic composition.** See *cannabic*.—**Composition cloth**, a material made from long flax, and dressed with a solution which renders it water-proof. It is used for bags, trunk-covers, etc.—**Composition deed**, a contract between creditors and their debtor effecting a composition, usually in a manner to bind the creditors not to molest the debtor.—**Composition face.** Same as *composition plane*.—**Composition metal**, a kind of brass made of copper, zinc, etc., used instead of copper, which is dearer, as sheathing for vessels.—**Composition of displacements, strains, velocities, accelerations, forces, stresses**, etc., in *mech.*, the union or combination of two or more forces or velocities, acting in the same or different directions, into a single equivalent force or velocity. Thus, two forces acting in the directions of the adjacent sides of a parallelogram, provided the lengths of these sides represent also the magnitudes of the forces, are equivalent to a single force having the direction and magnitude of the diagonal of the parallelogram. See *force* and *resultant*.—**Composition of proportion**, in *math.*, the substitution, in a series of four proportionals, of the sum of the first and second terms for the first term, and the sum of the third and fourth for the fourth, the same equality of proportion subsisting in the second series as in the first. Thus, if $a : b :: c : d$, then, by *composition*, $a + b : b :: c + d : d$.—**Composition of ratios.** See *compound ratio*, under *compound*^{1}, *a.*—**Composition pedal**, in *organ-building*, a pedal which draws or withdraws several stops at once. See *combination pedal*, under *combination*.—**Composition plane**, the plane by which the two parts of a twin crystal (see *twin*) are united in their reversed positions: it is usually the same as the *twinning-plane*. Also called *composition face*.

compositive (kǫm-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *compositus*, pp., compound (see *composite*, *compose*), + *-ive*.] Having the power of compounding or composing; proceeding by composition; synthetic. *Bosworth.*—**Compositive method**, synthesis.

compositor (kǫm-poz′i-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *compositeur* = Sp. Pg. *compositor* = It. *compositore*, a composer, a type-setter, < L. *compositor*, one who arranges or disposes, < *componere*, arrange: see *compose*.] 1. In *printing*, one who sets types; a type-setter.—2. A composing or type-setting machine. = **Syn.** *Printer*, *Compositor*. See *printer*.

compositous (kǫm-poz′i-tus), *a.* [< L. *compositus*, pp. of *componere*, put together: see *composite*, *compose*.] In *bot.*, composite; belonging to the order *Compositæ*. *Darwin.*

compos mentis (kom′pos men′tis). [L., having control of one's mind: *compos*, *conpos* (*compot-*, *conpot-*), having control, possessing, sharing in, < *com-* (intensive) + *potis*, able: see *potent*; *mentis*, gen. of *men(t-)s*, mind: see *mental*.] Of sound mind. See *non compos mentis*.

compossessor† (kom-pǫ-zes′ǫr), *n.* [LL., < L. *com-*, with, together, + *possessor*, owner.] A joint possessor. *Sherwood.*

compossibility (kom-pos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< NL. **compossibilita(t-)s*, < **compossibilis*: see *compossible*.] The possibility of existing or being together. [Rare.]

compossible (kom-pos′i-bl), *a.* [< NL. **compossibilis*, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *possibilis*, possible.] Capable of existing in one subject; consistent; capable of being true together. *Chillingworth.*

compost (kom′pōst), *n.* [< ME. *compost*, a condiment, mixed dish, < OF. *composte*, a condiment, a mixed dish, pickle (F. *compote*, > E. *compote* = Sp. Pg. *compota*, stewed fruit), < It. *composta*, fem., *composto*, masc., = Pg. *composto*, mixture, conserve (ML. *compostum*, a mixture of manures), < L. *compositus*, *compostus*, fem. *composita*, *composta*, neut. *compositum*, *compostum*, pp. of *componere*, bring together, compose: see *composite*, *compose*, *compound*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A mixture.

Finding the most pleasurable sin such a sad . . . *compost* of more bitter than sweet. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 534.

2†. A mixed dish; a compote.

Compostes & confites. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Datys in *composte*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 92.

3. In *agri.*, a mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land.

Avoid what is to come;
And do not spread the *compost* on the weeds,
To make them ranker. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

The wealth of the Indies was a rich *compost*, that brought up parasites and rogues with other noxious weeds.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 98.

4. A composition for plastering the exterior of houses. Usually called *compo*.

compost (kom′pōst), *v. t.* [Cf. ML. *compostare*; from the noun: see *compost*, *n.* Cf. *compester*.] 1. To manure with compost.

By . . . forbearing to *compost* the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. To plaster.

composture† (kom-pos′tūr), *n.* [< *compost* + *-ure*. Cf. Sp. Pg. *compostura*, composition, composure, decency, < L. *compostura*, *compositura*, a connection, commissure, syntax, < *compostus*, *compositus*, pp. of *componere*, compose: see *compose*, *compound*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Composition; composure.

It hath been taken indifferently, whether you call them the one or the other, both for similitude of delineaments and *composture*. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xi., note.

2. Compost; manure.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a *composture* stolen
From general excrement. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

composuist†, *n.* [Irreg. < *compose* + *-u-ist*, after the mistaken analogy of *casuist*, etc.] A composer. *Pickering.*

composure (kǫm-pō′zhūr), *n.* [< *compose* + *-ure*. Cf. L. *compositura*, connection, commissure, syntax: see *composture*.] 1. The act of composing; composition.

A kind of Greek wine I have met with, sir, in my travels; it is the same that Demosthenes usually drunk, in the *composure* of all his exquisite and mellifluous orations.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

They had a great opinion of the piety and unblamable *composure* of the common prayer-book.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 259.

2†. That which is composed; a composition.

Tis beleev'd this wording was above his known stile and Orthographie, and accuses the whole *composure* to be conscious of som other Author. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

Since the life of the first men was certainly rural, we may reasonably conjecture that . . . their *composures* . . . were pastoral hymns. *Johnson.*

3†. Arrangement; combination; order; adjustment; disposition; posture.

His *composure* of himself is a studied carelesnesse with his armes a crosse.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Discontented Man.

The shape of his person, and *composure* of his limbs, are remarkably exact and beautiful.
Steele, Spectator, No. 340.

4†. Frame; composition; hence, temperament; disposition; constitution.

His *composure* must be rare indeed
Whom these things cannot blemish.
Shak., A. and C., i. 4.

Other women would think themselves blest in your case; handsome, witty, lov'd by everybody, and of so happy a *composure* to care a Fig for nobody.
Sir J. Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i.

5. A composed state of mind; serenity; calmness; tranquillity.

Old sailors were amazed at the *composure* which he [William of Orange] preserved amid roaring breakers on a perilous coast. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

I remember a child who, able to look with tolerable *composure* on a horrible cadaverous mask while it was held in the hand, ran away shrieking when his father put it on. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 59.

6†. Agreement; settlement of differences; composition. [Rare.]

The treaty of Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of a happy *composure*. *Eikon Basilike.*

7†. Combination; bond.

compot†, *n.* Same as *compote*.

compotation (kom-pǫ-tā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *compotation* = It. *compotazione*, < L. *compotatio(n-)*, Cicero's translation of Gr. *συμπόσιον*, symposium (see *symposium*), < *com-*, together, + *potatio(n-)*, a drinking: see *potation*.] The act of drinking or tippling together. *Sir T. Browne.*

The fashion of *compotation* was still occasionally practised in Scotland. *Scott.*

compotator (kom′pǫ-tā-tǫr), *n.* [LL. (> F. *compotateur*), collateral form of L. *compotor*, a drinking companion, < *com-*, together, + *potator*, *potor*, a drinker, < *potare*, pp. *potatus*, drink. Cf. *compotation*.] One who drinks with another. [Rare.]

Our companions and *compotators* of syllabub.
Pope, To Mr. Knight.

compote (kom′pōt), *n.* [= D. Dan. *kompot* = G. *compot* = Sp. Pg. *compota*, < F. *compote*, < OF. *composte*, a mixture, compost: see *compost*, *n.*] 1. Fruit stewed or preserved in syrup, sometimes with spices.—2. Same as *compotier*.

compotent†, *a.* [ME., < L. *compoten(t-)s*, having power with (one), < *com-*, together, + *poten(t-)s*, having power: see *compos mentis* and *potent*.] Having control. *Chaucer.*

compotier (F. pron. kom-pō-ti-ā′), *n.* [F., < *compote*: see *compote*.] A china or glass dish in which stewed or preserved fruit, or the like, is served. Also, sometimes, *compote*.

compotor (kom-pō′tǫr), *n.* [L.: see *compotator*.] A compotator. *Walker.* [Rare.]

compount†, *v.* An obsolete form of *compound*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

compound^{1} (kǫm-pound′), *v.* [As in *expound* and *propound*, which have the same radical element, the *d* is excrescent after *n*, as in *round*^{1}, *sound*^{5}, *hind*^{2}, *lend*, and the vulgar *drownd*, *swound*, etc. (the *d* being naturally developed from the *n* by dissimilated gemination, but partly due, perhaps, in this case, to the ME. pp. *compouned*, E. adj. *compound*); < ME. *compounen*, later *componen* (the later E. *compone* being based directly on the L.), < OF. *compondre*, *cumpundre*, arrange, direct (rare, the usual word being *composer*: see *compose*), = Pr. *compondre*, *componre* = Sp. *componer* = Pg. *compor* = It. *componere*, *comporre*, < L. *componere*, *conponere*, pp. *compositus*, *conpositus*, put, place, lay, bring, or set together, etc., in a great variety of applications, < *com-*, together, + *ponere*, put, place: see *com-* and *ponent*, and cf. *expound*, *propound*, *compone*, *depone*, *propone*, etc., and see *compose*, which is peculiarly related to *compound*. Cf. *compound*^{1}, *a.* Hence (from L. *componere*) also *component*, *composite*, *compositor*, *compost*, *compote*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put together or mix (two or more elements or ingredients): as, to *compound* drugs.

Ne forein causes necesseden the [the creatour] neuer to *compoune* werke of floterynge mater.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. meter 9.

Compounding all the materials of fury, havoc, and desolation into one black cloud, he hung for a while on the declivities of the mountains. *Burke*, Nabob of Arcot.

2. To join or couple together; combine: as, to *compound* words.

Therefore, conspiring all together plaine,
They did their counsels now in one *compound*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 14.

We have the power of altering and *compounding* . . . images into all the varieties of picture.
Addison, Spectator.

3. To form by uniting or mixing two or more elements or materials.

Dyuerse membres *compounen* a body.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 10.

The discordant elements out of which the Emperor had *compounded* his realm did not coalesce during his lifetime. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 22.

Are not we—and my we takes in you—rather a mixed people, a people *compounded* of two elements, Saxon and Norman? *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 155.

4. To make; constitute; form; establish.

His pomp, and all what state *compounds*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 2.

Sending for her againe, hee told her before her friends, she must goe with him, and *compound* peace betwixt her Countrie and vs.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 14.

5†. To put together in due order, as words or sentences; compose.

The first rule of scole, as thus
How that Latin shall be *compouned*
And in what wise it shall be souned.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 90.

Lucian's attempt in *compounding* his new dialogue.
Bp. Hurd.

6. To settle amicably; adjust by agreement, as a difference or controversy; compose.

I pray, my lords, let me *compound* this strife.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

7. To settle by agreement for a reduced amount or upon different terms, as a debt or dues of any kind: as, to *compound* tithes. See II., 3.

This gentleman had now *compounded* a debt of £200,000, contracted by his grandfather.
Evelyn, Diary, June 19, 1662.

Shall I, ye gods, he cries, my debts *compound?* *Gay.*

8. To agree, for a consideration, not to prosecute or punish a wrong-doer for: as, to *compound* a crime or felony. It is equally illegal, whether the consideration be a money present, the restitution of stolen money or goods, or other acts performed or procured by the offender or another in his interest, upon a promise of immunity from prosecution or the withholding of evidence.

II. *intrans.* 1. To agree upon concession; come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand, or by granting something on both sides; make a compromise: used absolutely, or with *for* (formerly also *on*) before the thing accepted or remitted, and *with* before the person with whom the agreement is made.

We here deliver,
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal o' the senate, what
We have *compounded on*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen . . . for thirty pounds. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

Their fortunes do somewhat gild their infirmities, and their purses *compound for* their follies.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

No, no, dear Friend, make it up, make it up; ay, ay, I'll *compound*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 5.

2. To make a bargain, in general; agree.

If you think it meet, *compound* with him by the year, and let him abide here with you; if not, use him for the present, and dismiss him. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

They saw Men offer to *compound* with Heaven for all their injustice and oppression. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

3. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt on the payment of a less sum in full; or to make an agreement to pay a debt

by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law. It usually implies payment of or agreement on a gross sum less than the aggregate due. See *composition*, 8. 4. To settle with one who has committed a crime, agreeing for a consideration not to prosecute him. See I., 8.—5. To give out; fail: said of a horse in racing. [Sporting slang.]

compound[1] (kom′pound), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *compouned*, pp. of *compounen*, mix, compound: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Composed of two or more elements, parts, or ingredients; not simple.

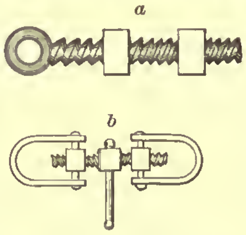
> Sir, it is of manifold, and, if I may so express myself, *compound* importance. *Everett*, Orations, II. 235.

2. In *bot.*, made up of several similar parts aggregated into a common whole.—**Compound animals**, animals in which individuals, although distinct as regards many of the functions of life, are yet connected by some part of their frame so as to form a united whole. Such are the polyzoans and some of the ascidians. Many of these animals are of a comparatively high type. See cut under *Polyzoa.*—**Compound archway**, in *medieval arch.*, a series of arches of different sizes, inclosed in an arch of larger dimensions.—**Compound axle, beam-engine, bolster, ether, event,** etc. See the nouns.—**Compound eyes of insects.** See *eye.*—**Compound flower**, the flower of a plant of the order *Compositæ*. See *Compositæ*[1].—**Compound fraction, fracture, fruit.** See the nouns.—**Compound householder**, in Great Britain, a householder who compounds with his landlord for his rates—that is, whose rates are included in his rent.

> I shall designate these inhabitants of towns by a phrase by which they are best known, though I am not sure that it is one of exact legal precision; I shall term them *compound householders*. *Gladstone.*

Pinnately Compound Leaf.

Compound interest. See *interest.*—**Compound interval**, in *music*, an interval greater than an octave, as a ninth, a twelfth, etc.—**Compound larceny.** See *larceny.*—**Compound leaf**, a leaf composed of several leaflets on one petiole, called a common petiole or rachis. It may be either digitately or pinnately compound, and the leaflets may be themselves compound.—**Compound measure, rhythm, time,** in *music*, a rhythm in which the measures are made up of two or more groups of accents. A compound measure is called *duple* if there are two or four groups, *triple* if there are three, whether the groups themselves are constructed in duple or in triple rhythm. Thus $\frac{6}{8}$ rhythm is a compound duple rhythm, each group being in triple rhythm.—**Compound microscope, motion, number.** See the nouns.—**Compound ocellated spot**, in *entom.*, a spot with three or more circles surrounding a central spot or pupil of the eye.—**Compound pistil**, an ovary consisting of two or more coalescent carpels.—**Compound proportion.** See *proportion.*—**Compound quantity.** (*a*) In *alg.*, a quantity consisting of several terms united by the sign + or —. Thus, $a + b - c$ and $b^2 - b$ are compound quantities. (*b*) In *arith.*, a quantity which consists of more than one denomination, as 5 pounds, 6 shillings, and 9 pence, or 4 miles, 3 furlongs, and 10 yards; hence, the operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing such quantities are termed *compound addition, compound subtraction, compound multiplication*, and *compound division.*—**Compound ratio**, the ratio which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. Thus, 6 to 72 is a ratio compounded of 2 to 6 and of 3 to 12, because $\frac{6}{72} = \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{3}{12}$. In like manner the ratio of ab to cd is a ratio compounded of a to c and of b to d; for $\frac{ab}{cd} = \frac{a}{c} \times \frac{b}{d}$. Hence it follows that in any continued proportion the ratio of the first term to the last is compounded of all the intermediate ratios. See *ratio.*—**Compound screw**, two or more screws on the same axis. When the pitch of the respective screws varies, it forms a differential screw; when they run in different directions, it is a right-and-left screw. *E. H. Knight.*—**Compound sentence**, a sentence consisting of two or more clauses, each with its own subject and predicate: opposed to a *simple sentence*, which contains only a single clause. A compound sentence may consist of coordinate clauses, or of a principal clause and subordinate clauses (in which case it is called a *complex sentence*), or of both.—**Compound steam-engine.** See *steam-engine.*—**Compound stem**, a stem that divides into branches.—**Compound stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop that has more than one pipe to each key. Also called a *mixture.*—**Compound umbel**, an umbel which has all its rays or peduncles bearing umbellules or small umbels at the top. See cut in next column.—**Compound word**, in *gram.*, a word made up of two or more words which retain their separate form and significance: thus, nouns, *housetop, blackberry, wash-tub, pickpocket*; adjectives, *full-fed, lifelike, dark-eyed, inbred*; verbs, *foresee, fulfil*; pronouns, *himself, whosoever*; adverbs, *always, herein*; prepositions, *into, toward*. A verb is also called *compound* when having a prefix which is not used as an independent word, as *befall, disown*; and the term is sometimes, but improperly, applied to derivatives made by means of obvious prefixes and suffixes. =**Syn.** *Complex, Complicated*, etc. See *intricate.*



Compound Screws.
a, differential screw; *b*, right-and-left screw.

Compound Umbel (Fennel).

II. *n.* **1.** Something produced by combining two or more ingredients, parts, or elements; a combination of parts or principles forming a whole.

> History, at least in its state of ideal perfection, is a *compound* of poetry and philosophy. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Specifically—2. In *gram.*, a compound word (which see, under I.).

> Many words that are really compound have lost the appearance of *compounds*, and look like simple words. *A. Bain.*

3. In *chem.*, a compound body.

> Substances . . . produced by the union of two or more elements are termed compound bodies. These *compounds* have in general no more resemblance in properties to the elements which have united to form them than a word has to the letters of which it is made up. *W. A. Miller*, Chemistry, § 1.

Binary compound. See *binary.*

compound[2] (kom′pound), *n.* [< Malay *campong*, an inclosure. According to another view, a corruption of Pg. *companha*, a yard or court, prop. a suite, company: see *company, n.*] In India and the East generally, a walled inclosure or courtyard containing a residence with the necessary outhouses, servants' quarters, etc.

> Godown usurps the warehouse place;
> *Compound* denotes each walléd space.
> *India Gazette*, March 3, 1781.

> Rows of detached bungalows, standing amid flower-gardens and neatly-laid-out *compounds*, with English names on the gate-ways. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 92.

compoundable (kom-poun′da-bl), *a.* [< *compound*[1], *v.*, + *-able.*] Capable of being compounded, in any sense of the verb.

> A penalty of not less than forty shillings or more than five pounds, *compoundable* for a term of imprisonment. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xii.

compounder (kom-poun′dėr), *n.* One who compounds. (*a*) One who mixes different things or ingredients: as, a *compounder* of drugs. (*b*) One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement. (*c*) One who brings about or enters into a compromise. [Rare.]

> Softners, sweetners, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers. *Swift.*

(*d*) One who compounds with a debtor or a felon.

> Religious houses made *compounders*
> For th' horrid actions of the founders.
> *S. Butler*, Weakness and Misery of Man, l. 27.

(*e*) One at an English university who pays extraordinary fees for the degree he is to take. *Wood.* (*f*) One who is or has become a life-member of a society or an institution by a single gross payment in composition of all annual fees or dues.

> Three life compositions have been received during the year, but as five *compounders* have died during the same period no money has been invested. *Anthrop. Inst. Jour.*, XV. 483.

(*g*) [*cap.*] In *Eng. hist.*, a member of one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the revolution. The Compounders desired a restoration, but demanded constitutional guarantees and a general amnesty. See *Noncompounder.*—**Amicable compounder**, in *Louisiana law*, an arbitrator chosen by parties in dispute, whose decision cannot be reviewed by the courts.—**Grand compounder**, a compounder in a university who pays double fees.

compoundress (kom-poun′dres), *n.* [< *compounder* + *-ess.*] A female compounder.

> *Compoundress* of any quarrel that may intervene. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 9.

comprador (kom-prä-dōr′), *n.* [< Pg. Sp. *comprador*, < LL. *comparator*, a buyer, < L. *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, prepare, provide, furnish, buy, > Pg. Sp. *comprar*, furnish, buy: see *compare*[2].] 1. In Hong Kong and the treaty ports of China, a native agent or manager employed by foreign business houses as an intermediary in dealing with the natives, and as a general adviser and factotum. The comprador engages and is answerable for all the native employees of the firm.

> Every Factory had formerly a *Compradore*, whose Business it was to buy in Provisions and other Necessarys. *C. Lockyer*, Trade in India.

2. A store-keeper or ship-chandler in the ports of China and the Indian archipelago.—3. A steward or butler in a private family.

comprecation† (kom-prẹ̄-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *comprecatio(n-)*, < *comprecari, conprecari*, pp. *comprecatus, conprecatus*, pray, supplicate, < *com-*, together, + *precari*, pray, > ult. E. *pray*, q. v.] A praying together; united or public supplication or prayer.

> Hence came that form of *comprecation* and blessing to the soul of an Israelite, . . . "Let his soul be in the garden of Eden." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 134.

comprehend (kom-prẹ̄-hend′), *v.* [< ME. *comprehenden* (also *comprenden*, < OF.) = OF. F. Pr. *comprendre* = Sp. *comprender, comprehender* = Pg. *comprehender* = It. *comprendere*, < L. *comprehendere, conprehendere*, contr. *comprendere* (also written *compræhendere, comprændere*), pp. *comprehensus, comprensus*, grasp, lay hold of (physically or mentally), < *com-*, together, + *prehendere*, contr. *prendere*, seize: see *prehend*, and cf. *apprehend, deprehend, reprehend*. Hence ult. (from L. *comprendere*) *comprise*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take in, include, or embrace within a certain scope; include. (*a*) To include within a certain extent of space or time: as, New England *comprehends* six States; the most notable events were *comprehended* in the last ten years of the century.

> These two small cabinets do *comprehend*
> The sum of all the wealth that it hath pleas'd
> Adversity to leave me.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

(*b*) To include within limits of any kind; especially, to include in the constitution or nature.

> Lady myn, in whome vertus alle
> Ar ioinede, and also *comprehendide*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 44.

> There is a feith aboven alle,
> In which the trouthe is *comprehended*.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 185.

> An art which *comprehends* so many several parts.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

> One would wonder how the Poet could be so concise in his Description of the Six Days Works as to *comprehend* them within the bounds of an Episode. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

> Members of that grand society which *comprehends* the whole human kind. *Goldsmith*, National Prejudice.

(*c*) To include in meaning or in logical scope.

> If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. Rom. xiii. 9.

2. To take into the mind; grasp by the understanding; possess or have in idea; understand the force, nature, or character of; conceive; know sufficiently for a given purpose; specifically, to understand in one of the higher degrees of completeness: as, to *comprehend* an allusion, a word, or a person.

> Resoun *comprendith* the thinges ymaginable and sensible. *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

> Great things doeth he, which we cannot *comprehend*.
> Job xxxvii. 5.

> Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
> Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
> More than cool reason ever *comprehends*.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

> For to *comprehend* is not to know a thing as far as I can know it, but to know it as far as that a thing can be known; and so only God can *comprehend* God. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

3†. To take together; sum up.

> And shortly yf she shal be *comprehended*,
> In her ne myghte nothing been amended.
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 83.

=**Syn. 1.** To contain.—**2.** *Apprehend, Comprehend* (see *apprehend*), discern, perceive, see, catch.

II.† *intrans.* To take hold; take root; take.

> An other saithe thaire graffyng nygh the grounde
> Is best, ther esily thai *comprehende*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

> A diligent husbonde enformed me,
> That doutlesse every graffying wol *comprende*,
> Untempered lyme yf with the graffes be
> Put in the plages [wounds].
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

comprehender (kom-prẹ̄-hen′dėr), *n.* One who comprehends; one who understands thoroughly.

> Rather apprehenders than *comprehenders* thereof.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, I. 5.

comprehendible (kom-prẹ̄-hen′di-bl), *a.* [< *comprehend* + *-ible.*] Same as *comprehensible*. *Bentham.*

comprehensibility (kom-prẹ̄-hen-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *compréhensibilité* = Sp. *comprensibilidad, comprehensibilidad* = Pg. *comprehensibilidade* = It. *comprensibilità*, < ML. **comprehensibilita(t-)s*, < L. *comprehensibilis*, comprehensible: see *comprehensible* and *-bility.*] The character of being comprehensible. (*a*) The character of being such that it may be included. (*b*) Intelligibility; fitness for being grasped by the mind.

comprehensible (kom-prẹ̄-hen′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *compréhensible* = Sp. *comprensible, comprehensible* = Pg. *comprehensivel* = It. *comprensibile*, < L. *comprehensibilis, conprehensibilis*, < *comprehensus*, pp. of *comprehendere*, comprehend: see *comprehend.*] 1. Capable of being comprehended or included; possible to be comprised. [Rare.]

God . . . is not *comprehensyble* nor circumscribed nowhere. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 121.

Narrations and relations of actions, as the War of Peloponnesus, . . . may choose an argument *comprehensible* within the notice and instructions of the writer. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 128.

2. Capable of being understood; conceivable by the mind; intelligible.

An actual, bodily, *comprehensible* place of torment. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 2.

Quick observation and a penetrating intuition, making instantly *comprehensible* the state of mind and its origin. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 94.

comprehensibleness (kom-prē̤-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* [< *comprehensible* + *-ness.*] Capability of being understood; comprehensibility.

Which facility and *comprehensibleness* must needs improve the usefulness of these expositions. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches.

comprehensibly (kom-prē̤-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In a comprehensible manner; conceivably.

comprehension (kom-prē̤-hen'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *compréhension* = Sp. *comprension, comprehension* = Pg. *comprehensão* = It. *comprensione*, < L. *comprehensio(n-), conprehensio(n-)*, < *comprehendere*, pp. *comprehensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend.*] 1. The act of comprehending, including, or embracing; a comprising; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New; in the New, an open discovery of the Old. *Hooker.*

Was it less easy to obtain, or at least to ask for, their concurrence in a *comprehension* or toleration of the Presbyterian clergy? *Hallam.*

2. The quality or state of being comprehensive; comprehensiveness. [Rare.]

The affluence and *comprehension* of our language is very illustriously displayed in our poetical translations of ancient writers; a work which the French seem to relinquish in despair, and which we were long unable to perform with dexterity. *Johnson*, Dryden.

3†. That which comprehends or contains within itself; a summary; an epitome.

Though not a catalogue of fundamentals, yet . . . a *comprehension* of them. *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestant Church, i. 4.

4. Capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; ability to know.

How much soever any truths may seem above our understanding and *comprehension*. *Bp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xxxiv.

5. The act or fact of understanding; successful exercise of the knowing faculty; grasp of the significance or particulars of anything: as, to be quick of *comprehension;* the distinct *comprehension* of a term or of a subject.

Like other Englishmen of his time, he [Landor] had no adequate *comprehension* of men and things on this side of the Atlantic. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 64.

6. In *rhet.*, a trope or figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Johnson.*—7. In *logic*, the sum of all those attributes which make up the content of a given conception: thus, *rational, sensible, moral*, etc., form the *comprehension* of the conception *man:* opposed to *extension, extent.*

Body, in its *comprehension*, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts*, Logic.

The Internal Quantity of a notion, its Intension or *Comprehension*, is made up of those different attributes of which the concept is the conceived sum; that is, the various characters connected by the concept itself into a single whole in thought. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, viii.

=**Syn. 4.** See list under *apprehension.*

comprehensive (kom-prē̤-hen'siv), *a.* [= F. *compréhensif* = Sp. *comprensivo, comprehensivo* = Pg. *comprehensivo* = It. *comprensivo*, < LL. *comprehensivus*, < L. *comprehensus*, pp. of *comprehendere*, comprehend: see *comprehend.*] 1. Comprehending, including, or embracing much in a comparatively small compass; containing much within narrow limits.

I was for using *comprehensive* Names; and therefore these three Names of Atlantick, Indian, and South Seas or Oceans serve me for the whole Ambit of the Torrid Zone, and what else I have occasion to speak of. *Dampier*, Voyages, II., Pref.

A most *comprehensive* prayer. *Is. Taylor.*

More specifically—2. Having the quality of comprehending or including a great number of particulars or a wide extent, as of space or time; of large scope; capacious.

To begin, then, with Shakspeare. He was the man who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most *comprehensive* soul. *Dryden*, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

I shall begin with the most *comprehensive* relation, wherein all things that do or can exist are concerned. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxv. 11.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, and so catholic a grace is charity. *Bp. Sprat*, Sermons.

3. Having the power to comprehend or understand.

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehensive* head. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 83.

They know not what it is to feel within
A *comprehensive* faculty, that grasps
Great purposes with ease. *Cowper*, Task, v. 251.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Broad, extensive, large, capacious.

comprehensively (kom-prē̤-hen'siv-li), *adv.* In a comprehensive manner. (*a*) So as to contain much in small compass; concisely.

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs, in which the words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensively*, so as to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson*, Sermons, I. iii.

(*b*) With great scope; so as to include a wide extent or many particulars.

comprehensiveness (kom-prē̤-hen'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being comprehensive. (*a*) The quality of including much in a narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

(*b*) The quality of comprehending or embracing a great many particulars; extensiveness of scope or range.

2. The power of understanding, comprehending, or taking in; especially, greatness of intellectual range; capaciousness of mind.

For Bacon we claim the decided superiority [over Descartes] in *comprehensiveness* of mind. *J. D. Morrell.*

comprehensor† (kom-prē̤-hen'so̤r), *n.* [= Sp. *comprensor* = Pg. *comprehensor* = It. *comprensore*, < ML. *comprehensor*, < L. *comprehendere*, pp. *comprehensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend.*] One who comprehends or has obtained possession, as of knowledge.

When I shall have dispatched this weary pilgrimage, and from a traveller shall come to be a *comprehensor*, then farewell faith, and welcome vision. *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, i.

comprend†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *comprehend. Chaucer.*

compresbyter† (kom-pres'bi-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *compresbítero*, < NL. *compresbyter*, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *presbyter*, presbyter. Cf. *co-presbyter.*] A fellow-presbyter.

Saint Hierome was rather contente to joine the Latine conjunctive with the Greke woorde and call it *compresbyter*, than to chaunge that woorde signifying the office into senior and consenior, signifying but the age. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cyprian in many places, . . . speaking of presbyters, calls them his *compresbyters*, as if he deemed himself no other, whereas by the same place it appears he was a bishop. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

compresbyterial† (kom-pres-bi-tē'ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *compresbyter* + *-ial.*] Possessed in common with a presbyter.

He . . . has his coequal and *compresbyterial* power. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

compress (ko̤m-pres'), *v. t.* [< L. *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere, conprimere*, ML. also *compremere* (> It. *comprimere* = Sp. Pg. *comprimir* = Pr. *compremer* = F. *comprimer*), press together (cf. LL. ML. freq. *compressare*, press, compress, oppress), < *com-*, together, + *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*^{1}, and cf. *appressed, depress, express, impress, repress, suppress.*] 1. To press or pack together; force or drive into a smaller compass or closer relation; condense.

Can infect the air, as well as move it or *compress* it. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, i. 2.

Raised her head with lips *comprest*. *Tennyson*, The Letters.

The air in a valley is more *compressed* than that on the top of a mountain. *G. Adams.*

It would be impossible to *compress* his style; for the short, sharp sentences are the perfection of brevity. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 51.

2†. To embrace sexually.

Some write that it [Rhodes] took this name of Rhoda, a Nymph of the Sea, and there *compressed* by Apollo. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 71.

=**Syn. 1.** To crowd, squeeze.

compress (kom'pres), *n.* [< F. *compresse* = Sp. *compresa* = Pg. It. *compressa*, < NL. *compressa*, a compress, < L. *compressa*, fem. of *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*, compress: see *compress, v.*] 1. In *surg.*, a soft mass formed of tow, lint, or soft linen cloth, so contrived as by the aid of a bandage to make due pressure on any part.—2. In *hydropathic practice*, a wet cloth applied to the surface of a diseased part, and covered with a layer or bandage of dry cloth or oiled cloth.—3. An apparatus in which bales of cotton, etc., are pressed into the smallest possible compass for stowage.

compressed (ko̤m-prest'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *compress, v.*] Pressed into narrow compass; condensed; especially, flattened laterally or lengthwise; having the two opposite sides flattened or plane. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Pressed together from side to side, and therefore narrower than high: as, the *compressed* body of a fish; a *compressed* bill of a bird: opposed to *depressed*. (2) Folded together, as the opposite sides of the tail of some birds. Also called *complicate* or *folded*. (*b*) In *bot.*, flattened laterally, in distinction from *obcompressed*, that is, flattened anteroposteriorly.—**Compressed air**, air compressed by mechanical force into a state of more or less increased density. The power obtained from the expansion of greatly compressed air in a cylinder on being set free is used in many applications as a substitute for that of steam or other force, as in operating drills, and in specially constructed engines. Air is compressed also for other purposes, as in a subaqueous caisson for expelling the water and for keeping up an atmospheric equilibrium. See *compressor* (*d*).—**Compressed-air bath.** See *bath*^{1}.—**Compressed-air engine,** in *mech.*, an engine driven by the elastic force of compressed air. Its construction is usually like that of a steam-engine, the force of the expanding air being exerted against a piston in the cylinder.—**Compressed glass.** See *glass.*—**Compressed harmony.** See *close harmony*, under *harmony.*—**Compressed score,** in *music*, a score in which more than one voice-part is written on a single staff: especially used of four-part harmony written upon two staffs. Also called *short score.*—**Compressed type,** a variety of printing-type in which the letters are slightly condensed laterally or elongated vertically.

compressibility (ko̤m-pres-i-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *compressibilité* = Sp. *compresibilidad* = Pg. *compressibilidade* = It. *compressibilità:* see *compressible* and *-bility.*] The quality of being compressible, or of yielding to pressure; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass: as, the *compressibility* of elastic fluids. The compressibility of bodies arises from their porosity; when a body is compressed into a smaller bulk, the size of its pores is diminished, or its constituent particles are brought into closer contact, while its quantity of matter remains the same. All bodies probably are compressible in a greater or less degree. Those bodies which return to their former shape and dimensions when the compressing force is removed are said to be *elastic*. See *elastic.*

The great *compressibility*, if I may so speak, of the air. *Boyle*, Works, III. 507.

Compressibility, implying the closer approach of the constituent particles of the body, is utterly out of the question, unless empty space exists between these particles. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 3.

compressible (ko̤m-pres'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *compressible* = Sp. *compresible* = Pg. *compressivel* = It. *compressibile*, < L. as if **compressibilis*, < *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*, compress: see *compress, v.*] Capable of being forced or compressed into a smaller space or narrower compass; yielding to pressure; condensable: as, gases are *compressible*.

compressibleness (ko̤m-pres'i-bl-nes), *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible.

compressicaudate (ko̤m-pres-i-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *compressus*, pp., compressed, + *cauda*, tail, + *-ate*^{1}. See *compress* and *caudate.*] In *zoöl.*, having the tail compressed.

compression (ko̤m-presh'o̤n), *n.* [= F. *compression* = Pr. *compressio* = Sp. *compresion* = Pg. *compressão* = It. *compressione*, < L. *compressio(n-), conpressio(n-)*, < *comprimere*, pp. *compressus*, compress: see *compress, v.*] The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed; a condition of being pressed into increased density or closeness: used in both literal and figurative senses.

They who can form parallels, discover consequences, and multiply conclusions, are best pleased with involution of argument and *compression* of thought. *Idler*, No. 70.

Compression [in a steam-engine] is confinement of steam by closing the exhaust opening before the return stroke is ended, thus causing a rise in pressure and assisting to stop the motion of the reciprocating parts. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 56.

Compression casting. See *casting.*—**Compression of the earth,** the excess of the equatorial over the polar diameter of the earth divided by half their sum. It is equal to 1-293.=**Syn.** *Compression, Condensation. Compression* is primarily the reductive action of any force on a body, whether temporary or permanent; while *condensation* is primarily the reduction in bulk, which is the effect of *compression*, though it may also be brought about by other means.

compression-cock (ko̤m-presh'o̤n-kok), *n.* A cock with a rubber tube which collapses when pressed by the end of a screw-plug wound by the key, thus preventing the flow of the liquid. *E. H. Knight.*

compressive (ko̤m-pres'iv), *a.* [= F. *compressif* = Sp. *compresivo* = Pg. It. *compressivo;* as *compress* + *-ive.*] Having power to compress; tending to compress.

compressor (ko̤m-pres'o̤r), *n.* [< L. *compressor*, < *comprimere*, pp. *compressus*, compress: see *compress, v.*] One who or that which compresses.

Specifically—(*a*) In *surg.*, an instrument used for compressing some part of the body, for which it is adapted in form. (*b*) An attachment to a microscope, used for compressing objects in order to render possible a more complete examination of them. Also *compressorium.* (*c*) In *gun.*, a mechanism for holding a gun-carriage to its slide or platform during recoil. (*d*) A machine, usually driven by steam, by which air is compressed into a receiver so that its expansion may be utilized as a source of power at some distance, and usually at some place where an ordinary steam-engine could not be conveniently used, as deep in a mine. (*e*) *Naut.*, a curved lever, worked by a small tackle just below the deck, for checking the chain cable when it is running out. (*f*) [NL.; pl. *compressores* (kom-pre-sō′rēz).] In *anat.*, a name of several muscles which press together the parts on which they act, or press upon them: as, the *compressor naris*, a muscle which compresses and closes or tends to close the nostrils; the *compressor urethræ*, etc.—**Aortic compressor.** See *aortic.* —**Compressor oculi** (compressor of the eye), the choanoideus or choanoid muscle of the eyeball of most mammals, but not found in man.—**Compressor prostatæ** (compressor of the prostate), a muscle which compresses the prostate gland.—**Compressor sacculi laryngis** (compressor of the sac of the larynx). Same as *aryteno-epiglottideus.*—**Compressor urethræ** (compressor of the urethra), a muscle which compresses the urethra, facilitating the complete discharge of urine.—**Hydraulic compressor.** See *hydraulic.*—**Parallel compressor,** a device for holding or compressing objects on the stand of a microscope. It consists of two plates of metal joined by hinged rods so as always to maintain a parallel position with reference to each other, and moved toward or away from each other by a screw.—**Reversible compressor,** a microscope-slide fitted with a compressor which can be inverted to permit examination of either side of an object.

compressorium (kom-pre-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *compressoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *compressor:* see *compressor.*] Same as *compressor* (*b*).

compressure (kọm-presh′ụ̈r), *n.* [< *compress* + *-ure*, after *pressure.*] The act of one body pressing against or upon another, or the force with which it presses; pressure. [Rare.]

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure*, dilate it. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air.

compriest† (kom-prēst′), *n.* [< *com-* + *priest.* Cf. *compresbyter.*] A fellow-priest.

What will he then praise them for? not for anything doing, but for deferring to do, for deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent *compriests.*
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

comprint (kom-print′), *v. i.* [< *com-* + *print.*] In *law*, to print surreptitiously a work belonging to another. [Rare.]

comprint (kom′print), *n.* [< *comprint*, *v.*] The surreptitious printing of a work belonging to another to the prejudice of the proprietor, or a work thus printed. [Rare.]

comprisal (kọm-prī′zạl), *n.* [< *comprise* + *-al.*] The act or fact of comprising or comprehending; inclusion. [Rare.]

A *comprisal* . . . and sum of all wickedness.
Barrow, Works, I. xviii.

comprise (kọm-prīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *comprised*, ppr. *comprising.* [< OF. *compris*, *comprins*, F. *compris* (= Sp. It. *compreso* = Pg. *comprehenso*, < L. *comprensus*), pp. of *comprendre*, < L. *comprehendere*, contr. *comprendere*, pp. *comprehensus*, *comprensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend.* Cf. *apprise*[1], *reprise*, *surprise.*] **1.** To comprehend; contain; include; embrace: as, the German empire *comprises* a number of separate states.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 32.

Yet leave our cousin Katherine here with us:
She is our capital demand, *compris'd*
Within the fore rank of our articles.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

That state which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor mind conceived, may *comprise* an infinite variety of pursuits and occupations.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 4.

2†. To press together; gather into a small compass; compress.

Soone her garments loose
Upgath'ring, in her bosome she *compriz'd*
Well as she might, and to the Goddesse rose.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 19.

=**Syn. 1.** To embrace, embody, inclose, encircle.

comprobate† (kom′prọ̄-bāt), *v. i.* [< L. *comprobatus*, pp. of *comprobare*, *conprobare* (> It. *comprovare* = Sp. *comprobar* = Pg. *comprovar*), approve, agree, concur, < *com-*, together, + *probare*, prove: see *prove.*] To agree or concur in testimony.

That sentence . . . doo *comprobate* with holy Scripture that God is the fountain of sapience.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 22.

comprobation† (kom-prọ̄-bā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *comprobacion* = Pg. *comprovação* = It. *comprobazione*, < L. *comprobatio(n-)*, < *comprobare*, concur: see *comprobate.*] **1.** Joint attestation or proof; concurrent testimony.

Comprobation from the months of at least two witnesses.
Sir T. Browne.

2. Joint approval; approbation; concurrence.

To whom the Earl of Pembrooke imbosomes the whole design, and presses his *comprobation* in it.
Sir G. Buck, Rich. III., p. 59.

compromise (kom′prọ̄-mīz), *n.* [= D. Dan. *kompromis* (= G. *compromiss* = Sw. *kompromiss*, < ML.), < F. *compromis* = Pr. *compromis* = Sp. *compromiso* = Pg. *compromisso* = It. *compromesso*, < ML. LL. *compromissum*, a compromise, orig. a mutual promise to refer to arbitration, prop. neut. of L. *compromissus*, pp. of *compromittere*, make a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter: see *compromit*, and cf. *promise*, *n.*] **1.** In *civil law*, a mutual promise or contract of two parties in controversy to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators.

The parties are persuaded by friends or by their lawyers to put the matter in *compromise.*
E. Knight, Tryall of Truth (1580), fol. 30.

2. A settlement of differences by mutual concessions; an agreement or compact adopted as the means of superseding an undetermined controversy; a bargain or arrangement involving mutual concessions; figuratively, a combination of two rival systems, principles, etc., in which a part of each is sacrificed to make the combination possible.

O inglorious league!
Shall we, upon the footing of our land,
Send fair-play orders, and make *compromise*,
Insinuation, parley, and base truce,
To arms invasive? *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1.

All government . . . is founded on *compromise* and barter. *Burke*, Works, II. 169.

It cannot be too emphatically asserted that this policy of *compromise*, alike in institutions, in actions, and in beliefs, which especially characterizes English life, is a policy essential to a society going through the transitions caused by continued growth and development.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 396.

3. That which results from, or is founded on, such an agreement or settlement, as a specific arrangement, a course of conduct, or an institution; a medium between two rival courses, plans, etc.: as, his conduct was a *compromise* between his pride and his poverty.

Almost all people descend to meet. All association must be a *compromise*, and, what is worst, the very flower and aroma of the flower of each of the beautiful natures disappears as they approach each other.
Emerson, Friendship.

4. A thing partaking of and blending the qualities, forms, or uses of two other and different things: as, a mule is a *compromise* between a horse and an ass; a sofa is a *compromise* between a chair and a bed. [Colloq.]—**Compromise Act,** a United States statute of 1833 (4 Stat., 629), so called because containing a basis of agreement between the opposing parties in Congress concerning import duties. It provided for the reduction of all such duties above 20 per cent. by taking off one tenth of the excess every two years until 1842, when the whole excess was to cease.—**Compromise of 1850,** an agreement embodied in acts of Congress whereby, on the one hand, the slave-trade was abolished in the District of Columbia, and California was admitted as a free State, while, on the other hand, a more stringent fugitive-slave law was established, and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico were organized with no restriction as to slavery.—**Crittenden compromise,** an arrangement proposed in 1860 by Senator Crittenden of Kentucky, in order to avert civil war. Its leading terms were that slavery should be permanently forbidden in territories north of lat. 36° 30′ N., and permanently recognized in territories south of that line.—**Missouri compromise,** an agreement embodied in a clause of the act of Congress admitting Missouri as one of the United States, March 6th, 1820 (3 Stat., 548, c. 22, § 8), by which it was enacted that in all the territory ceded by France, known as Louisiana, north of 36° 30′ north latitude, excepting Missouri, slavery should be forever prohibited. Upon this concession by the proslavery party in Congress, Missouri was admitted as a slave State. Its repeal in 1854, in the act for the admission of Kansas (10 Stat., 289, c. 59, § 32), led to disturbances of considerable historical importance in Kansas.

compromise (kom′prọ̄-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compromised*, ppr. *compromising.* [< *compromise*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To adjust or compound by a compromise; settle or reconcile by mutual concessions.

The controversy may easily be *compromised.*
Fuller, General Worthies, vi.

2†. To bind by bargain or agreement; mutually pledge.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd*,
That all the eanlings which were streak'd and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

3. To expose to risk or hazard, or to serious consequences, as of suspicion or scandal, by some act or declaration; prejudice; endanger the reputation or the interests of: often used reflexively: as, he *compromised himself* by his rash statements. [A recent meaning, for which *compromit* was formerly used.]

To pardon all who had been *compromised* in the late disturbances. *Motley.*

II. *intrans.* To make a compromise; agree by concession; come to terms.

compromiser (kom′prọ̄-mī-zėr), *n.* One who compromises; one given to compromising.

But for the honest, vacillating minds, . . . the timid *compromisers* who are always trying to curve the straight lines and round the sharp angles of eternal law, the continual debate of these living questions is the one offered means of grace. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 81.

compromise-wheel (kom′prọ̄-mīz-hwēl), *n.* A car-wheel having a broad tread to adapt it to tracks of slightly different gage.

compromissorial† (kom″prọ̄-mi-sō′ri-ạ̈l), *a.* [< **compromissory* (= F. *compromissoire* = Pg. *compromissorio*, < ML. *compromissum*, a compromise; cf. *promissory*) + *-ial.*] Relating to a compromise. *Bailey.*

compromit (kom-prọ̄-mit′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compromitted*, ppr. *compromitting.* [< late ME. *compromytte* = F. *compromettre* = Sp. *comprometer* = Pg. *comprometter* = It. *compromettere*, < L. *compromittere*, *conpromittere*, make a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter, LL. also promise at the same time, < *com-*, together, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise*, *v.*, and *compromise.*] **1**†. To pledge; engage; bind.

Compromyttynge them selfes . . . to abyde and performe all suche sentence and awarde as shulde by hym be gynen. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 4.

2. To put to hazard by some act or measure; endanger; prejudice; compromise. [Obsolescent, the form *compromise* being now generally used.]

The ratification of the late treaty could not have *compromitted* our peace. *Henry Clay.*

compromitment (kom-prọ̄-mit′mẹnt), *n.* [< *compromit* + *-ment.*] The act of pledging or compromising one's self; the state of being so pledged or compromised. [Rare.]

John Randolph was a frequent correspondent of Monroe. He urges him to come back from England; he guards him against *compromitment* to men in whom he cannot wholly confide. *D. C. Gilman*, Monroe, p. 33.

comprovincial† (kom-prọ̄-vin′shạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *comprovincial*, < ML. *comprovincialis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *provincia*, province.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or contained in the same province; provincially connected or related.

Six Islands, *comprovinciall*
In auncient times unto great Britainee.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 32.

A bishop could not be tried by a metropolitan without the presence of his *comprovincial* bishops.
Quoted in *R. W. Dixon's* Hist. Church of Eng., xix., note.

II. *n.* One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

When the people is urgent for the speedy institution of a bishop, if any of the *comprovincials* be wanting, he must be certified by the primate . . . "that the multitude require a pastor." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 186.

Compsognatha (komp-sog′nā-thạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *compsognathus*, adj.: see *Compsognathus.*] A suborder of reptiles, of the order *Ornithoscelida*, established for the reception of the genus *Compsognathus.*

compsognathid (komp-sog′nạ-thid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Compsognathidæ.*

Compsognathidæ (komp-sog-nath′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Compsognathus* + *-idæ.*] A family of ornithopod dinosaurian reptiles, typified by the genus *Compsognathus*, having the anterior vertebræ opisthocœlian, the ischia with a long median symphysis, and tridactyl fore and hind limbs.

compsognathous (komp-sog′nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *compsognathus*, adj.: see *Compsognathus*, and cf. *Compsognatha.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Compsognatha.*

Compsognathus (komp-sog′nạ-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κομψός*, elegant, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of extinct reptiles, of the suborder *Compsognatha*, order *Ornithoscelida*, from the Solenhofen slates of Bavaria, remarkable as being the most bird-like reptiles known. It differs from the genera of *Dinosauria* proper in the great length of the cervical vertebræ and in the shortness of the femur, which is not so long as the tibia. The astragalus was probably ankylosed with the tibia. The animal had a light bird-like head, jaws with numerous teeth, very long neck and hind limbs, and small fore limbs. According to Huxley, "it is impossible . . . to doubt that it hopped or walked in an erect or semi-erect position, after the manner of a bird, to which its long neck, slight head, and small anterior limbs must have given it an extraordinary resemblance."

Compsothlypis (komp-soth′li-pis), *n.* [NL. (J. Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. *κομψός*, elegant, + *Θλύπις*, a proper name.] The proper name of the genus of birds commonly called *Parula* (which see).

The common blue yellow-back warbler of the United States, *C. americana*, is the type; there are several other species.

Compsus (komp'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κομψός*.] A genus of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* or beetles, belonging to the family *Otiorhynchidæ*. They have the mesosternal pieces diagonally divided into two nearly equal parts; a mentum of moderate size and not retracted; a thorax without ocular lobes and not fimbriate behind the eyes; genæ emarginate behind the mandibles; the rostrum short; the tenth elytral stria confluent with the ninth; the claws not connate; the articular surface of the hind tibiæ cavernous and scaly; and the antennal scape passing the eyes. The species are densely scaly, above middle size, and inhabit Mexico, Central America, and particularly South America.

compt^1†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *count*^{1}.

compt^2† (kompt), *a.* [= OIt. *compto*, < L. *comptus*, *comtus*, adorned, elegant, pp. of *cōmere*, take care of, bring together, < *co-*, together, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption*. Cf. *prompt*.] Neat; spruce.

A *compt*, accomplished prince. *Vicars*, Æneid.

comptable (koun'ta-bl; F. pron. kôṅ-tabl'), *n.* [F.: see *countable*.] In *French-Canadian law*, one who has been intrusted with the management of the money or the administration of the property of another, and is accountable for the proper performance of the trust.

comptant (koun'ta̤nt; F. pron. kôṅ-toṅ'), *n.* [F., orig. ppr. of *compter*: see *count*^{1}.] Ready money; cash; specie.

compter^1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *counter*^{1}. *Shak.*

compter^2 (koun'tėr), *n.* See *counter*^{2}.

comptible† (koun'ti-bl), *a.* [A doubtful word, found only in the passage cited, appar. for **comptable*, var. of *countable*, in a peculiar sense: see *countable*, *accountable*.] Sensitive, or (in another view) tractable. See etymology.

I am very *comptible*, even to the least sinister usage. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

comptly† (kompt'li), *adv.* Neatly. *Sherwood.*

comptness† (kompt'nes), *n.* Neatness.

comptoir (F. pron. kôṅ-twor'), *n.* [F., < *compter*, count: see *count*^{1} and *counter*^{1}.] 1. A counter. —2. A counting-house.

Comptonia (komp-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Henry *Compton* (1632–1713), Bishop of London and a patron of botany.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of shrubby apetalous plants, allied to *Myrica* and now usually included in it. The only species, *C. asplenifolia*, is the sweet-fern of the United States, a low shrub with highly aromatic pinnatifid leaves. It is said to be tonic and astringent, and is a domestic remedy for diarrhea.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of echinoderms. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

comptonite (komp'to̤n-īt), *n.* [< *Compton* + *-ite*^{2}.] A name given by Brewster to the thomsonite occurring in the lavas of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

comptonotid (komp-tō̤-nō'tid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Comptonotidæ*.

Comptonotidæ (komp-tō̤-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Comptonotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ornithopod dinosaurian reptiles, without clavicles and with a complete post-pubis.

Comptonotus (komp-tō̤-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *comptus*, elegant, + Gr. *νῶτος*, back.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Comptonotidæ*.

comptrol†, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *control*.

comptroller (ko̤n-trō'lėr), *n.* See *controller*.

comptrollership (ko̤n-trō'lėr-ship), *n.* See *controllership*.

compulsative (ko̤m-pul'sa̤-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *compulsatus*, pp. of *compulsare*, press or strike violently, freq. of L. *compellere*, pp. *compulsus*, drive together, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force. Also *compulsatory*. [Rare.]

> To recover of us, by strong hand,
> And terms *compulsative*, these 'foresaid lands.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

compulsatively (ko̤m-pul'sa̤-tiv-li), *adv.* By constraint or compulsion. [Rare.]

compulsatory (ko̤m-pul'sa̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< ML. *compulsatorius*, < LL. *compulsare*: see *compulsative*.] Same as *compulsative*.

compulse (ko̤m-puls'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compulsed*, ppr. *compulsing*. [= F. *compulser* = Sp. Pg. *compulsar* = It. *compulsare*, < ML. *compulsare*, compel (chiefly a law term), < L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere*, drive together, compel: see *compel*, and cf. *appulse*, *impulse*, *repulse*.] To compel; constrain; force. [Rare.]

Many parents constrain their sons and daughters to marry where they love not, and some are beaten and *compulsed*. *Latimer*, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 170.

Before calamity she is a tigress; she rends her woes, shivers them in *compulsed* abhorrence. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxiii.

compulsion (ko̤m-pul'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. Sp. *compulsion* = Pg. *compulsão*, < LL. *compulsio(n-)*, < L. *compellere*, pp. *compulsus*: see *compel*.] The application (to a person) of superior force, physical or moral, overpowering or overruling his preferences; the force applied; constraint, physical or moral.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon *compulsion*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there necessity takes place. This, in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind, is called *compulsion*; when the hindering or stopping any action is contrary to his volition, it is called restraint. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 13.

Nevertheless, it is true that the laws made by Liberals are so greatly increasing the *compulsions* and restraints exercised over citizens, that among Conservatives who suffer from this aggressiveness there is growing up a tendency to resist it. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 17.

Actual compulsion, in *law*, the illegal exercise of force, by some person, compelling the commission of an act in question.—**Legal compulsion**, that compulsion which a husband is presumed by law to exercise over his wife, when, in his presence and by his command, she commits any criminal act less than an act of treason, robbery, murder, or other heinous crime; marital coercion. =**Syn.** *Coercion*, *Constraint*, etc. See *force*.

compulsitor (ko̤m-pul'si-to̤r), *n.* [Cf. *compulsatory*.] In *Scots law*, compulsion.

Duplication against an heir who refused without judicial *compulsitor* to pay a legacy bequeathed per damnationem. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 686.

compulsive (ko̤m-pul'siv), *a.* [= F. *compulsif* = Sp. *compulsivo*, < L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere*, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] Exercising compulsion; tending to compel; compulsory. [Now rare.]

The perswasive power in man to win others to goodnesse by instruction is greater, and more divine, then the *compulsive* power to restraine men from being evill by terrour of the Law. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and *compulsive* method. *Swift.*

compulsively (ko̤m-pul'siv-li), *adv.* By or under compulsion; by force; compulsorily. [Rare.]

To forbid divorce *compulsively*. *Milton*, Divorce.

It is pre-eminently as a critic that we feel bound to reconsider his [Sainte-Beuve's] claim to the high place among the classics of his tongue, which the general voice of his countrymen has gradually and reluctantly, but *compulsively* rather than impulsively, assigned to him. *Quarterly Rev.*

compulsiveness (ko̤m-pul'siv-nes), *n.* Force; compulsion.

compulsorily (ko̤m-pul'sō̤-ri-li), *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

compulsoriness (ko̤m-pul'sō̤-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being compulsory.

compulsory (ko̤m-pul'sō̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *compulsorio* (cf. F. *compulsoire*, n., = It. *compulsoria*, n., warrant, compulsion), < ML. *compulsorius*, < LL. *compulsor*, one who drives or compels, < L. *compellere*, pp. *compulsus*, drive, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Exercising compulsion; tending to compel; compelling; constraining: as, *compulsory* authority; to take *compulsory* measures.

That the other apostles were . . . as infallible as himself [St. Peter], is no reason to hinder the exercise of jurisdiction or any *compulsory* power over them. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 7.

2. Obligatory; due to or arising from compulsion; enforced or enforceable; not left to choice.

This kind of *compulsory* saving, however, would not have caused any increase of capital, unless a part of the amount had been saved over again, voluntarily, by the master. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. 5.

It was in making education not only common to all, but in some sense *compulsory* on all, that the destiny of the free republics of America was practically settled. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 239.

3. Done under compulsion; resulting from compulsion.

He erreth in this, to think that actions proceeding from fear are properly *compulsory* actions. *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

II. *n.* That which has the power of compelling; constraining authority. [Rare.]

There is no power of the sword for a *compulsory*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 150.

compunct† (ko̤m-pungkt'), *a.* [= It. *compunto*, < L. *compunctus*, pp. of *compungere*, *conpungere*, prick, sting, < *com-* (intensive) + *pungere*, prick, sting: see *pungent*.] Feeling compunction; conscience-stricken. [Rare.]

Contrite and *compunct*. *Stow*, William the Conqueror, an. 1086.

compuncted† (ko̤m-pungk'ted), *a.* [< *compunct* + *-ed*^{2}.] Feeling compunction. *Foxe.*

compunction (ko̤m-pungk'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *componction* = Sp. *compuncion* = Pg. *compuncção* = It. *compunzione*, < LL. *compunctio(n-)*, < L. *compungere*, pp. *compunctus*, prick, sting: see *compunct*.] 1†. A pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit which with such activity and *compunction* invadeth the brains and nostrils. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. The stinging or pricking of the conscience; uneasiness caused by tenderness of conscience or feelings; regret, as for wrong-doing or for giving pain to another; contrition; remorse.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

It is a work of much less difficulty to make a good Christian of a professed heathen, than to bring an ill Christian, who now lives like an heathen, to a feeling sense of his sins, and to any degree of true remorse and *compunction* of heart for them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvii.

> *Compunction* weeps our guilt away,
> The sinner's safety is his pain.
> *Crabbe*, Hall of Justice.

=**Syn. 2.** *Regret*, *Remorse*, etc. See *penitence*.

compunctionless (ko̤m-pungk'sho̤n-les), *a.* [< *compunction* + *-less*.] Not feeling compunction; devoid of regret or remorse.

compunctious† (ko̤m-pungk'shus), *a.* [< *compunction* + *-ous*.] Causing compunction; pricking the conscience; causing misgiving, regret, or remorse.

> Stop up the access and passage to remorse;
> That no *compunctious* visitings of nature
> Shake my fell purpose. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5.

compunctiously (ko̤m-pungk'shus-li), *adv.* With compunction.

compunctive† (ko̤m-pungk'tiv), *a.* [= It. *compuntivo*; as *compunct* + *-ive*.] 1. Causing compunction, regret, or remorse.

Fill my memory, as a vessel of election, with remembrances and notions highly *compunctive*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

2. Susceptible of remorse; capable of repentance.

Give me all faith, all charity, and a spirit highly *compunctive*. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, v. § 6.

compupil† (kom-pū'pil), *n.* [< *com-* + *pupil*.] A fellow-pupil. [Rare.]

Donne and his sometime *com-pupil* in Cambridge, . . . Samuel Brook. *I. Walton*, Donne.

compurgation (kom-pėr-gā'sho̤n), *n.* [= Sp. *compurgacion*, < LL. *compurgatio(n-)*, < L. *compurgare*, pp. *compurgatus*, purge, purify completely, < *com-*, together, + *purgare*, cleanse, purify: see *purge*.] In *early Eng. law*, a mode of trial in which the accused was permitted to call twelve persons of his acquaintance to testify to their belief in his innocence. See *compurgator*. Compurgation in the ecclesiastical courts was not abolished till the reign of Elizabeth.

> He freed himself
> By oath and *compurgation* from the charge.
> *Tennyson*, Harold, ii. 2.

The killing of the adaling is atoned for by a fine twice or three times as large as that which can be demanded for the freeman; and his oath in *compurgation* is of twice or thrice the weight. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 24.

compurgator (kom'pėr-gā-to̤r), *n.* [ML., < L. *compurgare*: see *compurgation*.] In *early Eng. law*, a person, usually a kinsman or a fellow-member in a guild, called in defense of a person on trial. The compurgators acted in the character rather of jurymen than of witnesses, for they swore to their belief, not to what they knew; that is, the accused making oath of his innocence, they swore that they believed he was speaking the truth. The number of compurgators required by law was regularly twelve.

> Honour and duty
> Stand my *compurgators*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

The *compurgators* of our oldest law were not a Jury in the modern sense, but they were one of the elements out of which the Jury arose. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 303.

Trial by jury, as we know it now, was not one of the early English institutions. . . . The mode of settling disputed questions of fact was at first by means of *compurgators*. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 205.

compurgatorial (ko̤m-pėr-ga̤-tō'ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *compurgator* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or intended for compurgation.

The consuls of Avignon, Nismes, and St. Gilles took their *compurgatorial* oath to his fulfilment of all these stipulations. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, ix. 8.

compurgatory (ko̤m-pėr'ga̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< ML. **compurgatorius*, < *compurgator*: see *compurgator*.] Of or pertaining to a compurgator: as, a *compurgatory* oath.

If the price of life and the value of the *compurgatory* oath among the Welsh were exactly what they were among the Saxons, it would not be one degree less certain than it is that the wergild of the Saxons is the wergild of the Goth, the Frank, and the Lombard.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 30.

compursion† (kọm-pėr′shọn), *n.* [< *com-* + *purse* + *-ion:* a humorous formation.] A pursing up or wrinkling together. [Rare.]

With the help of some wry faces and *compursions* of the mouth. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

computability (kọm-pū-tạ-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [< *computable:* see *-bility*.] The quality of being computable.

computable (kọm-pū′tạ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *computable* = It. *computabile*, < L. *computabilis*, < *computare*, count: see *compute*, *v.*, *count*^{1}, and cf. *countable*.] Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.

Not easily *computable* by arithmetic.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

computate† (kom′pṳ-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *computatus*, pp. of *computare*, compute: see *compute*, *v.*] Same as *compute*. *Cockeram.*

computation (kom-pṳ-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *computation* = Sp. *computacion* = Pg. *computação* = It. *computazione*, < L. *computatio(n-)*, < *computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute: see *compute*, *v.*] **1.** The act, process, or method of computing, counting, reckoning, or estimating; calculation: in *math.*, generally restricted to long and elaborate numerical calculations: as, the *computation* of an eclipse.

By our best *computation* we were then in the 51 degrees of latitude. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 149.

By true *computation* of the time.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature.
Addison, Guardian.

2. A result of computing; the amount computed or reckoned.

From Novalaise to Venice beganne our *Computation* of miles, which is generally used. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 90.

We receive from him, as a monument both of his power and learning, the then reformed *computation* of the year.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 89.

=**Syn.** Calculation, estimate, account.

computational (kom-pṳ-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *computation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of computation.

It has generally been under the bias of such a formal *computational* logic that psychologists, and especially English psychologists, have entered upon the study of mind.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

computator (kom′pṳ-tā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *computador* = It. *computatore*, < L. *computator*, < *computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute: see *compute*.] A computer; a calculator. *Sterne.* [Rare.]

compute (kọm-pūt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *computed*, ppr. *computing*. [= F. *computer* = Sp. Pg. *computar* = It. *computare*, < L. *computare*, *conputare*, sum up, reckon, compute, < *com-*, together, + *putare*, cleanse, trim, prune, clear up, settle, adjust, reckon, count, deem, think, suppose (cf. E. *reckon* in sense of 'suppose'), < *putus*, cleansed, clear, orig. pp., < √ **pu*, purify, cleanse, > also *purus*, pure: see *pute*, *pure*. From L. *computare*, through OF. and ME., comes E. *count*^{1}, a doublet of *compute:* see *count*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To determine by calculation; count; reckon; calculate: as, to *compute* the distance of the moon from the earth.

Two days, as we *compute* the days of heaven.
Milton, P. L., vi. 685.

I could demonstrate every pore
Where memory lays up all her store;
And to an inch *compute* the station
'Twixt judgment and imagination.
Prior, Alma, iii.

=**Syn.** *Reckon*, *Count*, etc. See *calculate*.

II. *intrans.* To reckon; count.

A purse is twenty-five thousand Medines; but in other parts of Turkey, it is only twenty thousand: And where they speak of great sums, they always *compute* by purses.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 175.

compute† (kọm-pūt′), *n.* [< LL. *computus*, a computation, < L. *computare*, compute: see *compute* and *count*^{1}, *n.*] Computation.

In our common *compute* he hath been come these many years. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 46.

The time of this Battell, by any who could do more than guess, is not set down, or any foundation giv'n from whence to draw a solid *compute*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

computer (kọm-pū′tėr), *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator; specifically, one whose occupation is to make arithmetical calculations for mathematicians, astronomers, geodesists, etc. Also spelled *computor*.

computist† (kọm-pū′tist), *n.* [< *compute* + *-ist*.] A computer. *Sir T. Browne.*

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*.
Sir H. Wotton.

computor, *n.* See *computer*.

comquat, *n.* See *kumquat*.

comrade (kom′rad or -rād, kum′rad or -rād), *n.* [Early mod. E. *comerade*, *camarade* (also *camarado*, *camrado*, after Sp. Pg.), < late ME. *comered* = MD. *camerade*, D. *kameraad* = G. *kamerad*, also *kammerade*, *kammerad*, *camarad*, = Dan. *kammerat* = Sw. *kamrat* (with term. after It.), < F. *camerade*, now *camarade*, < It. *camerata* = Sp. Pg. *camarada*, a company, society, a partner, comrade, = F. *chambrée*, a (military) mess, a house (audience); orig. a collective name for those lodging in the same chamber or tent, < ML. **camarata*, **camerata* (sc. L. *societa(t-)s*, company), fem. of *camaratus*, *cameratus*, lit. chambered, < L. *camara*, *camera* (> It. *camera* = Sp. *cámara* = Pg. *camara* = F. *chambre*, > E. *chamber*), a chamber: see *chamber*, and cf. *camerate*.] Au intimate associate in occupation or friendship; a close companion; a fellow; a mate.

Where is his son,
The nimble-footed madcap, prince of Wales,
And his *comrades*, that daff'd the world aside,
And bid it pass? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

Thus he moved the Prince
To laughter and his *comrades* to applause.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Women are meant neither to be men's guides nor their playthings, but their *comrades*, their fellows and their equals, so far as Nature puts no bar to that equality.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 24.

=**Syn.** *Friend*, *Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

comradery (kom′rad-ri or -rād-ri), *n.* [< *comrade* + *-ry*, after F. *camaraderie*, < *camarade*, comrade.] The state or feeling of being a comrade; intimate companionship; cordial fellowship. [Rare.]

This visible expression of the power of the community generated a self-confidence and a spirit of generous *comradery* in the mind of the young soldier.
H. E. Scudder, Noah Webster, p. 21.

comradeship (kom′rad-ship or -rād-ship), *n.* [< *comrade* + *-ship*.] The state of being a comrade, especially a good or agreeable comrade; intimate companionship; fellowship.

The *comradeship* of the camp is one of the strongest ties that ever bind men of all classes of society together.
The American, VIII. 72.

comrogue† (kom-rōg′), *n.* [< *com-* + *rogue*.] A fellow-rogue.

You and the rest of your *comrogues* shall sit . . . in the stocks. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

You may seek them in Bridewell, or the Hole; here are none of your *com-rogues*. *Massinger*, City Madam, iv. 1.

comse†, *v.* [ME. *comsen*, *cumsen*, contr., < OF. *comencer*, *cumancer*, *commencer*, F. *commencer*, > E. *commence:* see *commence*, of which *comse* is a contr. form.] **I.** *trans.* To begin; commence.

Comliche a clerk than *comsid* the wordis.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 35.

II. *intrans.* To make a beginning or commencement; begin.

The couherd *comsed* to quake for kare & for drede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 288.

Ac for alle thes preciose presentes oure lord prince Iesus
Was nother kyng ne conquerour til he *comsede* wexe
In the manere of a man and that by muche sleithe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 97.

comte (kônt), *n.* [F.: see *count*^{2}.] A count: occurring in English use, in French titles.

Comtian (kôn′ti-ạn), *a.* [The F. proper name *Comte* is the same as *comte*, a count: see *count*^{2} and *-ian*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Auguste Comte (1798–1857) or the system of philosophy founded by him. See *positive philosophy* (under *positive*) and *positivism*. Also *Comtist*.

The purely theoretical part of Comte's Positive Religion is unfortunately mixed up with a great mass of practical details referring to the ritual of *Comtian* worship, which may be more entertaining, but are less interesting, because more arbitrary, than the theory. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 261.

Comtism (kôn′tizm), *n.* [< *Comte* + *-ism*, after F. *Comtisme*.] The philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte; positivism. See *positive philosophy*, under *positive*.

To deny the possibility of any single starting-point; to take, in default of such, "Man" and "The World" as the only two positive and knowable data; to infer the Supreme Being as implied in them and presupposing both; and to investigate the intellectual, physical, and moral laws underlying these data, by means of the inductive method as the only legitimate and universally applicable method — that is the essence of *Comtism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 238.

Comtist (kôn′tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Comte* + *-ist*, after F. *Comtiste*.] **I.** *n.* A disciple of Comte; a positivist.

Writers whose philosophy had its legitimate parent in Hume, or in themselves, were labelled *Comtists* or "Positivists" by public writers, even in spite of vehement protests to the contrary. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 150.

II. *a.* Same as *Comtian*.

Comus (kō′mus), *n.* [< Gr. *κῶμος*, a revel, festival, carousal, a band of revelers, a company, also an ode sung at such a festival; perhaps < *κώμη*, a village: see *comedy*.] In *late classical myth.*, a god of festive mirth.

comyn^1†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *common*.

comyn^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cumin*.

comynly†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *commonly*.

con^1 (kon), *v.* A dialectal or obsolete variant of *can*^{1}.—**To con thank**†. See *can*^{1}, *v.*

con^2 (kon), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conned*, ppr. *conning*. [Early mod. E. also *conne;* Sc. *con*, *cun;* orig. (as shown in the alternative pronunciation of the deriv. *con*^{3}, pron. kon or kun) *cun*, *cunne*, < ME. *cunnen*, < AS. *cunnian*, try, test, examine, also in comp. *ā-cunnian*, *be-cunnian*, *ge-cunnian*, try, inquire, experience (= OS. *gi-kunnōn* = OHG. *chunnan*, MHG. *kunnen*, test, examine, learn to know, = Goth. *ga-kunnan*, read, consider); a secondary verb, < *cunnan* (ind. *can*), know: see *can*^{1} and its var. *con*^{1}, to which *con*^{2} is now conformed.] **1**†. To try; attempt (to do a thing).

He wollde *cunnenn* awa
To brinngenn inn hiss herrte
Erthlike thingess lufe. *Ormulum*, l. 12137.

2. To try; examine; test; taste. [Now only Scotch, in the form *cun*.]

Ne thær ne fand he nænne drinnch [drink], . . .
Ne wollde het [he it] næfre *cunnenn*.
Ormulum, l. 831.

3. To peruse carefully and attentively; stndy or pore over; learn: as, to *con* a lesson: often with *over*.

This boke is made for chylde ʒonge
At the scowle that byde not longe,
Sone it may be *conyd* had,
And make them gode iff thei be bad.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Here are your parts: and I am to intreat you . . . to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

I went with Sr George Tuke to hear the comedians *con* and repeate his new comedy. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 23, 1662.

There he who *cons* a speech and he who hums
His yet unfinished verses, musing walk.
Bryant, The Path.

con^3, **conn** (kon or kun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conned*, ppr. *conning*. [Early mod. E. also *cun;* appar. a particular use of *con*^{1} in the sense of 'know how,' can, a verb (*steer*) being omitted: cf. "They *conne* nought here shippes *stere*" (*Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 59). See *con*^{1}, and cf. *con*^{2}.] *Naut.*: (*a*) To direct (the man at the helm of a vessel) how to steer.

The four Chinese helmsmen, *conned* by the English quartermasters, upping with the helm and downing with it.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 95.

(*b*) To give orders for the steering of: as, to *con* a ship.

He that *cund* ye ship before ye sea, was faine to be bound fast for washing away.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 140.

I could *con* or fight a ship as well as ever.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, viii.

con^3, **conn** (kon or kun), *n.* [< *con*^{3}, *conn*, *v.*] *Naut.*: (*a*) The position taken by the person who cons or directs the steering of a vessel.

The tittering of the other midshipmen and the quartermaster at the *conn*. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, iv.

The first lieutenant, then at the *conn*, where, though wounded, he had remained throughout the fight.
The Century, XXXII. 451.

(*b*) The act of conning.

con^4†. A variant of *can*^{3}, for *gan*, preterit of *gin*^{1}, begin. See *can*^{3}, *gin*^{1}.

Then Pirrus by purpos prestly [quickly] *con* wende
Into Delphon.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13705.

con^5 (kon). An abbreviation of the Latin *contra*, against (see *contra*), especially common in the phrase *pro and con* (Latin *pro et contra*), for and against, in favor of and opposed to: sometimes used as a noun, with a plural, the *pros and cons*, the arguments, or arguers, or voters, for and against a proposition.

Of many knotty points they spoke;
And *pro and con* by turns they took.
Prior, Alma, i.

con-. [L. *con-*: see *com-*.] The most frequent form of *com-*.

conable†, *a.* An obsolete form of *covenable.*

conacle†, *n.* See *canacle.*

conacre (kon-ā′kėr), *n.* [Appar. < *con-* + *acre.*] In Ireland, a form of peasant occupancy arising from grants of the use of land in whole or part payment of wages. It is nearly obsolete.

conacre (kon-ā′kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conacred*, ppr. *conacring.* [< *conacre, n.*] To let land on the conacre system.

conacrer (kon-ā′krėr), *n.* [< *conacre, n.*, + *-er*¹.] One who tills land under the conacre system.

con affetto (kon äf-fet′tọ̄). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *affetto*, < L. *affectus*, affect, sympathy: see *cum-* and *affect*², *n.*] In *music*, with feeling.

conamarin (kon-am′a̤-rin), *n.* [< *con*(*ium*) + *amarin.*] A very bitter resin found in the root of *Conium maculatum.*

con amore (kon ä-mō′re). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *amore*, < L. *amor*, love: see *com-* and *amor.*] With love; with sympathetic enthusiasm or zeal; with strong liking; heartily.

> He expatiated *con amore* on the charms of Florence.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 270.

conaria, *n.* Plural of *conarium.*

conarial (kọ̄-nā′ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *conarium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the conarium, or pineal body of the brain.—**Conarial fossa**, a depression of the roof of the skull of some animals, in which the conarium is lodged.—**Conarial tube**, the more or less extended cavity or canal of the pineal body, now commonly supposed to be the remnant of the passage by which in vertebrates generally the primitive cavity of the myelencephalon communicated with the outer surface of the head. In man and the higher vertebrates generally the conarium appears to be deep-seated in the brain; but this is deceptive, and merely owing to the overgrowth of the cerebrum. The conarium is morphologically on the superior surface of the brain, whatever its apparent situation, and there is much reason to suppose that the large openings of the top of the skull in sundry Tertiary mammals, called the parietal foramina, indicate the extension of the conarial tube to the surface, and the formation there of a visual or other special-sense organ. On this view, the conarium is the vestige of an extinct eye. See *conarium.*

conario-hypophysial (kọ̄-nā″ri-ō-hī-pọ̄-fiz′i-a̤l), *a.* [< *conarium* + *hypophysis* + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the conarium and to the hypophysis of the cerebrum, or to the pineal and pituitary bodies. An epithet applied by Sir R. Owen to a tract through which these two structures are placed in communication in the embryo, the *conario-hypophysial tract* being primitively a part of the general cœlian cavity of the brain.

conarium (kọ̄-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *conaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κωνάριον*, the pineal gland (so called from its shape), dim. of *κῶνος*, a cone: see *cone.*] The pineal body of the brain; the pineal gland. It is a small reddish body developed from the hinder part of the roof of the first cerebral vesicle, and lying in front of and above the nates. Its substance consists mainly of epithelial follicles and connective tissue; there is no evidence that it is a nervous structure, and its function, if it possess any, is unknown. It was formerly supposed by some (as by the Cartesians) to be the seat of the soul. See *conarial*, and cuts under *corpus* and *encephalon.*

conation (kọ̄-nā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *conatio*(*n-*), < *conari*, undertake, endeavor, attempt, strive after.] **1**†. An endeavor or attempt.

> Therefore the Matter which shall be a cause of his [a freeman's] Disfranchisement ought to be an Act or Deed, and not a *Conation* or an Endeavour he may repent of before the execution of it.
> *James Bragge's Case* (1616), 11 Coke, 98 b.

2. In *psychol.*, voluntary agency, embracing desire and volition.

conative (kō′na̤-tiv), *a.* [< L. *conatus*, pp. of *conari*, attempt (see *conation*), + *-ive.*] 1. In *psychol.*, relating to conation; of the nature of conation; exertive; endeavoring.

> This division of the phænomena of mind into the three great classes of the cognitive faculties, the feelings, . . . and the exertive or *conative* powers, . . . was first promulgated by Kant.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xl.

2. In *gram.*, expressing endeavor or effort.

conatus (kọ̄-nā′tus), *n.*; pl. *conatus.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conato*, < L. *conatus*, an effort, endeavor, attempt, < *conari*, attempt: see *conation.*] An effort; specifically, a tendency simulating an effort on the part of a plant or an animal to supply a want; a nisus.

> What *conatus* could give prickles to the porcupine or hedgehog, or to the sheep its fleece? *Paley*, Nat. Theol.

conaxial (kon-ak′si-a̤l), *a.* [< *con-* + *axial.*] 1. Having the axes of rotation or of figure coincident, as two bodies.—2. Having a common axis: said of superposed cylinders or cones.

> As hardness [of steel] decreases, the density of the elementary *conaxial* cylindrical shells increases.
> *Jour. of Iron and Steel Inst.*, 1886, p. 995.

con brio (kon brē′ọ̄). [It., with spirit: *con*, < L. *cum*, with (see *com-*); *brio*, spirit, vivacity, = Sp. Pg. *brio* = Pr. *briu* = OF. *bri*, vivacity, force; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. OIr. *brig* = Gael. *brigh*, vigor, force.] In *music*, with spirit and force.

concamerate (kon-kam′e̤-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concamerated*, ppr. *concamerating.* [< L. *concameratus*, pp. of *concamerare*, arch over, < *con-* (intensive) + *camerare*, arch: see *camber*², *chamber, v.*, *camerate.*] 1. To arch over; vault. [Rare.]

> The roofe whereof [a hall] is very loftily *concamerated* and adorned with many exquisite pictures.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 120.

2. To divide into chambers. See *concamerated.*

concamerated (kon-kam′e̤-rā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concamerate, v.*] In *zoöl.*, divided into chambers or cells; separated by partitions into a number of cavities; multilocular: as, a *concamerated* shell.

> One *concamerated* bone. *N. Grew*, Museum.

concameration (kon-kam-e̤-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *concamération*, < L. *concameratio*(*n-*), < *concamerare*: see *concamerate.*] 1. An arching; an arch or vault. [Rare.]

> Not only the beam-work was destroyed, but the ceiling underneath it, or *concameration* called cœlum, being of wood beautifully painted, was also consumed.
> *Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 303.

2†. An apartment; a chamber.

> The inside of these hot-houses are divided into many cells and *concamerations.* *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 164.

3. In *zoöl.*, the state of being concamerated or multilocular.

concatenate (ko̤n-kat′e-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concatenated*, ppr. *concatenating.* [< LL. *concatenatus*, pp. of *concatenare* (> It. *concatenare* = Sp. Pg. *concatenar*), link together, connect, < L. *con-*, together, + *catenare*, link, chain, < *catena*, a chain, > ult. E. *chain*: see *catena*, *catenate*, and *chain.*] To link together; unite in a series or chain, as things depending on one another.

> Nature has *concatenated* our fortunes and affections together with indissoluble bands of mutual sympathy.
> *Barrow*, Works, II. ll.

> Clothed in the purple of his cumbrous diction and the cadences of his *concatenated* periods.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 227.

concatenate (ko̤n-kat′e-nāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *concatenado* = It. *concatenato*, < L. *concatenatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Linked together in a chain or series; concatenated; specifically, in *entom.*, united at the base: applied to spines or other processes when their bases are joined by ridges or raised lines.

> The elements be so *concatenate.*
> *Ashmole*, Poem in Theatrum Chemicum.

concatenation (ko̤n-kat-e-nā′sho̤n), *n.* [F. *concaténation* = Sp. *concatenacion* = Pg. *concatenação* = It. *concatenazione*, < LL. *concatenatio*(*n-*), a concatenation, sequence, < *concatenare*, link together: see *concatenate, v.*] 1. The state of being concatenated or linked together; a relation of interconnection or interdependence.

> The consonancy and *concatenation* of truth.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

> A due *concatenation* of causes and effects.
> *Horne*, Works, V. xxxiii.

> I never could help admiring the *concatenation* between Achitophel's setting his house in order, and hanging himself. The one seems to follow the other as a matter of course. *Scott*, Diary, May 13, 1827.

2. A series of things united like links in a chain; any series of interconnected or interdependent things or events: as, "a *concatenation* of explosions," *Irving.*

> That *concatenation* of means for the infusion of faith, . . . sending, and preaching, and hearing. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

concaulescence (kon-kâ-les′e̤ns), *n.* [< *con-* + *caulescence.*] In *bot.*, the coalescence of the pedicel of a flower with the stem for some distance above the subtending bract.

concause† (kon-kâz′), *n.* [= Sp. It. *concausa*, joint cause; as *con-* + *cause.*] A joint cause. *Fotherby.*

concavation (kon-ka̤-vā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. as if **concavatio*(*n-*), < *concavare*, pp. *concavatus*, make concave, < *concavus*, concave: see *concave, a.*] The act of making concave.

concave (kon′kāv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konkaaf* = G. *concav* = Dan. Sw. *konkav*, < F. *concave* = Pr. *concau* = Sp. *cóncavo* = Pg. It. *concavo*, < L. *concavus*, hollow, arched, vaulted, < *com-* + *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*¹.] **I.** *a.* 1. Curved or rounded in the manner of the circumference of a circle or the surface of a sphere when viewed from the center; presenting a hollow or incurvation; incurved; hence, bounded by such a line or surface: as, a *concave* mirror. A concave bounding surface of a body is one which is so bent that a straight line joining any two points of it lies without the body. Thus, if a ball floats upon water, the common surface of the ball and water is *concave* if conceived as belonging to the water, and *convex* if conceived as belonging to the ball. A surface or curve is said to be *concave* toward the region which would be outside a body of which the curve or surface was a concave boundary.

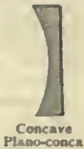
> Cœlum denotes the *concave* space, or vaulted roof that incloses all matter. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

> Tiber trembled underneath her banks,
> To hear the replication of your sounds,
> Made in her *concave* shores. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1.

2. Hollow; empty. [Rare.]

> For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet or a worm-eaten nut.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4.

Concave brick. See *brick*².—**Concave leaf**, in *bot.*, a leaf with its edge raised above the disk.—**Concave lens**, in *optics*, a lens having either one or both sides concave. See *lens.*—**Concave mirror**, in *optics.* See *mirror.*


Concave or Plano-concave Lens.

II. *n.* [< L. *concavum*, neut. of *concavus*: see I.] 1. A hollow; an arch or vault; a concavity.

> The *concave* of this ear.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour.

> The *concave* of the blue and cloudless sky.
> *Wordsworth.*

2. Any inwardly curved portion of a machine: as, the *concave* of a thresher (the curved breast in which the cylinder works).—3. A concave mirror. [Rare.]

> An expert artificer that made metalline *concaves* confessed them to shrink upon refrigeration.
> *Boyle*, Local Motion, viii.

concave (kon′kāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concaved*, ppr. *concaving.* [< L. *concavare*, hollow out, < *concavus*, hollow: see *concave, a.*] To make hollow. [Rare.]

> That western bay *concaved* by vast mountains.
> *Anna Seward*, Letters, iv. 118.

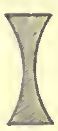
concavely (kon′kāv-li), *adv.* So as to be concave; in a concave manner.

concaveness (kon′kāv-nes), *n.* Hollowness; concavity. *Johnson.*

concavity (ko̤n-kav′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *concavities* (-tiz). [= F. *concavité* = Pr. *concavitat* = Sp. *concavidad* = Pg. *concavidade* = It. *concavità*, < LL. *concavita*(*t-*)*s*, < *concavus*, concave: see *concave, a.*] 1. The state of being concave; hollowness.—2. A concave surface, or the space contained in it; the internal surface of a hollow curved body, or the space within such body; any hollow space which is more or less spherical.

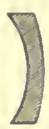
> The *concavities* of the shells wherein they were moulded.
> *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

> Look upon the outside of a dome, your eye half surrounds it; look up into the inside, and at one glance you have all the prospect of it; the entire *concavity* falls into your eye at once.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 315.


Concavo-concave Lens.

concavo-concave (kon-kā′vō-kon′kāv), *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces, as a lens. Lenses of this kind are more frequently termed *double-concave* lenses. See *lens.*

concavo-convex (kon-kā′vō-kon′veks), *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other. A *concavo-convex lens* is a lens in which the convex face has a smaller curvature than the concave face, so that the former tends constantly away from the latter. See *convex.*


Concavo-convex Lens.

concavous† (kon-kā′vus), *a.* [< L. *concavus*, hollow: see *concave, a.*] Concave.

> The *concavous* part of the liver.
> *Abp. Potter*, Antiq. of Greece, ii. 14.

concavously† (kon-kā′vus-li), *adv.* In a concave manner; so as to show a concave surface; concavely.

> The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

conceal (ko̤n-sēl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *concelen*, *conceilen*, < OF. *conceler*, *cunceler*, *concheler*, < L. *concelare*, hide, < *com-*, together, + *celare* (> F. *celer* = Pr. *celar* = Sp. *celar* = Pg. *calar* = It. *celare*), hide, = AS. *helan*, E. *heal*, hide, cover: see *heal*².] 1. To hide; withdraw, remove, or shield from observation; cover or keep from sight; secrete: as, a party of men *concealed* themselves behind a wall; his face was *concealed* by a mask.

> What profit is it if we slay our brother, and *conceal* his blood? Gen. xxxvii. 26.

> Wastney, too, may *conceal* a tribal name; or it may be derived from Westan-ig, i. e. West Island, cf. Westanwudu. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 56.

2. To keep close or secret; forbear to disclose or divulge; withhold from utterance or declaration: as, to *conceal* one's thoughts or opinions.

I have not *concealed* the words of the Holy One.
Job vi. 10.

My gracious lord; that which I would discover
The law of friendship bids me to *conceal.*
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

The absolute dependent of a despotic will is more apt to *conceal* than express the real emotions of his heart towards that will. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 164.

Concealed land. Same as *concealment*, 5.

I will after him,
And search him like *conceal'd land*, but I'll have him.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** *Conceal, Hide, Secrete*, screen, cover, cloak, disguise, dissemble. To *conceal* and to *hide* may be to put or keep out of sight, literally or figuratively; to *secrete* is to put out of sight literally. *Conceal* implies least of action, and *hide* less than *secrete*. *Conceal* and *hide* may be used by a sort of personification where *secrete* could not be employed: as, a cave *concealed* by bushes; a cottage *hidden* amid woods. See *dissemble.*

Gold may be so *concealed* in baser matter that only a chemist can recover it. *Johnson*, Cowley.

Therefore *hid* I my face from them. Ezek. xxxix. 23.

The *hidden* soul of harmony. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 144.

concealable (ko̤n-sē′la̤-bl), *a.* [< *conceal* + *-able.*] Capable of being concealed, hidden, or kept secret.

The omnisciency of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

concealed (ko̤n-sēld′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conceal, v.*] Hidden; secret: specifically, in *entom.*, said of parts which are hidden by the parts behind them, as the head when the borders of the thorax overlap it so that it cannot be seen from above.

concealedly (ko̤n-sē′led-li), *adv.* In a concealed, concealing, or clandestine manner; secretly; so as not to be discovered or detected.

Worldly lusts and interests slily creep in, and *concealedly* work in their hearts.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes, p. 379.

concealedness (ko̤n-sē′led-nes), *n.* The state of being concealed. *Johnson.*

concealer (ko̤n-sē′lėr), *n.* 1. One who conceals.

The *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty.
Clarendon.

2†. A person formerly employed in England to find out concealed lands—that is, lands privily kept from the king by persons having nothing to show for their title to them.

concealment (ko̤n-sēl′me̤nt), *n.* [< ME. *concelement*, < OF. *concelement* (cf. Pr. *celamen* = Pg. *calamento* = It. *celamento*), < *conceler*, conceal: see *conceal* and *-ment.*] 1. The act of concealing, hiding, or keeping secret.

She never told her love,
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

2. Specifically, in *law*, the intentional suppression of truth, to the injury or prejudice of another.

I shall not assent to destry ner do no *councelement* of the kynges rightes, nor of his fraunchises.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 416.

3. The state of being concealed or withdrawn from observation; privacy; retreat.

Some dear cause
Will in *concealment* wrap me up awhile.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3.

4. Shelter from observation; protection from discovery; a place or means of such shelter or protection: as, his only *concealment* was an arbor of boughs.

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests.
Thomson, Spring, l. 640.

5. In *Eng. hist.*, property, as land, the ownership of which was concealed from the commissioners for the dissolution of monasteries, etc., at the time of the Reformation. Also called *concealed land.*

Their penance, sir, I'll undertake, so please you
To grant me one *concealment.*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

6†. Secret knowledge; a secret; mystery.

He is a worthy gentleman;
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange *concealments.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

=**Syn.** 3 and 4. Secrecy, hiding, hiding-place, retreat, disguise.

concede (ko̤n-sēd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conceded*, ppr. *conceding.* [= F. *concéder* = Sp. Pg. *conceder* = It. *concedere*, < L. *concedere*, pp. *concessus*, go with, give way, yield, grant, < *com-*, with, + *cedere*, go, cede, grant: see *cede.* Hence *concession*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To make a concession of; grant as a right or a privilege; yield up; allow: as, the government *conceded* the franchise to a foreign syndicate.

He *conceded* many privileges to the people.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

2. To admit as true, just, or proper; admit; grant; acquiesce in, either by direct assent or by silent acceptance. See *concession.*

Assumed as a principle to prove another thing which is not *conceded* as true itself. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

We *concede* that self-love is the strongest and most natural love of man. *Hewyt*, Sermons, p. 93.

Conceding for a moment that the government is bound to educate a man's children, then, what kind of logic will demonstrate that it is not bound to feed and clothe them?
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 362.

In order to shake him [the Spanish beggar] off you are obliged to *concede* his quality.
T. B. Aldrich, Poukapog to Pesth, p. 48.

II. *intrans.* To make concession; grant a petition, or accept a disputed or disputable point; yield; admit.

I wished you to *concede* to America at a time when she prayed concession at your feet. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

concededly (ko̤n-sē′ded-li), *adv.* As admitted or conceded.

The higher rate of speed, which not only cuts faster, but, in the case of the vulcanite emery wheel, prolongs the life of the wheel, is *concededly* safe with the vulcanite wheel. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 130.

concedence (ko̤n-sē′de̤ns), *n.* [< *concede* + *-ence.*] The act of conceding; concession. [Rare.]

All I had to apprehend was that a daughter so reluctantly carried off would offer terms to her father, and would be accepted upon a mutual *concedence:* they to give up Solmes, she to give up me.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, iii. 116.

conceder (ko̤n-sē′dėr), *n.* One who concedes.

conceipt†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *conceit.*

I have a part allotted mee which I have neither able apprehension to *conceipt*, nor what I *conceipt* gratious abilitie to utter. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 5.

conceit (ko̤n-sēt′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *conceyt, consayt*, also, as rarely in late ME., *conceipt, conceipte* (with *p* inserted in imitation of the orig. L. *conceptus*); < ME. *conceit, conseit, conceyte, conseyte*, < OF. **conceit* (not found), later also *concept* = Sp. *concepto* = Pg. *conceito* = It. *concetto*, < L. *conceptus*, a collecting, taking, conceiving, a thought, purpose (whence directly E. *concept*, q. v.), < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, take in, conceive: see *conceive*, and cf. *concept, concetto*, doublets of *conceit.* For the form, cf. *deceit, receit*, the three forms being also spelled, corruptly, *conceipt, deceipt, receipt*, the last being now the current form.] 1†. That which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; conception; idea; thought; image.

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I do feel *conceits* coming upon me, more than I am able to turn tongue to. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

The *Conceit* of Honour is a great Encouragement to Virtue. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

2†. The faculty of conceiving; understanding; apprehension.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard; there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

How often did her eyes say to me that they loved! yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Opinion; estimation; view or belief. [Archaic.]

Being in the meane time well vsed, upon *conceit* that the King would like well of their comming.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 385.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit?* there is more hope of a fool than of him. Prov. xxvi. 12.

A *conceit* there is, that the devil commonly appeareth with a cloven hoof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

4. An undue opinion; a baseless fancy; a crotchety notion.

The form which this *conceit* usually assumes is that of supposing that nature lends more assistance to human endeavours in agriculture than in manufactures.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., i. 1.

The danger is, that they will be too much elated by flattery, and at last seriously entertain the *conceit* that they are great poets. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 37.

5. An exaggerated estimate of one's own mental ability, or of the importance or value of what one has done; an overvaluation of one's own acuteness, wit, learning, etc.; self-conceit: as, a man inflated with *conceit.*

Plumed with *conceit.* *Cotton*, Fable.

So spake he, clouded with his own *conceit.*
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Our vanities differ as our noses do: all *conceit* is not the same *conceit*, but varies in correspondence with the minutiæ of mental make in which one of us differs from another. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 165.

6. A witty, happy, or ingenious thought or expression; a quaint or humorous fancy; wit; humor; ingenuity; especially, in modern usage, a quaint or odd thought; a thought or expression intended to be striking or poetical, but rather far-fetched, insipid, or pedantic.

Others of a more fine and pleasant head . . . in short poemes vttered pretie merry *conceits*, and these men were called Epigrammatistes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

The eloquence of the bar, the pulpit, and the council-board was deformed by *conceits* which would have disgraced the rhyming shepherds of an Italian academy.
Macaulay, Dryden.

7†. A fanciful or ingenious device or invention.

Neuer carde, for silks or sumpteous cost,
For cloth of gold, or tinsel figurie,
For Baudkin, broydrie, cutworks, nor *conceits.*
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 71.

Bracelets of thy hair, rings, gawds, *conceits*,
Knacks, trifles. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.

8†. A trifle; a dainty; a kickshaw.

And if your Mayster will haue any *conceites* after dinner, as appels, Nuts, or creame, then lay forth a Towell on the boord. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

Out of conceit (with a thing or person), not having a favorable opinion; no longer pleased: followed by *with.*

He would fain bring us *out of conceit with* the good success which God hath voutsaf'd us.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Let these trifles put us *out of conceit with* petty comforts. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

=**Syn.** 4. Vagary, whim, illusion.—5. *Pride, Vanity*, etc. (see *egotism*), self-sufficiency, self-complacency.

conceit (ko̤n-sēt′), *v.* [< *conceit, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To conceive; imagine; think; suppose; form an idea of. [Obsolete or archaic.]

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me,
Either a coward or a flatterer. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

Men *conceit* to themselves that their reason hath the mastery over their words, but it happens too that words react and influence the understanding. *Bacon.*

There are as many hells as Anaxarchus *conceited* worlds.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 51.

Our ancestors were not such fools, after all, as we, their degenerate children, *conceit* them to have been.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 259.

2. Reflexively, to imagine; fancy; think; believe: implying error. [Rare.]

We *conceit ourselves* that we contemplate absolute existence when we only speculate absolute privation.
Sir W. Hamilton.

As little reason have we to *conceit ourselves* that our progeny will be satisfied with our English, as the subjects of the Heptarchy would have had for *conceiting themselves* that their Saxon would supply the necessities of us their descendants. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 18.

3†. To cause to imagine.

To plague the Palatine with jealousy,
And to *conceit* him with some deep extreme.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

II.† *intrans.* To form a notion; have an opinion; conceive.

Those whose vulgar apprehensions *conceit* but low of matrimonial purposes. *Milton.*

conceited (ko̤n-sē′ted), *a.* [< *conceit, n.*, + *-ed*^{2}.] 1†. Endowed with or characterized by fancy or imagination; ingenious; witty.

Conceited masques, rich banquets. *Drayton.*

An admirable-*conceited* fellow. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

2†. Ingeniously or curiously contrived; fanciful.

A very pretty fashion, believe me, and a most novel kind of trim: your band is *conceited* too!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

A *conceited* chair to sleep in. *Evelyn.*

3. Entertaining an exaggerated opinion of one's own abilities, wisdom, wit, or the like; self-conceited; self-complacent.

Mr. Collins and one Mr. Hales (a young man very well *conceited* of himself and censorious of others) went to Aquiday. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 10.

How *conceited* of their own wit, science, and politeness!
Bentley.

Conceited gowk! puffed up wi' windy pride!
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

The *conceited* are rarely shy; for they value themselves much too highly to expect depreciation.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 331.

4†. Having a favorable conception or opinion of any person or thing. [Rare.]

Of our Chirurgians they were so *conceited* that they beleeued any Plaister would heale any hurt.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 137.

conceitedly (ko̤n-sē'ted-li), *adv.* 1†. Wittily; ingeniously.

> You have so *conceitedly* gone beyond me,
> And made so large use of a slender gift.
> *Middleton (and another)*, Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

2†. Fancifully; whimsically.

> *Conceitedly* dress her. *Donne.*

3. In a conceited manner; with vanity or egotism: as, he spoke *conceitedly* of his attainments.

conceitedness (ko̤n-sē'ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being conceited: an overweening estimate of one's self, especially of one's mental ability; conceit.

> For spiritual pride, *conceitedness* in Religion, and a Spirit of contradiction to Superiours, are to be reckoned among some of the worst Symptoms of a declining Church.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

> As arrogance and *conceitedness* of our own abilities are very shocking and offensive to men of sense and virtue, we may be very sure they are highly displeasing to that Being who delights in a humble mind.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 293.

=**Syn.** See *egotism.*

conceitless† (ko̤n-sēt'les), *a.* [< *conceit* + *-less.*] Without conception; dull of imagination or comprehension; stupid; slow of apprehension; silly.

> Think'st thou I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,
> To be seduced by thy flattery?
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2.

conceivability (ko̤n-sē-va̤-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *conceivable*: see *-bility.*] Capability of conveying a meaning; capability of being supposed without self-contradiction or contradiction of something firmly believed; imaginability.

> It is not a question of probability, or credibility, but of *conceivability.* Experiment proves that the elements of these hypotheses cannot even be put together in consciousness; and we can entertain them only as we entertain such pseud-ideas as a square fluid and a moral substance. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 11.

The test of conceivability, the asserted principle that every clear and distinct conception is true.

conceivable (ko̤n-sē'va̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *concevable* = Sp. *concebible*; as *conceive* + *-able.*] Capable of being conceived, thought, or understood; supposable; thinkable.

> Whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power. *Bp. Wilkins.*

> If . . . those propositions only are *conceivable* of which subject and predicate are capable of unity of representation, then is the subjectivity of space inconceivable.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol.

> The inconceivable by us, but still *conceivable* by others, has a much closer affinity to the *conceivable* by us than it has to the absolutely contradictory.
> *Ferrier*, Institutes, Int., § 69.

> It is *conceivable* that the general pattern of an organ might become so much obscured as to be finally lost.
> *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 392.

> No *conceivable* decay of Christianity could bring back a primitive way of thinking which had been outgrown long before Christianity appeared.
> *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 75.

conceivableness (ko̤n-sē'va̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being conceivable; conceivability. *H. Spencer.*

conceivably (ko̤n-sē'va̤-bli), *adv.* In a conceivable, supposable, or intelligible manner; possibly.

conceive (ko̤n-sēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conceived*, ppr. *conceiving.* [Early mod. E. also *conceeve*, *conceyve*, < ME. *conceiven*, *conceyven*, *conceven*, *conseyven*, *consayven*, < OF. *concever*, *conciver*, *concevoir*, F. *concevoir* = Pr. *concebre* = Sp. *concebir* = Pg. *conceber* = It. *concepere*, *concepire*, *concipere*, < L. *concipere*, take in, receive, conceive, become pregnant, etc., < *com-*, together, + *capere*, take, = E. *heave*, raise: see *capable*, *captive*, *accept*, etc. Cf. *deceive*, *perceive*, *receive.* Hence ult. *conceit*, *concept*, *concetto.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To apprehend in the mind; form a distinct and correct notion of, or a notion which is not absurd: as, we cannot *conceive* an effect without a cause.

> Write not what cannot be with ease *conceiv'd*;
> Some truths may be too strong to be believ'd.
> *Dryden*, Art of Poetry, iii. 475.

> When we do our utmost to *conceive* the existence of external bodies, we are all the while only contemplating our own ideas. But the mind, taking no notice of itself, is deluded to think it can and doth *conceive* bodies existing unthought-of or without the mind; though at the same time they are apprehended by or exist in itself.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Human Knowledge, § 23.

> To *conceive* a round square, or to *conceive* a body all black and yet all white, would only be to *conceive* two different sensations as produced in us simultaneously by the same object: a conception familiar to our experience; and we should probably be as well able to *conceive* a round square as a hard square, or a heavy square, if it were not that, in our uniform experience, at the instant when a thing begins to be round it ceases to be square, so that the beginning of the one impression is inseparably associated with the departure or cessation of the other.
> *J. S. Mill.*

> We cannot *conceive* an individual without in the same act implying a class to which it belongs, and a larger class from which it is distinguished.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 14.

> Among South American tribes, too, we find evidence that the second life is *conceived* as an unvaried continuation of the first. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 101.

2. To form as a general notion in the mind; represent in a general notion or conception in the mind; hence, design; plan; devise.

> Nebuchadrezzar . . . hath *conceived* a purpose against you. Jer. xlix. 30.

> What he is, indeed,
> More suits you to *conceive*, than I to speak of.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

> The Thought of the Golden Compasses is *conceiv'd* altogether in Homer's Spirit, and is a very noble Incident in this wonderful Description. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

> It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first *conceived* the idea of a work which has amused and exercised near twenty years of my life.
> *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, lxxi.

3. To hold as an opinion; think; suppose; believe.

> When we would express our opinion modestly, instead of saying, "This is my opinion," or "This is my judgment," which has the air of dogmaticalness, we say, "I *conceive* it to be thus—I imagine or apprehend it to be thus"—which is understood as a modest declaration of our judgment. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, p. 19.

> There are persons who act mainly from self-interest at times when they *conceive* they are doing generous or virtuous actions. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 44.

4. To admit into the mind; have a sense or impression of; feel; experience.

> To stop up the displeasure he hath *conceived* against your son, there is no fitter matter. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

> Such a pleasure as incaged birds
> *Conceive.* *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

5. To formulate in words; express: as, he received a letter *conceived* in the following terms.

> That an accion of dette be mayntend ayenst hur, to be *conceyved* after the custom of the seid cite.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 382.

6†. To understand.

> "I haue no kynde knowyng" [natural understanding],
> quod I, "to *conceyue* alle ȝowre wordes,
> Ac if I may lyue and loke I shal go lerne bettere."
> *Piers Plowman* (B), viii. 57.

> Nay, *conceive* me, *conceive* me, sweet coz. . . . Can you love the maid? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

7. To become pregnant with; bring into existence in the womb in an embryonic state.

> She hath also *conceived* a son in her old age. Luke i. 36.

> A sinful man, *conceived* and born in sin.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

8†. To generate; give rise to; bring into existence.

> Sory we are that . . . ther should any differance at all be *conceived* betweene us.
> Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 62.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take in a mental image; have or form a conception or idea; have apprehension; think: with *of.*

> I can better *conceive of* them with my mind, than speak of them with my tongue.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 88.

> *Conceive of* things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; *conceive of* things completely in all their parts.
> *Watts*, Logic.

2†. To hold an opinion: with *of.*

> The griev'd commons
> Hardly *conceive of* me; let it be nois'd
> That through our intercession this revokement
> And pardon comes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

3†. To understand.

> Plainly *conceive*, I love you. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

4. To become pregnant.

> Thou shalt *conceive*, and bear a son. Judges xiii. 3.

conceiver (ko̤n-sē'vėr), *n.* One who conceives.

> Though hereof prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wiser *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

concelebrate† (kon-sel'ẹ-brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *concelebratus*, pp. of *concelebrare* (> F. *concélebrer* = Sp. Pg. *concelebrar*), celebrate together, < *com-*, together, + *celebrare*, celebrate: see *celebrate.*] To celebrate together. *Sherwood.*

> Wherein the wives of Amnites solemnly
> *Concelebrate* their high feasts Bacchanall.
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 231.

concent† (ko̤n-sent'), *n.* [< L. *concentus*, harmony, < *concinere*, pp. **concentus*, sing together, < *com-*, together, + *canere*, sing: see *cant*^{2}, *chant.*] 1. Concert; concord, especially of sounds; harmony.

> Your music . . .
> Is your true rapture: when there is *concent*
> In face, in voice, and clothes.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 2.

> That undisturbed song of pure *concent.*
> *Milton*, Solemn Music, l. 6.

2. Consistency; accordance.

> Abram (saith Master Broughton in his *Concent* [of Scriptures]) was borne sixtie yeeres later then the common account. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 108.

> In *concent* to his own principles. *Bp. Atterbury.*

concent† (ko̤n-sent'), *v. t.* [< *concent*, *n.*] To cause to accord; harmonize.

> Such Musicke is wise words, with time *concented.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 2.

concenter, concentre (ko̤n-sen'tėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concentered*, *concentred*, ppr. *concentering*, *concentring.* [= D. *concentreren* = G. *concentriren* = Dan. *koncentrere* = Sw. *koncentrera*, < F. *concentrer* = Sp. Pg. *concentrar* = It. *concentrare*, < L. as if **concentrare*, < L. *com-*, together, + **centrare*, center (found once in LL. pp. *centratus*, centered, central), < *centrum*, center: see *center*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To draw or direct to a common center; bring together; concentrate; center; focus.

> That Providence who . . . *concentres* all the variety of accidents into his own glory.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 274.

> My breast
> *Concentres* all the terrors of the Universe.
> *Wordsworth*, The Borderers, ii.

> By no other intellectual application is the soul thus reflected on itself, and its faculties *concentred* in such independent, vigorous, unwonted, and continuous energy.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> The wretch, *concentred* all in self,
> Living, shall forfeit fair renown.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., Int. to vi.

II. *intrans.* To converge to or meet in a common center; combine or conjoin in one object; center; focus.

> God, in whom all perfections *concentre.*
> *Bp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xii.

concentful† (ko̤n-sent'fu̇l), *a.* [< *concent* + *-ful.*] Harmonious; concordant.

> So *concentful* an harmony.
> *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 295.

concentralization (kon-sen″tra̤l-i-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *con-* + *centralization.*] The act of bringing or the state of being brought to or toward a common center. [Rare.]

> Employing the word *concentralization* to express the degree of the drawing together as we come back toward the center from an outward position, we may say that *concentralization* proceeds inversely as the squares of the distances. *Poe*, Eureka.

concentrate (ko̤n-sen'trāt or kon'sen-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concentrated*, ppr. *concentrating.* [< L. as if **concentratus*, pp. of **concentrare*: see *concenter.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring or draw to a common center or point of union; cause to come close together; bring to bear on one point; direct toward one object; focus: both in literal and in figurative uses.

> He hastily *concentrated* his whole force at his own camp.
> *Motley.*

> Love and all the passions *concentrate* all existence around a single form. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 320.

> Cologne Cathedral, the last of the great mediæval works, remained unfinished while the whole energies of Europe were *concentrated* upon the church of St. Peter at Rome.
> *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 265.

Hence—2. To intensify the action of, as by bringing it to bear upon one point; render more intense the properties of, as by removing foreign weakening or adulterating elements; specifically, in *chem.*, to render more intense or pure by removing or reducing the proportion of what is foreign or inessential; rectify.

> Spirit of vinegar *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. In *mining*, to separate (ore or metal) from the gangue or rock with which it is associated in the lode. See *dress*, 5 (*c*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To approach or meet in or around a common point or center: as, the clouds rapidly *concentrated* in a dense mass.—2. To become more intense or pure. See I., 2.

concentrate (ko̤n-sen'trāt or kon'sen-trāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **concentratus*: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Reduced to a pure or intense state; concentrated.

II. *n.* That which has been reduced to a state of purity or concentration by the removal of foreign, non-essential, or diluting matter.

> This sand, before going to waste, was treated on a concentrator; and from the product or *concentrate* the greater part of escaped gold could have been extracted by chlorine.
> *Science*, V. 419.

concentrated (ko̤n-sen'trā-ted or kon'sen-trā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concentrate*, *v.*] 1. Brought to a common point or center.—2. Increased in strength or purity by concentration: as, a *concentrated* solution of morphia; *concen-*

trated sulphuric acid.—**3.** In *pathol.*, applied to the pulse when there is a contracted condition of the artery.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, brought together in one region of the body, and more or less combined: said of organs and parts. Thus, the limbs and nervous ganglia in the myriapods are distributed over all the segments, but in the insects they are principally concentrated in the head and thorax. This concentration is characteristic of the higher grades of development.—**Concentrated alum.** See *alum.*

concentration (kon-sen-trā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *concentration* = Sp. *concentracion* = Pg. *concentração* = It. *concentrazione*, < L. as if **concentratio(n-)*, < **concentrare*, concentrate: see *concentrate.*] The act of concentrating. (*a*) The act of collecting or combining into or about a central point; the act of directing or applying to one object; the state of being brought from several or all directions to a common point or center, or into one mass or group: as, the *concentration* of troops in one place; the *concentration* of one's energies.

> It is customary to talk of a Platonic philosophy as a coherent whole, that may be gathered by *concentration* from his disjointed dialogues. *De Quincey*, Plato.

> Abroad it [the recovered strength of the monarchic system] resulted from the *concentration* of great territorial possessions in the hands of a few great kings.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 299.

(*b*) Specifically, the voluntary continuous direction of thought upon an object; close attention.

> The evidence of superior genius is the power of intellectual *concentration*. *B. R. Haydon.*

> The word "Attention" in its commoner meaning, as a voluntary prompting to *concentration* of mind, expresses a great deal, but not everything. There is *concentration* from mere excitement, painful and pleasurable, as distinguished from the attention under the will, although the two shade into one another. *A. Bain*, Mind, XII. 173.

(*c*) In *chem.*, the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water. The matter to be concentrated must, therefore, be less readily evaporated than water, as sulphuric and phosphoric acids, solutions of alkalis, etc. (*d*) In *metal.*, the separation of the metalliferous and valuable portions of the contents of a vein, or mineral deposit of any kind, from the gangue. Bringing the ore into the proper condition of purity for the smelter is generally called *dressing*, but sometimes the word *concentration* is used in this sense. (*e*) In *dynamics*, the excess of the value of any quantity at any point in space over its mean value within an infinitesimal sphere described about that point as a center, this excess being divided by one tenth of the square of the radius of the sphere. This is the same as the negative of the result of operating with Laplace's operator upon the quantity. The concentration of the potential of gravity is proportional to the density of the gravitating matter at the point considered. (*f*) In *biol.*, specifically, the tendency in descendants toward the inheritance of characters at earlier stages of growth than those in which such characters first made their appearance in the ancestors of any given series. *Hyatt.*

concentrative (ko̤n-sen'tra̤-tiv), *a.* [< *concentrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to concentrate; characterized by concentration.

> A *concentrative* act, or act of attention.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xiv.

> People of exquisitely nervous constitution, of variable moods and abnormally *concentrative* habit.
> *Mind in Nature*, I. 139.

concentrativeness (ko̤n-sen'tra̤-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or faculty of concentrating; specifically, in *phren.*, one of the propensities seated in the brain, which gives the power of fixing the whole mind or attention upon a particular subject. See cut under *phrenology.*

> I possessed, even as a child, a large share of what phrenologists call *concentrativeness.* The power of absorption, of self-forgetfulness, was at the same time a source of delight and a torment.
> *B. Taylor*, Home and Abroad, 2d ser., p. 435.

concentrator (kon'sen-trā-to̤r), *n.* [< *concentrate* + *-or.*] **1.** One who or that which concentrates.—**2.** In *firearms:* (*a*) A wire frame or other device in which the shot are placed in the cartridge to hold them together when discharged from the gun, and which thus serves to effect close shooting. (*b*) A device which can be attached to the mouth of the bore of a shotgun, slightly narrowing it, to concentrate the shot when they are discharged.—**3.** In *mining*, the name frequently given, especially in the United States, to any complicated form of machine used in ore-dressing, or in separating the particles of ore or metal from the gangue or rock with which they are associated.

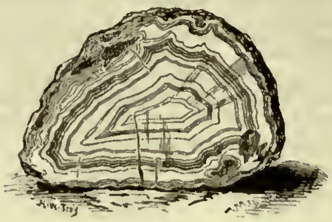
concentre, *v.* See *concenter.*

concentric (ko̤n-sen'trik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *concentrik* = F. *concentrique* = Sp. *concéntrico* = Pg. It. *concentrico* (cf. G. *concentrisch* = Dan. *concentrisk*), < ML. *concentricus*, < L. *con-*, together, + *centrum*, center: see *con-* and *centric.*] **I.** *a.* Having a common center: as, *concentric* circles, spheres, etc.

> I often compare not you and me, but the sphere in which your revolutions are, and my wheel; both I hope *concentric* to God. *Donne*, Letters, iv.

> *Concentric* circles upon the surface of the water.
> *Newton*, Opticks.

Concentric arcs, bundle, engine, etc. See the nouns.—**Concentric structure**, in *mineral.*, an arrangement of parallel layers around a common center, as in agate.



Concentric Structure, in polished agate.

II. *n.* One of a number of circles or spheres having a common center. [Rare.]

> We know our places here, we mingle not
> One in another's sphere, but all move orderly
> In our own orbs; yet we are all *concentrics.*
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

concentrical (ko̤n-sen'tri-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *concentric. Boyle; Arbuthnot.*

concentrically (ko̤n-sen'tri-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a concentric manner; around a common center; so as to be concentric.

> Eight series of holes, placed *concentrically* to the same circle at equal distances from each other.
> *Blaserna*, Sound, p. 125.

concentricate† (ko̤n-sen'tri-kāt), *v. t.* [< *concentric* + *-ate*².] To concentrate. Quoted by *Latham.*

concentricity (kon-sen-tris'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *concentric* + *-ity.*] The state of being concentric.

concentual† (ko̤n-sen'tṳ̄-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *concentus* (*concentu-*) (see *concent*) + *-al.*] Harmonious; accordant.

> This consummate or *concentual* song of the ninth sphere.
> *T. Warton*, Milton's Smaller Poems.

concentus (ko̤n-sen'tus), *n.* [L., harmony, symphony: see *concent.*] **1.** In *old church music*, all that part of the service sung by the whole choir, as hymns, psalms, halleluiahs, etc., in contradistinction to *accentus*, the part sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar.—**2.** Harmony; consonance in part-music for different instruments.

concept (kon'sept), *n.* [= F. *concept* = Sp. *concepto* = Pg. *conceito* = It. *concetto* = D. G. *concept* = Dan. Sw. *koncept*, < L. *conceptus*, a thought, purpose, also a conceiving, etc., < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, take in, conceive: see *conceive.* Hence also, through OF. and ME., mod. E. *conceit*, q. v.] A general notion; the predicate of a (possible) judgment; a complex of characters; the immediate object of thought in simple apprehension. *Conception* is applied to both the act and the object in conceiving; *concept* is restricted to the object.

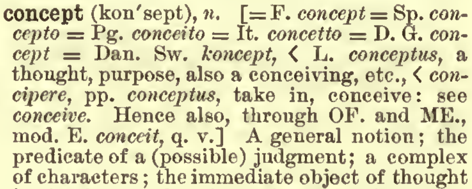
> The term *concept* was in common use among the older philosophical writers in English, though, like many other valuable expressions of these authors, it has been overlooked by our English lexicographers.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iii.

> For the object of conception, or that which is conceived, the term *concept* should be used.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iii.

> The understanding is the faculty of thinking, and thinking is knowledge by means of *concepts*, while *concepts*, as predicated of possible judgments, refer to some representation of an object yet undetermined.
> *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller (Macmillan, 1881), II. 61.

Apprehensive concept. See *apprehensive.*—**Higher concept**, in *logic*, a more abstract concept.

conceptacle (ko̤n-sep'ta̤-kl), *n.* [= F. *conceptacle* (in sense 2), < L. *conceptaculum*, < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, contain, conceive: see *conceive.* Cf. *receptacle.*] **1.** That in which anything is contained; a vessel; a receiver or receptacle. *Woodward.*—**2.** In *bot.:* (*a*) Originally, as used by Linnæus, a follicle—that is, a fruit formed of a single carpel dehiscing by the ventral suture. (*b*) In lower cryptogams, an organ or a cavity which incloses reproductive bodies, usually spores, with or without special spore-cases: applied without reference to the origin of the spores, whether sexual or asexual. In *Sphærioideæ* (of *Fungi imperfecti*) the conidial spores are borne on short threads within conceptacles; in pyrenomycetous fungi the conceptacle (perithecium) contains spores in asci (thecæ); in *Florideæ* (red algæ) either cystocarpic spores or tetraspores may be contained in conceptacles; in *Fucaceæ* (rock-weeds, etc.) antheridia containing antherozoides, and oögonia containing oöspores, are formed in conceptacles. The sporangium, as of ferns, was formerly included under this term, but it is now rarely used in that sense. Also *conceptaculum.*



1. Male Conceptacle, containing numerous antheridia attached to branching threads or tissues of the frond. 2. Female Conceptacle, containing globose bodies (oögonia) whose contents are divided into oöspores. *a*, paraphyses lining the cavity of the conceptacle; *b*, tissue of the frond; *c*, tissue of the surface of the frond; *d*, mouth of the conceptacle. (Highly magnified.)

conceptacula, *n.* Plural of *conceptaculum.*

conceptacular (kon-sep-tak'ṳ̄-lä̤r), *a.* [< *conceptaculum* + *-ar*³.] Consisting of or relating to conceptacles.

conceptaculum (kon-sep-tak'ṳ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *conceptacula* (-lä̤). [NL.] Same as *conceptacle*, 2.

conceptibility† (ko̤n-sep-ti-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *conceptible* (see *-bility*); = F. *conceptibilité*, etc.] The quality of being conceivable. *Cudworth.*

conceptible† (ko̤n-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *conceptible* = Pg. *conceptivel* (cf. It. *concepibile*), < L. *conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, conceive: see *conceive* and *-ible.*] Capable of being conceived; conceivable; intelligible.

> Attributes . . . easily *conceptible* by us.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

conception (ko̤n-sep'sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *concepcioun*, *-cioun*, *-cion*, < OF. *conception*, F. *conception* = Sp. *concepcion* = Pg. *concepção* = It. *concezione* (also *concepigione*, *concepizione*), < L. *conceptio(n-)*, a comprehending, a collection, composition, an expression (LL. also syllable), also a becoming pregnant, < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, conceive: see *conceive.*] **1.** The act or power of conceiving in the mind, or of forming a concept; that which is conceived in the mind. (*a*) A product of the imaginative or inventive faculty.

> The *conceptions* of its poets, the creations of its sculptors.
> *J. Caird.*

> There can be little doubt that the perfection of art in Greece is to be largely traced to those *conceptions* of the dignified and beautiful in man with which the Greek mind was filled. *Faiths of the World*, p. 74.

(*b*) In *philos.:* (1) The act of conceiving or of forming a concept, or the concept itself; a notion. [Latin *conceptio* was used in this sense by Boëthius.]

> The most uncivilised parts of mankind have some way or other climbed up into the *conception* of a god.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, viii.

> All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference; a conjunction or disjunction . . . of its objects. In *Conception*, that is, in the forming of concepts (or general notions), it compares, disjoins, or conjoins attributes. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, i.

> *Conception* means both the act of conceiving and the object conceived. . . . Now this is a source of great vagueness in our philosophical discussions. . . . For the act of conceiving, the term *Conception* should be employed, and that exclusively. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iii.

> *Conception* we regard equally as an occurrence in consciousness; and, though we suppose it to take place in the absence of any object at the time affecting the senses, we practically separate in our thoughts the conceived content or object from the *conception*, and imagine it vaguely as residing elsewhere than in consciousness.
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 58.

(2) Improperly, the faculty of reproductive imagination. *D. Stuart.* (*c*) Thought, notion, or idea, in a loose sense: as, you have no *conception* how clever he is.

> But a religion whose object was the truth was at this time so unknown a thing that a pagan magistrate could have no *conception* of it but as a new sect of philosophy.
> *Warburton*, Works, IX. i.

2†. A fanciful thought; a conceit.

> Full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms.
> *Dryden*, Ded. of Tr. of Juvenal.

3. The act of becoming pregnant; the beginning of pregnancy; the inception of the life of an embryo; hence, figuratively, beginning; origination.

> I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy *conception*.
> Gen. iii. 16.

> Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2.

> High living generates a fullness of habit unfavorable to *conception*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 421.

False conception, in *pathol.*, conception in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a misshapen fleshy mass is formed; a mole.—**Immaculate conception.** See *immaculate.*—**Negative conception**, a notion formed only indirectly by means of a negation.—**Order of the Conception**, an order founded in the seventeenth century by some of the nobles of the Holy Roman Empire, and common to Germany and Italy. = **Syn.** Image, apprehension, sentiment, view.

conceptional (ko̤n-sep'sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [= It. *concezionale*, < LL. *conceptionālis*, < L. *conceptio(n-)*, conception: see *conception.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of a conception or notion.

There is movement in the whole vocabulary of language, from the designation of what is coarser, grosser, more material, to the designation of what is finer, more abstract and *conceptional*, more formal.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 90.

conceptionalist (ko̤n-sep′sho̤n-a̤l-ist), *n.* [< *conceptional* + *-ist.*] Same as *conceptualist.*

conceptionist (ko̤n-sep′sho̤n-ist), *n.* [< *conception* + *-ist.*] Same as *conceptualist.* *Coleridge.*

conceptious† (ko̤n-sep′shus), *a.* [< *conception* + *-ous.*] Apt to conceive; fruitful.

Thy fertile and *conceptious* womb. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

conceptism (kon′sep-tizm), *n.* [< *concept* + *-ism.*] In *rhet.*, the expression of general or vague notions; a style of writing in which more may be meant than is directly expressed; ambiguousness through double meaning. See extract.

His [Quevedo's] phrases are of set purpose charged with a double meaning, and we are never sure on reading whether we have taken in all that the author meant to convey. *Conceptism* is the name that has been given to this refinement of thought, which was doomed in time to fall into the ambiguous and equivocal.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 360.

conceptivæ (kon-sep-tī′vē), *n. pl.* See *feriæ.*

conceptive (ko̤n-sep′tiv), *a.* [= F. *conceptif*, < L. *conceptivus*, < *conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, conceive: see *conceive.*] 1. Capable of conceiving mentally.

The alleged inconceivableness of a minimum or a limit . . . is not due to an arrest of the *conceptive* power, but a baffling of it. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol.

With a *conceptive* imagination vigorous beyond any in his generation, . . . he [Carlyle] wants altogether the plastic imagination, the shaping faculty.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 126.

2. Capable of conceiving physically.

The uterine parts . . . may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

conceptual (ko̤n-sep′tū-a̤l), *a.* [= F. *conceptuel*, < NL. **conceptualis*, < L. *conceptus* (*conceptu-*), concept: see *concept* and *-al.*] Pertaining to conception, mental or physical.

Every *conceptual* act is so immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a nomenclatory one.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 139.

conceptualism (ko̤n-sep′tū-a̤l-izm), *n.* [= F. *conceptualisme* = Sp. Pg. *conceptualismo*, < NL. **conceptualismus*, < **conceptualis*: see *conceptual* and *-ism.*] The psychological doctrine that the meaning of a general class-name, as *horse*, *red*, etc., can be fully represented in thought or be actually present to consciousness: opposed both to *realism* and to *nominalism*. It is mainly an English doctrine, and Locke is the most celebrated advocate of the opinion. The term is also applied to some of the opinions concerning universals held in the middle ages, under the impression that the questions then at issue were the same as that discussed by the English philosophers.

Dr. Brown repudiates the doctrine of *conceptualism* as held by Locke and others. He admits that we can represent to ourselves no general notion of the common attribute or attributes which constitute a class; but he asserts that the generality, which cannot be realized in a notion of the resembling attribute, is realized in a notion of the resemblance itself. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxvi.

conceptualist (ko̤n-sep′tū-a̤l-ist), *n.* [= F. *conceptualiste* = Sp. Pg. *conceptualista*, < NL. **conceptualista*, < **conceptualis*: see *conceptual* and *-ist.*] One who holds the psychological opinion called conceptualism.

The older *Conceptualists* . . . assert that it is possible to conceive a triangle neither equilateral nor rectangular, —but both at once. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxvi.

conceptualistic (ko̤n-sep″tū-a̤-lis′tik), *a.* [< *conceptualist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of conceptualism.

concern (ko̤n-sėrn′), *v. t.* [< F. *concerner* = Sp. Pg. *concernir* = It. *concernere*, concern, touch, belong to, < ML. *concernere*, belong to, regard, LL. mix, mingle, as in a sieve, < L. *com-*, together, + *cernere*, separate, sift, observe, = Gr. *κρίνειν*, separate (> ult. E. *crisis*, *critic*, etc.), = Skt. √ *kar*, *kir*, pour out, scatter: see *certain*, *critic*, etc., and cf. *decern* (> ult. *decree*, etc.), *discern* (> ult. *discreet*, *discrete*, *discriminate*, etc.), *excern* (> ult. *excrete*, *excrement*), *secern* (> ult. *secret*, *secrete*, etc.).] 1. To relate or pertain to; have an intimate relation to or connection with.

Preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which *concern* the Lord Jesus Christ. Acts xxviii. 31.

2. To affect the interest of; have interest for; be of importance to.

It *concerns* the State of England to look at this time into the State of France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 377.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison*, State of the War.

To this reasoning I am not *concerned* to raise any objection. *Mind*, IX. 80.

3. To interest; busy; occupy; engage: used reflexively or in the passive voice: as, to *concern one's self* in the affairs of others; I was not *concerned* in that transaction.

Being a layman, I ought not to have *concerned myself* with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

My father, whilst he was *concerned* in the Turkey trade, had been three or four times to the Levant.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

4. To disturb; make uneasy or anxious; cause disquiet to; trouble: generally in the past participle: as, to be deeply *concerned* about the safety of a friend.

Here we first heard of the Death of Constant Falcon, for whom Captain Brewster seemed to be much *concerned*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 110.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in, and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. *Derham.*

I was secretly *concerned* to see human nature in so much wretchedness and disgrace. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

5†. To confuse with drink; slightly intoxicate: in the past participle.

Not that I know his Reverence was ever *concern'd* to my
knowledge.
Swift, Mary, the Cook-maid, to Dr. Sheridan.

A little, as you see, *concerned* with liquor.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 3.

=**Syn. 2.** To interest, touch, affect.

concern (ko̤n-sėrn′), *n.* [< *concern*, *v.*] 1. That which relates or pertains to one; matter of concernment; business; affair.

Let it Storm and Thunder, Hail and Snow,
'Tis Heav'n's *Concern*.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

Exposing the private *concerns* of families.
Addison, Freeholder.

2. Interest; matter of importance; that which affects one's welfare or happiness.

'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. *Dryden.*

Since you have the end,
Be that your sole *concern*, nor mind those means
No longer to the purpose!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 98.

3. Solicitous regard; solicitude; anxiety; agitation or uneasiness of mind; disturbed state of feeling; trouble.

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not.
Swift.

Maria has somehow suspected the tender *concern* I have for your happiness. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

With a face of *concern*, [he] advised me to give up the dispute. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

4. An establishment or firm for the transaction of business; a manufacturing or commercial establishment; a business house.

When the State, directly or by proxy, has thus come into possession of, or has established, numerous *concerns* for wholesale production and for wholesale distribution, there will be good precedents for extending its function to retail distribution. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 39.

5. A material object, especially one that is complicated or large; a contrivance: with a touch of depreciation. [Colloq.]

The hackney-coach—a great, lumbering, square *concern*.
Dickens.

=**Syn. 3.** *Solicitude*, etc. (see *care*); *Concern at*, *about*, *for* (see *unconcerned*); carefulness, thoughtfulness.

concernance†, **concernancy**† (ko̤n-sėr′nans, -na̤n-si), *n.* [= Sp. *concernencia*, < OF. **concernance* (= It. *concernenza*), < *concernant*, ppr. of *concerner*, concern: see *concern*, *v.*, and *-ance*, *-ancy*, and cf. *concerning*, *prep.*] Concern; business; import.

The *concernancy*, sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

concerned (ko̤n-sėrnd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concern*, *v.*] 1. Having or manifesting disquietude; uneasy; troubled; anxious: as, she watched his movements with a *concerned* look or feeling; he was *concerned* about his prospects.—2. A euphemism for *damned*. [U. S.]

That's a *concerned* ugly fix, and how we'll ever get out of it is more than I know.
Southern Lit. Messenger, March, 1851.

concernedly (ko̤n-sėr′ned-li), *adv.* In a concerned manner; with anxiety or solicitude.

concernedness (ko̤n-sėr′ned-nes), *n.* The state of being concerned.

Earnestness and *concernedness*.
Abp. Sharp, Sermons, VI. xi.

concerning† (ko̤n-sėr′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *concern*, *v.*] An affair of importance; concern; business.

We shall write to you,
As time and our *concernings* shall importune.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1.

concerning† (ko̤n-sėr′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *concern*, *v.*] Having interest or moment; important.

The Holy Spirit . . . would instruct them in so *concerning* an issue of public affairs.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 166.

So great and so *concerning* a truth. *South.*

concerning (ko̤n-sėr′ning), *prep.* [Prop. ppr. of *concern*, *v.*, after F. *concernant* (= Sp. *concerniente* = Pg. It. *concernente*), ppr., similarly used. Cf. *touching*, *regarding*, *respecting*, and other quasi-prepositions of participial form.] Pertaining to; regarding; with relation to; as to; about.

I have accepted thee *concerning* this thing also, that I will not overthrow this city, for the which thou hast spoken. Gen. xix. 21.

I am free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Tillotson.*

concernment (ko̤n-sėrn′me̤nt), *n.* [< *concern* + *-ment.*] 1. A thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest.

They thought the matter . . . weighty and general to the *concernment* of all the country.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 385.

The great *concernment* of men is with men. *Locke.*

Propositions which extend only to the present life are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments*. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

2. The state or fact of concerning or affecting one's interest or happiness; importance; moment.

It is of greatest *concernment* in the Church and Commonwealth, to have a vigilant eye how Bookes demeane themselves as well as men. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 5.

Let every action of *concernment* be begun with prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 407.

Much business of a trifling nature and personal *concernment* withdraws their attention from matters of great national moment.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 282.

3. The state of being concerned or occupied; interference; participation.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father or *concernment* in it than suffering him and her to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

4. The state of being concerned or anxious; concern; solicitude; anxiety.

We cannot so speedily recollect ourselves after a scene of great passion and *concernment*, as to pass to another of mirth and humour, and to enjoy it with any relish.
Dryden, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

The Lord had taken care that we should not forget her, and those with her: for he had raised and begotten an heavenly *concernment* in our souls for her and them.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

concert (ko̤n-sėrt′), *v.* [< F. *concerter*, < It. *concertare* = Sp. Pg. *concertar*, concert, contrive, adjust, appar. < L. *concertare*, contend, contest, dispute, debate (hence, appar., in later use, confer, arrange by conference, concert, etc.), < *com-*, with, + *certare*, contend, < *cernere* (pp. *certus*, *cretus*, var., as adj.), separate, etc.: see *concern*, *v.*, and *certain*. The sense of 'arrange, bring to agreement,' though arising naturally from that of 'debate,' is by some regarded as connecting the verb with L. *consertus*, pp. of *conserere*, join, fit, unite (also contend, join battle), < *com-*, together, + *serere*, join, connect: see *series.*] I. *trans.* 1. To contrive and arrange mutually; construct or adjust, as a plan or system to be pursued, by conference or agreement.

The two rogues, having *concerted* their plan, parted company. *Defoe*, Col. Jack.

When Gloucester reached Northampton he met the duke of Buckingham and *concerted* with him the means of overthrowing the Wydvilles. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 360.

2. To plan; devise.

A commander had more trouble to *concert* his defence before the people than to plan the operations of a campaign. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

The enterprise was ill *concerted*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 97.

3. In *music*, to arrange (a piece of music) for several voices or instruments.—4. [From the noun *concert.*] To sing in concert. [Rare.]

And we, with Nature's heart in tune,
Concerted harmonies.
Motherwell, Jeanie Morrison.

II. *intrans.* To act in concert: with *with*. [Rare.]

The ministers of Denmark were appointed to *concert with* Talbot. *Bp. Burnet.*

concert (kon′sėrt), *n.* [= D. G. *concert* = Dan. Sw. *koncert*, a (musical) concert, < F. *concert*, = Sp. *concierto* = Pg. *concerto*, < It. *concerto* (also spelled *conserto*, as if connected with L. *conserere*: see etym. of verb), agreement, union, harmony, concert, etc.; from the verb: see *concert*, *v.*] 1. Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; combination formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme or enterprise; harmony.

All these discontents . . . have arisen from the want of a due communication and *concert*. *Swift.*

Individual resistance is too feeble, and the difficulty of *concert* and co-operation too great, . . . to oppose, successfully, the organized power of government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 61.

2. In *music:* (*a*) A set of instruments of the same kind, but of different sizes: as, a *concert* of viols. Also *consort.* (*b*) A public performance of music in which several singers or instrumentalists, or both, participate; especially, one in which the program consists of detached numbers: also applied to the performance of an oratorio, but not of an opera. (*c*) The harmonious combination of two or more voices or instruments.

Compositions, called playhouse or act tunes, were written and played in *concert*, and not in unison as formerly. *Stainer and Barrett*, Dict. of Musical Terms, p. 363.

(*d*) A concerto.—**Café concert.** See *café.*—**Dutch concert**, a concert in which each one sings his own song at the same time that his neighbor sings his; or a concert in which each one sings a verse of any song he pleases, some well-known chorus being sung after each verse.

concertante (kon-chār-tän′te), *a.* and *n.* [It., ppr. of *concertare*, form a concert: see *concert*, *v.*] I. *a.* In *music*, agreeing; harmonious.

II. *n.* In *music:* (*a*) A composition suitable for a concert. (*b*) A composition for two or more solo voices or instruments, with accompaniment for the organ or orchestra, so constructed that each of the solo voices or instruments comes into prominence in turn. (*c*) A composition for two or more solo instruments without orchestra.—**Concertante parts**, in orchestral music, parts for solo instruments.—**Concertante style**, that style of composition which affords the performer opportunity for a brilliant display of skill. See *concerto.*

concertation† (kon-sėr-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *concertatio(n-)*, < *concertare*, pp. *concertatus*, contend: see *concert*, *v.*] Strife; contention.

After the *concertation*, when they could not agree, the king, coming between them both, called away the bishops from the monks. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 215.

concertative† (kọn-sėr′tạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. *concertativus*, < *concertare*, pp. *concertatus*, contend: see *concert*, *v.*, *concertation.*] Contentious; quarrelsome. *Bailey.*

concerted (kọn-sėr′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concert*, *v.*] 1. Mutually agreed upon, contrived, or planned.

Poetry was, in all appearance, previous to any *concerted* plan of worship. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

On a *concerted* day a simultaneous insurrection took place throughout the Provinces. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., iv.

2. Brought into connection or relation; connected by a plan.

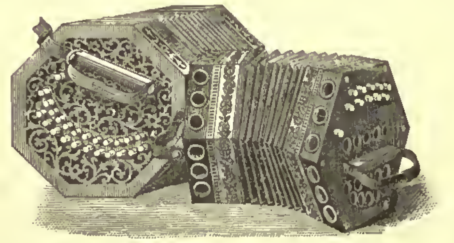
A dream may let us deeper into the secret of Nature than a hundred *concerted* experiments. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 81.

3. In *music*, arranged in parts for several voices or instruments, as a trio, a quartet, etc.

To obtain artistic effect, . . . *concerted* pieces need interspersing with solos. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 437.

concert-grand (kon′sėrt-grand), *n.* A grand pianoforte of power and brilliancy sufficient for use in a large hall or with an orchestra. [Colloq.]

concertina (kon-sėr-tē′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < It. *concerto*, a concert, harmony: see *concert*, *v.*] A musical instrument invented by Professor Wheatstone, the principle of which is similar to that of the accordion. It is composed of a bellows, with two faces or ends, generally polygonal in shape, on which are placed the various stops or studs, by the action of which air is admitted to the free metallic reeds that produce the sounds.



Concertinas.

concertino (kon-chār- or kon-sėr-tē′nō), *n.* and *a.* [It., dim. of *concerto:* see *concerto*, *concert*, *v.*] I. *n.* In *music*, a small concerto.

II. *a.* In *music*, employed in the performance of a concerto: as, a violino *concertino.*

concertion (kọn-sėr′shọn), *n.* [< *concert*, *v.*] Concert; contrivance; adjustment. *Young.* [Rare.]

concert-master (kon′sėrt-màs″tėr), *n.* [G. *concertmeister.*] The first violinist of an orchestra; the leader.

concertment (kọn-sėrt′mẹnt), *n.* [< *concert* + *-ment.*] The act of concerting. *R. Pollok.* [Rare.]

concert-music (kon′sėrt-mū″zik), *n.* Secular music, vocal or instrumental, of decided technical elaboration, and suited to performance in a large auditorium: usually of one or few movements or parts, and thus different from an opera, oratorio, or similar extended work: distinguished from *chamber-music* and *church music.*

concerto (kon-chār′- or kon-sėr′tō), *n.* [It.: see *concert*, *v.*] In *music:* (*a*) A concert. [Rare.] (*b*) Same as *concertante.* (*c*) A composition for two or more solo instruments of the same or of a different kind: as, Bach's *concerto* for four pianos; Handel's *concerti grossi* for two violins and violoncello soli, with accompaniment for a stringed orchestra. Such concertos are called *double*, *triple*, etc., according to the number of solo instruments. (*d*) A composition, usually in symphonic form, written for one principal instrument (occasionally for more than one), with accompaniment for a large or small orchestra, and intended to display the ability of a solo performer.

concert-piece (kon′sėrt-pēs), *n.* A musical work, usually instrumental, suitable for performance in a concert.

concert-pitch (kon′sėrt-pich), *n.* In *music*, the pitch used in tuning instruments for concert use. See *pitch.*

concessible (kọn-ses′i-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *concessivel* = It. *concessibile*, < ML. *concessibilis*, < L. *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede* and *-ible.*] Capable of being conceded or granted. [Rare.]

It was built upon one of the most *concessible* postulatums in Nature. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 157.

Their claim, we can now all see, was just, . . . though . . . difficult to render clear and *concessible.* *Carlyle*, Cromwell's Letters, II. 44.

concession (kọn-sesh′ọn), *n.* [= D. *koncessie* = G. *concession* = Dan. *konsession*, < F. *concession* = Pr. *concession* = Sp. *concesion* = Pg. *concessão* = It. *concessione*, < L. *concessio(n-)*, < *concedere*, pp. *concessus*, concede, grant: see *concede.*] 1. The act of conceding, granting, or yielding: usually implying a demand, claim, or request from the party to whom the grant is made.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Com. Law. of Eng.

I hate, where I looked for a manly furtherance, or at least a manly resistance, to find a mush of *concession.* *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 191.

Specifically—2. In argumentation, the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party of some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to gain some ulterior advantage, or to show that, even when the point conceded is granted, the argument can be maintained.

The fallacy lay in the immense *concession* that the bad are successful; that justice is not done now. *Emerson*, Compensation.

3. The thing or point yielded; a grant. Specifically applied to grants of land, privileges, or immunities made by government to individuals or companies to enable or encourage them to undertake public enterprises, as to construct railways, canals, etc.

A gift of more worth, in a temporal view, was the grant to the king of the cruzada, the excusada, and other *concessions* of ecclesiastical revenue. *Prescott.*

A Frenchman has obtained the *concession* [the privilege of making the Suez Canal], and it may be executed by French engineers and French workmen. *Edinburgh Rev.*

[In parts of the United States acquired from Spain and Mexico it is used in a much broader sense, and includes entries of land and warrants of survey or location; any designation of public land by the government as assigned to private ownership or occupation.]—**The Concessions**, in *U. S. hist.*, the political privileges granted to the province of New Jersey by the proprietors Berkeley and Carteret in 1664–5, which formed the constitution of the province until 1702, or, as the colonists claimed, until the revolution.

concessionary (kọn-sesh′ọn-ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *concession* + *-ary*1; = F. *concessionnaire*, etc.] I. *a.* Given by indulgence or allowance; of the nature of a concession: as, a *concessionary* privilege. [Rare.]

II. *n.*; pl. *concessionaries* (-riz). A person to whom a privilege or concession has been granted; a concessioner.

concessioner (kọn-sesh′ọn-ėr), *n.* [< *concession* + *-er*1. Cf. *concessionary.*] One who obtains or desires to obtain a concession, as a grant of land, or a privilege or immunity of some kind; a concessionary.

concessionist (kọn-sesh′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *concession* + *-ist.*] One who makes or favors concessions. *Quarterly Rev.*

concessive (kọn-ses′iv), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *concessivus*, < L. *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede.*] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of or containing a concession or an admission, as the surrender of some disputed or disputable point. —2. Specifically, in *gram.*, marking or stating a condition as something which may be granted without destroying a conclusion: as, a *concessive* particle; a *concessive* sentence. A concessive sentence consists of a concessive clause and an adversative clause, often introduced by an adversative particle: as, *though he slay me* (or, *he may slay me*, or, *let him slay me*), yet will I trust in him.

II. *n.* A particle implying concession. See I.

concessively (kọn-ses′iv-li), *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable.

Some have written rhetorically and *concessively*, not controverting but assuming the question. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

concessory (kọn-ses′ọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **concessorius*, < *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede.*] Conceding; permissive. [Rare.]

These laws are not prohibitive, but *concessory.* *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 2.

concete†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *conceit.*

concetti, *n.* Plural of *concetto.*

concettism (kon-chet′tizm), *n.* [< *concetto* + *-ism.*] The use of affected wit or concetti. *Kingsley.*

concetto (kon-chet′tọ̄), *n.*; pl. *concetti* (-ti). [It., = *conceit*, q. v.] A piece of affected wit; an ingenious thought or turn of expression; a conceit.

A kind of counter-taste founded on surprise and curiosity which . . . may be expressed by the *concetto.* *Shenstone.*

He [Thoreau] seeks, at all risks, for perversity of thought, and revives the age of *concetti* while he fancies himself going back to a preclassical nature. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 202.

conch (kongk), *n.* [= F. *conque* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *concha* = It. *conca*, < L. *concha*, < Gr. *κόγχη*, a mussel, cockle, shell, also a shell-like thing or cavity, as the hollow of the ear, a niche, a canopy over an altar, an apse, the knee-pan, etc., also *κόγχος*, in like senses (see *conchus*), = Skt. *çankha* (> *chank*2, q. v.), a shell: see *cock*4, *cockle*2, and *coach.*] 1. A shell of any kind.

Orient pearls which from the *conchs* he drew. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

2. Specifically, a large marine shell, especially that of the *Strombus gigas*, sometimes called *fountain-shell*, from its use in gardens. Conchs have been much used as instruments of call, producing a very loud sound when blown. Often called *conch-shell.*

At that instant, however, the blast of a fish-dealer's *conch* was heard, announcing his approach along the street. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

3. A spiral shell fabled to have been used by the Tritons as a trumpet, probably of the kind now constituting the genus *Triton*, and used as a musical instrument in the South Sea islands. Also *conch-shell.*

One of them kept blowing a large *conch-shell*, to which a reed of two feet long was fixed. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iii. 1.

4. A trumpet in the form of a sea-shell. Also called *Triton's-horn.*—5. The external portion of the ear; the concha.—6. In *arch.*, the plain, ribless, concave surface of a vault or pendentive; the semidome of an apse; the apse itself. See *apse.* Also called *concha.*

The *conch* or apse before which stood the high altar. *Milman.*

7. [Also written *conk*, *conck*, *konk.*] (*a*) One of the lower class of inhabitants of the Bahamas, and of the keys on the Florida reef: so named from their extensive use of the flesh from conchs as food.

The aforesaid postmaster, a stout *conch*, with a square-cut coatee and red cape and cuffs. *M. Scott.*

The white Americans form a comparatively small proportion of the population of Key West, the remainder being Bahama negroes, Cuban refugees, and white natives of the Bahamas and their descendants, classified here under the general title of *Conchs.* *Circular No.* 8, *War Dept.*, May 1, 1875, p. 144.

(*b*) One of an inferior class of white inhabitants of some parts of North Carolina.

concha (kong′kạ̈), *n.*; pl. *conchæ* (-kē). [L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch.*] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.:* (*a*) The outer ear; the pinna of the ear; the auricle; especially, the shell of the ear, the hollowed part within the antihelix, leading into the meatus. See cut under *car*. (*b*) A shell of bone, or a bone like a shell; a turbinated bone.—**2.** Same as *conch*, 6.—**3.** [ML., > OF. *conque*.] An old dry measure of Gascony and Navarre, about 5 pecks, Winchester measure.—**Concha inferior**, the inferior turbinated bone; the maxilloturbinal.—**Concha superior, concha media**, the superior and middle turbinated bones, together making the ethmoturbinal.

Conchacea (kong-kā'sẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *concha*, a shell (see *conch*), + *-acea*.] In De Blainville's arrangement (1824), a family of bivalve mollusks, approximating, but more comprehensive than, Lamarck's *Conchæ*, containing numerous genera now distributed in several families.

Conchæ (kong'kē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch*.] **1.** A group of bivalve mollusks. (*a*) In the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus, the section of the *Testacea* comprising the bivalves. (*b*) In Lamarck's system of conchology (1809–1818), a family of dimyarian *Conchifera*, composed of the genera *Venus*, *Cytherea*, *Cyprina*, *Venericardia*, *Cyrena*, *Galathea*, and *Cyclas*. (*c*) In Deshayes's system, a group limited to the genera *Cyprina*, *Astarte*, and *Venus*.
2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *concha*.

Conchariidæ (kong-kạ̄-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Concharium* + *-idæ*.] A family of tripylean radiolarians, with a fenestrated shell, destitute of radial spicules, and composed of two smooth hemispherical or lenticular valves, the edges of which usually interlock by rows of teeth: typified by the genus *Concharium*.

Concharium (kong-kā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κογχάριον, dim. of κόγχη, a shell: see *conch*.] The typical genus of the family *Conchariidæ*.

conchate (kong'kāt), *a.* [= Sp. *conchado*, < NL. *conchatus*, < L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch* and *-ate*[1].] Same as *conchiform*. *M. C. Cooke.*

conchi, *n.* Plural of *conchus*.

Conchidæ (kong'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *concha*, a shell (see *conch*), + *-idæ*.] A family name proposed by Broderip (1839) for the *Conchæ* of Lamarck and the *Conchacea* of De Blainville.

conchifer (kong'ki-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *conchifer*, < L. *concha*, shell, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A mollusk of the class *Conchifera*.

Conchifera (kong-kif'ẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *conchifer*, shell-bearing: see *conchifer*.] **1.** In Lamarck's system of classification, headless mollusks with bivalve shells: a loose synonym of *Lamellibranchiata*, but including the brachiopods, which are now placed in a different class. Disencumbered of the brachiopods, the *Conchifera* correspond to the *Acephala testacea* of Cuvier, or to the *Lamellibranchiata* of De Blainville and modern naturalists. Also called *Conchophora*, *Acephala*, *Endocephala*, *Lipocephala*, and *Pelecypoda*.
2. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two primary divisions of the *Mollusca*; the *Mollusca* of authors in general, exclusive of the *Placophora* or chitons.

> What led me most to unite all the Mollusca, with the exception of the Chitonidæ, into one great division, to which I have given the name *Conchifera*, was the consideration that we must recognize the great significance of the shell as affecting the whole organization of these animals.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 316.

conchiferous (kong-kif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [As *conchifer* + *-ous*.] **1.** Provided with a shell, as a mollusk; testaceous.—**2.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Conchifera*; bivalve, as a mollusk; lamellibranchiate.

> The *conchiferous* or bivalve Acephala.
> *R. Garner*, Mag. Nat. Hist., N. S., II. 579.

3. Bearing or containing shells: as, "*conchiferous* deposits," *Darwin*.

conchiform (kong'ki-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *concha*, a shell, + *forma*, shape.] Shell-shaped; especially, shaped like one valve of a bivalve shell; specifically, in *entom.*, semicircular and concavo-convex, as the tegulæ or wing-covers in most *Hymenoptera*. Also *conchate*.

conchinamine (kong-kin'ạ-min), *n.* [< **conchina*, a transposition of *cinchona*, + *amine*.] Same as *quinidamine*.

conchinine (kong'ki-nin), *n.* [< **conchina*, a transposition of *cinchona*, + *-ine*[2].] Same as *quinidine*.

conchiolin (kong-kī'ọ-lin), *n.* [< L. *concha*, a shell, + *io*(*dine*) + *-ōl* + *-in*[2].] The organic residuum of a shell left after removal of the carbonate of lime by acids. Also *conchyolin*.

> This was evidently originally a soft Embryonic Shell composed of *conchiolin*, and not of calcareous matter as in the Ammonoidea.
> *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1884, p. 326.

conchite† (kong'kīt), *n.* [< Gr. κογχίτης, a shelly marble (lit. shell-like), < κόγχη, shell.] A fossil conch or shell. *Bp. Nicolson.*

conchitic (kong-kit'ik), *a.* [< *conchite* + *-ic*.] Composed of shells; containing shells in abundance: applied to limestones and marbles in which the remains of shells are a noticeable feature. *Page.*

Conchoderma (kong-kọ̄-dėr'mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόγχη, shell, + δέρμα, skin.] A genus of barnacles, of the family *Lepadidæ*: same as *Otion*. *C. virgata* is a species often found attached to ships. *C. dorsalis* is a Caribbean form.

Conchœcia (kong-kō'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόγχη, a shell, + οἶκος, home.] A genus of ostracode crustaceans, of the family *Halocypridæ*, or constituting the type of a family *Conchœciidæ*. *C. obtusata*, a British species, is an example.

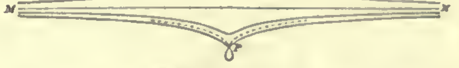
Conchœciidæ (kong-kẹ̄-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conchœcia* + *-idæ*.] A family of ostracodes, named from the genus *Conchœcia*.

concho-grass (kon'chō-gràs), *n.* A name sometimes given to the *Panicum Texanum*, a Texan grass which is now cultivated in the southern United States and found to yield a large amount of valuable forage.

conchoid (kong'koid), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *conchoïde* = It. *concoide* = Sp. *concóide*, < Gr. κογχοειδής, < κόγχη, a shell, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *n.* A plane curve invented by one Nicomedes, probably in the second century before Christ, and defined by him as such that if a straight line be drawn from a certain fixed point, called the pole of the curve, to the curve, the part of the line intercepted between the curve and a fixed line (now called its asymptote) is always equal to a fixed distance. The conchoid was used to facilitate the duplication of the cube. Its Cartesian equation is:

$$m^2 y^2 = (p - y)^2 (x^2 + y^2).$$

It is a curve of the fourth order and of the sixth class, unless it has a cusp at P, when it is of the fifth class. It has a double point at the pole, and meets its asymptote at four consecutive points at infinity. It has two branches.



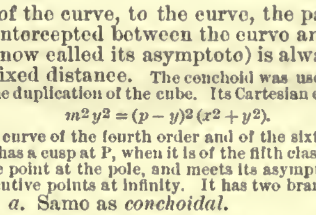
Conchoids of Nicomedes.

MN is the asymptote; *P* is the pole. The highest and lowest branches form one conchoid having a crunode at *P*. The branches nearest the asymptote form a conchoid having an acnode at *P*. The dotted curves indicate the conchoid with a cusp at *P*.

II. *a.* Same as *conchoidal*.

> Its [serpentine's] hardness being about 3, and with a *conchoid* or splintery fracture.
> *S. G. Williams*, Applied Geology, p. 8.

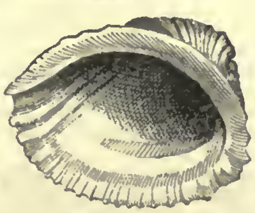
conchoidal (kong-koi'dạl), *a.* [< *conchoid* + *-al*; = F. *conchoïdal*, etc.] In *mineral.*, having convex elevations and concave depressions like shells: applied principally to such a surface produced by fracture, as exemplified in obsidian.



Conchoidal Fracture, in obsidian.

> Custards . . . in which every stroke of the teaspoon left a smooth *conchoidal* surface like the fracture of chalcedony.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

Concholepas (kong-kol'e-pas), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), < Gr. κόγχη, shell, + λεπάς, a limpet.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Buccinidæ* or whelks, having a limpet-like shell, owing to the size of the aperture. The only species is *C. peruviana*, of the west coast of South America, along which it is extensively used for food.



Concholepas peruviana.

conchological (kong-kọ̄-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *conchology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to conchology, or the scientific study of shells.

> The space of open sea running north and south of the west coast [of America] separates two quite distinct *conchological* provinces. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 163.

conchologist (kong-kol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* **1.** One versed in conchology.—**2.** A name of the carrier-shells (family *Phoridæ*), from their often attaching other shells to the margins of their whorls as they grow. Also called *mineralogist*. See cut under *carrier-shell*.

conchology (kong-kol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [= Sp. *conchologia*, < Gr. κόγχη, a shell, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of shells and shell-fish. The word came into use when mollusks were chiefly studied with reference to their shells. Since increased attention has been given to the structure of the soft parts of mollusks, the term *conchology* is frequently replaced by *malacology* (which see). Shells were formerly divided into three orders, univalves, bivalves, and multivalves, according to the number of parts of which they are composed.

conchometer (kong-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. κόγχη, a shell, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring shells and the angles of their spires. Also *conchyliometer*.

conchometry (kong-kom'e-tri), *n.* [< *conchometer* + *-y*[3].] The measurement of shells or their curves. Also *conchyliometry*.

Conchophora (kong-kof'ọ̄-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κόγχη, a shell (see *conch*), + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *Conchifera*, 1. *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

conchospiral (kong-kō-spī'rạl), *n.* [< L. *concha*, a shell, + *spiral*.] A variety of spiral curve characterizing certain shells. *Agassiz.*

conch-shell (kongk'shel), *n.* Same as *conch*.

conchus (kong'kus), *n.*; pl. *conchi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. κόγχος, a shell, the upper part of the skull, the socket of the eye: see *conch*.] **1.** The skull.—**2.** The orbit of the eye.

conchylaceous, conchyliaceous (kong-ki-lā'shius, kong-kil-i-ā'shius), *a.* [< *conchylium* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell: as, *conchylaceous* impressions.

conchylia, *n.* Plural of *conchylium*.

conchyliated (kong-kil'i-ā-ted), *a.* [< *conchylium* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Derived from shells or mollusks: applied to the coloring matter obtained from shell-bearing mollusks.

> The *conchyliated* colour comprehended a variety of shades, viz., that of the heliotropium, as well as one of a deeper colour, that of the mallow, inclining to a full purple, and that of the late violet, this last being the most vivid of all the *conchyliated* tints.
> *M. S. Lowell*, Edible British Mollusca (2d ed.), p. 203.

conchyliologist† (kong-kil-i-ol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [= F. *conchyliologiste* = Pg. *conchyliologista*; as *conchyliology* + *-ist*. Cf. *conchologist*.] An obsolete form of *conchologist*.

conchyliology† (kong-kil-i-ol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [= F. *conchyliologie* = Sp. *conquiliologia* = Pg. *conchyliologia*, < NL. **conchyliologia*, < Gr. κογχύλιον, conch (see *conchylium*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*, and cf. *conchology*.] An obsolete form of *conchology*.

conchyliometer (kong-kil-i-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. κογχύλιον, a shell, + μέτρον, a measure.] Same as *conchometer*.

conchyliometry (kong-kil-i-om'e-tri), *n.* [As *conchyliometer* + *-y*[3].] Same as *conchometry*.

conchyliomorphite (kong-kil'i-ọ̄-môr'fit), *n.* [< Gr. κογχύλιον, a shell, + μορφή, form, + *-ite*[2].] The fossilized cast of a shell from which the shell has disappeared.

conchylious (kong-kil'i-us), *a.* [< *conchylium* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the shelled or testaceous *Mollusca*.

conchylium (kong-kil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *conchylia* (-ạ̈). [= F. *coquille* = Sp. *conchil* (cf. ML. *conchile*) = Pg. *conchylio* = It. *conchiglia*, *cochiglia* = G. *conchylie* = Dan. *konkylie*, < L. (and NL.) *conchylium*, a shell, < Gr. κογχύλιον, dim. of κογχύλη, dim. of κόγχη, a shell: see *conch*, and cf. *cockle*[2].] The shell of a mollusk, in the widest sense; a conch.

conciator (kon'si-ā-tọr), *n.* [As if ML., < ML. *conciare*, refit, repair, adorn, for **comptiare*, var. of *comptare*, freq. *comptitare*, adorn, < L. *comptus*, elegant, adorned: see *compt*[2].] In *glass-manuf.*, one who weighs and proportions the materials to be made into glass.

concierge (F. pron. kôṅ-siãrzh'), *n.* [F., < OF. *concierge*, *consierge*, *consiarge*, *concherge*, *concerge*, *consirge*, *cumcerge* (> ML. *concergius*, *consergius*, also *concergerius*, *conciergerius*, Sp. *conserje*), of uncertain origin; perhaps < ML. **conservius*, a keeper, guardian, or **conservium*, a keeping, guarding, irreg. < L. *conservare*, keep: see *conserve*.] In France, one who attends at the entrance of an edifice, public or private; a doorkeeper of a hotel, apartment-house, prison, etc.; a janitor, male or female.

conciergerie (F. pron. kôṅ-siãrzh'rē), *n.* [F., < *concierge*, doorkeeper: see *concierge.*] In France, the room near the entrance of a hotel, apartment-house, or other building occupied by the concierge or janitor.

concilia, *n.* Plural of *concilium.*

conciliable[1] (kọn-sil'i-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *conciliable* = Sp. *conciliable* = Pg. *conciliavel* = It. *conciliabile*, < L. as if **conciliabilis*, < *conciliare*, conciliate: see *conciliate.*] Capable of being conciliated or reconciled; reconcilable.

Nor doth he put away adulterously who complains of causes rooted in immutable nature, utter unfitness, utter disconformity, not *conciliable*, because not to be amended without a miracle. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

conciliable[2]† (kọn-sil'i-ạ-bl), *n.* [= Sp. *conciliábulo*, < L. *conciliabulum*, a meeting-place, < *concilium*, a council: see *council.*] A small assembly; a conventicle.

Some have sought the truth in conventicles and *conciliables* of hereticks and sectaries. *Bacon*, Controversies of Church of Eng.

conciliabule (kọn-sil'i-ạ-būl), *n.* [< L. *conciliabulum*: see *conciliable*[2].] Same as *conciliable*[2]. *Milman.* [Rare.]

conciliar (kọn-sil'i-är), *a.* [= F. *conciliaire* = Sp. Pg. *conciliar* = It. *conciliare*, < L. as if **conciliaris*, < *concilium*, council: see *council* and *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a council or to its proceedings. Also *conciliary.*

Henry II. contented himself with aiding the *conciliar* legislation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 389.

There are at least three well-known editions of *conciliar* records. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 292.

These synodical or *conciliar* decrees but burden and perplex questions otherwise hard enough to discuss and determine. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 209.

conciliarly† (kọn-sil'i-är-li), *adv.* After the manner of a council; as by a council.

Those things that were *conciliarly* determined. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

conciliary (kọn-sil'i-ạ-ri), *a.* Same as *conciliar.*

By their authority the *conciliary* definitions passed into law. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 205.

conciliate (kọn-sil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conciliated*, ppr. *conciliating*. [< L. *conciliatus*, pp. of *conciliare* (> F. *concilier* = Sp. Pg. *conciliar* = It. *conciliare*), bring together, unite, win over, < *concilium*, a meeting, assembly, union: see *council.*] **1.** To overcome the distrust or hostility of, by soothing and pacifying means; induce friendly and kindly feelings in; pacify; placate; soothe; win over.

The rapacity of his father's administration had excited such universal discontent that it was found expedient to *conciliate* the nation. *Hallam.*

Each portion, in order to advance its own peculiar interests, would have to *conciliate* all others, by showing a disposition to advance theirs. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 69.

2. To induce, draw, or secure by something adapted to attract regard or favor; win; gain; engage.

Christ's other miracles ought to have *conciliated* belief to his doctrine from the Jews. *Cudworth*, Sermons, p. 69.

His [the Duke of York's] amiable disposition and excellent temper have *conciliated* for him the esteem and regard of men of all parties. *Greville*, Memoirs, Aug. 15, 1818.

And any arts which *conciliate* regard to the speaker indirectly promote the effect of his arguments. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

= **Syn.** **1.** To win over, propitiate, appease. See *reconcile.*

conciliating (kọn-sil'i-ā-ting), *p. a.* Having the quality of gaining favor; pacifying; mollifying; persuading: as, a *conciliating* address.

conciliation (kọn-sil-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *conciliation* = Sp. *conciliacion* = Pg. *conciliação* = It. *conciliazione*, < L. *conciliatio(n-)*, < *conciliare*, bring together: see *conciliate.*] **1.** The act of converting from a state of jealousy, suspicion, or hostility; the act of gaining favor or good will.

The house has gone farther; it has declared *conciliation* admissible previous to any submission on the part of America. *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

The Roman method of *conciliation* was, first of all, the most ample toleration of the customs, religion, and municipal freedom of the conquered, and then their gradual admission to the privileges of the conqueror. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 251.

2. Reconciliation; harmonizing. [Rare.]

St. Austin repeatedly declares the *conciliation* of the foreknowledge, predestination, and free grace of God with the free will of man to be a most difficult question, intelligible only to few. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions (Blackwood, 1866), p. 622.

Court of conciliation, a tribunal deciding disputes by inducing the parties to agree on a settlement proposed to them. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *court of arbitration*. The technical sense of the term *court of conciliation* implies power to compel a party to appear, at the request of his adversary, for the purpose of enabling the court to compose their differences in a manner to which they will assent, they being turned over to a judicial court if they do not. The term *arbitration* usually implies a tribunal without power to compel attendance of parties, but with power, if parties submit their controversy to it, to decide authoritatively.

conciliative (kọn-sil'i-ā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conciliativo*; as *conciliate* + *-ive.*] **1.** Designed for or producing conciliation; reconciling; pacifying; conciliatory. *Coleridge.*—**2.** Specifically, pertaining to or of the nature of a court of conciliation.

The president of the Universal Peace Union consented in the latter case to act as a *conciliative* board of one. *The Century*, XXXI. 947.

conciliator (kọn-sil'i-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *conciliateur* = Sp. Pg. *conciliador* = It. *conciliatore*, < L. *conciliator*, < *conciliare*, bring together: see *conciliate.*] One who conciliates, or gains by conciliatory means.

The *conciliator* of Christendom. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 103.

conciliatory (kọn-sil'i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *conciliatoire* = Pg. *conciliatorio*; as *conciliate* + *-ory.*] Tending to conciliate or win confidence or good will; reconciling.

The amiable, *conciliatory* virtues of lenity, moderation, and tenderness to the privileges of those who depend on this kingdom. *Burke*, To the Sheriffs of Bristol.

The Italian, long subject to tyrannical rule, and in danger of his life if he excites the vengeful feelings of a fellow-citizen, is distinguished by his *conciliatory* manner. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 431.

=**Syn.** Winning, pacifying.

concilium (kon-sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *concilia* (-ạ̈). [L.: see *council.*] A council; an assembly.—**Concilium ordinarium**, the name given in medieval English history to the standing council of the king. About the fifteenth century it developed into the Privy Council. See *privy council*, under *council.*

concinnate† (kon-sin'āt), *v. t.* [< L. *concinnatus*, pp. of *concinnare*, join fitly together, < *concinnus*, fitly put together, well adjusted: see *concinnous.*] **1.** To join fitly or becomingly together; make well connected; choose and compose suitably.

In order that *concinnated* speech may not beguile us from truth. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

2. To clear; purify.

A receit to trim and *concinnate* wine. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xiv. 20.

concinnate† (kon-sin'āt), *a.* [< L. *concinnatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Fit; apt; suitable.

A manne of ripe iudgement in electinge and chosynge *concinnate* termes, and apte and eloquente woordes. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 5.

concinnation† (kon-si-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *concinnatio(n-)*, < *concinnare*, join fitly together: see *concinnate*, *v.*] The act of making fit, suitable, or perfect.

The building, *concinnation*, and perfecting of the saints. *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, p. 77.

concinnity (kọn-sin'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *concinnities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *concinidad* = It. *concinnità*, < L. *concinnita(t-)s*, < *concinnus*, fitly put together: see *concinnous.*] **1.** Fitness; suitableness; connectedness; harmony.

Dr. Henry King's poems, wherein I find . . . an exact *concinnity* and evenness of fancy. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 16.

A discourse in which the fundamental topic was thus conscientiously omitted was not likely, with all its *concinnities*, to make much impression upon the disaffected knights. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 359.

Specifically—**2.** In *gram.* and *rhet.*, proper and consistent adjustment of words and clauses as regards both phraseology and construction; fitness and harmony of style.

concinnous (kọn-sin'us), *a.* [< L. *concinnus*, fitly put together, well adjusted; origin obscure.] Suitable; agreeable; harmonious. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

concionary† (kon'shiō-nạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *concionarius*, prop. *contionarius*, < *contio(n-)*, an assembly: see *concionate.*] Same as *concionative.*

There be four things a Minister should be at; the *Conscionary* part, Ecclesiastical story, School Divinity, and the Casuists. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 73.

concionate† (kon'shiọ-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *concionatus*, prop. *contionatus*, pp. of *concionari*, *contionari* (> Pg. *concionar* = It. *concionare*), make an address, harangue, < *contio(n-)*, improp. *concio(n-)*, an assembly, contr. of OL. *coventio(n-)* for *conventio(n-)*, an assembly: see *convention.*] To preach. *Lithgow.*

concionative (kon'shiō-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *concionate* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to preaching; suited to or used in preaching or discourses to public assemblies. [Rare.]

concionator† (kon'shiō-nā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *concionador* = It. *concionatore*, < L. *concionator*, prop. *contionator*, < *contionari*, harangue: see *concionate.*] **1.** A preacher. *Cockeram.*—**2.** A common-councilman; a freeman. *Wharton.*

concionatory† (kon'shiō-nạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *concionatorio*, < L. as if **concionatorius*, false reading for *contionarius*: see *concionary.*] Same as *concionative.*

Concionatory invectives. *Howell.*

concise (kọn-sīs'), *a.* [= F. Pr. *concis* = Sp. Pg. It. *conciso*, < L. *concisus*, cut off, brief, pp. of *concidere*, cut off, cut short, < *com-* + *cædere*, cut. Cf., for the form, *excise*[1], *incise*, *precise*; and for the sense, *precise.*] Comprehending much in few words; brief and comprehensive in statement: as, a *concise* account of an event; a *concise* argument.

The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

His [Thucydides's] history is sometimes as *concise* as a chronological chart: yet it is always perspicuous. *Macaulay*, History.

=**Syn.** *Concise, Succinct, Condensed, Laconic, Summary, Compendious*, short, terse, pithy, sententious, compact. The first four imply fullness of meaning as well as great brevity; the next two that the subject is treated by exhibiting only its main heads, and that therefore the treatment is comparatively brief. *Concise* frequently refers to style, and signifies the expression of much in few words; *succinct* is generally applied to the matter, the less important things being omitted: thus, a *concise* style or phrase, but a *succinct* narrative or account. *Condensed* relates more to the mode of treatment by which a matter is brought or compressed into a smaller space than it might have occupied. *Laconic* is applied to expressions which carry conciseness or brevity to an extreme. A *summary* account gives the principal points in the case; a *compendious* account is more sure than a *summary* account to give a complete and sufficient view of the subject.

His [Lord Mahon's] narration is very perspicuous, and is also entitled to the praise, seldom, we grieve to say, deserved by modern critics, of being very *concise*. *Macaulay*, Lord Mahon's War in Spain.

A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct*;
The language plain, and incidents well link'd.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 235.

A work of genius is . . . *condensed* knowledge, judgment, skill, that make up the man. *Woolsey*, Relig. of Present and Future.

"His time has come," said the *laconic* scout, thrusting the long barrel of his rifle through the leaves, and taking his deliberate and fatal aim. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxi.

I shall take leave of this island with a *summary* account of their [the winds'] force and direction, as observed by us from the 1st to the 8th of November. *Cook*, Voyages, III. vi. 8.

For God is love—*compendious* whole
Of all the blessings of a soul.
Byron, Love of God.

concisely (kọn-sīs'li), *adv.* In a concise manner; briefly; in few words.

But to return from this digression, though it was almost necessary—all the rules of painting are methodically, *concisely*, and yet clearly delivered in this present treatise which I have translated. *Dryden*, Parallel between Poetry and Painting.

conciseness (kọn-sīs'nes), *n.* The quality of being concise; brevity in statement.

The *conciseness* of Demosthenes, the Greek orator. *Dryden*, Pref. to Second Misc.

The mysterious *conciseness* of an oracle. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

concision (kọn-sizh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *concision* = Pr. *concisio* = Sp. *concision* = Pg. *concisão* = It. *concisione*, conciseness, < LL. *concisio(n-)*, a cutting to pieces, a mutilation, separation, < *concidere*, cut off: see *concise.*] **1**†. A division; a schism; a faction; a sect; a separation.

Those of the *concision* who made it [the division] would do well to consider whether that which our Saviour assures us will destroy a kingdom be the likeliest way to settle and support a church. *South*, Works, III., Ep. Ded.

[It is used in the Vulgate and in the authorized version of the Bible to translate the Greek word κατατομή, employed by St. Paul in Phil. iii. 2, apparently, instead of περιτομή, for *circumcision*, as a contemptuous designation of those Jews who relied upon the mere outward rite of circumcision.

Beware of dogs; beware of evil workers; beware of the *concision*. Phil. iii. 2.

Here he speaks more strongly and calls it a *concision*, a mere outward mutilation, no longer as it had been, a seal of the covenant. *Ellicott*, Com. on Phil. iii. 2.]

2. Conciseness.

His Attic taste had the singular merit of giving *concision* to the perplexed periods of our early style. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 23.

His wonted vigour and *concision*. *Brougham.*

concitation† (kon-si-tā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *concitacion* = Pg. *concitação* = It. *concitazione*, < L. *concitatio(n-)*, < *concitare*, pp. *concitatus*, excite: see *concite.*] The act of stirring up, exciting, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conveied by new impressions, and the immediate illumination of the soul; whereas the deceiving spirit, by *concitation* of humours, produceth his conceited phantasm. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

concitato (kon-chē-tä'tọ̄), *a.* [It., pp. of *concitare*, excite: see *concite*.] In *music*, excited, agitated: noting passages to be rendered so as to produce such an effect.

concite† (kọn-sīt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *conciter* = Sp. Pg. *concitar* = It. *concitare*, < L. *concitare*, move violently, disturb, excite, < *com-*, together, + *citare*, move, stir: see *cite*, and cf. *excite*.] To excite. *Cotgrave.*

concitizen† (kon-sit'i-zn), *n.* [< *con-* + *citizen*; = F. *concitoyen*, etc. Cf. equiv. LL. *concivis*, translating Gr. *συμπολίτης*.] A fellow-citizen. [Rare.]

A neighbour, or a stranger, or a foreigner or a *concitizen*.
Knox, Hist. Reformation, Pref.

conck, *n.* See *conch*, *n.*, 7.

conclamation (kon-klạ-mā'shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *conclamação* = It. *conclamazione* (cf. OF. *conclamitation*), < L. *conclamatio(n-)*, < *conclamare*, pp. *conclamatus*, cry out together, < *com-*, together, + *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*^{1}, *v.*] An outcry or shout of many together; a clamorous outcry. [Rare.]

The women continue their lamentations; and many of the females of the neighbourhood, hearing the *conclamation*, come to unite with them in this melancholy task.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 286.

conclave (kon'klāv), *n.* [< ME. *conclave*, < OF. *conclave*, F. *conclave* = Pr. *conclavi* = Sp. Pg. It. *conclave*, < L. *conclave*, a room that may be locked, in ML. the place of assembly of the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, the body of cardinals; < *com-*, together, + *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*, *clef*.] 1. A private apartment; particularly, the place in which the Sacred College or assembly of cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church meets in privacy for the election of a pope.—2. The assembly or meeting of the cardinals for the election of a pope. Formerly the pope was elected by the clergy and people of Rome; but, owing to the violence and even bloodshed with which these elections were attended, the right of election was in 1059 vested in the cardinals, and is still exercised by them. During the progress of an election, which usually lasts several days, they and their attendants are locked up and guarded within the apartments in the Vatican occupied by them, to prevent any external interference or influence.

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal.
South, Sermons.

3. The body of cardinals; the Sacred College.

I bid him welcome,
And thank the holy *conclave* for their loves.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2.

4. Any private meeting; a close assembly.

The great seraphic lords and cherubim
In close recess and secret *conclave* sat.
Milton, P. L., i. 795.

I was ushered into the presence of the agoumenos, who sat in a hall, surrounded by a reverend *conclave* of his bearded and long-haired monks.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 369.

They were assembled in *conclave* down in the meadow on which the fair had been held the day before.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 186.

conclavist (kon'klạ-vist), *n.* [= F. *conclaviste* = Sp. Pg. *conclavista* = It. *conclavista*; as *conclave* + *-ist*.] An ecclesiastic attending upon a cardinal in a conclave summoned for the election of a pope.

conclimate (kon-klī'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conclimated*, ppr. *conclimating*. [< *con-* + *climate*.] To acclimatize. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

conclude (kọn-klöd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concluded*, ppr. *concluding*. [< ME. *concluden* = F. *conclure* = Pr. *concluire* = Sp. Pg. *concluir* = It. *concludere*, *conchiudere*, < L. *concludere*, shut up closely, < *com-*, together, + *claudere*, *-cludere*, shut: see *close*^{1}, and cf. *exclude*, *include*, *occlude*, *preclude*, *reclude*, *seclude*.] I. *trans.* 1. To shut up; close in; inclose. [Obsolete or poetical.]

The very person of Christ . . . was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* in the grave.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 52.

I dreamt
Of some vast charm *concluded* in that star
To make fame nothing.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To bring to an end; finish; terminate.

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counsellor of state. *Bacon.*

We cannot be more wretched than we are;
And death *concludes* all misery.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

3. To settle, arrange, or determine finally.

Shall we at last *conclude* effeminate peace?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

This motion was well liked of all, but it was not thought fit to *conclude* it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 287.

4. To make a final judgment or determination concerning; judge; decide; determine; pronounce.

The law *concludes* no man guilty upon conjectures, but from the detection of some fault.
Penn, Liberty of Conscience, vi.

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* blest before he die.
Addison, tr. of Ovid.

5. To infer or determine by reasoning; deduce; judge to be or to exist: used more particularly of strict and demonstrative inference, but also of induction and hypothesis.

Reprove my allegation, if you can:
Or else *conclude* my words effectual.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

No man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person by anything that befals him. *Tillotson.*

In vain the sage, with retrospective eye,
Would from th' apparent What *conclude* the Why,
Infer the motive from the deed, and show
That what we chanc'd was what we meant to do.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 100.

6. To stop or restrain, or, as in law, estop from argument or proceedings to the contrary; oblige or bind, as by authority, or by one's own argument or concession: generally in the passive: as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea.

If . . . they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

I do not consider the decision of that motion, upon affidavits, to amount to a res judicata, which ought to *conclude* the present inquiry. *Chancellor Kent.*

7†. To shut up; refute; stop the mouth of.

In all these temptations Christ *concluded* the fiend, and withstood him.
Exam. of W. Thorpe, in Wordsworth's Eccl. Biog., I. 266.

8†. To include.

For God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. Rom. xi. 32.

Under these titles of honour do I *conclude* true lovers.
Ford, Honour Triumphant.

II. *intrans.* 1. To close in; come to an end.

This his suttle Argument to fast'n a repenting, and by that means a guiltiness of Straffords death upon the Parlament, *concludes* upon his own head.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

A train of lies,
That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries.
Dryden, Fables.

2. To come to a decision; resolve; determine; decide.

They did *conclude* to bear dead Lucrece thence.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1850.

The forest sages pondered, and at length
Concluded in a body to escort her
Up to her father's house of pride and strength.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

3. To arrive at an opinion; form a final judgment.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot *conclude*, but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

4. To perform the act of reasoning; deduce a consequence or consequences from given premises; infer.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When boldly she *concludes* of that and this?
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

conclude†, *n.* [< *conclude*, *v.*] A conclusion; an ending.

I shall write this generall leter to you all, hoping it will be a good *conclude* of a general, but a costly & tedious bussines.
Shirley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 406.

concludence†, **concludency†** (kọn-klö'dens, -dẹn-si), *n.* [< *concludent* (see *-ence*, *-ency*); = It. *concludenza*.] Inference; logical deduction from premises; logical connection; consequence.

A necessary or infallible *concludency* in these evidences of fact. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 132.

concludent† (kọn-klö'dẹnt), *a.* [= Pg. It. *concludente*, It. also *conchiudente*, < L. *concluden(t-)s*, ppr. of *concludere*, conclude: see *conclude*, *v.*] Bringing to a close; decisive.

Arguments . . . highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

concluder (kọn-klö'dėr), *n.* One who concludes.

Not forward *concluders* in these times.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 146.

concludible (kọn-klö'di-bl), *a.* [< *conclude*, *v.*, + *-ible*.] Capable of being concluded or inferred. *Bentley.*

concluding (kọn-klö'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *conclude*, *v.*] Final; ending; terminal; closing: as, the *concluding* sentence of an essay.—**Concluding line.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A small line secured to the middle of the steps of stern-ladders. (*b*) A line leading through the middle of the steps of a Jacob's ladder.

concludingly† (kọn-klö'ding-li), *adv.* Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion . . . be *concludingly* demonstrated or not. *Sir K. Digby.*

conclusa, *n.* Plural of *conclusum*.

conclusible† (kọn-klö'zi-bl), *a.* [< L. *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude (see *conclude*, *v.*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being concluded or inferred; determinable.

'Tis . . . certainly *conclusible* . . . that they will voluntarily do this. *Hammond.*

conclusion (kọn-klö'zhọn), *n.* [< ME. *conclusion*, *-ioun* = D. *conclusie* = G. *conclusion* = Dan. *konklusion*, < OF. *conclusion*, F. *conclusion* = Pr. *conclusio* = Sp. *conclusion* = Pg. *conclusão* = It. *conclusione*, < L. *conclusio(n-)*, < *concludere*, pp. *conclusus*, conclude: see *conclude*, *v.*] 1. The end, close, or termination; the final part: as, the *conclusion* of a journey.

Our friendships hurry to short and poor *conclusions*, because we have made them a texture of wine and dreams, instead of the tough fibre of the human heart.
Emerson, Friendship.

2. Final result; outcome; upshot.

And, the *conclusion* is, she shall be thine:
In practice let us put it presently.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

3. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority.
Hooker.

4. A proposition concluded or inferred from premises; the proposition toward which an argumentation tends, or which is established by it; also, rarely, the act of inference.

That there is but one world, is a *conclusion* of Faith.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 35.

He granted him both the major and the minor, but denied the *conclusion*. *Addison*, Freeholder.

It is laudable to encourage investigation, but to hold back *conclusion*. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 337.

5. In *gram.*, that clause of a conditional sentence which states the consequence of the proposition assumed in the condition or protasis; the apodosis.—6. In *rhet.*, the last main division of a discourse; that part in which, the discussion being finished, its bearings are deduced or its points are summed up; a peroration, application, or recapitulation.

The *conclusion*, like the introduction, deserves special consideration. . . . In oratory the *conclusion* is called the peroration. *J. De Mille*, Rhetoric, §§ 400, 405.

7. An experiment; a tentative effort for determining anything. [Obsolete except in the phrase *to try conclusions*.]

We practise . . . all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

Her physician tells me
She hath pursued *conclusions* infinite
Of easy ways to die. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

All the evening pricking down some things, and trying some *conclusions* upon my viall, in order to the inventing a better theory of musick than hath yet been abroad.
Pepys, Diary, III. 404.

8. In *law*: (*a*) The effect of an act by which he who did it is bound not to do anything inconsistent therewith; an estoppel. (*b*) The end of a pleading or conveyance. (*c*) A finding or determination.—**Conclusion of fact**, the statement by a judge or referee of his decision as to what are the true facts of the controversy.—**Conclusion of law**, the statement by a judge or referee of the legal rights and obligations of the parties resulting from the conclusions of fact.—**Conclusion to the country**, the conclusion of a pleading by which a party "puts himself upon his country"—that is, appeals to the verdict of a jury. See *country*, 6.—**Fallacy of irrelevant conclusion.** See *fallacy*.—**Foregone conclusion.** (*a*) Something already done or accomplished; an accomplished fact.

Iago. Nay, this was but his dream.
Oth. But this denoted a *foregone conclusion*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

(*b*) Something which is certain to be done or to happen: as, it is a *foregone conclusion* that he will be elected.—**In conclusion**, finally; lastly; to conclude; formerly, in short.—**To try conclusions with a person**, to engage with him in a contest for mastery, either physical or mental; struggle for victory over him, as in a discussion, a trial of strength, or a lawsuit. = **Syn.** *Deduction*, *Corollary*, etc. (see *inference*), issue, event, upshot, finale, completion.

conclusional† (kọn-klö'zhọn-al), *a.* [< *conclusion* + *-al*.] Concluding. *Bp. Hooper.*

conclusive (kọn-klö'siv), *a.* [= F. *conclusif* = Pr. *conclusiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *conclusivo*, < LL. **conclusivus* (in adv. *conclusive*), < L. *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude: see *conclude*, *v.*] 1. Decisive of argument or questioning; dispelling doubt; finally deciding; leading to a conclusion or determination.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not, by any law or reason, *conclusive* to my judgment. *Eikon Basilike.*

There is very strong evidence, although it is not *conclusive*, that in a given gas — say in a vessel full of carbonic acid — the molecules are not all of the same weight. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 208.

The argument from the impossibility of a thing to its non-existence is final and *conclusive*. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 113.

2. Specifically, bringing about or leading to a logical conclusion; conforming to the rules of the syllogism.

Men . . . not knowing the true forms of syllogisms cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

3. In *law*, possessing such weight and force as not to admit of contradiction.— **Conclusive evidence**, in *law*, evidence which precludes further contradiction of the fact in question; evidence which, if not disproved, precludes dispute on the point it is adduced to prove. Thus, a judgment for a debt is said to be conclusive evidence of the indebtedness it establishes, because, having been put in evidence against the debtor, he cannot usually give other evidence merely in denial of the indebtedness, unless he first gives evidence sufficient to avoid the judgment. Such evidence is said to raise a *conclusive presumption* of the fact it is adduced to prove. The phrase *conclusive evidence* is also used, more loosely, of evidence which, though not necessarily conclusive, yet, not having been contradicted, is sufficient as matter of law to oblige a jury to come to the proposed conclusion. =**Syn.** 1. *Eventual, Ultimate*, etc. (see *final*), convincing, decisive, unanswerable, irrefutable.

conclusively (kọn-klö'siv-li), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; decisively; with final determination: as, the point of law is *conclusively* settled.

As it is universally allowed that a man when drunk sees double, it follows *conclusively* that he sees twice as well as his sober neighbors. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 239.

conclusiveness (kọn-klö'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive of argument or doubt; the power of determining opinion or of settling a question.

The *conclusiveness* of the proof. *J. S. Mill*, Logic.

conclusory (kọn-klö'sọ-ri), *a.* [‹ L. *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude (see *conclude, v.*), + *-ory*.] Conclusive. [Rare.]

conclusum (kon-klö'sum), *n.*; pl. *conclusa* (-sä̤). [L., prop. neut. of *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, close: see *conclude, v.*] In *diplomacy*. See extract.

A *conclusum* is a résumé of the demands presented by a government. It may be discussed; and therein lies its difference from an ultimatum, which must be accepted or rejected as it stands. *Blackwood's Mag.*

concoagulate† (kon-kọ̄-ag'ụ̄-lāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [‹ *con-* + *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal together; form, or form into, one homogeneous mass. [Rare.]

For some solutions require more, others less, spirit of wine to *concoagulate* adequately with them. *Boyle*, Works, I. 442.

concoagulation† (kon-kọ̄-ag-ụ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [‹ *concoagulate*: see *-ation*.] A coagulating or coalescing together, as of different substances or bodies into one homogeneous mass; crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum.

A *concoagulation* of the corpuscles of a dissolved metal with those of the menstruum. *Boyle*, Works, III. 58.

concoct (kọn-kokt'), *v.* [‹ L. *concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere* (› It. *concuocere*), boil together, digest, prepare, think over, ‹ *com-*, together, + *coquere*, cook: see *cook*¹, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To digest.

After a (cold) Peare, either drinke wine to *concoct* it, or send for the Priest to confesse you. *Cotgrave* (s. v. *vin*).

He must not be called till he hath *concocted* and slept his surfeit into a truce and a quiet respite. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 699.

2†. To purify or sublime; refine by removing the gross or extraneous matter.

Than the waters whereof [Nilus] there is none more sweet, . . . and of all others most wholesome. . . . Such it is in being so *concocted* by the Sun. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

3†. To ripen; develop.

The root which still continueth in the earth is still *concocted* by the earth. *Bacon.*

4. To combine and prepare the materials of, as in cookery; hence, to get up, devise, plan, contrive, plot, etc.: as, to *concoct* a dinner or a bowl of punch; to *concoct* a scheme or a conspiracy.

Grouse pie, with hare
In the middle, is fare
Which, duly *concocted* with science and care,
Doctor Kitchener says, is beyond all compare.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 169.

That vaunted statesmanship which *concocts* constitutions never has amounted to anything. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 375.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To mature; ripen.

The longer the juice stayeth in the root and stalk, the better it *concocteth*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 466.

2. To digest.

For cold maketh appetite, but naturall heate *concocteth* or boyleth. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

concocter (kọn-kok'têr), *n.* [‹ *concoct* + *-er*¹. Cf. It. *concottore*, a concocter, F. *concocteur*, a digestive medicine.] One who concocts.

This private *concocter* of malcontent. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

concoction (kọn-kok'shọn), *n.* [= F. *concoction* = Pg. *concocção* = It. *concozione*, ‹ L. *concoctio(n-)*, ‹ *concoquere*, pp. *concoctus*, digest, prepare: see *concoct*.] 1†. Digestion.

Also, the eating of sundrie sorts of meat require often pottes of drinke, which hinder *concoction*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

Your words of hard *concoction*, [your] rude poetry,
Have much impaired my health; try sense another while.
Shirley, Hyde Park, ii. 4.

Bad meats will scarce breed good nourishment in the healthiest *concoction*. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

2†. The process by which morbid matter was formerly supposed to be separated from the blood or humors, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off; maturation.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple maturation. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3†. A ripening or maturing; maturity.

The constantest notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 838.

All this mellows me for heaven, and so ferments in this world, as I shall need no long *concoction* in the grave, but hasten to the resurrection. *Donne*, Letters, lxxxii.

4. The act of preparing and combining the materials of anything; hence, the devising or planning of anything; the act of contriving or getting up: as, the *concoction* of a medical prescription, or of a scheme or plot.

This was an error in the first *concoction*, and therefore never to be mended in the second or third. *Dryden*, Pref. to Œdipus.

5. That which is concocted; specifically, a mixture or compound of various ingredients: as, a *concoction* of whisky, milk, and sugar.

concoctive† (kọn-kok'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *concoctivo*; as *concoct* + *-ive*.] 1. Digestive; having the power of digesting.

Hence the *concoctive* powers, with various art,
Subdue the cruder aliments to chyle.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health.

2. Ripening or tending to ripen or mature.

The fallow ground, laid open to the sun, *concoctive*. *Thomson*, Autumn.

concolor (kon-kul'ọr), *a.* [= F. *concolore* = It. *concolore*, ‹ L. *concolor*, of one color, ‹ *com-*, together, + *color*, color.] 1. Of one color; whole-colored; not party-colored or variegated in color.— 2. Of the same color with or as (something else); having the same colors or coloration: specifically, in *entom.*, applied to the wings of a lepidopterous insect when the upper and lower surfaces show the same colors and patterns.

Concolour animals, and such as are confined unto one color. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

Also *concolorous*.

concolorate (kon-kul'ọr-āt), *a.* [As *concolor* + *-ate*¹.] In *entom.*, having the same color: specifically said of the wings when the upper and lower surfaces have the same colors and patterns, as in some *Lepidoptera*.

concolorous (kon-kul'ọr-us), *a.* [As *concolor* + *-ous*.] Same as *concolor*.

It would seem that, unless specially bred by *concolorous* marriages, blue-eyed belles will be scarce in the Millennium. *Science*, IV. 367.

concomitance, concomitancy (kọn-kom'i-tạns, -tạn-si), *n.* [‹ F. *concomitance* = Sp. Pg. *concomitancia* = It. *concomitanza*, ‹ ML. *concomitantia*, ‹ LL. *concomitan(t-)s*, concomitant: see *concomitant*.] 1. The state of being concomitant; a being together or in connection with another.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the coexistence of the body and blood of Christ in the single eucharistic element of bread, so that those who partake of the consecrated host receive him in full. Also *concomitation*.

And therefore the dream of the Church of Rome that he that receives the body receives also the blood, because by *concomitance* the blood is received in the body, is neither true nor pertinent to this question. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

3. In *math.*, a relation between two sets of variables such that, when those of one set are replaced by certain functions of themselves, those of the other set are also replaced by certain determinate functions of themselves.— **Simple concomitance**, in *math.*, such a relation between two sets of variables that, when the first set is replaced by a set of linear functions of that first set, the second set is also replaced by a set of linear functions of that second set, the coefficients of the two sets of linear functions being related together in a definite manner. The principal kinds of simple concomitance are *cogrediency* and *contragredience*.

concomitaneous† (kọn-kom-i-tā'nẹ-us), *a.* [As *concomit-ant* + *-aneous*.] Accompanying.

Concomitaneous with most of other vices. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 56.

concomitant (kọn-kom'i-tạnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *concomitant* = Sp. Pg. It. *concomitante*, ‹ LL. *concomitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *concomitari*, accompany, ‹ L. *com-*, together, + *comitari*, accompany, ‹ *comes* (*comit-*), a companion: see *count*².] **I.** *a.* Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending: used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to*.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects . . . a *concomitant* pleasure. *Locke.*

As the beauty of the body accompanies the health of it, so certainly is decency *concomitant to* virtue. *Hughes* (quoted by Crabb).

Re-distributions of Matter imply *concomitant* re-distributions of Motion. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 17.

II. *n.* 1. A thing that is conjoined or concurrent with another; an accompaniment; an accessory; an associated thing, quality, or circumstance.

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hardheartedness. *South*, Sermons.

Gaiety may be a *concomitant* of all sorts of virtue. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

Wealth with its usual *concomitants*, elegance and comfort. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 1.

2†. A person who accompanies another; an attendant or a companion.

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir-apparent and only son. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 212.

3. In *math.*, a form invariantively connected with a given form or system of forms. It is a quantic derived from a given system of quantics (of which it is said to be a *concomitant*) in such a way that, the variables of the given system of quantics being linearly transformed, and another quantic being similarly derived from the transformed system of quantics, the first derived quantic is transformed into the second (to a constant factor *près*) either by a similar or by a reciprocal transformation of the variables to that which gave the second system of quantics from the first.— **Mixed concomitant**, in *math.*, a concomitant of two systems of quantics such that, when these two systems are severally linearly transformed, the concomitant is to be transformed similarly as to one set and reciprocally as to the other.

concomitantly (kọn-kom'i-tạnt-li), *adv.* So as to be concomitant; in company or combination; accessorily.

A few curious particulars . . . which *concomitantly* illustrate the history of the arts. *Walpole*, Life of Vertue.

concomitate† (kọn-kom'i-tāt), *v. t.* [‹ LL. *concomitatus*, pp. of *concomitari*, accompany: see *concomitant*.] To accompany or attend; be associated or connected with.

This simple bloody spectation of the lungs is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

concomitation† (kọn-kom-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [‹ *concomitate*: see *-ation*.] Same as *concomitance*, 2.

My second cause why I was condemned an heretike is that I denied transubstantiation and *concomitation*, two iugling words of the papists, by the which they doe beleeue . . . that Christ's naturall bodie is made of bread, and the Godhead by and by to bee ioyned thereunto. *Taylor*, in Foxe's Martyrs, p. 1383.

concord (kong'kôrd), *n.* [‹ F. *concorde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *concordia*, ‹ L. *concordia*, agreement, union, harmony, ‹ *concor(d-)s*, earlier *concordis*, of the same mind, agreeing, ‹ *com-*, together, + *cor(d-)* = E. *heart*: see *cordial*, *core*¹, and *heart*, and cf. *accord*, *discord*.] 1. Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; unanimity; harmony; accord; peace.

What *concord* hath Christ with Belial? 2 Cor. vi. 15.

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of *concord* into hell.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Love-quarrels oft in pleasing *concord* end.
Milton, S. A., l. 1008.

2. Agreement between things; mutual fitness; harmony.

If, nature's *concord* broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung.
Milton, P. L., vi. 311.

Far-reaching *concords* of astronomy
Felt in the plants, and in the punctual birds.
Emerson, Musketaquid.

3. In *music:* (*a*) The simultaneous combination of tones that are in tune or in harmony with each other: opposed to *discord.*

> The true *concord* of well-tuned sounds.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, viii.

(*b*) Specifically, a simultaneous combination of two or more tones, which has a final and satisfactory effect when taken alone, without preparation or resolution. Concords of two tones (also called *consonances*) are either *perfect* or *imperfect;* perfect concords include primes, fourths, fifths, and octaves, and imperfect include major and minor thirds and major and minor sixths. Concords of more than two tones contain only the above intervals between every pair of their constituent tones; but the triad, consisting of the 2d, 4th, and 7th of the scale when the 2d is in the lowest voice, is ranked as a concord, notwithstanding the dissonance between the 4th and 7th. (See *triad*, and *common chord*, under *chord*, 4.) Concords of two tones are acoustically distinguished from discords by the simplicity of the ratios between the vibration-numbers of the tones: thus, the ratios of the above concords are $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, and $\frac{5}{8}$ respectively. (See *interval* and *consonance.*)

> At musicke's sacred sounde my fansies eft begonne
> In *concordes*, discordes, notes, and cliffes, in tunes of unisonne.
> *Gascoigne*, Fruit of Fetters.

4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; a treaty. [Archaic.]

> The *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

> He now openly proclaimed that he had no intention of abiding by the *concord* of Salamanca.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

5. In *Eng. law*, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court, prior to the abolition of that mode of conveyance. It was an acknowledgment from the deforciants that the land in question was the right of the complainant.

6. In *gram.*, agreement of words in construction, as adjectives with nouns in gender, number, and case, or verbs with nouns or pronouns in number and person.—**Book of Concord**, the fundamental symbol of the Lutheran Church, containing the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds, the Augsburg Confession, the Apology for the Augsburg Confession, the Schmalkald Articles, the two catechisms of Luther, and the Formula of Concord. It appeared in 1580.—**Formula** or **Form of Concord**, one of the symbolical books of the Lutheran Church, drawn up at Torgau in 1577 as a final statement of its doctrines on controverted points, and adopted by many German states.

concord† (kon-kôrd′), *v.* [< ME. *concorden*, < OF. *concorder*, F. *concorder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *concordar* = It. *concordare*, < L. *concordare*, be of one mind, agree, < *concor(d-)s*, agreeing: see *concord, n.*, and cf. *accord, record, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To agree; coöperate.

> Friends and associates ready to *concord* with them in any desperate measure. *Clarendon*, Life, II. 199.

II. *trans.* To reconcile; bring into harmony.

> But vnderstanding that it was *concorded* and concluded, he forthwith retourned to the sayde place of Amphipolis.
> *Nicolls*, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 132.

> He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with windmills of union to *concord* Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 102.

concordable† (kon-kôr′da-bl), *a.* [< ME. *concordable*, < OF. *concordable* = Sp. *concordable* = Pg. *concordavel*, < LL. *concordabilis*, agreeing, < L. *concordare*, agree: see *concord, v.*, and *-able.*] Capable of according; agreeing; corresponding.

> For in cronike of time ago
> I fynde a tale *concordable.*
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II.

concordably† (kon-kôr′da-bli), *adv.* With concord or agreement; accordantly.

> That religion which they do both *concordably* teach.
> *T. Rogers*, On the Thirty-nine Articles.

concordance (kon-kôr′dans), *n.* [< ME. *concordaunce*, < OF. *concordance*, F. *concordance* = Sp. Pg. *concordancia* = It. *concordanza*, < ML. *concordantia*, < L. *concordan(t-)s*, ppr. of *concordare*, agree: see *concordant, concord, v.*] **1.** The state of being concordant; agreement; harmony.

> The knowledge concerning the sympathies and *concordances* between the mind and body.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 183.

> Contrasts and yet *concordances.* *Carlyle.*

2†. In *gram.*, concord.

> After the three *Concordances* learned, . . . let the master read unto hym the Epistles of Cicero.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 2.

3. A classified collection of the different passages of a work, as of the Bible or the plays of Shakspere, with references to the places of their occurrence. A *verbal concordance* consists of an alphabetical list of the principal words used in the work, under each of which references to the passages in which it is found are arranged in order, generally with citation of the essential part of each. A *real concordance* is an alphabetical index of subjects. (Compare *harmony* in a similar sense.)

> The Latin *concordances* of St. Hierom's Bible.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works, III. iii.

> A. D. 1378, Thomas de Farnylawe, canon of York cathedral, leaves a Bible and *concordance* to be put in the north aisle of St. Nicholas's, Newcastle.
> Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 56, note.

concordancy† (kon-kôr′dan-si), *n.* Same as *concordance*, 1.

concordant (kon-kôr′dant), *a.* [= F. *concordant* = Sp. Pg. It. *concordante*, < L. *concordan(t-)s*, ppr. of *concordare*, agree: see *concord, v.*] **1.** Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; suitable; harmonious.

> *Concordant* discords. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 556.

> Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. In *music*, consisting of a concord, or having the effect of one. See *concord*, 3, and *consonant, a.*, 1.—**Concordant chord** or **harmony.** Same as *consonant chord* (which see, under *consonant*).

concordantial (kon-kôr-dan′shal), *a.* [= F. *concordantiel*, < ML. *concordantia:* see *concordance* and *-al.*] Relating to or of the nature of a concordance. See *concordance*, 3.

> Every imaginable sort of aid and appendix to the original texts, with grammar and *concordantial* lexicons adapted to every want. *New York Independent*, June 30, 1870.

concordantly (kon-kôr′dant-li), *adv.* In a concordant manner.

> Micha's disciples, who hope to lodge *concordantly* together an idol and an ephod.
> *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, xiii. 7.

concordat (kon-kôr′dat), *n.* [Formerly *concordate* (now as F.); = F. *concordat* = Sp. *concordato* = Pg. *concordata, concordato* = It. *concordato*, < NL. *concordatum*, prop. neut. of L. *concordatus*, pp. of *concordare*, agree: see *concord, v.*] An agreement; a compact; a convention; especially, an agreement between church and state.

> A barren, ambiguous, delusive *concordat* had baffled the peremptory demand of Germany for a reformation of the church. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 7.

> Nor will any universal formula be possible so long as different nations and churches are in different stages of development, even if for the highest form of Church and State such a formal *concordat* be practicable.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 697.

Specifically—(*a*) In *canon law*, a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion, or the like. (*b*) In *civil law*, a composition deed. (*c*) A convention or treaty between the see of Rome and any secular government, with a view to arrange ecclesiastical relations. The most celebrated modern concordat is that concluded in 1801 between Napoleon Bonaparte as first consul and Pius VII., defining the restored privileges of the Roman Catholic Church in France, and regulating in detail the relations between the ecclesiastical and civil powers.—**Concordat of Worms**, the convention between Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V., in 1122, ending the struggle concerning investiture.

concordate† (kon-kôr′dāt), *n.* [< NL. *concordatum:* see *concordat.*] An obsolete form of *concordat.* *Swift.*

concorder† (kon-kôr′dėr), *n.* One who makes peace and promotes harmony.

> The roiall image of the Prince of Peace,
> The blest *concorder* that made warres to cease.
> *Taylor.*

concordial (kon-kôr′dial), *a.* [< *concord*, after *cordial.*] Harmonious; characterized by concord; concordant. [Rare.]

> A *concordial* mixture. *Irving*, Bracebridge Hall.

concordist (kon-kôr′dist), *n.* [< *concord* + *-ist.*] The compiler of a concordance. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

concordity† (kon-kôr′di-ti), *n.* [< *concord* + *-ity.*] Concord. *Bailey.*

concordly† (kong′kôrd-li), *adv.* [< **concord*, adj. (< L. *concor(d-)s:* see *concord, n.*), + *-ly*².] Concordantly.

> What they delibert wiselie, let them accomplish *concordlie*, not iarring nor swarning one from the other.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, Epistle of Gregorie.

concorporal† (kon-kôr′pō-ral), *a.* [= It. *concorporale* (cf. Sp. *concorpóreo* = Pg. *concorporeo*), < LL. *concorporalis*, < L. *com-*, with, together, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corporal.*] Of the same body or company. *Bailey.*

concorporate (kon-kôr′pō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concorporated*, ppr. *concorporating.* [< L. *concorporatus*, pp. of *concorporare* (> It. *concorporare*, unite in one body), < *com-*, together, + *corporare*, embody: see *corporate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To unite in one substance or body; bring into any close union; incorporate.

> To be *concorporated* in the same studies and exercises, in the same affections, employments, and course of life.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 72.

> We are all *concorporated*, as it were, and made copartners of the promise in Christ.
> *Abp. Usher*, Sermons (1621), p. 9.

> *Concorporating* things inconsistent.
> *Boyle*, Works, VI. 28.

2. To assimilate by digestion.

II.† *intrans.* To unite in one mass or body.

> To bring the stock and graff to (if I may so speak) *concorporate.* *Boyle*, Works, II. 293.

concorporate (kon-kôr′pō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *concorporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] United in the same body; incorporated. [Archaic.]

> Both which, *concorporate*,
> Do make the elementary matter of gold.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

> But if we are all *concorporate* with one another in Christ, and not only with one another, but with Himself, in that He is in us through His own Flesh, how are we not all clearly one both with each other and with Christ?
> *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 55.

concorporation† (kon-kôr-pō-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *concorporatio(n-)*, < L. *concorporare*, concorporate: see *concorporate, v.*] The union of things in one substance or body. *Dr. H. More.*

concostate (kon-kos′tāt), *a.* [< NL. *concostatus*, < L. *com-*, together, + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costate.*] In *bot.*, having converging ribs: applied to leaves in which the ribs curving from the base converge at the apex.

concourse (kong′kōrs), *n.* [< F. *concours* = Sp. Pg. *concurso* = It. *concorso*, < L. *concursus*, a running together, a throng, < *concurrere*, pp. *concursus*, run together, < *com-*, together, + *currere*, run: see *concur, course*¹, *current.*] **1.** A moving, running, or flowing together; a commingling; concurrence; confluence; coincidence.

> The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

> By the *concourse* of story, place, and time, Diotrephes was the man St. John chiefly pointed at.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 153.

2. A meeting or coming together of people; an assembly; a throng; a crowd.

> *Concourse* in arms, fierce faces threatening war.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 641.

> The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart.
> *Dryden*, Æneid.

> Amidst the *concourse* were to be seen the noble ladies of Milan in gay fantastic cars, shining in silk brocade, and with sumptuous caparisons for their horses. *Prescott.*

3. An assemblage of things; an agglomeration; a gathering; a cluster.

> Under some *concourse* of shades,
> Whose branching arms thick intertwined might shield
> From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 404.

4†. The place or point of meeting; a point of contact or junction of two or more bodies.

> The drop will begin to move toward the *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

Hence—**5.** A place for the gathering or resort of carriages with their occupants, as at a good point of view or of accommodation in a park or other public place.—**6†.** Concurrence; aid; coöperation.

> Why should he despair of success, since effects naturally follow their causes, and the divine Providence is wont to afford its *concourse* to such proceedings?
> *Barrow*, Works, I. i.

7. In *Scots law*, concurrence by a person having legal qualification to grant it. Thus, to every libel in the Court of Justiciary the lord advocate's *concourse* or concurrence is necessary.—**Concourse of actions**, in *Scots law*, the case where, for the same cause, a prosecution which proceeds *ad vindictam publicam* and a prosecution or action *ad civilem effectum* go on concurrently.

concreate (kon′krē-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *concreatus*, pp. adj., < L. *com-*, together, + *creatus*, pp. of *creare*, create: see *create.* Cf. It. *concreare*, Pg. *concrear*, F. *concréer*, concreate.] To create with or at the same time. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> A rule *concreated* with man. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 3.

> If God did *concreate* grace with Adam, that grace was nevertheless grace. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, vi. § 4.

concreate (kon′krē-āt), *a.* [= Pg. *concreado* = It. *concreato*, < LL. *concreatus*, pp. adj.: see the verb.] Created at the same time. [Rare.]

> All the faculties supposed *concreate* with human consciousness. Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 503.

concredit† (kon-kred′it), *v. t.* [< L. *concreditus*, pp. of *concredere*, intrust, consign, commit, < *com-*, together, + *credere*, intrust: see *credit*, and cf. *accredit.*] To intrust; commit in trust; accredit.

> There it was that he spake the parable of the king, who *concredited* divers talents to his servants, and having at his return exacted an account, rewarded them who had improved their bank. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 288.

> When gentlemen of qualitie have been sent beyond the seas, resigned and *concredited* to the conduct of such as they call Governours. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Edward Thurland.

concremation† (kon-krẹ-mā′shọn), *n.* [‹ LL. *concrematio(n-)*, ‹ L. *concremare*, pp. *concrematus*, burn up, ‹ *com-*, together, + *cremare*, burn: see *cremate.*] The act of burning up; burning or cremation, as of dead bodies.

When some one died drowned, or in any other way which excluded *concremation* and required burial, they made a likeness of him and put it on the altar of idols, together with a large offering of wine and bread.
Quoted by *H. Spencer.*

concrement (kon′krẹ̄-mẹnt), *n.* [‹ LL. *concrementum*, ‹ L. *concrescere*, grow together: see *concresce*, and cf. *increment.*] A growing together; concretion; a concreted mass. [Rare.]

The *concrement* of a pebble or flint.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

The stony *concrements* which are found, about the size of a pea, in the apices of the lungs of old people.
Dolley, Bacteria Investigation, p. 172.

concresce (kọn-kres′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concresced*, ppr. *concrescing.* [‹ L. *concrescere*, grow together, ‹ *com-*, together, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*, and cf. *accresce*, *accrease*, *increase*, etc. Cf. *concrete.*] To grow together.

The *concresced* lips of an elongated blastopore.
J. A. Ryder.

concrescence (kọn-kres′ẹns), *n.* [= Sp. *concrecencia*, ‹ L. *concrescentia*, ‹ *concrescere*, grow together: see *concresce.*] 1. Growth or increase; increment.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor . . . inchoate, . . . how any other substance should thence take *concrescence* it hath not been taught.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. i. 10.

2. A growing together, in general; a coming together in process of growth or development, to unite or form one part: in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, used of parts originally separate.

The *concrescence* of the folds of the mantle to form a definitely-closed shell-sac.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 671.

3. In *biol.*, the growing together or coalescence of two or several individual cells or other organisms; conjugation; a kind of copulation in which two or more organisms become one. See *conjugation*, 4.

The act of reproduction commences as a rule with the complete or partial fusion of two individuals. . . . This *concrescence* gives the stimulus to changes in the appropriate parts. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 88.

4. In *bot.*, the union of cell-walls, as those of mycelial hyphæ, by means of a cementing substance formed in process of growth, so that they are inseparably grown together. Also called *cementation.*

concrescible (kọn-kres′i-bl), *a.* [‹ F. *concrescible* = Sp. *concrecible* = Pg. *concrescivel* = It. *concrescibile*, ‹ NL. as if **concrescibilis*, ‹ L. *concrescere*, grow together: see *concresce*, *concrete.*] 1. Capable of concrescing or growing together.—2. Capable of becoming concrete, or of solidifying.

They formed a genuine, fixed, *concrescible* oil.
Fourcroy (trans.).

concrescive (kọn-kres′iv), *a.* [‹ *concresce* + *-ive.*] Growing together; uniting. [Rare.]

concrete (kon′krēt or kọn-krēt′), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konkreet* = G. *concret* = Dan. Sw. *konkret* = F. Pr. *concret* = Sp. Pg. It. *concreto*, ‹ L. *concretus*, grown together, hardened, condensed, solid (neut. *concretum*, firm or solid matter), pp. of *concrescere*, grow together, harden, condense, stiffen: see *concresce*, and cf. *discrete.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Formed by coalescence of separate particles or constituents; forming a mass; united in a coagulated, condensed, or solid state.

The first *concrete* state or consistent surface of the chaos must be of the same figure as the last liquid state.
Bp. Burnet.

2. In *logic*, considered as invested with the accidents of matter; particular; individual: opposed to *abstract.*

There is also this difference between *concrete* and abstract names, that those were invented before propositions, but these after; for these could have no being till there were propositions from whose copula they proceed.
Hobbes, Works, I. iii. § 4.

Bunyan is almost the only writer who ever gave to the abstract the interest of the *concrete.*
Macaulay, Pilgrim's Progress.

A *concrete* notion is the notion of a body as it exists in nature invested with all its qualities.
Fleming, Vocab. of Philos., p. 105.

3. In *music*, melodically unbroken; without skips or distinct steps in passing from one pitch to another.—4. Consisting of concrete: as, a *concrete* pavement.—**Concrete abstraction.** See *abstraction.*—**Concrete noun**, the name of something having a concrete existence: opposed to an *abstract noun*, which is the name of an attribute.—**Concrete number.** See *abstract*, *a.*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. A mass formed by concretion or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

They pretend to be able by the fire to divide all *concretes*, minerals and others, into distinct substances.
Boyle, Works, I. 544.

2. In *gram.* and *logic*, a concrete noun; a particular, individual term; especially, a class-name or proper name.

Vitality and Sensibility, Life and Consciousness, are abstractions having real *concretes.* They are compendious expressions of functional processes conceived in their totality, and not at any single stage.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 2.

3. A compact mass of sand, gravel, coarse pebbles, or stone chippings cemented together by hydraulic or other mortar, or by asphalt or refuse tar. It is employed extensively in building under water (for example, to form the bottom of a canal or the foundations of any structure raised in the sea, as piers, breakwaters, etc.), and for pavements. The walls of houses are sometimes formed of it, the ingredients being first firmly rammed into molds of the requisite shape, and allowed to set. The finer kind of concrete used for purposes requiring the greatest solidity is known as *beton* (which see).
4. Sugar which has been reduced to a solid mass by evaporation in a concretor.

concrete (kọn-krēt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concreted*, ppr. *concreting.* [= F. *concréter*, coagulate, = Sp. *concretar* = It. *concretare*, concrete, ‹ L. *concretus*, pp. of *concrescere*, grow together: see *concresce* and *concrete*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To unite or coalesce into a mass or solid body; form concretions; coagulate; congeal; clot.

The particles of tinging substances and salts dissolved in water do not of their own accord *concrete* and fall to the bottom. *Newton*, in Boyle's Works, I. 114.

The blood of some who died in the plague could not be made to *concrete.* *Arbuthnot.*

II. *trans.* 1. To form into a mass, as separate particles, by cohesion or coalescence.

There are in our inferior world divers bodies that are *concreted* out of others. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

2. To combine so as to form a concrete notion.

How . . . could there be such a science as optics were we necessitated to contemplate colour *concreted* with figure, two attributes which the eye can never view but associated? *Harris*, Hermes, iii. 4.

concretely (kon′krēt-li or kọn-krēt′li), *adv.* In a concrete form or manner; not abstractly.

The properties of bodies . . . taken *concretely* together with their subjects. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 67.

Without studying Homer and Dante and Molière and the rest, one can get but a very meagre notion of human history as *concretely* revealed in the thoughts of past generations. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 137.

concreteness (kon′krēt-nes or kọn-krēt′nes), *n.* The quality or state of being concrete, in any sense.

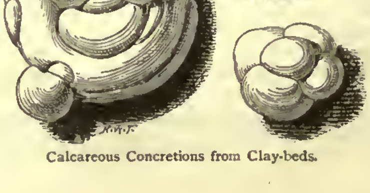
The individuality of a concept is thus not to be confounded with the sensible *concreteness* of an intuition either distinct or indistinct.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 77.

concrete-press (kon′krēt-pres), *n.* A machine for pressing concrete into the form of blocks for use in building or paving.

concretianism (kọn-krē′shan-izm), *n.* [‹ **concretian*, erroneous form of *concretion*, in lit. sense of 'a growing together,' + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the soul is generated at the same time as the body and develops along with it. [Rare.]

concretion (kọn-krē′shọn), *n.* [= F. *concrétion* = Pr. *concrecio* = Sp. *concrecion* = Pg. *concreção* = It. *concrezione*, ‹ L. *concretio(n-)*, ‹ *concrescere*, pp. *concretus*, grow together: see *concresce.*] 1. The act of growing together or becoming united in one mass; concrescence; coalescence. —2. A mass of solid matter formed by a growing together, or by congelation, condensation, coagulation, conglomeration, or induration; a clot; a lump; a nodule: as, "*concretions* of slime," *Bacon.*

These greedy flames shall have devoured whatever was combustible, and converted into a smoak and vapour all grosser *concretions.*
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 178.



Calcareous Concretions from Clay-beds.

Specifically—3. In *geol.*, an aggregation of mineral matter, usually calcareous or silicious, in concentric layers, so arranged as to give rise to a form approaching the spherical, but often much flattened. This often takes place about some organic nucleus, the decomposition of which seems in such cases to be the cause of the structure. Concretions are common in sandstones, shales, and clays.
4. In *logic:* (*a*) The state of being concrete; concreteness. (*b*) The act of determination, or of rendering a concept more concrete or determinate by adding to the marks it contains.

The mind surmounts all power of *concretion*, and can place in the simplest manner every attribute by itself.
Harris, Hermes, iii. 1.

Gouty concretions, nodules of sodium urate formed in the tissues of gouty persons.—**Morbid concretions**, in the animal economy, hard substances which occasionally make their appearance in different parts of the body, as pineal concretions, salivary concretions, hepatic concretions, etc.

concretional (kọn-krē′shọn-ạl), *a.* [‹ *concretion* + *-al.*] Pertaining to concretion; formed by concretion; concretionary.

concretionary (kọn-krē′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *concrétionnaire*; as *concretion* + *-ary.*] 1. Characterized by concretion; formed by concretion; concretional.

In some Phallusiæ the alimentary canal is coated by a very peculiar tissue, consisting of innumerable spherical sacs containing a yellow *concretionary* matter.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 518.

The tubular layer rises up through the pigmentary layer of the crab's shell in little papillary elevations, which seem to be *concretionary* nodules.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 613.

Specifically—2. In *geol.*, consisting of mineral matter which has been collected (either from the surrounding rock or from without) around some center, so as to form a more or less regularly shaped mass. Carbonate of lime deposited from hot springs often displays the concretionary structure in a high degree. In a single concretion all the parts are subordinate to one center; in a concretionary rock the whole mass is made up of more or less distinctly formed concretions.

Concretionary Structure.

concretism (kon′krē-tizm or kọn-krē′tizm), *n.* [‹ *concrete* + *-ism.*] The habit or practice of regarding as concrete or real what is abstract or ideal.

It is a surprising instance of this tendency to *concretism*, that, among people so civilized as the Buddhists, the most obviously moral beast-fables have become literal incidents of sacred history. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 374.

concretive (kọn-krē′tiv), *a.* [= F. *concrétif* = Pr. *concretiu*; as *concrete* + *-ive.*] Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles: as, "*concretive* juices," *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

concretively (kọn-krē′tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a concretive manner.—2†. Concretely; not abstractly.

It is urged that although baptism take away the guilt as *concretively* redounding to the person, yet the simple abstracted guilt as to the nature remains.
Jer. Taylor, Polem. Discourses, p. 907.

concretor (kọn-krē′tọr), *n.* [‹ NL. **concretor*, ‹ L. *concretus*, pp. of *concrescere*, harden, condense. See *concrete.*] In *sugar-manuf.*, a machine in which syrup is reduced to a solid mass by evaporation.

concreture† (kọn-krē′tụ̄r), *n.* [‹ L. as if **concretura*, ‹ *concrescere*, pp. *concretus*, grow together: see *concresce*, *concrete.*] A mass formed by coagulation. *Johnson.*

concrew† (kon-krö′), *v. i.* [For **concrue* (cf. *accrue*, formerly also *accrew*), ult. ‹ L. *concrescere*, grow together: see *concresce.*] To grow together.

And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment sweet
To be embaulm'd, and sweat out dainty dew,
He let to grow and griesly to *concrew.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 40.

concrimination (kon-krim-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [‹ *con-*, together, + *crimination.* Cf. L. *concriminatus*, pp. of *concriminari*, complain, ‹ *com-* (intensive) + *criminari*, complain of, accuse: see *criminate.*] A joint accusation. *Maunder.*

concubaria† (kon-kụ̄-bā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *concumbere*, lie together: see *concubine.*] A fold, pen, or place where cattle lie. *Cowell.*

concubinacy† (kọn-kū′bi-nạ̄-si), *n.* [‹ *concubine* + *-acy.*] The practice of concubinage.

Their country was very infamous for *concubinacy*, adultery, and incest. *Strype*, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

concubinage (kọn-kū'bi-nāj), *n.* [< F. *concubinage*, < *concubine*, concubine, + *-age*.] 1. The act or practice of cohabiting without a legal marriage. In law it is a valid ground of objection against the granting of dower to a woman who has been a concubine, but is suing for dower as wife.

> The bad tendency of Mr. Pope's "Eloisa to Abelard" is remarked by Sir John Hawkins . . . as depreciating matrimony and justifying *concubinage*. *Bp. Horne*, Essays.

2. The state of being a concubine.—3. In *Rom. law* [*concubinatus*], a permanent cohabitation, recognized by the law, between persons to whose marriage there were no legal obstacles. It was distinguished from marriage proper (*matrimonium*) by the absence of "marital affection"—that is, the intention of founding a family. As no forms were prescribed in the later times either for legal marriage or concubinage, the question whether the parties intended to enter into the former or into the latter relation was often one of fact to be determined from the surrounding circumstances, and especially with reference to a greater or less difference of rank between them.
4. A natural marriage, as contradistinguished from a civil marriage. *Bouvier*.

concubinal (kọn-kū'bi-nal), *a.* [< LL. *concubinalis*, < L. *concubina*, concubine: see *concubine*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of concubinage.

concubinarian (kọn-kū-bi-nā'ri-an), *a.* [< ML. *concubinarius* (see *concubinary*) + *-an*.] Connected with concubinage; living in concubinage.

> The married and *concubinarian*, as well as looser clergy. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 1.

concubinary (kọn-kū'bi-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *concubinaire*, n., = Sp. Pg. It. *concubinario*, n., < ML. *concubinarius*, < L. *concubina*, concubine: see *concubine*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to concubinage; living in concubinage. *Bp. Hall*.

> These *concubinary* priests. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1074.

II. *n.* One who indulges in concubinage. [Rare.]

> The Holy Ghost will not descend upon the simoniacal, unchaste *concubinaries*, schismatics, and scandalous priests. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 647.

concubinate† (kọn-kū'bi-nāt), *n.* [< L. *concubinatus*, n., < *concubina*, concubine: see *concubine*.] Concubinage.

> Such marriages were esteemed illegitimate and no better than a mere *concubinate*. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

concubine (kong'kū-bīn), *n.* [< ME. *concubine*, < OF. *concubin*, m., *concubine*, f., F. *concubin*, m., *concubine*, f., = Sp. Pg. *concubina*, f., = It. *concubino*, m., *concubina*, f., < L. *concubinus*, m., *concubina*, f., a concubine, < *concumbere* (*concub-*), lie together, lie with, < *com-*, together, + *-cumbere* (only in comp.), nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down, recline, bend: see *cubit*.] 1. A paramour, male or female.

> The lady Anne did falsely and traitorously procure divers of the king's daily and familiar servants to be her adulterers and *concubines*. *Indictment of Anne Boleyn*.

2. A wife of inferior condition; one whose relation is in some respects that of a lawful wife, but who has not been united to the husband by the usual ceremonies: as, Hagar and Keturah, the *concubines* of Abraham. Such concubines were allowed by the Greek and Roman laws, and for many centuries they were more or less tolerated by the church, for both priests and laymen. The concubine of a priest was sometimes called a priestess. See *concubinage*, 3.

> And he [Solomon] had seven hundred wives, princesses, and three hundred *concubines*. 1 Ki. xi. 3.

3. A woman who cohabits with a man without being married to him; a kept mistress.

> I know I am too mean to be your queen,
> And yet too good to be your *concubine*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> Indeed, a husband would be justly derided who should bear from a wife of exalted rank and spotless virtue half the insolence which the King of England bore from *concubines* who owed everything to his bounty. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

concula (kong'kū-lä), *n.*; pl. *conculæ* (-lē). An ancient Roman measure of capacity, probably about two thirds of a teaspoonful.

conculcate† (kọn-kul'kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *conculcatus*, pp. of *conculcare*, tread under foot, < *com-*, together, + *calcare*, tread, < *calx* (*calc-*), heel: see *calx*2. Cf. *inculcate*.] To tread upon; trample down.

> *Conculcating* and trampling under foot whatsoever is named of God. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 153.

conculcation† (kon-kul-kā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *conculcacion* (obs.) = It. *conculcazione*, < L. *conculcatio*(*n*-), < *conculcare*, tread under foot: see *conculcate*.] A trampling under foot; hence, the state of being oppressed.

> The *conculcation* of the outer court of the temple by the Gentiles. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, II. xii. § 1.

> The state of the Jews was in that depression, in that *conculcation*, in that consternation, in that extermination in the captivity of Babylon, as that God presents it to the prophet in that vision, in the field of dry bones. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

concumbency† (kọn-kum'bẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *concumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *concumbere*, lie together: see *concubine*.] The act of lying together.

> When Jacob married Rachel and lay with Leah, that *concumbency* made no marriage between them. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 509.

concupiscence (kọn-kū'pi-sẹns), *n.* [< ME. *concupiscence*, < F. *concupiscence* = Sp. Pg. *concupiscencia* = It. *concupiscenza*, *concupiscenzia*, < LL. *concupiscentia*, an eager desire, < L. *concupiscen(t-)s*, ppr., desiring eagerly: see *concupiscent*.] 1. Improper or illicit desire; sensual appetite; especially, lustful desire or feeling; sensuality; lust.

> We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin. *Hooker*.

> Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of *concupiscence*. Rom. vii. 8.

> Which lust or evil *concupiscence* he at last defines to be an insatiable intemperance of the appetite, never filled with a desire, never ceasing in the prosecution of evil. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 689.

2. Strong desire in general; appetite.

concupiscent (kọn-kū'pi-sẹnt), *a.* [= F. *concupiscent* = Sp. Pg. It. *concupiscente*, < L. *concupiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *concupiscere*, desire eagerly, inceptive of (LL.) *concupere*, desire eagerly, < *com-*, together, + *cupere*, desire: see *Cupid*.] Characterized by illicit desire or appetite; sensual; libidinous; lustful.

> The *concupiscent* clown is overdone. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

concupiscential† (kọn-kū-pi-sen'shạl), *a.* [< LL. *concupiscentialis*, < *concupiscentia*, concupiscence: see *concupiscence*.] Relating to concupiscence. *Johnson*.

concupiscentious† (kọn-kū-pi-sen'shus), *a.* [< *concupiscence* (LL. *concupiscentia*) + *-ous*.] Concupiscent.

> In the mean time the *concupiscentious* malefactors make 'em ready, and take London napping. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, v. 3.

concupiscible (kọn-kū'pi-si-bl), *a.* [= F. *concupiscible* = Sp. *concupiscible* = Pg. *concupiscivel* = It. *concupiscibile*, *concupiscevole*, having sensual desire, < LL. *concupiscibilis*, worthy to be longed for, < L. *concupiscere*, long for: see *concupiscent*.] 1. Characterized by concupiscence; concupiscent.

> The appetitive and *concupiscible* soul. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 694.

> His *concupiscible* intemperate lust. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

2†. Characterized by desire or longing; appetitive.

> Both the appetites, the irascible and the *concupiscible*, fear of evil and desire of benefit, were the sufficient endearments of contracts, of societies, and republics. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

concupiscibleness (kọn-kū'pi-si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being concupiscible; concupiscence. [Rare.]

concupy† (kon'kū-pi), *n.* A contraction of *concupiscence*.

> He'll tickle it for his *concupy*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

concur (kọn-kėr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concurred*, ppr. *concurring*. [= F. *concourir* = Pr. *concurrer* = Sp. *concurrir* = Pg. *concorrer* = It. *concorrere*, concur, compete (cf. D. *konkurreren* = G. *concurriren* = Dan. *konkurrere*, compete), < L. *concurrere*, run together, join, meet, < *com-*, together, + *currere*, run: see *current*, and cf. *incur*, *occur*, *recur*. Cf. *concourse*.] 1†. To run together; meet in a point in space.

> Is it not now utterly incredible that our two vessels, placed there antipodes to each other, should ever happen to *concur*! *Bentley*, Sermons, vii.

> Anon they fierce encountring both *concur'd*,
> With griesly looks and faces like their fates.
> *J. Hughes*, Arthur, sig. E, 3 b.

2. To come together or be accordant, as in character, action, or opinion; agree; coincide: followed by *with* before the person or thing and *in* before the object of concurrence.

> O, ho! do you come near me now? no worse man than Sir Toby to look to me? This *concurs* directly *with* the letter: she sends him on purpose, that I may appear stubborn to him. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

> There was never anything so like another as *in* all points to *concur*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

> I heartily *concur in* the wish. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

3. To unite; combine; be associated: as, many causes *concurred* in bringing about his fall.

> In whom all these qualities do *concur*. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 253.

> Testimony is the argument; and if fair probabilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson*.

> When outward causes *concur*, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. *Jeremy Collier*, The Spleen.

4. *Eccles.*, to fall on two consecutive days, as two feasts. See *concurrence*, 4.—5†. To assent: with *to*.

> As my will
> *Concurr'd* not *to* my being, it were but right
> And equal to reduce me to my dust.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 747.

concurbit†, *n.* A variant of *cucurbit*. *Chaucer*.

concurrence (kọn-kur'ẹns), *n.* [= F. *concurrence* = Sp. *concurrencia* = Pg. *concurrencia* = It. *concorrenza*, concurrence, competition (cf. D. *konkurrentie* = G. *concurrenz* = Dan. *konkurrence*, competition), < ML. *concurrentia*, < L. *concurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *concurrere*, concur: see *concur*, *concurrent*.] 1. The act of running or coming together; meeting; conjunction; combination of causes, circumstances, events, etc.; coincidence; union.

> And now it is easy to be observed, what a wonderful *Concurrence* of Fortunes, in behalf of the Duke of Lancaster, and against King Richard, happened together. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 152.

> When God raises up a Nation to be a Scourge to other Nations, he inspires them with a new spirit and courage, . . . and by a *concurrence* of some happy circumstances gives them strange success beyond all their hopes and expectations. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

> We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke*.

2. Joint approval or action; accordance in opinion or operation; acquiescence; contributory aid or influence.

> Tarquin the Proud was expelled by the universal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift*, Contests of Nobles and Commons.

> We are to trust firmly in the Deity, but so as not to forget that he commonly works by second causes, and admits of our endeavours with his *concurrence*. *Dryden*, Ded. of the Duke of Guise.

> In the election of her [Poland's] kings, the *concurrence* or acquiescence of every individual of the nobles and gentry present, in an assembly numbering usually from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand, was required to make a choice. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 71.

3. A meeting or equivalency, as of claims or power: a term implying a point of equality between different persons or bodies: as, a *concurrence* of jurisdiction in two different courts.—4. *Eccles.*, immediate succession of two feasts or holy days, so that the second vespers of the first and the first vespers of the second coincide in time, and cannot both be observed. The difficulty is avoided either by translating, that is, transferring the less important feast to the first unoccupied day, or by saying the vespers of the greater feast with or without a commemoration of the lesser. See *occurrence*.—**Concurrence of actions**, in *Rom. law*, the vesting of several causes of action in one person. It is either *objective*, when one plaintiff has several actions against the same defendant, or *subjective*, when an action may be brought by several plaintiffs against one defendant, or by one plaintiff against several defendants, or by several plaintiffs against several defendants. = **Syn. 2.** *Consent*, *Acquiescence*, etc. See *assent*.

concurrency (kọn-kur'ẹn-si), *n.* A less common variant of *concurrence*.

concurrent (kọn-kur'ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *concurrent*, n., = Sp. *concurrente* = Pg. It. *concorrente*, < L. *concurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *concurrere*, run together, concur: see *concur*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Meeting in a point; passing through a common point.—2. Concurring, or acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with; coincident.

> I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

> The *concurrent* testimony of all antiquity, and of modern times, sufficiently confutes him. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

> The sense of the unknown concerning the origin of things is necessarily a *concurrent* cause of the fear which they inspire. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 23.

3. Conjoined; joint; concomitant; coördinate; combined.

> By the *concurrent* consent of both houses of parliament, the libellous petitions against him . . . were cancelled. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 75.

> What sort of *concurrent* powers were these, which could not exist together? *D. Webster*, Supreme Court, Feb., 1824.

Concurrent consideration, covenant. See the nouns.—**Concurrent jurisdiction**, in *law*, coördinate jurisdiction; jurisdiction possessed equally by two courts, and, if exercised by one, not usually assumed by the other.—**Concurrent resolution**, in the parliamentary law of Congress, a resolution adopted by both House and Senate, which, unlike a joint resolution, does not require the signature of the President.—**Concurrent stress and strain**, in *mech.*, a homogeneous stress, such that the normal component of the mutual force between the parts of the body on the two sides of any plane whatever through it is proportional to the augmentation of distance between the same plane and another parallel to it and initially at unit of distance, due to the strain experienced by the same body. *Sir Wm. Thomson* (1856).

II. *n.* **1.** One who concurs; one agreeing with or like another in opinion, action, occupation, etc.

So noble and so disinterested doth divine love make ours, that there is nothing besides the object of that love that we love more than our *concurrents* in it, perchance out of a gratitude to their assisting us to pay a debt (of love and praise) for which, alas! we find our single selves but too insolvent. *Boyle*, Works, I. 277.

All the early printers, like the rivals of Finiguerra at home, and his unknown *concurrents* in Germany, were proceeding with the same art [engraving]. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 239.

2. In *Eng. law*, specifically, one who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness or assistant.—**3.** That which concurs; a joint or contributory thing.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, . . . time, industry, and faculties. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

4†. One having an equal claim or joint right.

Tibni, the new competitor of Omri, . . . died leaving no other successor than his *concurrent*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. xix. § 5.

5†. A rival claimant or opponent; a competitor.

St. Michael's Mount looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no *concurrent*. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

6. The day, or in the case of leap-year the two days, required to be added to fifty-two weeks to make the civil year correspond with the solar: so called because they *concur* with the solar cycle, whose course they follow.

concurrently (ko̤n-kur'e̤nt-li), *adv.* In a concurrent manner; so as to be concurrent; in union, combination, or unity; unitedly.

The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, . . . *concurrently* making one entire Divinity. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 619.

He attributed the ill-feeling, which no doubt existed, *concurrently* with a certain amount of lax discipline in the sepoy army, to several causes. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 122.

concurrentness (ko̤n-kur'e̤nt-nes), *n.* The state of being concurrent; concurrence. *Scott.*

concursion† (ko̤n-kėr'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *concursio(n-)*, a running together, concurrence, concourse, < *concurrere*, run together: see *concur*, *concourse*.] Concurrence.

Their [atoms'] omnifarious *concursions* and combinations and coalitions. *Bentley*, Sermons, vi.

concurso (kon-kėr'sō), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *concurso*, < L. *concursus*, a running together, LL. an equal claim: see *concourse*.] In *civil law*, the litigation, or opportunity of litigation, between various creditors, each claiming, it may be adversely to one another, to share in a fund or an estate, the object being to assemble in one accounting all the claimants on the fund. It is usual in cases of insolvency and injunction against a debtor's further transactions.

concuss (ko̤n-kus'), *v. t.* [= It. *concussare*, < L. *concussus*, pp. of *concutere*, shake together, shake violently, agitate, terrify, esp. terrify by threats in order to extort money, < *com-*, together, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*^{1}, *cass*^{1}, *cash*^{1}, and cf. *discuss*, *percuss*.] **1.** To shake or agitate. [Rare.]

Concussed with uncertainty. *Daniel*, To Sir Thos. Egerton.

2. To force by threats to do something, especially to surrender or dispose of something of value; intimidate into a course of action; coerce: as, he was *concussed* into signing the document. [Rare.]

concussant (ko̤n-kus'a̤nt), *a.* [< *concuss* + *-ant*; = It. *concussante*.] Of or resembling concussion or its effects; produced by concussion. [Rare.]

A loud *concussant* jar. *C. De Kay*, Vision of Nimrod, iv.

concussation† (kon-ku-sā'sho̤n), *n.* [Irreg. for *concussion*.] A violent shock or agitation.

Vehement *concussations*. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 58.

concussion (ko̤n-kush'o̤n), *n.* [= F. *concussion* = Sp. *concusion* = Pg. *concussão* = It. *concussione*, < L. *concussio(n-)*, a violent shock, extortion of money by threats, < *concutere*, pp. *concussus*, shake, shock: see *concuss*.] **1.** The act of shaking or agitating, particularly by the stroke or impact of another body.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities hath dissipated pestilent air, which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. The state of being shaken; the shock occasioned by two bodies coming suddenly and violently into collision; shock; agitation.

A *concussion* of the whole globe. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

3. In *surg.*, injury sustained by the brain or other viscera, as from a fall, a blow, etc.

This element of *concussion* (i. e., the results of shake independent of lesion) enters into almost every case of injury to the head. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 141.

4. In *civil law*, the act of extorting money or something of value by violence or threats of violence; extortion.

Then *concussion*, rapine, pilleries,
Their catalogue of accusation fill.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 75.

Curvature of concussion. See *curvature*.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Collision*, etc. See *shock*.

concussionary† (ko̤n-kush'o̤n-ā̤-ri), *n.* [= F. *concussionnaire* = Sp. *concusionario* = Pg. It. *concussionario*; as *concussion* + *-ary*^{1}.] One guilty of the offense of concussion; an extortioner.

Publicke *concussionary* or extortioner. *Time's Storehouse*, p. 931.

concussion-fuse (ko̤n-kush'o̤n-fūz), *n.* A fuse which is ignited and explodes a shell by the concussion of the shell in striking.

concussive (ko̤n-kus'iv), *a.* [= It. *concussivo*, < L. as if **concussivus*, < *concussus*, pp. of *concutere*, shake: see *concuss*.] Having the power or quality of shaking by sudden or violent stroke or impulse; agitating; shocking. *Johnson.*

concutient (ko̤n-kū'shi-e̤nt), *a.* [< L. *concutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *concutere*, strike together: see *concuss*.] Coming suddenly into collision; meeting with violence; colliding.

Meet in combat like two *concutient* cannon-balls. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xl.

concyclic (kon-sik'lik), *a.* [< *con-* + *cyclic*.] In *geom.*, lying on the circumference of one circle; also, giving circular sections when cut by the same systems of parallel planes: applied to two quadric surfaces which have this relation.

cond†, *v. t.* See *con*^{3}.

condecence† (kon'dẹ̄-se̤ns), *n.* [Written erroneously *condescence*, and appar. regarded as a contr. of *condescendence*; < OF. *condecence*, *condescence*, *condessence*, < ML. *condecentia*, decency, propriety, excellence, nobility, < *condecen(t-)s* (> It. Sp. Pg. *condecente* = OF. *condecent*), decent, excellent, ppr. of the impers. verb, L. *condecet*, it becomes, it is becoming, meet, seemly, < *com-* + *decet*, it becomes: see *decent*.] Nobility; excellence. [In the extract taken apparently as a contraction of *condescendence*.]

See the *condescence* of this great king. *T. Puller*, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 440.

con delicatezza (It. pron. kon dā-lē-kä-tet'sä). [It., with softness: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *delicatezza*, softness: see *com-* and *delicatesse*.] In *music*, with delicacy.

con delirio (It. pron. kon dā-lē'rē-o̤). [It., with frenzy: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *delirio*, < L. *delirium*, frenzy: see *com-* and *delirium*.] In *music*, with frenzy; deliriously.

condemn (ko̤n-dem'), *v. t.* [= F. *condamner* = Pr. *condampnar* = Sp. *condenar* = Pg. *condemnar* = It. *condannare*, *condennare* = D. *kondemneren* = Dan. *kondemnere*, < L. *condemnare*, sentence, condemn, blame, < *com-* (intensive) + *damnare*, harm, condemn, damn: see *damn*.] **1.** To pronounce judgment against; express or feel strong disapprobation of; hold to be positively wrong, reprehensible, intolerable, etc.: used either of persons or things, with *as*, *for*, or *on account of* before an expressed ground of condemnation: as, to *condemn* a person *for* bad conduct, or *as* (sometimes colloquially *for*) a blackguard; to *condemn* an action *for* or *on account of* its injurious tendency.

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it? *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

As for their new way of mingling mirth with serious plot, I do not, with Lisideius, *condemn* the thing, though I cannot approve their manner of doing it. *Dryden*, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

The Commons would not expressly approve the war; but neither did they as yet expressly *condemn* it. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

2. To serve for the condemnation of; afford occasion for condemning: as, his very looks *condemn* him.

If I justify myself, mine own mouth shall *condemn* me. Job ix. 20.

3†. To convict: with *of*.

With such incomparable honour, and constant resolution, so farre beyond beleefe, they haue attempted and indured in their discoueries and plantations, as may well *condemne* vs *of* too much imbecillitie, sloth, and negligence. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 203.

4. To pronounce to be guilty, as opposed to *acquit* or *absolve*; more specifically, to sentence to punishment; utter sentence against judicially; doom: the penalty, when expressed, being in the infinitive, or a noun or noun-phrase preceded by *to*: as, to *condemn* a person *to* pay a fine, or *to* imprisonment.

The Son of man shall be betrayed unto the chief priests, and unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him *to* death. Mat. xx. 18.

He that believeth on him is not *condemned*. John iii. 18.

At such Houre schal he dispoyle the World, and lede his chosene to Blisse; and the othere schalle he *condempne* to perpetuelle Peynes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 114.

The last Week Judge Rives *condemn'd* four in your Country at Maidstone Assizes. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 68.

He seemed like some dead king, *condemned* in hell
For his one sin among such men to dwell.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 350.

[Formerly the expression to *condemn in* a fine was used.

And the king of Egypt . . . *condemned* the land *in* an hundred talents of silver. 2 Chron. xxxvi. 3.]

5. To demonstrate the guilt of, by comparison and contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall *condemn* the ungodly which are living. Wisdom iv. 16.

6. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service: as, the ship was *condemned* as unseaworthy; the provisions were *condemned* by the commissary.—**7.** To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; specifically, to declare (a vessel) a lawful prize: as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned*.—**8.** To pronounce, by judicial authority, subject to use for a public purpose. See *condemnation*, 1 (*e*).=**Syn. 1.** To censure, blame, reprove, reproach, reprobate.

condemnable (ko̤n-dem'na̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *condamnable* = Sp. *condenable* = Pg. *condemnavel* = It. *condannabile*, < LL. *condemnabilis*, < L. *condemnare*, condemn: see *condemn*.] Worthy of being condemned; blamable; culpable.

Condemnable superstition. *Sir T. Browne.*

And there is no reason why it should be allowable to eat broth for instance in a consumption, and be *condemnable* to feed upon it to maintain health. *Boyle*, Works, § 6, Ref. 3.

condemnation (kon-dem-nā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *condamnation* = Pr. *condemnacion*, *condempnation* = Sp. *condenacion* = Pg. *condemnação* = It. *condannagione*, *condannazione*, *condennazione*, < LL. *condemnatio(n-)*, < L. *condemnare*, pp. *condemnatus*, condemn: see *condemn*.] **1.** The act of condemning. (*a*) The act of judging or pronouncing to be objectionable, culpable, or criminal. (*b*) The judicial act of declaring to be guilty and of dooming to punishment.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them. Rom. viii. 1.

A legal and judicial *condemnation*. *Paley*, Moral Philos., iii. 3.

(*c*) The act of judicially or officially declaring something to be unfit for use or service: as, the *condemnation* of a ship that is unseaworthy, or a building that is unsafe. (*d*) The act of a court of competent jurisdiction in adjudging a prize or captured vessel to have been lawfully captured. *Rapalje and Lawrence.* (*e*) The act of determining and declaring, after due process of law, that some specific property is required for public use, and must be surrendered by the owner on payment of damages to be determined by commissioners or a jury: as, the *condemnation* of private lands for a highway, a railroad, a public park, etc.

2. Strong censure; disapprobation; reproof.

O perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue,
Either of *condemnation* or approof!
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

How can they admit of teaching who have the *condemnation* of God already upon them for refusing divine instruction? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3†. Adverse judgment; the amount of a judgment against one. *Blackstone.*—**4.** The state of being condemned.

His pathetic appeal to posterity in the hopeless hour of *condemnation*. *Irving.*

5. The cause or reason of a sentence of guilt or punishment.

This is the *condemnation*, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

condemnatory (ko̤n-dem'nā̤-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [= F. *condamnatoire* = Pr. *condempnatori* = Sp. *condenatorio* = Pg. *condemnatorio* = It. *condannatorio*, < L. as if **condemnatorius*, < *condemnare*, condemn: see *condemn*.] Condemning; conveying condemnation or censure: as, a *condemnatory* sentence or decree.

A severe *condemnatory* prayer. *Clarke*, Works, II. clxxiii.

condemned (ko̤n-demd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *condemn*, *v.*] **1.** Under condemnation or sentence; doomed: applied to persons: as, a *condemned* murderer.

The Tyrant Nero, though not yet deserving that name, sett his hand so unwillingly to the execution of a *condemned* Person, as to wish Hee had not known letters. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

2. Adjudged to be unfit, unwholesome, dangerous, forfeited, etc.: applied to things: as, a *condemned* building; *condemned* provisions.—3. Damned: a term of mitigated profanity. [Colloq.]—**Condemned cell** or **ward**, in prisons, the cell in which a prisoner sentenced to death is confined until the time of execution.

> Richard Savage . . . had lain with fifty pounds of iron on his legs in the *condemned ward* of Newgate.
> *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

condemnedly (ko̤n-dem′ned-li), *adv.* In a manner deserving condemnation; blamably. [Rare.]

> He that hath wisdome to be truly religious, cannot be *condemnedly* a fool. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 49.

condemner (ko̤n-dem′nėr), *n.* One who condemns.

> A foolish thing it is indeed to be one's own accuser and *condemner*, yet such a fool is every swearer.
> *Bp. Beveridge*, Works, II. xcvii.

condensability (ko̤n-den-sa-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *condensable* (see *-bility*); = F. *condensabilité*, etc.] The quality of being condensable.

condensable (ko̤n-den′sa̤-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *condensable* = Pg. *condensavel* = It. *condensabile*, < L. as if **condensabilis*, < *condensare*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of being condensed; capable of being compressed into a smaller compass, or into a more close, compact state: as, vapor is *condensable*.

> Not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies, ix.

condensate† (ko̤n-den′sāt), *v.* [< L. *condensatus*, pp. of *condensare*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To condense; make dense or more dense.

> If there were more [critical learning], it would *condensate* and compact itself into less room.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. 611.

II. *intrans.* To become more dense, close, or compact.

condensate† (ko̤n-den′sāt), *a.* [< L. *condensatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact.

> Water . . . thickened or *condensate*. *Peacham.*

condensation (kon-den-sā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *condensation* (> D. *condensatie* = G. *condensation* = Dan. *kondensation*) = Sp. *condensacion* = Pg. *condensação* = It. *condensazione*, < LL. *condensatio(n-)*, < L. *condensare*, pp. *condensatus*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*] 1. The act of making, or the state of being made, dense or compact; reduction of volume or compass, as by pressure, concentration, or elimination of foreign material; closer union of parts; compression; consolidation: used in both literal and figurative senses.

> He [Goldsmith] was a great and perhaps an unequalled master of the arts of selection and *condensation*.
> *Macaulay*, Oliver Goldsmith.

2. In *chem.* and *phys.*, the act of reducing a gas or vapor to a liquid or solid form.

> The same vapours, being by further *condensation* formed into rain, fall down in drops.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iii., note 1.

Surface condensation, a mode of condensing steam by bringing it in contact with cold metallic surfaces instead of by injecting cold water. =**Syn.** *Compression, Condensation.* See *compression*.

condensative (ko̤n-den′sa̤-tiv), *a.* [< F. *condensatif* = Pr. *condensatiu* = Sp. Pg. *condensativo*, < L. as if **condensativus*, < *condensare*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*] Having power or tendency to condense. *Todd.*

condense (ko̤n-dens′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *condensed*, ppr. *condensing*. [= D. *condenseren* = G. *condensiren* = Dan. *kondensere*, < F. *condenser* = Sp. Pg. *condensar* = It. *condensare*, < L. *condensare*, make thick or dense (cf. *condensus*, very close), < *com-*, together, + *densare*, make thick, < *densus*, dense, thick, close: see *dense*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make more dense or compact; reduce the volume or compass of; bring into closer union of parts; consolidate; compress: used both literally and figuratively.

> Spirits, . . . in what shape they choose,
> Dilated or *condensed*, bright or obscure,
> Can execute their aery purposes,
> And works of love or enmity fulfil.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 429.

> The secret course pursued at Brussels and at Madrid may be *condensed* into the usual formula—dissimulation, procrastination, and again dissimulation. *Motley.*

> *Condense* some daily experience into a glowing symbol, and an audience is electrified. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

2. In *chem.* and *phys.*, to reduce to another and denser form, as a gas or vapor to the condition of a liquid or of a solid, as by pressure or abstraction of heat.

> He must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations, which, *condensed* by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brightest merit. *Eikon Basilike.*

> A heated ocean would send up abundant vapours, producing a perpetual mist or fog to be constantly *condensed*, by the cold of space without, into continual rains.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 52.

=**Syn.** 1. To concentrate, contract, crowd together, inspissate; to abridge, shorten, reduce, epitomize, abbreviate; to solidify.

II. *intrans.* To become denser or more compact, as the particles of a body; become liquid or solid, as a gas or vapor.

> Vapours when they begin to *condense* and coalesce.
> *Newton*, Opticks.

> Nitrous acid is gaseous at ordinary temperatures, but *condenses* into a very volatile liquid at the zero of Fahrenheit. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 2.

condense† (ko̤n-dens′), *a.* [< L. *condensus*, very close, dense, < *com-* (intensive) + *densus*, close, dense: see *dense* and *condense*, *v.*] Close in texture or composition; compact; dense.

> Solid and *condense*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. i. § 8.

> The huge *condense* bodies of planets. *Bentley*, Sermons.

condensed (ko̤n-denst′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *condense*, *v.*] Made dense or close in texture, composition, or expression; compressed; compact: as, a *condensed* style.

> Rapid reading of such *condensed* thought is unproductive. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

Condensed beer, milk, etc. See the nouns.—**Condensed manifold**, in *math.*, such a manifold of points that between any two assignable points within a certain interval there will always be points of the manifold.—**Condensed type**, the name given by type-founders to thin, tall, and slender forms of letter. A condensed type is thinner than a compressed type.

EXAMPLE OF CONDENSED TYPE.

Condensed Clarendon.

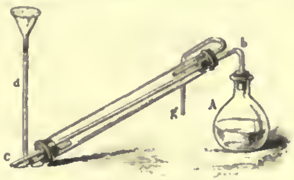
=**Syn.** *Succinct, Laconic*, etc. See *concise*.

condensedness (ko̤n-den′sed-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being condensed. *Bailey.*

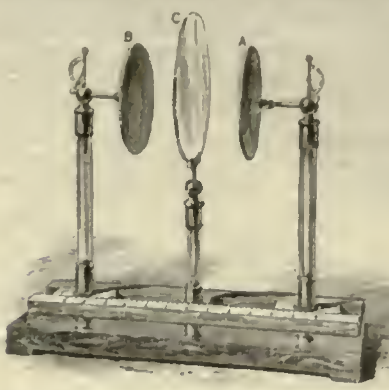
condenser (ko̤n-den′sėr), *n.* One who or that which condenses.

> Mr. C—— is a gossipy writer, but he is at the same time a clever *condenser*. *The American*, VIII. 298.

Specifically—(*a*) Any device for reducing gases or vapors to liquid or solid form. The reduction is usually effected by lowering the temperature of the vapor by contact with chilled surfaces. A form of condenser common in the laboratory is shown in the figure. From the flask, *A*, the vapor to be condensed escapes through the tube *b c*, which passes through a larger condenser-tube. A stream of ice-water enters the condenser through *d*, and passes off through *g*, keeping the surface of the inner tube, *b c*, chilled, and the vapor entering the tube from *A* is condensed and drops from *c* as a liquid. Condensers used to concentrate vapors or gases, as steam, alcoholic vapors, fumes, volatile liquids, etc., commonly depend upon the reducing effects of a lower temperature. In them the vapor, gas, smoke, or fumes are brought into immediate contact with chilled surfaces. This is accomplished in a great variety of ways, as in the surface condenser of the steam-engine, the worm of a still, or the long convoluted tubes in which poisonous fumes or smoke are cooled before being allowed to escape to the chimney. The cooling surfaces are usually kept cold by water, as in the still, the gas-condenser, the sugar-condenser, etc. For fumes and smoke, the contact with walls exposed to the air is sufficient. (*b*) A part of a cotton-gin which compresses the lint for convenient handling. (*c*) In *wool-manuf.*, a machine which forms the wool received from the doffer of a carding-engine or comber, and rolls it into slubbings. The doffer of the carding-engine is covered by a series of parallel strips of card-clothing, wrapped about the cylinder. The wool thus comes off in a number of loose flat ribbons of fleece, which in the condensing-machine are carried by a leather apron beneath a roller which has a reciprocating motion transverse to their direction, and thus rolls these slivers into loose slubbings, which are wound upon a roll and are ready for spinning. (*d*) In the manufacture of sugar, the apparatus used for concentrating the clarified juice, preparatory to its final concentration in the vacuum or evaporating-pan. The liquor trickles over the surface of steam-pipes, where heat evaporates the water which constitutes the greater part of the cane-juice. (*e*) In optical instruments, a lens, or combination of lenses, used to gather and concentrate the rays of light collected by a mirror and direct them upon the object, as the bull's-eye condenser (see *bull's-eye*, 9) and the achromatic condenser used with the microscope.—**Achromatic condenser.** See *achromatic*.—**Condenser hygrometer**, a dew-point hygrometer. See *hygrometer*.—**Condenser of electricity**, any apparatus by which electricity can be accumulated, usually consisting of two conducting surfaces separated by a non-conductor, as in the condenser of Epinus (see figure), which is charged by connecting one of the plates (*A*) with the electrical machine and the other (*B*) with the ground; their distance from the glass plate (*C*) can be adjusted at will. A practical form of condenser is the Leyden jar (which see, under *jar*). Condensers are much used in connection with submarine telegraphy; one of the Atlantic cables has a condenser with over two acres of surface of tin-foil, arranged in plates separated by waxed paper and paraffin. The term is also applied to such instruments as are employed to collect and render sensible very small quantities of electricity, as the condensing electroscope. See *electroscope*.—**Hydraulic condenser.** See *hydraulic*.—**Surface condenser**, in a steam-engine, a condenser in which the exhaust-steam is distributed through a large number of pipes surrounded by cold water, which is constantly renewed. In a less common form flat chambers are used instead of pipes.



Liebig's Condenser.



Condenser of Epinus.

condenser-gage (ko̤n-den′sėr-gāj), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of exhaustion in a steam-condenser. It consists of a glass tube open at both ends, the upper end being attached to the condenser, and the other plunged in mercury.

condensing-coil (ko̤n-den′sing-koil), *n.* A compact arrangement of pipes, either in a coil or straight and with return bends, for condensing steam which is passed through it. The condensation is effected by exposing the coil to air, or by surrounding it with cold water constantly renewed.

condensity† (ko̤n-den′si̤-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *condensidad*, < L. *condensus*, very close: see *condense*, *a.*, and cf. *density*.] The state of being condensed; denseness; density. *Bailey.*

conder (kon′dėr), *n.* See *conner*².

condescence†, *n.* See *condecence*.

condescend (kon-dē̤-send′), *v. i.* [< ME. *condescenden*, < OF. (and F.) *condescendre* = Sp. Pg. *condescender* = It. *condescendere*, < LL. *condescendere*, let one's self down, stoop, condescend, < L. *com-*, together, + *descendere*, come down: see *descend*.] 1. To descend from the superior position, rank, or dignity proper or usually accorded to one; voluntarily waive ceremony and assume equality with an inferior; be complaisant, yielding, or consenting in dealings with inferiors; deign.

> Mind not high things, but *condescend* to men of low estate. Rom. xii. 16.

> Spain's mighty monarch,
> In gracious clemency, does *condescend*,
> On these conditions, to become your friend.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor.

> The mind that would not *condescend* to little things.
> *E. Gosse*, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 36.

2. To stoop or submit; be subject; yield.

> Can they think me so broken, so debased
> With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
> Will *condescend* to such absurd commands?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1337.

3†. To assent; agree.

> Thereto they both did franckly *condiscend*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. i. 25.

> *Condescending* to Blount's advice to surprise the court.
> *Bacon*, Lord Essex's Treason.

> The Govʳ *condescended* upon equall terms of agreemente.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 128.

> These things they all willingly *condescended* unto.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 223.

4. To agree to submit or furnish; specify; vouchsafe: with *upon*: as, to *condescend upon* particulars. [Scotch.]

> Men do not *condescend upon* what would satisfy them.
> *Guthrie's Trial*, p. 71.

=**Syn.** 1. To stoop, deign, vouchsafe, bend.

condescendence (kon-dē̤-sen′de̤ns), *n.* [= F. *condescendance* = Sp. Pg. *condescendencia* = It. *condescendenza*, < ML. *condescendentia*, < LL. *condescenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *condescendere*, condescend: see *condescend*.] 1. The act of condescending; condescension. [Rare.]

> By the warrant of St. Paul's *condescendence* to the capacities he wrote unto, I may speak after the manner of men.
> *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays (1648), p. 31.

2. In *Scots law*, the principal written pleading put in by the pursuer, containing a distinct statement of the facts on which his case is founded. It is annexed to the summons, and to it are subjoined the pleas in law, a concise note of the legal propositions on which he rests.

condescendency† (kon-dẹ̄-sen′dẹn-si), *n.* [As *condescendence*: see *-ency*.] Condescension.

The respect and *condescendency* which you have already shewn me is that for which I can never make any suitable return. *Dr. Avery*, in Boyle's Works, VI. 610.

This worthy gentleman was one of singular piety, and rare for humility, as appeared by his great *condescendency*, when as this poor people were in great sickness and weakness, he shunned not to do very mean services for them. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 68.

condescending (kon-dẹ̄-sen′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *condescend*, *v.*] Marked or characterized by condescension; stooping to the level of one's inferiors.

A very *condescending* air. *Watts.*

He graciously added that I should have command of the pieces in action, at which *condescending* intimation I rose and bowed profoundly. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xvii.

condescendingly (kon-dẹ̄-sen′ding-li), *adv.* In a condescending manner; so as to show condescension: as, to address a person *condescendingly*.

condescension (kon-dẹ̄-sen′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *condescensio(n-)*, < *condescendere*, pp. *condescensus*, condescend: see *condescend*.] The act of condescending; the act of voluntarily stooping or inclining to an equality with an inferior; a waiving of claims due to one's rank or position; affability on the part of a superior; complaisance.

> Go, heavenly guest! . . .
> Gentle to me and affable hath been
> Thy *condescension*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 649.

He [the sheikh] received me with great politeness and *condescension*, made me sit down by him, and asked me more about Cairo than about Europe. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 115.

The good Peter rode through these towns with a smiling aspect, waving his hand with inexpressible majesty and *condescension*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 418.

condescensive† (kon-dẹ̄-sen′siv), *a.* [< NL. **condescensivus* (in adv. *condescensive*), < LL. *condescensus*, pp. of *condescendere*, condescend: see *condescend*.] Condescending; courteous.

The *condescensive* tenderness [of God]. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. viii.

condescent† (kon-dẹ̄-sent′), *n.* [< *condescend*, as *descent* < *descend*.] Condescension.

So slight and easy a *condescent*. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

condign (kọn-dīn′), *a.* [Early mod. E. *condygne*, < OF. (and F.) *condigne* = Sp. Pg. *condigno* = It. *condegno*, < L. *condignus*, very worthy, < *com-* (intensive) + *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*.] **1†.** Deserving; worthy: applied to persons.

Her selfe of all that rule she deemed most *condigne*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 11.

2. Well-deserved; worthily bestowed; merited; suitable: applied to things—(*a*) With reference to praise or thanks.

I thought it no *condigne* gratification, nor scarce any good satisfaction for such a person as you. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, Ded.

Render unto God *condigne* thanks and praise for so great a benefice. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., vii. 2.

The eulogy bestowed on Chaucer by Spenser's well-worn metaphor has not been quite unanimously recognized as *condign*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 10.

(*b*) With reference to censure, punishment, or what is of the nature of punishment: the more common use.

> Speak what thou art, and how thou hast been us'd,
> That I may give him *condign* punishment.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

In an extant Bull he reproves the Archbishop of Glasgow and other prelates of Scotland, . . . treats them as acting unworthily of their holy calling, and threatens them with *condign* censure. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xi. 9.

condignity (kọn-dig′ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *condignité* = Sp. *condignidad* = Pg. *condignidade* = It. *condegnità*, < ML. **condignita(t-)s*, < L. *condignus*, condign: see *condign* and *-ity*.] **1.** Merit; desert.—**2.** In *scholastic theol.*, specifically, the merit of human actions considered as constituting a ground for a claim of reward.

Condignity and congruity (meritum de condigno and de congruo) are "terms used by the schoolmen to explain their peculiar opinions relative to human merit and deserving. The Scotists maintain that it is possible for man in his natural state so to live as to deserve the Grace of God, by which he may be enabled to obtain salvation, this natural fitness (congruitas) for grace being such as to oblige the Deity to grant it. Such is the merit of congruity. The Thomists, on the other hand, contend that man, by the divine assistance, is capable of so living as to merit eternal life, to be worthy (condignus) of it in the sight of God. In this hypothesis, the question of previous preparation for the grace which enables him to be worthy is not introduced. This is the merit of *condignity*." *Hook*, Eccles. Dict.

condignly (kọn-dīn′li), *adv.* In a condign manner; according to merit; deservedly; justly.

Condignly punished. *L. Addison*, Western Barbary, p. 171.

condignness† (kọn-dīn′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being condign.

condiment (kon′di-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *condiment* = Sp. Pg. It. *condimento*, < L. *condimentum*, spice, seasoning, < *condīre*, pp. *condītus*, spice, season, orig. put fruit in vinegar, wine, spices, etc., pickle, preserve, prob. a collateral form of *condere*, pp. *conditus*, put together, put away, preserve, < *com-*, together, + *-dere* (in comp.), put: see *abscond*. Cf. *condite*^{2}.] Something used to give relish to food; a relish; seasoning; sauce.

> And fro the white is drawe a commune wyne,
> But *condyment* is thus to make it fyne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 197.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

condimental (kon-di-men′tạl), *a.* [< *condiment* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a condiment.

Maladies of both mind and body that are connected with chronic, incurable dyspepsia, all brought about by the habitual use of cayenne and its *condimental* cousins. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 371.

condisciple (kon-di-sī′pl), *n.* [= F. *condisciple* = Sp. *condiscípulo* = Pg. *condiscipulo* = It. *condiscepolo*, < L. *condiscipulus* (fem. *condiscipula*), a fellow-pupil, < *com-*, together, + *discipulus*, a pupil: see *disciple*.] A fellow-pupil; a student in the same school or system or field of learning, or under the same instructor. [Rare.]

To his right dearly beloved brethren and *condisciples* dwelling together. *T. Martin*, Marriage of Priests, sig. H, iii. (1554).

Vigors . . . found an energetic *condisciple* and coadjutor in Swainson. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 15.

condit†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*^{1}.

conditaneous† (kon-di-tā′nẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *conditaneus*, suitable for pickling or preserving, < *condīre*, pp. *condītus*, pickle, preserve: see *condiment*.] That may be seasoned. *Coles*, 1717.

condite^1**†**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*^{1}.

condite^2**†** (kọn-dīt′), *v. t.* [< L. *condītus*, pp. of *condīre* (> It. *condire* = Sp. Pg. OF. *condir*), preserve, pickle, etc.: see *condiment*.] **1.** To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; season.

Like *condited* or pickled mushrooms, which if carefully corrected, and seldom tasted, may be harmless, but can never do good. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 429.

The entertainment was exceeding civil, but besides a good olio, the dishes were trifling, hash'd and *condited* after their [Portuguese] way. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 4, 1679.

2. To embalm.

The friends and disciples of the holy Jesus, having devoutly composed his body to burial, anointed it, washed it, and *condited* it with spices and perfumes, laid it in a sepulchre. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 344.

condite^2**†** (kon′dīt), *a.* [< L. *condītus*, pp., preserved, etc.: see the verb.] Preserved; candied.

Crato prescribes the *condite* fruit of wild rose to a nobleman his patient. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 415.

conditement† (kọn-dīt′mẹnt), *n.* [< *condite* + *-ment*.] **1.** A composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary.—**2.** Seasoning; spice; savor; flavor; relish.

A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy without some *conditement* of the mathematicks. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 10.

condition (kọn-dish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *condicion*, *condicioun*, rarely *condition*, < OF. *condicion*, F. *condition* (> D. *konditie* = G. *condition* = Dan. Sw. *kondition*) = Pr. *condicio* = Sp. *condicion* = Pg. *condição* = It. *condizione*, < L. *condicio(n-)*, in LL. and ML. commonly but improperly spelled *conditio(n-)* (and hence erroneously identified with LL. *conditio(n-)*, a making, < *condere*, pp. *conditus*, put together: see *condiment*, *condite*^{2}), a stipulation, agreement, choice, marriage, also external position, situation, circumstances, nature, condition (in many senses), with short radical vowel, *condĭcio(n-)* (cf. *dĭcio(n-)*, authority, rule, power, lit. a speaking or directing), < *condīcere*, agree upon, concert, promise, proclaim, announce, publish, engage, in LL. also assent to, consent, also demand back, orig. talk over together, < *com-*, together, + *dīcere*, speak, say, tell, mention, affirm, declare, etc. (with long radical vowel), of like origin with *dĭcare*, make known, proclaim, declare, orig. point out, as in *indĭcare*, indicate, etc.: see *diction*, *indicate*.] **1.** The particular mode of being of a person or thing; situation, with reference either to internal or to external circumstances; existing state or case; plight; circumstances.

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the sinner in. *South*, Sermons.

Electricity and Magnetism are not forms of Energy; neither are they forms of matter. They may perhaps be provisionally defined as properties or *Conditions* of Matter. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 518.

2. Quality; property; attribute; characteristic.

Men of Ynde han this *condicioun* of kynde, that thei nevere gon out of here owne Contree. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 162.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

The true *condition* of warre is onely to suppresse the proud and defend the innocent, as did that most generous Prince Sigismundus, Prince of those Countries. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 246.

3†. A state or characteristic of the mind; a habit; collectively, ways; disposition; temper.

We be not ther agein; but ye haue seyn his *condiciouns* and we ne haue not don so, and therfore we praye yow to suffre vs to knowe his *condiciouns*, and the manere of hys gouernaunce that he will ben of here-after. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

The *condition* of a saint, and the complexion of the devil. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

He that gathereth not every day as much as I doe, the next day shall be set beyond the riuer, and be banished from the Fort as a drone, till he amend his *conditions* or starue. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 229.

4. Rank; state, with respect to the orders or grades of society or to property: used absolutely in the sense of high rank: as, a person of *condition*.

> Honour and shame from no *condition* rise:
> Act well your part; there all the honour lies.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 193.

Those [persons] of *condition* always make a present on their departure to the value of about six pounds. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 11.

The inhabitants of Russia are divided into the following *conditions*, viz., the clergy, the nobility, the merchants and burghers, the peasants. *Brougham.*

5. A requisite; something the non-concurrence or non-fulfilment of which would prevent a result from taking place; a prerequisite.

That a cause efficient be a cause of itself two *conditions* are requisite. . . . If either of these are wanting the cause is said to be by accident. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xvii. 16.

The diffusion of thorough scientific education is an absolutely essential *condition* of industrial progress. *Huxley*, Science and Culture.

According to the best notion I can form of the meaning of "*condition*," either as a term of philosophy or of common life, it means that on which something else is contingent, or (more definitely) which being given, something else exists or takes place. I promise to do something on condition that you do something else: that is, if you do this, I will do that; if not, I will do as I please. *J. S. Mill*, Exam. of Hamilton, iv.

Hence—**6.** A restricting or limiting circumstance; a restriction or limitation.

The uncivilized man, at the mercy of his *conditions*, is less choice in his diet than the civilized. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 41.

7. A stipulation; a statement of terms; an agreement or consideration demanded or offered in return for something to be granted or done, as in a bargain, treaty, or other engagement.

We be come to serue yow, with this *condicion*, that ye desire not to knowe oure names. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 203.

He sendeth an ambassage, and desireth *conditions* of peace. Luke xiv. 32.

8. In *law*: (*a*) A statement that a thing is or shall be, which constitutes the essential basis or an essential part of the basis of a contract or grant; a future and uncertain act or event not belonging to the very nature of the transaction, on the performance or happening of which the legal consequences of the transaction are made to depend. More specifically, a condition is a provision on the fulfilment of which depends the taking effect or continuance in effect of the instrument or some clause of it, or the existence of some right established or recognized by it, as distinguished from a *covenant*, which is a promise in a sealed instrument the breach of which may give rise to a claim for damages, but not necessarily the forfeiture of any right. The performance of a covenant, however, may be made a condition of the continued efficacy of the agreement. A *condition precedent* is a provision which must be fulfilled or an event which must occur before the instrument or clause affected by it can take effect. A *condition subsequent* contemplates that, after the instrument has taken effect, a right established or recognized by it may be extinguished by some future or uncertain event.

> Such a place, such sum or sums as are
> Express'd in the *condition*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

(*b*) In *civil law*, a restriction incorporated with an act, the consequence of which is to make the effect of the volition or intention dependent wholly or in part upon an external circumstance. Strictly speaking, there is a *condition* in the meaning of the civil law only when the effect of a legal act is suspended until the accomplishment or non-accomplishment of a future and uncertain event. *Goudsmit.* **9.** In a college or school: (*a*) The requirement, made of a student upon failure to reach a certain standard of scholarship, as in an examination, that a new examination be passed before he can be advanced in a given course or study, or can receive a degree: as, a *condition* in mathematics. (*b*) The study to which such requirement is attached: as, he has six *conditions* to make up. [U. S.]—**10.** In *gram.*, the protasis or conditional clause of a conditional sentence. See *conditional sentence*, under *conditional*.—**Condition collateral,** a condition annexed to a collateral act.—**Condition inherent,** in *Scots law*, a condition which descends to the heir with the land granted, etc.—**Condition of cognition, or of a cognitive faculty,** in *philos.*, an attribute with which it is supposed the mind cannot help investing every object of that faculty; an element which, derived from the mind's structure, cannot but enter into every conception it is able to form, though there may be no prototype of it in the object of the conception. Such are, in the Kantian philosophy, space and time, and the categories.—**Conditions of environment.** See *environment*.—**Conditions of sale,** the particular terms, set forth in writing, in accordance with which property is to be sold at auction.—**Equation of condition.** (*a*) In *dynam.*, an equation expressing the effect upon the motion of a system of bodies produced by an absolutely rigid connection between certain parts. (*b*) In the *theory of errors*, an equation expressing an observation with the conditions under which it was taken.—**Estate upon condition.** See *estate*.—**In hard condition,** in *horse-racing*, in firm or very good condition.

> [The horses] are both *in hard condition*, so it [the race] can come off in ten days. *Lawrence.*

Necessary condition, a condition in sense 5; a conditio sine qua non.—**Negative condition.** Same as *necessary condition*.—**Sufficient condition,** an antecedent from which the consequent surely follows.=**Syn. 1.** Circumstances, station, plight.—**7.** Article, terms, provision, arrangement.

condition (kǫn-dish'ǫn), *v. t.* [= F. *conditionner*, OF. *condicioner*, *conditioner*, *condicionner* = Sp. *condicionar* = Pg. *condiçoar*, *condicionar* = It. *condizionare*, < ML. *conditionare*, condition, restrict; from the noun. Cf. *conditionate*.] **1.** To form a condition or prerequisite of; determine or govern.

> Yet seas, that daily gain upon the shore,
> Have ebb and flow, *conditioning* their march.
> *Tennyson*, The Golden Year.

> The appetite of hunger must precede and *condition* the pleasure which consists in its satisfaction.
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 161.

> Limits we did not set
> *Condition* all we do.
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

2. To subject to something as a condition; make dependent or conditional on: with *on* or *upon*: as, he *conditioned* his forgiveness *upon* repentance.

> All the advantages of binocular vision are *conditioned on* convergence only. Divergence would only confuse by giving false information. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 252.

3. In *metaph.*, to place or cognize under conditions.

> The tree or the mountain being groups of phenomena, what we assert as persisting independently of the percipient mind is a Something which we are unable to *condition* either as tree or as mountain.
> *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 88.

4. To stipulate; contract; arrange.

> It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan that Saturn should put to death all his male children.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

> I must *condition*
> To have this gentleman by, a witness.
> *B. Jonson*, The Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

5. In mercantile language, to test (a commodity) in order to ascertain its condition; specifically, to test (silk) in order to know the proportion of moisture it contains.—**6.** To require (a student) to be reëxamined, after failure to show the attainment of a required degree of scholarship, as a condition of remaining in the class or college, or of receiving a degree. See *condition*, *n.*, 9. [U. S.]

conditional (kǫn-dish'ǫn-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conditionnel* = Sp. Pg. *condicional* = It. *condizionale*, < LL. *conditionalis*, *condicionalis*, < L. *condicio(n-)*, condition: see *condition*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Imposing conditions; containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms; stipulative.

> That self-reform which is *conditional* upon the wish for it. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 110.

> Having at one time . . . made the granting of money *conditional* on the obtainment of justice, the States-General [of France] was induced to surrender its restraining powers. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 501.

2. Involving or expressing a condition. (*a*) In *logic*, expressing, as a proposition, that one thing will or would be or happen if another is or was, or does or did happen; containing as a syllogism, such a premise. By a few writers the term *conditional proposition* is used to include the disjunctive form.

> When is it [a hypothetical proposition] said to be *conditionall?* When the conjunction *if* is set before any simple proposition, as thus: If it be a man, it is a sensible body. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599).

(*b*) In *gram.*, expressing an assumption or a supposition; containing or involving a proposition as a premise from which a conclusion or inference follows: as, a *conditional* conjunction; a *conditional* sentence.—**Conditional baptism.** See *baptism*.—**Conditional conjunction,** a conjunction expressing a condition. Such conjunctions in English are *if* (obsolete and provincial *an*), *so* (in the sense of *if only*), *unless* (*but*), etc.—**Conditional estate.** See *estate*.—**Conditional fee.** See *fee*². —**Conditional form,** a form of the verb used to express a condition, or a conclusion from a condition: thus, *I should go; he would come:* such expressions, whether phrases like these or proper verb-forms (as French *j'irais, il viendrait*), are sometimes called a *conditional mode*.—**Conditional immortality,** in *theol.*, the doctrine that immortality is not inherent in the race, but is conditional upon faith in Christ.—**Conditional limitation,** a gift to a third person, in case a condition prescribed should take effect; a condition in a grant or devise, the non-fulfilment of which will cause the property to pass to a third party.—**Conditional mode.** See *conditional form*.—**Conditional obligation,** in *law*, an obligation depending on the existence of a condition. Conditions annexed to obligations have been distinguished as *possible* and *impossible:* the former are such as may naturally or legally happen; the latter, such as are contrary to the law or to good morals. Possible conditions have been distinguished as *potential* or *potestative*, such as are within the power of the party burdened with them, and *casual*, such as depend upon an event over which the party has no control.—**Conditional pardon,** a pardon to which a condition is annexed, the performance of which is necessary to the validity of the pardon. *Bouvier.*—**Conditional phrase,** a phrase equivalent to a conditional conjunction, such as *provided that*, *in case that*, etc.—**Conditional sale.** (*a*) A sale the binding effect of which, notwithstanding delivery of the thing sold, is made to depend on due payment or other performance by the buyer, so that meanwhile the title or ownership is not vested in him. (*b*) A sale on condition that the vendor may repurchase on certain terms. *Minor.*—**Conditional sentence,** a sentence stating a condition and the conclusion dependent upon it; a hypothetical period. When complete, it consists of two clauses: (1) the conditional clause, also called the *condition* or *protasis*, introduced by *if*, or an equivalent word, expressed or implied; and (2) the *conclusion* or *apodosis*.

II. *n.* **1.** A word expressing a condition.—**2.** A conditional clause; a limitation; a condition. *Bacon.* [Rare.]—**3.** In *logic*, a proposition which expresses a condition.—**4.** In *gram.*, a conditional particle.

conditionality (kǫn-dish-ǫn-al'į-ti), *n.* [= F. *conditionnalité*, etc.; as *conditional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being conditional or limited; limitation by certain terms. *Dr. H. More.*

conditionalize (kǫn-dish'ǫn-ąl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conditionalized*, ppr. *conditionalizing*. [< *conditional* + *-ize*.] To condition; qualify. [Rare.]

> I, however, would hold that . . . the word sanguine, when *conditionalized* by Croyden [as Croydon sanguine, a color], was satirically used out of its meaning.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 395.

conditionally (kǫn-dish'ǫn-ąl-i), *adv.* In a conditional manner; under certain conditions or with certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

> Powhatan (to expresse his loue to Newport), when he departed, presented him with twentie Turkies, *conditionally* to returne him twentie swords.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 171.

> His authority was by the People first giv'n him *conditionally*, in Law and under Law and under Oath also for the Kingdoms good and not otherwise.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

conditionary† (kǫn-dish'ǫn-ā-ri), *n.* [< ML. **conditionarium*, < *conditio(n-)*, L. *condicio(n-)*, condition: see *condition*, *n.*] A stipulation or condition.

> Would God in mercy dispense with it as a *conditionary*, yet we could not be happy without it. *Norris.*

conditionata, *n.* Plural of *conditionatum*.

conditionate (kǫn-dish'ǫn-ąt), *a.* [< ML. *conditionatus*, pp. of *conditionare*, put under conditions, restrict, condition: see *condition*, *v.*] Conditional; subject to conditions.

> Barac's answer is faithful, though *conditionate*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Jael and Sisera.

conditionate (kǫn-dish'ǫn-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conditionated*, ppr. *conditionating*. [< ML. *conditionatus*, pp.: see the adj.] To condition; qualify; regulate.

> So is it usual amongst us to qualifie and *conditionate* the twelve months of the year answerably unto the temper of the twelve days in Christmas.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 4.

conditionatum (kon-dish"i-ǫ-nā'tum), *n.*; pl. *conditionata* (-tä). [NL., neut. of ML. *conditionatus*, pp.: see *conditionate*, *a.* and *v.*] The consequent of a hypothetical proposition.

conditioned (kǫn-dish'ǫnd), *a.* and *n.* [< *condition* + *-ed*².] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in a certain state or having certain qualities, or a certain constitution, temperament, temper, etc.; circumstanced; constituted: most frequently used in composition: as, well-*conditioned*; ill-*conditioned*.

> Joab, the general of the host of Israel, . . . so *conditioned*, that easy it is not to define whether it were for David harder to miss the benefit of his warlike ability, or to bear the enormity of his other crimes.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 18.

> Much prouision was very badly *conditioned;* nay, the Hogs would not eat that Corne they brought.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 59.

> Our sweet-*condition'd* princess . . . never used us
> With such contempt. *Massinger*, The Renegado, v. 2.

2. Existing under or subject to conditions; limited by conditions; dependent.

> Art is the one corner of human life in which we may take our ease. . . . In other places our passions are *conditioned* and embarrassed.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 68.

> The office of verbal inflections is to express qualified and *conditioned*, rather than complex, thought.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xvi.

3. In *metaph.*, placed or cognized under conditions or relations; relative.

II. *n.* In *metaph.*, collectively, the universe as existing and known under conditions or limits: always with the definite article: opposed to the *unconditioned* or *absolute*.

> The Unconditioned is the incognisable and inconceivable; its notion being only negative of *the Conditioned*, which last can only be positively known or conceived.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 12.

> *The conditioned* is the mean between the two extremes—two unconditionates, exclusive of each other, neither of which can be conceived as possible, but of which, on the principles of contradiction and excluded middle, one must be admitted as necessary.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 14.

conditioning-house (kǫn-dish'ǫn-ing-hous), *n.* A trade establishment where silk is tested. *Simmonds.* See *condition*, *v. t.*, 5.

conditionly† (kǫn-dish'ǫn-li), *adv.* [< *condition* + *-ly*². Cf. *conditionally*.] Same as *conditionally*.

> And though she give but thus *conditionly*.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Astrophel and Stella.

conditio sine qua non (kon-dish'i-ō sī'nē kwä non). [L., a condition without which not . . . : see *condition*, *sine*³, *qua*, and *non*.] A necessary or indispensable condition. See *condition*, *n.*, 5.

conditory (kon'di-tǫ-ri), *n.*; pl. *conditories* (-riz). [< L. *conditorium*, < *condere*, pp. *conditus*, lay up, put away: see *condiment*.] A repository for storing or keeping things. [Rare.]

conditour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *conduitor*, *condutor*, *conduiteur* (mod. F. *conducteur*), < L. *conductor*, a leader: see *conductor*.] A conductor; a guide; a leader.

> [And then they hadde] a goode *conditour* that sette light by theire enmyes, for hem semed [that they were in nombre euen] as many for as many. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 392.

condivision (kon-di-vizh'ǫn), *n.* [< *con-* + *division*.] A logical division or classification coexisting with another which crosses it.

> One and the same object may, likewise, be differently divided from different points of view, whereby *condivisions* arise, which, taken together, are all reciprocally coordinated. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

condle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *candle*.

condler†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chandler*.

condolatory (kǫn-dō'lą-tǫ-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *condole* + *-atory*.] Expressing condolence. *Smart.*

condole (kǫn-dōl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *condoled*, ppr. *condoling*. [= F. *condouloir* (cf. Sp. *condolerse*, *condolecerse* = Pg. *condoerse* = It. *condolersi*, all refl.) = D. *kondoleren* = G. *condoliren* = Dan. *kondolere*, < LL. *condolere*, condole, < L. *com-*, with, + *dolere*, grieve: see *dole*².] **I.** *intrans.* To speak sympathetically to one in pain, grief, or misfortune; use expressions of pity or compassion: followed by *with* before the person, and by *on*, *for*, or *over* before the subject of condolence.

> Having remembered this place in its pristine beauty, I could not help *condoling with* him *on* its present ruinous situation. *Goldsmith*, Tenants of the Leasowes.

> Neighbors crowded round him to *condole*.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 79.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To commiserate personally; address words of sympathy to, on account of distress or misfortune.

> Let us *condole* the knight. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1.

> Each other's company lessened our sufferings, and was some comfort, that we might *condole* one another.
> *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 348).

2. To lament or grieve over with another; express sympathy on account of; lament.

> The first Thing he [Lord Leicester] did was to *condole* the late Q. Dowager's Death. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 5.

I come not, Samson, to *condole* thy chance,
As these perhaps, yet wish it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent.
Milton, S. A., l. 1076.

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery and afterward *condole* her miscarriage? *Dryden.*

condolement† (kọn-dōl′mẹnt), *n.* [< *condole* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of condoling; condolence.

They were presented to the king . . . with an address of *condolement* for the loss of his queen. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 390.

2. The act of sorrowing or mourning; grief; lamentation; sorrow.

To persevere
In obstinate *condolement* is a course
Of impious stubbornness; 'tis unmanly grief.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

condolence (kọn-dō′lẹns), *n.* [= F. *condoléance* (> It. *condoglianza* = D. *kondoleantie* = Sw. *kondolanz*) = Sp. Pg. *condolencia* = It. *condolenza* = G. *kondolenz* = Dan. *kondolence*, < ML. as if **condolentia*, < LL. *condolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *condolere*, condole: see *condole* and *-ence.*] An expression of sympathy addressed to a person in distress, misfortune, or bereavement.

For which reason their congratulations and their *condolences* are equally words of course. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 109.

A special message of *condolence.* *Macaulay.*

=**Syn.** *Sympathy, Commiseration*, etc. See *pity.*

condoler (kọn-dō′lėr), *n.* One who condoles. *Johnson.*

condominate (kon-dom′i-nāt), *a.* [< *condomin(ium)* + *-ate*1.] Of the nature of condominium.

The King of Prussia . . . had acquired the complete proprietorship of Lauenburg by buying up Austria's *condominate* rights over that Duchy. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 357.

condominium (kon-dọ-min′i-um), *n.* [NL., < ML. *condominus*, a co-proprietor, < L. *com-*, together, + *dominus*, master, proprietor: see *domine, dominie, dominion.*] Joint or concurrent dominion; ownership including jurisdiction or power of disposal, exclusive as against all the world except one or more co-owners. The term is much used in the civil law for *joint rights in rem*, and in international law of concurrent national jurisdiction or dominion.

Condominium, which tends to split up into property in the narrow sense. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 142.

condonation (kon-dọ-nā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *condonacion* = Pg. *condonação* = It. *condonazione*, < L. *condonatio(n-)*, < *condonare*, pp. *condonatus*, condone: see *condone.*] 1. The act of condoning, or of pardoning a wrong act: as, the *condonation* of an offense.

And we teach and believe that when sinnes are pardoned by God, God doth not change the mind of the sinner . . . ; but that the same [sin], remaining in the soule of man, in like manner as it did before *condonation*, is only taken away by a not imputation of the guilt.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 169.

Specifically—2. In *law*, the act or course of conduct by which a husband or a wife is held to have pardoned a matrimonial offense committed by the other, as the taking back of his wife by a husband, knowing that she has committed adultery. To have this effect, the conduct must be such as to imply intentional and voluntary remission.

Condonation is the remission, by one of the married parties, of a matrimonial offense which he knows the other has committed, on the condition implied by the law that the party remitting it shall afterward be treated by the other with conjugal kindness.
Bishop, Marriage and Divorce, II. § 33.

The immediate effect of *condonation* is to bar the party condoning of his or her remedy for the offence in question.
Mozley and Whiteley.

condone (kọn-dōn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *condoned*, ppr. *condoning.* [= OF. *condoner, conduner, condonner, cunduner*, permit, suffer, pardon, = Sp. Pg. *condonar* = It. *condonare*, < L. *condonare*, give, give up, remit, refrain from punishing, < *com-* + *donare*, give: see *donate.*] 1. To forgive or pardon, as something wrong, especially by implication, as through some act of friendship or confidence toward the offender; overlook, as an offense or fault.

Condone, an old legal technicality, has of late received a popular welcome, as a stately euphemism for 'pardon' or 'overlook.' *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng. (ed. 1873), p. 299.

War was rather *condoned* than consecrated, and, whatever might be the case with a few isolated prelates, the Church did nothing to increase or encourage it.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 266.

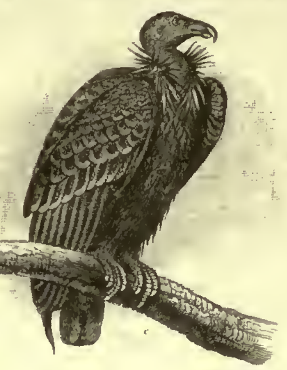
We are not to assume that every offence might be *condoned* for a certain sum in money.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xxxiii.

Specifically—2. In *law*, to forgive, or to act so as to imply forgiveness of (a violation of the marriage vow). See *condonation*, 2.—3. To cause to overlook or forgive; atone for. [Rare.]

He [Donatello], however, *condoned* these defects by the strength of his assertions, the fire of his style, and the transcendent ease with which his skilful hand traced flowing lines of unsurpassed delicacy and freedom upon the marble. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 92.

=**Syn.** See *pardon.*

condor (kon′dor), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. *condor* = Dan. *kondor* = F. *condor*, formerly *condore* = It. *condore*, < Sp. Pg. *condor*, < Peruv. *cuntur*, a condor.] 1. A very large South American bird of prey, *Sarcorhamphus gryphus*, of the family *Cathartidæ* or American vultures, having the head and upper part of the neck naked and largely caruneulate, an exposed ruff of downy white feathers round the neck, and the general plumage blackish, varied with much white in the wings. The size of the condor has been greatly exaggerated; it is not known to exceed 9 feet in stretch of wings, and is little over 3 feet in total length. The bird inhabits chiefly the Andean regions, at elevations of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea, where it breeds, making no nest, but laying its eggs on the bare rocks. Condors are never seen in large companies, but in groups of three or four, and descend to the plain only when impelled by hunger. At such times two of them will successfully attack sheep, goats, deer, etc., though as a rule they prefer carrion.
2. A South American gold coin. That of Ecuador and Colombia is worth $9.647; that of Chili, $9.123.—**California condor**, the large vulture of California, *Cathartes* or *Pseudogryphus californianus*, resembling the Andean condor and fully as large, with the head and beak differently shaped and not caruneulate, no downy collar, much less white on the wings, and the plumage of the breast of peculiar texture.



California Condor (*Cathartes californianus*).

condottiere (kon-dot-tiā′re), *n.*; pl. *condottieri* (-ri). [It., lit. a leader, conductor (= OF. *conduitier*, < ML. as if **conductorius*), < *condotto*, way, road, conduct, conduit, < ML. *conductus*, escort, guard; cf. L. *conducti*, mercenary soldiers, prop. pl. of *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, hire, lit. bring together: see *conduct, conduce.*] In *Italian hist.*, one of a class of professional military captains in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who raised troops and sold their services to warring states and princes. This system prevailed to a considerable extent all over Europe just before the introduction of regular standing armies.

He espoused the cause of Equity in the pending question with the zeal of a *condottiere.*
Howells, Modern Instance, iii.

conduce (kọn-dūs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conduced*, ppr. *conducing.* [In older form *condue*, < OF. *conduire*, F. *conduire* = Pr. *conduire, condurre* = It. *condurre* (see *condue*); = Sp. *conducir* = Pg. *conduzir* = It. *conducere*, conduct, lead, conduce; < L. *conducere*, lead, draw, or bring together, draw toward, connect, take on lease, rent, hire, employ, etc., < *com-*, together, + *ducere*, lead: see *duke, duct.* Cf. *abduce, adduce, educe, induce, produce, reduce, seduce, traduce*, and see *conduct, v.*] I.† *trans.* 1. To lead; conduct.

Hys [Christ's] moder swet
Mi mater [matter] *conduce* to the ende entire.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 206.

There was sent unto my lodging the Cardinal of Bourbon . . . to *conduce* me to my lady's presence.
State Papers, Wolsey to Hen. VIII., an. 1527.

2. To bring about.

To *conduce* the peace. *Sir T. More.*

II. *intrans.* To aid in or contribute toward bringing about a result; lead or tend: followed by an infinitive, or a noun preceded by *to*: as, temperance and exercise *conduce to* good health.

Things rather intended for show and ostentation, than *conducing to* piety. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The reasons you allege do more *conduce*
To the hot passion of distemper'd blood.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

Nothing doth so much *conduce to* the proper happiness of man, as that which doth the most promote the peace and serenity of his mind. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

Each new specialization of industry . . . establishes itself by *conducing* in some way *to* the profit of others.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 441.

conducement† (kọn-dūs′mẹnt), *n.* [< *conduce* + *-ment.*] A leading or tending; tendency.

The *conducement* of all this is but cabalistical.
Gregory, Works, p. 68.

conducent (kọn-dū′sẹnt), *a.* [< L. *conducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *conducere*, bring together: see *conduce.*] Tending or contributing. [Rare.]

Any act fitting or *conducent* to the good success of this business. *Abp. Laud*, Chancellorship at Oxford, p. 13.

conducibility (kọn-dū-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *conducibilita(t-)s*, utility, < L. *conducibilis*, profitable: see *conducible.*] The state or character of being conducive; conducibleness. [Rare.]

Duties . . . deriving their obligation from their *conducibility* to the promoting of our chief end.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 14.

conducible (kọn-dū′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *conducibile, conducevole*, < L. *conducibilis*, profitable, expedient, < *conducere*, conduce: see *conduce.*] I. *a.* Conducive; tending.

Every Common-wealth is in general defin'd a societie sufficient of itself, in all things *conducible* to well beeing and commodious life. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Revelation will soon be discerned to be extremely *conducible* to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and exceptions of flesh and blood against it.
Hammond.

II.† *n.* That which conduces or tends to promote.

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles* thereto. *Sir M. Hale.*

conducibleness (kọn-dū′si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of conducing, leading, or contributing to or promoting some end.

Which two contemplations are not inferiour to any for either pleasantness in themselves or *conducibleness* for the finding out of the right frame of nature.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Pref.

conducibly† (kọn-dū′si-bli), *adv.* In a manner to promote; conducively.

conducive (kọn-dū′siv), *a.* [< *conduce* + *-ive.*] Having the quality of conducing, promoting, or furthering; tending to advance or bring about: with *to*.

An action, however *conducive to* the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it.
Addison, Freeholder.

Nothing is more *conducive to* happiness than the free exercise of the mind in pursuits congenial to it.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

=**Syn.** Helpful, contributing, promotive, furthersome.

conduciveness (kọn-dū′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conducive or tending to advance or promote. *Boyle.*

Its *conduciveness* to the practice of our duty.
Secker, Works, IV. xvii.

If general good, or welfare, or utility, is the supreme end; and if State-enactments are justified as means to this supreme end; then, State-enactments have such authority only as arises from *conduciveness* to this supreme end. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 19.

conduct (kọn-dukt′), *v.* [< L. *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, lead together, lead, hire: see *conduce*, and cf. *conduct, n.* The older form was *condit, conduit*: see *conduit*1, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To accompany and show the way to; guide; escort; lead.

Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our presence. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 4.

I can *conduct* you, lady, to a low
But loyal cottage, where you may be safe.
Milton, Comus, l. 319.

2. To direct; act as leader of. (*a*) As a commander.

The kynge . . . hem [them] did *condite* with a baner as white as snowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 576.

Cortes himself *conducted* the third and smallest division. *W. Robertson*, Hist. America.

(*b*) As a director of a musical performance. See *conductor*, 4.

3. To direct the course of; manage; carry on: as, he *conducted* his affairs with prudence.

Our education is not *conducted* by toys and luxuries, but by austere and rugged masters, by poverty, solitude, passions, War, Slavery. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

Unity of action and energy was especially needed for a ministry *conducting* a great war.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

4. Reflexively, to direct the action or conduct of; behave: as, he *conducted himself* nobly.

Pray, how is it we should *conduct ourselves?*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 102.

5. In *physics*, to carry, convey, transmit, or propagate: as, metal *conducts* heat better than wood.—**Conducting tissue.** See *tissue.* =**Syn.** *Direct*, etc. See *manage.*

II. *intrans.* 1. In *physics*, to carry, convey, transmit, or propagate motion or energy; especially, to transmit electricity, heat, light, or sound.

> Of all substances in the body the blood *conducts* best.
> *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 187.

2. To act as musical conductor.—3. To behave: used without the reflexive pronoun. [Rare.]

> There were times when he was obliged to exert all his fortitude, prudence, and candour, to *conduct* so as not to give offence. *Eliot's New Eng. Biog. Dict.*, p. 29.

> I called on the king, but he made me wait in his hall, and *conducted* like a man incapacitated for hospitality.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 354.

conduct (kon′dukt), *n.*¹ [In older form (ME.) *conduit*, *condit* (see *conduit*¹); = F. *conduite* = Sp. Pg. *conducta* = It. *condotta*, conduct, guidance, management, etc. (Pg. also 'conduit'), fem. forms (< ML. as if **conducta*), distinguished from OF. *conduit*, *condut*, *condit*, *conduict*, *conduct*, etc., conduct, guidance, escort, conductor, safe-conduct, etc., also way, channel, conduit, F. *conduit* = Sp. Pg. *conducto* = It. *condotto*, masc., a conduit, channel, etc., < ML. *conductus*, defense, protection, guard, escort, company, herd, also a canal, conduit, < L. *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, bring together, collect, lead to: see *conduce* and *conduct*, *v.*, and cf. *conduit*¹, *n.*, and *conductus*.] 1. The act of guiding or leading; guidance; escort.

> Follow me, that will to some provision
> Give thee quick *conduct*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6.

> The clouds fell down in streams, and the pitchy night had bereft us of the *conduct* of our eyes, had not the lightning afforded a terrible light. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 158.

> After dinner my wife and I, by Mr. Rawlinson's *conduct*, to the Jewish Synagogue. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 46.

2. The act of directing or controlling; management; administration.

> If the Jews under his *conduct* should endeavour to recover their liberties and fail in it, they knew that the nation would be severely punished by the Romans.
> *Jortin*, Christian Religion.

> Christianity has humanized the *conduct* of war. *Paley.*

> The *conduct* of the state, the administration of its affairs, its policy, and its laws are far more uncertain. *Brougham.*

3. A drawing out or development, as of the action of a poem or the plot of a drama or a novel.

> Here we have the *conduct* of the drama laid open.
> *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

> The book of Job, indeed, in *conduct* and diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Æschylus's] dramas. *Macaulay*, Milton.

> Though the story ends in this vulgar manner, it is, in its *conduct*, extremely sweet and touching.
> *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 250.

4. Skilful management or administration; good generalship; tact and dexterity in affairs; address.

> Mr. Horne, it seems, is unable to comprehend how an extreme want of *conduct* and discretion can consist with the abilities I have allowed him. *Junius*, Letters, liv.

> The Itais had told him our adventure with the saint, at which he laughed very heartily, saying I was a wise man, and a man of *conduct*. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 115.

5. Personal behavior or practice; way of acting generally or on a particular occasion; course of action; deportment: as, laudable *conduct*; evil *conduct*.

> Here lies honest William, whose heart was a mint,
> While the owner ne'er knew half the good that was in't;
> The pupil of impulse, it forced him along,
> His *conduct* still right, with his argument wrong.
> *Goldsmith*, Retaliation, l. 46.

> *Conduct*, in its full acceptation, must be taken as comprehending all adjustments of acts to ends, from the simplest to the most complex, whatever their special natures and whether considered separately or in their totality.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 2.

> Our *conduct* is capable, irrespective of what we can ourselves certainly answer for, of almost infinitely different degrees of force and energy in the performance of it, of lucidity and vividness in the perception of it, of fulness in the satisfaction from it; and these degrees may vary from day to day, and quite incalculably.
> *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, I.

6†. A conductor, guard, or convoy; an escort.

> His majesty,
> Tendering my person's safety, hath appointed
> This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.

> Come, gentlemen, I will be your *conduct*.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

7†. A passport. See *safe-conduct*.

> Good angels and this *conduct* be your guide! [Giving a paper.] *Middleton*, Changeling, ii. 1.

8†. That which conveys or carries; a channel; a conduit.

> By the sayd cisterne there is drinke conueyed thorow certeine pipes and *conducts*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 61.

9. A tax levied by Charles I. of England for the purpose of paying the traveling-expenses of his soldiers. Also *conduct-money*. See *coat-money*.

> He who takes up armes for cote and *conduct* and his four nobles of Danegelt. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 50.

Coat or **cote and conduct.** See *coat*².—**Safe conduct.** See *safe-conduct*. =**Syn. 5.** *Carriage*, *Deportment*, etc. See *behavior*.

conduct (kon′dukt), *a.* and *n.*² [ME. *conduct*, < L. *conductus*, hired, pp. of *conducere*, lead together, hire: see *conduct*, *v.*, and cf. *conductus*.] I.† *a.* Hired; employed: as, "*conduct* prestis," *Wyclif*, Apol. for Lollards (Camden Soc.), p. 52.

II. *n.* The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College, England; a conductus.

conduct-book (kon′dukt-bůk), *n.* A book kept on board of United States men-of-war, in which the conduct and ability of each man of the crew is noted.

conductibility (kọn-duk-ti-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *conductibilité*, etc.; as *conductible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. Capability of being conducted or transmitted: as, the *conductibility* of electricity or of heat.—2. Improperly, capacity for conducting or transmitting; conductivity.

conductible (kọn-duk′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *conductible* = Sp. *conductible*; as *conduct* + *-ible*.] Capable of being conducted or conveyed. *Wheatstone.*

conduction (kọn-duk′shon), *n.* [= F. *conduction* = Sp. *conduccion* = Pg. *conducção* = It. *conduzione*, < L. *conductio(n-)*, < *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, lead, conduce, conduct: see *conduce* and *conduct*, *v.*] 1†. The act of guiding, directing, or leading; guidance.

> For the better *conduction* and preseruation of the fleete, and atchieuing of the voyage. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 226.

> From thence I went with the Turkes power, and vnder his *conduction* to the lande of Iewry.
> *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 22.

2†. The act of training up.

> Every man has his beginning and *conduction*.
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered.

3. Transmission; conveyance; specifically, in *physics*, transmission of heat from points of high temperature to points of low temperature, or of electricity from points of high potential to points of low potential, from particle to particle, and to a distance, by the raising of the temperature or potential of intermediate particles, without any sensible motion of them. It is distinguished from convection, by which heat and electricity are carried by moving particles; from the radiation of heat, which does not raise the temperature of the intermediate points (except so far as the radiation is hindered); and from the discharge and the electrolytic transfer of electricity.

> *Conduction* [of heat] is the flow of heat through an unequally heated body from places of higher to places of lower temperature. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 10.

conductitious† (kọn-duk-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *conductitius*, prop. *-icius*, pertaining to hire, < *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, hire: see *conduce*.] Hired; employed for wages.

> The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but entirely *conductitious* and removable at pleasure.
> *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

conductive (kọn-duk′tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *conductivo*; as *conduct* + *-ive*.] 1. Having the power or property of conducting: as, *conductive* bodies. See *conductivity*.—2. Resulting from conduction: as, the *conductive* discharge of electricity.

conductivity (kon-duk-tiv′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *conductive* + *-ity*.] In *physics*, the power of conducting heat, electricity, or sound; the property of being conductive. In the case of heat (thermal conductivity) solids have in general a much higher degree of conductivity than liquids, and liquids than gases, the last being practically destitute of conductive power; both liquids and gases become heated by convection (which see), not by conduction. Furthermore, among solids the conductivity of metals for heat is greater than that of stony bodies, that of animal and vegetable substances being the least of all. Metals have also a relatively high degree of conductivity for electricity, a charge of electricity distributing itself freely over a metallic surface, and an electrical current passing more or less readily through a metallic wire. These metals which are the best conductors of heat, as silver, copper, and gold, are also the best electrical conductors. The conductivity of many solids (glass, sulphur, resin) is nearly zero for electricity; the same is true to a less degree of most liquids and also of gases. With any substance the conductivity for electricity is the reciprocal of the resistance. See *resistance*.

> *Conductivity* varies not only with varying temperature, but also with varying tension, torsion, or pressure.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 564.

> Péclet . . . employs as the unit of *conductivity* the transmission, in one second, through a plate a metre square and a millimetre thick, of as much heat as will raise a cubic decimetre (strictly a kilogramme) of water one degree.
> *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Constants, p. 101.

> Little is . . . yet known of the conditions of *conductivity* of the matter of the nerves; they conduct better than muscular tissue, cartilage, or bone.
> *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 187.

conduct-money (kon′dukt-mun″i), *n.* Same as *conduct*, 9.

conductometer (kon-duk-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, conduct, + *metrum*, measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the relative conductivity of different materials, especially as regards heat.

conductor (kọn-duk′tor), *n.* [= F. *conducteur* (> D. *kondukteur* = G. *conducteur* = Dan. Sw. *konduktör*), OF. *conduitor*, etc. (> ME. *conditour*: see *conditour*), = Sp. Pg. *conductor* = It. *conduttore*, < ML. *conductor*, a leader, innkeeper, agent, L. only in sense of lessee, contractor, farmer, < *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, lead, bring together, hire, etc.: see *conduce* and *conduct*.] 1. One who conducts or escorts; one who goes before or accompanies and shows the way; a leader; a guide.

> The muses . . . ought to be the leaders and *conductors* of human life. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysius.

> You come (I know) to be my Lord Fernando's
> *Conductor* to old Cassilane.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy.

Specifically—2†. A chief; a commander; one who leads an army.

> *Gent.* Who is *conductor* of his people?
> *Kent.* As 'tis said, the bastard son of Gloster.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7.

> I myself (though I say it), by my mother's side niece to a worshipful gentleman and a *conductor*; he has been three times in his majesty's service at Chester, and is now the fourth time, God bless him and his charge, upon his journey. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

3. A director or manager in general; a regulator.

> If he did not entirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor*.
> *Addison.*

4. The director of a chorus or an orchestra; one who indicates to the performers the rhythm and the expression of a piece of concerted music by means of motions of the hands or of a baton. The office of *conductor* in the modern sense was not clearly distinguished from that of *leader* until about 1800; formerly the leader played an instrument, usually the harpsichord.

5. The chief official on a railroad-train, who directs, and is responsible for the execution of orders concerning, the movements of the train, and usually collects tickets or fares; hence, one who performs similar duties on a street-car, etc. The duties of the guard on European railways are similar, but less comprehensive. [U. S.]—6. That which conducts or transmits in any manner; specifically, in *physics*, a body that conducts or transmits through its substance energy in any of its forms: as, metals are *conductors* of electricity and of heat; water is a good *conductor* of sound. See *conductivity*.

> If several *conductors* terminate at the same point, the sum of the currents, counted from this point, is zero.
> *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 194.

Hence—7. A lightning-rod.—8. In *surg.*, an instrument formerly used in the high operation for stone in the bladder.—**Capacity of a conductor.** See *capacity*.—**Conductor's part**, in *music*, a condensed score written on two staffs only, for the use of the conductor.—**Pneumatic conductor**, a fan-blower and tube for carrying off foul air, fire-damp, smoke, etc. Such conductors are used in connection with the dry grindstones employed in some departments of cutlery.—**Prime conductor**, that part of an electric machine which collects and retains the electricity.

conductor-head (kọn-duk′tor-hed), *n.* A combined funnel, spout, and pipe for liquids, used in creameries.

conductory (kọn-duk′tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *conduct* + *-ory*.] Having the property of conducting.

conductress (kọn-duk′tres), *n.* [= F. *conductrice*, OF. *conducteresse*, *conduiteresse*, etc.; as *conductor* + *-ess*.] A female who leads, guides, or directs; a directress.

> A prudent and diligent *conductress* of her family.
> *Johnson*, To Mrs. Thrale, 1773.

> Obedient to what he understood to be the meaning of his *conductress*, Halbert bared his arm to the shoulder.
> *Scott*, Monastery, I. 161.

> All the apartments in the castle that we cared to see, or our *conductress* cared to show us. *The Atlantic*, LIX. 538.

conductus (kọn-duk′tus), *n.* [ML., lit., in def. 1 a 'led' or 'conducted' song, in def. 2 a 'hired' priest: see *conduct*, *a.* and *n.*, and *conduit*².] 1. An old form of vocal composition in which the tenor, instead of being confined to canto fermo, was, like the other parts, invented or freely treated by the composer. It was called *conductus simplex*, *duplex* (also *triplum*), etc., but the nature of these distinctions is matter of controversy.

2. An unendowed chaplain: the name and office are both retained at Eton. *Lee's Glossary.*

conduet†, *v. t.* [ME. *conduen, counduen, condien*, < OF. *conduire*, F. *conduire* = Pr. *conduire, condurre* = It. *condurre*, < L. *conducere*, conduce: see *conduce*.] To lead; conduct.

> To sett hym in the waye, & *coundue* hym by the downes.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1971.
>
> Go we to the assaut, that God vs alle *condie.*
> *Rob. of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 182.

conduit^1 (kon′- or kun′dit), *n.* [< ME. *conduit, condut, condit, condite*, also *cundit, cundite, cundeth, cundith*, etc., < OF. *conduit, conduict, condut, conduct, condit*, m., conduct, guidance, escort, company, conductor, safe-conduct, also a way, channel, tube, canal, conduit, F. *conduit*, tube, canal; OF. also *conduite*, f., in like senses, F. *conduite*, conduct, = Sp. Pg. *conducta*, conduct, *conducto*, conduit, = It. *condotta*, conduct, *condotto*, canal, conduit, < ML. *conductus*, escort, etc., also a tube, canal, etc.: see *conduct, n.*] **1**†. Conduct; guidance; escort: in this sense now *conduct.*

> Than the grekes, by agrement, gyffen hom a signe,
> By *cundeth* to come, & carpe what hom liste.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11437.
>
> And the kynge seide thei sholde haue *conduyte* with gode will, yef thei ask reson. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 82.

2. A medium or means of conveying; anything serving as a channel for passage or transmission.

> Sinne was first seene in the Deuill, . . . from whom, by the *Conduit* of Nature, it is conueied to vs.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 28.
>
> They can and do receive the benefit, for which the ceremony was appointed as a sign and *conduit.*
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 398.
>
> These organs are the nerves, which are the *conduits* to convey them [sensations] from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*
>
> The king is the *conduit* through which all the honors and emoluments of the government flow.
> *Calhoun*, Works, I. 103.

3. A pipe, tube, or other channel for the conveyance of water or other fluid.

> There ben no Ryveres ne Welles; but Watre comethe be *Condyte* from Ebron. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 73.
>
> The water may be ledde by weies three:
> In channels, or [in] *condites* of leede,
> Or elles in trowes ymade of tree.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.
>
> Of the same house Publius and Quintus were,
> That our best water brought by *conduits* hither.
> *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

4. A natural or artificial reservoir or source whence water is distributed; specifically, the former name of fountains built for this purpose. [Now rare.]

> Be strong in faith, for now the time is nigh
> That from the *conduits* of the lofty sky
> The flood shall fall. *Drayton*, Noah's Flood.
>
> The Cheapside *conduits* were the most used, as they were the largest and most decorative of these structures. The Great *Conduit* in the centre of this important thoroughfare was an erection like a tower surrounded by statuary.
> *Chambers's Book of Days.*
>
> Until ye come unto the chiefest square;
> A bubbling *conduit* is set midmost there,
> And round about it now the maidens throng,
> With jest and laughter, and sweet broken song.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 3.

5. A narrow walled passage, usually under ground, for the purpose of secret communication between apartments.

conduit^1 (kon′- or kun′dit), *v. t.* [< ME. *conditen*, conduct, < *condit*, escort: see *conduit*^{1}, *n.*] **1**†. To lead; conduct; guide.

> God that is the very guyde, me shall *condite* and lede that in many perilouse places me hath ledde.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 622.

2. To convey, conduct, or transmit by or as by a conduit.

> And his corruption even to this day is still *conduited* to his undone posterity. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 9.

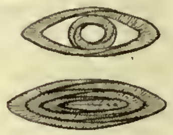
conduit^2†, *n.* [ME. **conduit, coundut*, < OF. *conduit, condut*, < ML. *conductus* (also fem., *conducta, canducta*) (> MLG. *canduc*), a kind of descant or motet or anthem in which the melody was partly improvised by the leading singer, lit. a led or conducted song, being prop. pp. (sc. *cantus*) of L. *conducere*, lead, conduct: see *conduce, conduct, v.*] A form of vocal composition: same as *conductus*, 1.

> At the soper & after, mony athel [noble] songe
> As *coundutes* of kryst-masse, & carole newe,
> With alle the manerly merthe that mon may of telle.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1655.

conduplicant (kon-dū′pli-kant), *a.* [< L. *conduplican(t-)s*, ppr. of *conduplicare*, double together: see *conduplicate*.] In *bot.*, folded together, as the opposite leaflets of a pinnate leaf applied each to the other, face to face.

conduplicate (kon-dū′pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conduplicated*, ppr. *conduplicating.* [< L. *conduplicatus*, pp. of *conduplicare*, double together, < *com-*, together, + *duplicare*, double: see *duplicate*.] To double; fold together.

conduplicate, conduplicated (kon-dū′pli-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< L. *conduplicatus*: see the verb.] Doubled or folded over or together. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, applied to leaves in the bud when they are folded down the middle, so that the halves of the lamina are applied together by their faces. Also *complicate.* (*b*) In *entom.*, applied to the wings of certain wasps included in the series *Diploptera*, which are folded longitudinally.



Sections of Leaf-buds with Conduplicate Vernation.

conduplication (kon-dū-pli-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *conduplication* = Pg. *conduplicação* = It. *conduplicazione*, < L. *conduplicatio(n-)*, < *conduplicare*, pp. *conduplicatus*, double: see *conduplicate, v.*] A doubling; a duplication. [Rare.]

condurango, *n.* See *cundurango.*

condurrite (kon-dur′īt), *n.* [< *Condurrow* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A peculiar ore of copper originally found in a vein in the Condurrow mine in Cornwall, England. Its general color is brownish-black, with sometimes a tinge of blue. It is probably an altered form of an arsenide of copper, like domeykite.

condut^1†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*^{1}.

condut^2†, *n.* See *conduit*^{2}.

condylar (kon′di-lär), *a.* [< *condyle* + *-ar*^{2}.] Pertaining to or characterized by a condyle or condyles: as, the *condylar* surfaces of the tibia.

Condylarthra (kon-di-lär′thrä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κόνδυλος, a knuckle (condyle), + ἄρθρον, joint.] A group of fossil mammals from the Eocene of North America, related to the *Proboscidea*, distinguished by having a postglenoid process, a third femoral trochanter, and no calcaneal facet for the fibula.

> The *Condylarthra* with three tubercles are probably also the ancestors of the carnivorous orders.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 616.

condylarthrous (kon-di-lär′thrus), *a.* [< *Condylarthra* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Condylarthra.*

condyle (kon′dil), *n.* [= F. *condyle* = Sp. *cóndilo* = Pg. *condylo* = It. *condilo*, < L. *condylus*, < Gr. κόνδυλος, a knuckle, joint, knob; cf. κόνδοι (Hesychius), heads, knobs.] **1.** In *anat.*, a protuberance on the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone: more especially applied to the prominences of the occipital bone for articulation with the atlas, to the prominences at the distal extremity of the humerus and femur respectively, and to the proximal articular extremity of the lower jawbone of mammals. The occipital condyles are lateral and paired in *Mammalia* and *Amphibia*; in *Aves* and *Reptilia* the condyle is single and median. See cuts under *femur, humerus*, and *skull.*

2. In the arthropod or articulated animals, a rounded portion of the hard integument fitting into another part to which it is articulated, as the proximal ends of the tibiæ in insects.—**3.** An ancient Greek long measure, the eighth of a foot. See *foot.*—**Angle of the condyles.** See *craniometry.*—**Occipital condyle.** See *occipital.*

condyli, *n.* Plural of *condylus.*

condylian (kon-dil′i-an), *a.* [< *condyle* + *-ian.*] Having a condyle or condyles; condylar. See *dicondylian, monocondylian.*

condyloid (kon′di-loid), *a.* [= F. *condyloïde* = Pg. *condyloide*, < Gr. *κονδυλοειδής, contr. κονδυλώδης, < κόνδυλος, a knuckle, + εἶδος, form.] In *anat.*, resembling or shaped like a condyle; related to a condyle or condyles.—**Condyloid foramen.** See *foramen.*—**Condyloid process.** Same as *articular process of the lower jaw* (which see, under *articular*).

condyloma (kon-di-lō′mä), *n.*; pl. *condylomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < L. *condylus* (see *condyle*) + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, an excrescence, either syphilitic or non-syphilitic, found about the anus or the organs of generation in either sex.

condylomatous (kon-di-lom′a-tus), *a.* [< *condyloma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or resembling a condyloma.

Condylopa† (kon-dil′ō-pä), *n. pl.* [NL., for *Condylopoda*, neut. pl. of *condylopus*: see *condylopod.*] A term used by Latreille to designate the jointed-legged articulated animals: synonymous with *Insecta* of Linnæus and *Arthropoda* of modern naturalists. The *Condylopa* were divided into *Aporopoda* (in the incorrect form *Apiropoda*) (crustaceans, arachnidans, and myriapods) and *Hexapoda* (insects proper).

condylope† (kon′di-lōp), *n.* [< NL. *condylopus*: see *condylopod.*] Same as *condylopod.* *Kirby.*

condylopod (kon-dil′ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *condylopus* (*condylopod-*), < Gr. κόνδυλος, a knuckle, joint, knob, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having articulated legs; arthropodous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Condylopoda.* Also *condylopodous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Condylopoda*; an arthropod.

Condylopoda (kon-di-lop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *condylopus*: see *condylopod*, and cf. *Condylopa.*] **1**†. The proper form of *Condylopa.*—**2.** In Lankester's system of classification, a series of *Gnathopoda* or *Arthropoda*, including all except *Malacopoda* (*Peripatidea*). The series is divided into four classes, *Crustacea, Hexapoda* (true insects), *Myriapoda*, and *Arachnida.* [Little used.]

condylopodous (kon-di-lop′ō-dus), *a.* [As *condylopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *condylopod.*

Condylura (kon-di-lū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόνδυλος, a knob, + οὐρά, a tail.] **1.** A remarkable genus of North American shrew-moles, of the family *Talpidæ*, having the end of the snout beset with a circular fringe of radiating processes, and the tail during the rutting season much swollen. The dental formula is, in each half jaw, 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars. There is but one species, the star-nosed mole or shrew-mole, *C. cristata.* The name was really given from the knotted appearance of the tail in dried specimens, when the skin had shrunk on the bones, as represented in some figures of the animal in which the tail looks like a string of beads; it is, however, appropriate, since during the rut the tail swells to double its usual size, and has a gibbous appearance.

Star-nosed Mole (*Condylura cristata*).

2†. A genus of crustaceans. *Latreille*, 1829.

condylure (kon′di-lūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Condylura*; a star-nosed or button-nosed mole.

Condylureæ (kon-di-lū′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Condylura* + *-eæ.*] A section of the family *Talpidæ*, represented by the genus *Condylura.*

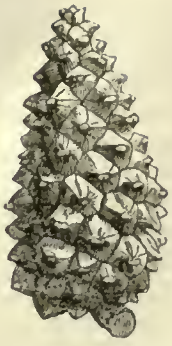
condylus (kon′di-lus), *n.*; pl. *condyli* (-lī). [L.: see *condyle.*] A condyle.—**Condylus extensorius**, the ectocondyle, or outer condyle, of the humerus, to which extensor muscles are attached. See cut under *humerus.*—**Condylus flexorius**, the entocondyle, or inner condyle, of the humerus, to which flexor muscles are attached. See cut under *humerus.*—**Condylus mandibularis**, the condyle of the lower jaw. See cut under *skull.*—**Condylus occipitalis**, either occipital condyle.

cone (kōn), *n.* [< F. *cône* = Sp. *cono* = Pg. *cone* = It. *cono*, < L. *conus*, < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, peak, peg, = L. *cuneus*, a wedge (> ult. E. *coin*^{1}, *coign, quoin*, q. v.); cf. Skt. *çāna*, a whetstone (= E. *hone*, q. v.), √ *çā*, sharpen.] **1.** In *geom.*: (*a*) A solid generated by the revolution of a right-angled triangle upon one of its sides as an axis. In the figure thus generated the base is a circle, and the line passing through the vertex and the center of the base (the *axis*) is perpendicular to the plane of the base; it is specifically termed a *right cone.* (*b*) A solid the surface of which consists of a circle, which forms its base, and the envelop of all the limited straight lines which join the circumference of the circle to a fixed point lying without the perpendicular to the circle from its center: specifically termed an *oblique* or *scalene cone.* See *conic.* (*c*) In *modern geom.*, any surface generated by a line one point in which is fixed.—**2.** Anything shaped like a cone. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, a dry multiple fruit formed of densely imbricate scales, as in the hop, but more especially in the pine, fir, and spruce, in which a pair of naked seeds is borne upon the upper side of each scale: technically called a *strobile*; in a more general sense, an inflorescence having a cone-like shape. See cut on following page.

> Those three chestnuts near, that hung
> In masses thick with milky *cones.*
> *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

(*b*) In *anat.*: (1) The conarium, or pineal body of the brain. (2) One of the minute cone-shaped structures forming with the so-called "rods" a layer of the retina. See *retina.* (*c*) In *conch.*, a shell of the family *Conidæ*, characterized by its obconic form. (*d*) The hill surrounding the crater of

Cone of Larch.


Cone of Pine.

a volcano, formed by the gradual accumulation of the ejected material. (*e*) A storm-cone. (*f*) The vent-plug in the barrel of a firearm. (*g*) In *spinning*, one of the taper drums in the head-stock of a mule, known respectively as the *backing-off* and *drawing-up cones*. *E. H. Knight.*—**Arterial cone.** See *arterial.*—**Chief cone,** a quadric cone which intersects a tangent plane of a surface in the chief tangents.—**Circular cone,** in *modern geom.*, a cone of the second order circumscribing the absolute.—**Cone-and-cradle mill.** See *mill.*—**Cone of dispersion,** in *gun.*, the conoidal surface which envelops the trajectories of the projectiles contained in a case-shot. The apex of this irregular conoid is either at the muzzle of the piece or at the point where the case-shot explodes, and its base is the closed curve which circumscribes the points of impact of all the projectiles. Also called *cone of spread.*—**Cone of rays,** in *optics*, all the rays of light which proceed from a radiant point and fall upon a given flat surface.—**Cone of spread.** Same as *cone of dispersion.*—**Crystalline cones.** See *crystalline.*—**Cyclic planes of a cone.** See *cyclic.*—**Endostylic cone.** See *endostylic.*—**Layer of rods and cones.** See *retina.*—**Oblique cone.** See def. 1 (*b*), above.—**Ocular cone,** the cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from a point, the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina.—**Stepped cone.** Same as *cone-pulley.*—**Supplemental cone,** a cone whose sides are perpendicular to those of another cone.—**Twin cones,** a pair of cones of the retina, united laterally, such as are found in some bony fishes and other vertebrates.

cone (kōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coned*, ppr. *coning*. [< *cone, n.*] To shape so as to resemble the segment of a cone, as the tire or tread of a car-wheel.

> The bridge rests and turns upon a ring made up of 54 cast-iron *coned* wheels. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 6.

Coneæ (kō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conus* + *-eæ.*] In *conch.*, a family of cone-shells: same as *Conidæ*. *Menke*, 1828.

cone-billed (kōn′bild), *a.* Having a conical bill; conirostral.

cone-bit (kōn′bit), *n.* A conical-shaped boring-bit.

cone-clutch (kōn′kluch), *n.* In *mach.*, a clutch used for the transmission of power from a driving-shaft to another in line with it, and consisting of a conical plug which slides longitudinally upon one of the shafts, and rotates with it. When moved forward, this plug enters a sleeve which has an interior conical surface corresponding to that of the plug, and is keyed to the other shaft. The clutch acts by frictional contact of these two conical surfaces.

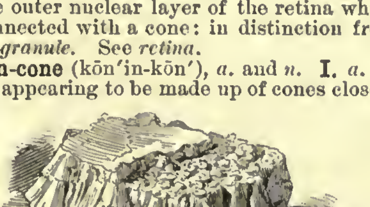
cone-flower (kōn′flou″ėr), *n.* A name given to certain species of *Rudbeckia*, coarse composites with conical or columnar receptacles, especially to *R. laciniata*, which has a greenish-yellow oblong disk, and *R. hirta*, in which the conical disk is dark-brown.—**Purple** or **hedgehog cone-flower,** the nearly allied *Echinacea purpurea* and *E. angustifolia*, of the prairies of the western United States.

cone-gamba (kōn′gam″bä̤), *n.* An organ-stop with conical pipes terminating in a bell. Also called *bell-gamba*.

cone-gear (kōn′gēr), *n.* A method of transmitting motion by means of the rolling-friction of two cones.

cone-granule (kōn′gran″ụl), *n.* A corpuscle of the outer nuclear layer of the retina which is connected with a cone: in distinction from a *rod-granule*. See *retina*.

cone-in-cone (kōn′in-kōn′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, appearing to be made up of cones closely packed one within another, as some limestones and marly strata, and very rarely beds of coal. The cone-in-cone structure is believed to be the result of pressure acting on concretions in process of formation, by which their rounded form is changed into a lengthened one, the concentric structure assuming under such circumstances the conical form.


Cone-in-cone Structure (limestone).

II. *n.* A fossil of the genus *Conularia*.

> The problematical fossils known as Conularia or *cone-in-cone*. They first appear in the Silurian, and some reach, for pteropoda, an enormous size, an Australian species being estimated to have had a length of about sixteen inches. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 358.

coneine (kō′nẹ̄-in), *n.* Same as *conine*.

cone-joint (kōn′joint), *n.* A strong and tight pipe-joint made by inserting a double iron cone into the ends of two pipes, and drawing these ends toward each other by means of screw-bolts.

conenchyma (kọ̄-neng′ki-mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion.] In *bot.*, a tissue formed of conical cells, as in the velvety covering of some petals.

cone-nose (kōn′nōz), *n.* A hemipterous insect of the genus *Conorhinus* (which see).

conepate (kō′ne-pāt), *n.* An animal of the genus *Conepatus*.

conepatl (kō′ne-pät-l), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name of a skunk, especially the white-backed skunk, *Conepatus mapurito*. See *Conepatus*.

> The Mexican term *conepatl* has been changed into a more familiar-sounding name conepate, in some of the Southern States. *De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 54.

Conepatus (kō-ne-pā′tus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1837), < Mex. *conepatl*: see extract.] A genus of American badger-like skunks. It differs from *Mephitis* in having the teeth normally 32 instead of 34 (1 premolar less in each upper half jaw); the angle of the mandible strongly bent outward (and in some other cranial characters); the snout produced, depressed, with inferior nostrils, and bald on top; the soles broad and entirely naked; the tail comparatively short and little bushy; and the colors massed in large areas. The type is the white-backed skunk or conepatl, found in Texas, Mexico, and southward; there are probably other species. Also called *Thiosmus*.

Conepatl (*Conepatus mapurito*).

> *Conepatus* is obviously the same as the old Mexican conepatl; . . . it probably refers to the burrowing of the animal; for it may be observed, nepantla in the Nahuatl language signified a subterranean dwelling. *Coues*, Fur-bearing Animals (1877), p. 249.

cone-plate (kōn′plāt), *n.* A conical collar-plate for the head of a lathe.

cone-pulley (kōn′pụ̇l″i), *n.* A pulley shaped like the segment of a cone—that is, gradually tapering from a thick to a thin end. (*a*) A pulley having a number of faces or sheaves of varying diameter, for giving different speeds of the mandrel, as desired; a speed-pulley. (*b*) In spinning-machines, a device for varying the speed of the bobbins so as to keep the strain upon the roving equal as it is wound upon them. Also called *stepped cone*.

cone-seat (kōn′sēt), *n.* A projecting piece of iron welded to a musket-barrel of the older patterns, near the breech, for the purpose of furnishing a seat into which the cone is screwed.

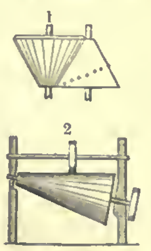
cone-shell (kōn′shel), *n.* The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Conus*, or family *Conidæ*. See cut under *Conus*.

conessi bark. See *bark*².

conessine (kọ̄-nes′in), *n.* [< NL. *conessus* (*conessi cortex*, the bark of *Holarrhena antidysenterica*) (of E. Ind. origin) + *-ine*².] A bitter principle obtained from *Holarrhena* (*Wrightia*) *antidysenterica*. It is a white amorphous powder. Also called *wrightin*.

cone-valve (kōn′valv), *n.* A valve with a conical face and seat.

cone-wheel (kōn′hwēl), *n.* A cone, or frustum of a cone, used as a means of transmitting power. A very common method of obtaining a change of speed is to use two cones with parallel axes, but with their bases in opposite directions, and connected by a belt moved at will by a shifter. When the belt is at the middle of the cones, supposing the two to be of equal size, the working diameters are equal, and the motion of the driver and driven is uniform. By shifting the belt to either side the relative speed of the driven cone may be increased or diminished. An intermittent or any irregular motion may be given by teeth placed in various positions upon the surfaces of the two cones, and so as to engage each other. See *cone-pulley*.



Cone-wheels.

In fig. 1 two frustums are in apposition, one having teeth on its face and the other a spirally arranged row of studs. The frustum in fig. 2 when driven by the motor communicates motion to the wheel above it.

coney, coneycatch, etc. See *cony*, etc.

conf. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *confectio*, a confection, used in medical prescriptions; (*b*) of the Latin *confer*, compare, also expressed by *cf.*

confab (kọn-fab′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *confabbed*, ppr. *confabbing*. [Short for *confabulate.*] To confabulate; chat.

> Mrs. Thrale and I were dressing, and as usual *confabbing*. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 120.

confab (kon′fab), *n.* [Short for *confabulation.*] Familiar talk or conversation; chat. [Colloq.]

> I overheard a most diverting *confab* amongst that group of ladies yonder. *O'Keefe*, Fontainebleau, ii. 1.

confabular (kọn-fab′ụ̄-lä̤r), *a.* [Cf. ML. *confabularis*, an interlocutor, < L. *confabulari*, confabulate: see *confabulate.*] Of the nature of or relating to confabulation or familiar conversation; conversational; chatty. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

confabulate (kọn-fab′ụ̄-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *confabulated*, ppr. *confabulating*. [< L. *confabulatus*, pp. of *confabulari* (> F. *confabuler* = Sp. Pg. *confabular* = It. *confabulare*), talk together, < *com-*, together, + *fabulari*, talk, < *fabula*, discourse, fable: see *fable.*] To talk familiarly together; chat; prattle.

> I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau
> If birds *confabulate* or no;
> 'Tis clear that they were always able
> To hold discourse, at least in fable.
> *Cowper*, Pairing Time Anticipated.

confabulation (kọn-fab-ụ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *confabulation* = Sp. *confabulacion* = Pg. *confabulação* = It. *confabulazione*, < LL. *confabulatio(n-)*, < L. *confabulari*, talk together: see *confabulate.*] A talking together; chatting; familiar talk; easy, unrestrained conversation: as, the two had a long *confabulation*.

> Friends' *confabulations* are comfortable at all times. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 330.

confabulator (kọn-fab′ụ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *confabulateur* = Sp. Pg. *confabulador* = It. *confabulatore*, < LL. *confabulator*, < L. *confabulari*, talk together: see *confabulate.*] One engaged in familiar talk or conversation.

> That knot of *confabulators* is composed of the richest manufacturers in the place. *Bulwer.*

confabulatory (kọn-fab′ụ̄-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *confabulatorio*; as *confabulate* + *-ory.*] Belonging to familiar speech; colloquial. [Rare.]

> A *confabulatory* epitaph. *Weever*, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 577.

confamiliar† (kon-fa̤-mil′yä̤r), *a.* [< ML. *confamiliaris*, < L. *com-*, together, + *familia*, family: see *familiar* and *-ar*³.] Belonging to the same family in the way of classification; hence, closely connected; having a common likeness.

> More *confamiliar* and analogous to some of our transactions than others. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 80.

confarreate (kon-far′ẹ̄-āt), *a.* [< L. *confarreatus*, pp. of *confarreare*: see *confarreation.*] Solemnized by tasting the bread called *far* in presence of the high priest and ten witnesses: as, *confarreate* marriages. See *confarreation*.

confarreation (kon-far-ẹ̄-ā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *confarreatio(n-)*, < *confarreare*, pp. *confarreatus*, connect in marriage by making an offering of bread, < *com-*, together, + *farreus* (sc. *panis*, bread), of spelt, < *far*, a kind of grain, spelt: see *farina.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, the highest form of marriage: so called from the *panis farreus*, a cake of salted flour eaten in the ceremonial. Confarreation was the only religious form of marriage, and is supposed to have been characteristic of the patricians; it was accomplished by pronouncing certain formulas in the presence of ten witnesses, with solemn sacrifices and prayers. It was until a late date considered requisite for the purity of the higher priesthood, but it fell into general disuse early in the empire. Also *farreation*.

> Wishing you your Heart's Desire, and if you have her, a happy *Confarreation*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 22.

confate (kon-fāt′), *v. t.* [< *con-* + *fate, v.* Cf. L. *confatalis*, jointly dependent on fate.] To decree or determine together with something else; fate or decree at the same time. [Rare.]

> In like manner his brother Stoic Chrysippus insists . . . that when a sick man is fated to recover, it is *confated* that he shall send for a physician. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.

confect† (kọn-fekt′), *v. t.* [(Cf. Sp. *confitar* = Pg. *confeitar* = It. *confettare*, make into sweetmeats, from the noun; ult.) < L. *confectus*, pp.

of *conficere*, put together, make up (> F. *confire*, preserve), < *com-*, together, + *facere*, do, make.] 1. To make up or compound; especially, to make into sweetmeats.

Elias, a converted Jew, is said to have confessed, That in his House the Poison was *confected*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 86.

Saffron *confected* in Cilicia.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

Mistery there, like to another nature,
Confects the substance of the choicest fruits
In a rich candy.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

2. To put together; construct; compose; form.

Of this also were *confected* the famous everlasting lamps and tapers.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 309.

confect†, *a.* [< L. *confectus*, pp.: see the verb and noun.] Confected; compounded.

In ropes kepe this *confect* meddissyng
Until the time of veer or of spryngyng.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

confect (kon'fekt), *n.* [= G. *confect* = Dan. Sw. *konfekt* = It. *confetto*, < ML. *confectum*, also *confecta* (usually in pl. *confectæ*), a confect, sweetmeat, prop. neut. or fem. of L. *confectus*, pp. of *conficere*, put together, make up: see *confect*, *v.*, and cf. *comfit* and *confetto*, doublets of *confect*, *n.*] A preparation with sugar or honey, as of fruit, herbs, roots, and the like; a confection; a comfit; a sweetmeat.

At supper eat a pippin roasted and sweetened with sugar of roses and caraway *confects*. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

Confects and spiced drinks were then served to them and to the assembled company.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 316.

confection (kon-fek'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *confexion*; < ME. *confection*, *confeccioun*, a preparation, a mixture, < OF. *confection*, *confession*, *confiction*, a confection, F. *confection*, a making, making up, ready-made clothes, a preparation of drugs, etc., = Pr. *confection* = Sp. *confeccion* = Pg. *confecção*, *confeição* = It. *confezione*, < ML. *confectio(n-)*, a preparation, medicament, L. a preparing, < *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, prepare, put together: see *confect*, *v.*] 1. The art or act of confecting or compounding different substances into one preparation: as, the *confection* of sweetmeats.

This fisshe, and lardde, and flitches salt to kepe
In just *confection* now taketh kepe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

2†. A composition or mixture, as of drugs, etc.; a preparation to be eaten or imbibed.

As to the *confections* of sale which are in the shops, they are for readiness, and not for propriety.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. x. § 8.

Bread is a *confection* made of manye graynes.
Crowley, Confutation of Shaxton, sig. D, iij. b (1546).

That *confection*
Which I gave him for a cordial.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

3. Something prepared or preserved with sugar or syrup. (*a*) A sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes? distil? preserve? yea, so
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections?* *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6.

(*b*) In *phar.*, a preparation, in the form of a soft solid, in which one or more medicinal substances are incorporated with saccharine matter, with a view to their preservation or for more convenient administration. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

4. [F.] A ready-made garment, as a mantle, wrap, fichu, etc., for women's wear, often of several materials, and always more or less elaborate and elegant: as, Madame A—— has returned with a choice assortment of *confections*. [Used in trade.]—**Dry confections**, such confections as are made by boiling in syrup those portions of fruits adapted to this method, as citron, orange-peel, figs, etc., which are afterward taken out and dried in an oven.—**Liquid confections**, fruits, whole or in pieces, preserved by immersion in a transparent syrup. Apricots, green citrons, and many other fruits are so preserved.

confection† (kon-fek'shon), *v. t.* [< *confection*, *n.*] To prepare for use with sugar or syrup; compound.

Being grene, or well *confectioned* in syrope, it [ginger] comforteth moche the stomake and head.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii.

confectionary (kon-fek'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *confectionarius*, a maker of confections, an apothecary (prop. adj.), < *confectio(n-)*, a confection: see *confection*, *n.*, and *-ary*¹.] I. *a.* Of the nature of, or prepared as, a confection; prepared or preserved with sugar.

The biscuit; or *confectionary* plum.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

II. *n.* 1. A confectioner.

He will take your daughters to be *confectionaries* and to be cooks. 1 Sam. viii. 13.

2†. A room in which confections are kept or made.

Here, ladies, are the keys of the stores, of the *confectionary*, of the wine-vaults. *Richardson*, Grandison, II. 226.

3†. A confectioner's shop. See *confectionery*.—4†. A drug-shop, or place where medicines are compounded.

Both history, poesy, and daily experience are as goodly fields where these observations grow whereof we make a few posies to hold in our hands, but no man bringeth them to the *confectionary*, that receipts might be made of them for the use of life.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 290.

confectioner (kon-fek'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *confection* + *-er*. Cf. *confectionary*, *n.*] 1†. One who compounds preparations, as drugs.

Canidia Neopolitana was *confectioner* of unguents.
Heywood, Gunaikeion, viii.

2. One who makes confectionery or confections; specifically, one who makes or sells candies, candied fruits, bonbons, caramels, comfits, or other articles prepared with sugar, as cake, ice-cream, etc.

Most of the shops
Of the best *confectioners* in London ransack'd,
To furnish out a banquet.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 1.

confectionery (kon-fek'shon-er-i), *n.*; pl. *confectioneries* (-iz). [Formerly also *confectionary* (being ult. from ML. as if **confectionaria*); < *confection* + *-ery*.] 1. A place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold; a confectioner's shop.—2. Collectively, sweetmeats; things prepared or sold by a confectioner; confections.

She . . . insisted upon his taking some particular *confectionery*, because it was a favourite of her own.
Disraeli, Coningsby, i. 4.

confection-pan (kon-fek'shon-pan), *n.* A rotating pan heated by steam or hot air, and designed for drying confections.

confectory† (kon'fek-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **confectorius* (cf. ML. *confectorium*, a sweetmeat-box, also a place where cattle are slaughtered), < L. *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, put together, make up, also diminish, kill: see *confect*, *v.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats.

In which the wanton might
Of *confectory* art endeavour'd how
To charm all tastes to their sweet overthrow.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 127.

II. *n.* A place where confections are made; a confectionery.

confecture† (kon-fek'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *confecture*, < ML. *confecturæ*, pl., sweetmeats, L. *confectura*, a preparing, < *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, prepare: see *confect*, and cf. *confiture*, a doublet of *confecture*.] A composition or compound, especially of drugs. *Chaucer.*

Droggis, *confectouris* and spiceis.
Acts James VI., 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 221.

confeder† (kon-fed'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *confederen*, < OF. *confederer*, F. *confédérer* = Sp. Pg. *confederar* = It. *confederarsi*, refl., < LL. *confœderare*, confederate: see *confederate*, *v.*] To confederate.

Confedred both by bonde and alliaunce.
Chaucer, Pity, l. 42.

Having *confedered* with Oneale, Oconor, and other Irish potentates. *Holinshed*, Chronicles.

confederacy (kon-fed'ėr-ā-si), *n.*; pl. *confederacies* (-siz). [< ME. *confederacie*, < OF. (AF.) *confederacie*, < ML. as if **confœderatia*, < LL. *confœderatus*, pp.: see *confederate*, *a.*, and *-acy*. Cf. *confederation*.] 1. A contract between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states, for mutual support or joint action of any kind; a compact, league, or alliance.

This fable seems invented to shew the nature of the compacts and *confederacies* of princes.
Bacon, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

For he hath heard of our *confederacy*,
And 'tis but wisdom to make strong against him.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice. *Addison.*

It is readily conceded that one of the strongest characteristics of a *confederacy* is, that it usually operates on the states or communities which compose it in their corporate capacity. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 156.

This first charge [against Suffolk] was based on the report that he had sold the realm to Charles VII., and had fortified Wallingford castle as headquarters for a *confederacy* against the independence of England.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 345.

2. An aggregation of persons, parties, states, or nations united by a league; a confederation.

In the great Delian *confederacy* which developed into the maritime empire of Athens, the Ægean cities were treated as allies rather than subjects.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 75.

3. In *law*, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act; a conspiracy.

Folk that wisten of a coniuracioun, whiche I clepe a *confederacie*, that was cast azeins this tyraunt.
Chaucer, Boëthius, p. 53.

4†. Confederated action; coöperation; concurrence.

Under the countenance and *confederacy*
Of Lady Eleanor. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Southern Confederacy. Same as *Confederate States of America* (which see, under *confederate*, *a.*).=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *League*, *Coalition*, etc. (see *alliance*), combination, confederation, union. See *confederation*.

confederal (kon-fed'ėr-al), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *fœdus* (*fœder-*), league: see *con-* and *federal*.] Of or pertaining to a confederation; composed of confederated states; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, pertaining to the confederacy of the States under the Articles of Confederation (1781–89).

It is the disposition of the people of America to place their *confederal* government on the most respectable basis.
J. F. Mercer, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 397.

confederate (kon-fed'ėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confederated*, ppr. *confederating*. [< LL. *confœderatus*, pp. of *confœderare* (> obs. E. *confeder*, q. v.), unite in a league, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *fœderare*, league, < L. *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*, *federate*.] I. *intrans.* To unite in a league or alliance; join in a mutual contract or covenant.

They will not . . . [disturb] yᵉ afforesaid Indeans; either in their persons, buildings, catle, or goods, directly or indirectly; nor will they *confederate* with any other against them.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 438.

By words men . . . covenant and *confederate*. *South.*

It would be unequal to require South Carolina and Georgia to *confederate* on such terms.
C. Pinckney, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 155.

II. *trans.* To cause to unite in a league; ally.

To the end that when many [people] are *confederated* each may make the other the more strong.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

With these the Percies them *confederate*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 23.

confederate (kon-fed'ėr-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confédéré* = Sp. Pg. *confederado* = It. *confederato*, < ML. *confederatus*, *confœderatus*, a. and n., < LL. *confœderatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. United in a league; allied by compact or treaty; engaged in a confederacy; leagued; pertaining to a confederacy.

All the swords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace.
Shak., Cor., v. 3.

Zounds! go for the doctor, you scoundrel. You are all *confederate* murderers. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, ii. 4.

The definition of a *confederate* republic seems simply to be "an assemblage of societies," or an association of two or more states into one state.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 102.

A gale,
Confederate with the current of the soul,
To speed my voyage. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vi.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Confederate States of America: as, the *Confederate* government or army.

During the following night the *Confederate* works on the opposite side of the river were abandoned and blown up. *Am. Cyc.*, XVI. 182.

Confederate States of America, the name assumed by the southern States which seceded from the American Union in 1860–61, on the occasion of the election of a President (Abraham Lincoln) and Congress unfriendly to the institution of slavery, and formed a government under a constitution adopted by a general convention at Montgomery, Alabama, on March 11th, 1861. The confederation ultimately consisted of the following eleven States, which adopted ordinances of secession in the order given, the first on December 20th, 1860, and the last on May 20th, 1861: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina. They were readmitted to their former status as equal members of the United States after a little more than four years of civil war (the first actual hostilities occurring at Fort Sumter in South Carolina on April 12th, 1861, and the last in Texas on May 13th, 1865), and after a period of reconstruction and the acceptance of certain amendments to the federal Constitution, one of which abolished slavery. Abbreviated *C. S. A.*

II. *n.* 1. One who is united or banded with another or others in a compact or league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; an associate; an accomplice.

The beast Caliban, and his *confederates*.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
Bishop of Exeter, his elder brother,
With many more *confederates*, are in arms.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

Specifically—2. A citizen or subject of one of a number of confederated states; specifically (with a capital), a citizen or soldier of any one of the southern States of the American Union which formed the Confederate States of America, who participated in or sympathized with the attempt to destroy the Union by secession and the prosecution of the civil war.

> Not Federals or *Confederates* were ever more impartial in the confiscation of neutral chickens.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 9.

=**Syn. 1.** *Friend*, *Companion*, etc. (see *associate*), accomplice, accessory, abetter, fellow-conspirator.

confederation (kọn-fed-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *confédération* = Sp. *confederacion* = Pg. *confederação* = It. *confederazione*, < ML. *confederatio(n-)*, LL. *confœderatio(n-)*, < *confœderare*, unite in a league: see *confederate*.] **1.** The act of confederating, or the state of being confederated; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance.

> The three princes enter into a strict league and *confederation*.
> *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

> The Pleiades where one of the seven hath almost no light or visibility, though knit in the same *confederation* with those which half the world do at one time see.
> *Jer. Taylor*.

2. An aggregate or body of confederates, or of confederated states; the persons or states united by a league.

> Although it [the canton of Zug] is a free republic, it is rather a *confederation* of four or five republics, each of which has its monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical branches, than a simple democracy.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 321.

> A *confederation* is a union, more or less complete, of two or more states which before were independent.
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 104.

Articles of Confederation, in *U. S. hist.*, the compact or constitution adopted by the Continental Congress in 1777 and ratified by the separate colonies within the next four years. The government formed under this compact, which went into effect on March 1st, 1781, was without an executive and judiciary, consisting simply of a congress of one house, in which each State had one vote; it was empowered to declare war and peace, make treaties with foreign powers, direct the land and naval forces in time of war, make requisitions upon the separate States for their quota of the money necessary for national expenses, regulate the value of coin, control the postal service, etc. As it had no power to enforce its laws upon the States, it soon fell into contempt, and on March 4th, 1789, expired by limitation under the provisions of the present Constitution.—**New England Confederation**, the union effected by the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven in 1643, suggested by the need of a common defense against the Dutch and the Indians. It was discontinued in 1684.=**Syn.** *Confederation*, *Confederacy*, *Federation*. A *confederation* or *confederacy* is sometimes distinguished from a *federation* as follows: Both designate a union of distinct states. In a *federation*, however, the essential sovereignty, as exercised toward foreign countries, is regarded as irrevocably deposited in the hands of the central government, and only a constitutionally limited autonomy in internal matters is retained by the constituent territories; while in a *confederation* the sovereignty may be conceived as still existing in the constituents and exercised more or less extensively by the general government as delegated agent: a *confederacy* is regarded as even less permanent than a *confederation*. Thus, the union of the thirteen colonies before 1789 was a *confederation*, while the United States since that time have constituted a *federation*. The above distinction, however, is not strictly adhered to in the ordinary use of these words.

confederative (kọn-fed'ėr-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *confederate* + *-ive*; = F. *confédératif*, etc.] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, a confederation.

confederator† (kọn-fed'ėr-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *confédérateur* = Pg. *confederador*, < LL. as if **confœderator*, < *confœderare*, unite in a league: see *confederate*, *v.*] One who confederates; a confederate.

> The King shall pay one hundred thousand crowns, whereof the one halfe the *confederators* shall and may employ when neede shall require.
> *Grafton*, Hen. VIII., an. 26.

confer (kọn-fėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conferred*, ppr. *conferring*. [Early mod. E. *conferre*; = D. *konfereren* = G. *conferiren* = Dan. *konferere*, < OF. *conferer*, F. *conférer* = Sp. Pg. *conferir* = It. *conferire*, < L. *conferre* (pp. *collatus*: see *collate*), bring together, collect, compare, consult together, confer, < *com-*, together, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}. Cf. *defer*, *differ*, *infer*, *prefer*, *offer*, *refer*, *transfer*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To bring together.

> And One Two Three make Six, in One *conferd*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

2. To compare; examine by comparison; collate.

> I have also translated it into Englishe, so that he may *conferre* theime both to-githers, whereof (as lerned men affirme) cometh no smalle profecte.
> Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxii.

> He shall behold all the delights of the Hesperides . . . to be mere umbræ, and imperfect figures, *conferred* with the most essential felicity of your court.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 6.

> If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature.
> *Boyle*.

[In this sense now obsolete except as used in the imperative in making reference to illustrative words or passages, in which use it coincides with, and is usually treated as, the Latin imperative *confer* (pron. kon'fėr), and commonly abbreviated *conf.* or *cf.*]

3. To bestow as a permanent gift; settle as a possession: followed by *on* or *upon*.

> And *confer* fair Milan,
> With all the honours, *on* my brother.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

> The sovereignty
> Proud and imperious men usurp upon us,
> We *confer on* ourselves, and love those fetters
> We fasten to our freedoms.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

> Coronation, to a king, *confers* no royal authority *upon* him.
> *South*.

> The Duke *on* the lady a kiss *conferred*,
> As the courtly custom was of yore.
> *Browning*, The Statue and the Bust.

4†. To contribute; conduce.

> The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together doth much *confer* to the strength of the union.
> *Glanville*.

=**Syn. 3.** *Bestow*, *Grant*, etc. See *give*.

II. *intrans.* To consult together on some special subject; compare opinions; carry on a discussion or deliberation. Formerly *confer* often meant simply to discourse, to talk, but it now implies conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere light talk or familiar conversation.

> When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves. Acts iv. 15.

> If he [a man] *confer* little, he had need have a present wit.
> *Bacon*, Studies.

> We have some secrets to *confer* about.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1.

> His eyes and his raiment *confer* much together as he goes in the street.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

conferee (kon-fėr-ē'), *n.* [< *confer* + *-ee*^{1}.] **1.** One who is conferred with; a member of a conference.

> Provision has been made for two additional *conferees* on the part of our government.
> *Science*, IV. 47.

2. One on whom something is conferred.

conference (kon'fẹ-rẹns), *n.* [= D. *konferentie* = G. *conferenz* = Dan. *konference*, < F. *conférence* = Sp. Pg. *conferencia* = It. *conferenza*, < ML. *conferentia*, < L. *conferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *conferre*, compare, confer: see *confer*.] **1**†. Comparison; examination of things by comparison.

> The mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations.
> *Hooker*.

2. The act of conferring or consulting together; a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction; an interview and comparison or interchange of opinions. Specifically—(*a*) In *diplomacy*, a more or less informal meeting of the representatives of different foreign countries.

> It has become rather difficult to draw any certain line between a congress and a *conference*. In theory, however, a congress has the power of deciding and concluding, while a *conference* can only discuss and prepare. Thus the *conferences* of Moerdyk and Gertruidenberg simply prepared the way for the treaties of Utrecht, while the congresses of Munster, Aix-la-Chapelle, Rastadt, Erfurt, Prague, Châtillon, Vienna, Laybach, and Verona were all more or less direct in their action and results.
> *Blackwood's Mag.*

(*b*) In British and American parliamentary usage, a species of negotiation between the two houses of Parliament or of Congress, conducted by managers appointed on both sides, for the purpose of reconciling differences. (*c*) *Eccles.*: (1) The annual assembly of ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England, for transacting business of an ecclesiastical nature. (2) In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.* of America, the title of four judicatories: (i.) An assembly, called the *general conference*, which meets once every four years, is composed of ministerial and lay delegates from the annual conferences, and is presided over by a general superintendent. (ii.) One of a number (now over 100) of assemblies, called *annual conferences*, which meet annually, take cognizance of ecclesiastical matters, collect statistics relating to the church, and have charge of benevolent contributions, current expenses, etc. (iii.) An assembly of the itinerant and local preachers, the exhorters, the stewards of a district, and a class-leader and Sunday-school superintendent from each pastoral charge, called the *district conference*, meeting annually or semi-annually. (iv.) An assembly, termed the *quarterly conference*, of all the itinerant and local preachers, exhorters, stewards, class-leaders, trustees of churches, and first superintendents of Sunday-schools, in a circuit or station, under the presidency of a presiding elder. It bears complaints and appeals, examines into the character of preachers, licenses ministers, tries those against whom charges are preferred, and makes appointments and removals. (3) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (i.) A voluntary local assembly of priests; a pastoral conference. (ii.) An assembly of priests called by a college; a chapter conference. (4) In some Protestant churches, as the Congregational, a local assembly of representatives from several neighboring churches.

3. Discourse; talk; conversation.

> Reading maketh a full man, *conference* a ready man, and writing an exact man.
> *Bacon*, Studies.

> God save your grace, I do beseech your majesty,
> To have some *conference* with your grace alone.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3.

> At this Time the Duke of York, under pretence of coming to the Parliament, comes out of Ireland; and at London had private *Conference* with John, Duke of Norfolk.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 192.

4. A lecture. [Rare.]

> Monsieur Liret, the Vaudois clergyman, who had given *conferences* on the history of the Waldenses.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ii.

Hampton Court Conference, a conference appointed by James I., at Hampton Court, in 1604, to settle the disputes between the Puritan party and the High-church party in the Church of England. It was conducted on three days (January 14th, 16th, and 18th), and resulted in a few alterations of the liturgy, but entirely failed to secure the objects sought by the Puritans. An important indirect result of it was the revision of the Bible called the King James or authorized version, which was suggested at that time.—**Savoy Conference**, a conference held at the Savoy palace in London, after the restoration of Charles II. (1661), between twenty-one Episcopalians and an equal number of Presbyterians, for the purpose of securing ecclesiastical unity. It utterly failed, leaving both parties more bitterly hostile than before.

conferencing (kon'fẹ-rẹn-sing), *n.* [< *conference* + *-ing*^{1}.] The act of conferring together or holding a conference; consultation. [Rare.]

> There was of course long *conferencing*, long consulting.
> *Carlyle*, Frederick the Great, xii. 11.

conferential (kon-fẹ-ren'shal), *a.* [< *conference* (ML. *conferentia*) + *-al*.] Of or relating to conference. [Rare.]

conferment (kọn-fėr'mẹnt), *n.* [< *confer* + *-ment*.] The act of conferring, as a university degree or a church living.

> A kind of ecclesiastical communist, cherishing his connection for the chance it gives him of holding his hand on the spigot of churchly *conferment*.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 40.

conferrable (kọn-fėr'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *confer* + *-able*.] Capable of being conferred or bestowed.

> It qualifies a gentleman for any *conferrable* honour.
> *Waterhouse*, Arms and Armoury, p. 94.

conferral (kọn-fėr'ạl), *n.* [< *confer* + *-al*.] The act of conferring; bestowment. [Rare.]

conferrer (kọn-fėr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who confers or consults.—**2.** One who bestows.

> Several persons, as *conferrers* or receivers, have found their account in it.
> *Richardson*, Pamela, xxxii.

conferruminate, conferruminated (kon-fe-rö'mi-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *conferruminatus*, pp. of *conferruminare*, solder together, < *com-*, together, + *ferruminare*, solder, < *ferrumen* (*ferrumin-*), solder, < *ferrum*, iron.] Soldered together; consolidated as if soldered together; specifically, in *bot.*, closely adherent, so as to be separated with difficulty, as the cotyledons of the horse-chestnut.

Conferva (kon-fėr'vạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *conferva*, a kind of water-plant, so called on account of its supposed healing power, < *confervere*, boil together, grow together, heal.] **1.** A genus in which the older botanists placed many very heterogeneous species of filamentous cryptogams. It has been much restricted by various authors, and is now limited to green algæ composed of simple many-celled filaments, not gelatinous, growing in fresh water. The species are very imperfectly known.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *confervæ* (-vē).] The common name of plants of this genus.

Confervaceæ (kon-fėr-vā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conferva* + *-aceæ*.] A name used by Harvey and some other algologists to include various green, filamentous, many-celled algæ which are now placed among the *Chlorosporeæ* of the order *Zoösporeæ*.

confervaceous (kon-fėr-vā'shius), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Confervaceæ*; having the characters of the *Confervaceæ*.

confervæ, *n.* Plural of *conferva*, 2.

conferval (kon-fėr'vạ̈l), *a.* and *n.* [< *Conferva* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or related to the genus *Conferva*; consisting of plants of the order *Confervaceæ*: as, the *conferval* alliance. *Lindley*.

II. *n.* A plant of the order *Confervaceæ*.

confervite (kon-fėr'vīt), *n.* [< *Conferva* + *-ite*^{2}.] A fossil plant, occurring chiefly in the Chalk formation, apparently allied to the aquatic species of *Conferva*. *Page*.

confervogonidium (kon-fėr-vō-gọ̄-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *confervogonidia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < *Conferva* + *gonidium*.] In *lichenology*, a gonidium resembling a confervoid alga.

confervoid (kon-fėr'void), *a.* and *n.* [< *Conferva* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* In *bot.*, resembling a conferva; consisting of slender green filaments.

II. *n.* An alga of the group *Confervoideæ*.

Confervoideæ (kon-fėr-voi'dẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conferva* + *-oideæ*.] Same as *Confervaceæ*, but according to some older authors including other related groups.

confess (kọn-fes′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confessed* (formerly, and still sometimes, *confest*), ppr. *confessing*. [< ME. *confessen*, < OF. (and F.) *confesser* = Pr. *confessar*, *cofessar* = Sp. *confesar* = Pg. *confessar* = It. *confessare*, < ML. *confessare*, freq. of L. *confiteri*, pp. *confessus*, confess, own, avow, < *com-*, together, + *fateri*, acknowledge, akin to *fari*, speak, > *fabula*, tale, fable, *fama*, report, fame, *fatum*, fate: see *fable*, *fame*, *fate*. Cf. *profess*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make avowal or admission of, as of a fault, a crime, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest or reputation; own; acknowledge; avow.

> Do you *confess* the bond? *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

> What better can we do, than, to the place
> Repairing where he judged us, prostrate fall
> Before him reverent; and there *confess*
> Humbly our faults, and pardon beg?
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 1088.

> He that *confesses* his sin, and prays for pardon, hath punished his fault. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Reflexively, to make an admission or an inculpatory statement concerning; acknowledge to be; specifically, acknowledge the sins or moral faults of, as in auricular confession to a priest: as, I *confess myself* in error or at fault.

> I beseech you, punish me not with your hard thoughts, wherein I *confess me* much guilty to deny so fair and excellent ladies anything. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

> He hath *confessed himself* to Morgan, whom he supposes to be a friar. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

> Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confessing herself* to this celebrated father. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. *Eccles.*, to receive the confession of; act as a confessor to.

> I have *confess'd* her, and I know her virtue.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

4. To acknowledge as having a certain character or certain claims; recognize; own; avow; declare belief in.

> Whosoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my Father which is in heaven. Mat. x. 32.

> Some deny there is any God, some *confess*, yet believe it not. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 638.

5. To grant; admit; concede.

> If that the king
> Have any way your good deserts forgot,
> Which he *confesseth* to be manifold,
> He bids you name your griefs.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

> You have the nobler soul, I must *confess* it,
> And are the greater master of your goodness.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

6. To reveal by circumstances; show by effect; disclose; prove; attest. [Poetical.]

> Nor more a Mortal, but her self appears:
> Her Face refulgent, and Majestick Mien,
> *Confess'd* the Goddess. *Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

> Tall thriving trees *confess'd* the fruitful mould.
> *Pope*, Odyssey.

> The lovely stranger stands *confessed*
> A maid in all her charms.
> *Goldsmith*, The Hermit.

=**Syn. 1.** *Admit*, *Avow*, etc. See *acknowledge*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make confession or avowal; disclose or admit a crime, fault, debt, etc.

> Bring me unto my trial when you will.
> Died he not in his bed? where should he die?
> Can I make men live, whe'r they will or no?
> O! torture me no more, I will *confess*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. *Eccles.*, to make known one's sins or the state of one's conscience to a priest.

> The mendicant priests of Buddha are bound to *confess* twice a month, at the new and full moon.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, I. iv. § 6.

confessant† (kọn-fes′ạnt), *n.* [< F. *confessant*, ppr. of *confesser*, confess: see *confess* and -*ant*^{1}.] One who confesses to a priest.

> The *confessant* kneels down before the priest sitting on a raised chair above him. *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

confessary† (kọn-fes′ạ-ri), *n.* [< ML. *confessarius*, one who confesses, or receives a confession, < L. *confessus*, pp. of *confiteri*, confess: see *confess*.] One who makes a confession.

> Treacherous *confessaries*. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 289.

confessed (kọn-fest′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confess*, *v.*] Admitted; avowed; undeniable; evident.

> Good—great and *confessed* good. *Locke.*

confessedly (kọn-fes′ed-li), *adv.* By confession or admission; admittedly. (*a*) By one's own confession or acknowledgment; avowedly.

> These prelusive hymns were often the composition *confessedly* of the chanters. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

(*b*) By general consent or admission.

> His noble, fine horses, the best *confessedly* in England.
> *Pepys*, Diary, II. 313.

> Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*

confession (kọn-fesh′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *confession*, -*ioun* = D. *konfessie* = G. *confession* = Dan. Sw. *konfession*, < OF. (and F.) *confession* = Sp. *confesion* = Pg. *confissão* = It. *confessione*, < L. *confessio(n-)*, confession, < *confiteri*, pp. *confessus*, confess: see *confess*.] **1.** The act of confessing. (*a*) The acknowledgment of a fault or wrong, or of any act or obligation adverse to one's reputation or interest.

> Nor do we find him forward to be sounded;
> But, with a crafty madness, keeps aloof,
> When we would bring him on to some *confession*
> Of his true state. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

> Giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*, which is hard usage. *Sir W. Temple.*

(*b*) The act of making an avowal; profession.

> I give thee charge in the sight of God, who quickeneth all things, and before Christ Jesus, who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good *confession*. 1 Tim. vi. 13.

(*c*) *Eccles.*, a disclosing of sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor: often called *auricular confession*. In both the Eastern and the Western Church confession is one of the four parts of the sacrament of penance, viz., contrition, confession, absolution, and satisfaction. See *sacramental confession*.

> Of hys fader say,
> Which to Rome to the holy fader came
> Hys *confession* to declare alway.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5120.

> *Auricular confession*, as commonly called, or the private and special *confession* of sins to a priest for the purpose of obtaining his absolution, an imperative duty in the Church of Rome, . . . was left to each man's discretion. *Hallam.*

(*d*) In *common law*, an admission or acknowledgment of guilt. A *judicial confession* is a confession made in court, or before an examining magistrate. An *extra-judicial confession* is one made not in the course of legal prosecution for the offense, but out of court, whether made to an official or a non-official person. (*e*) In *Rom. law*, the admission by the defendant of the plaintiff's claim. It was either *in jure* (that is, before the pretor, and before the case had been referred to a judge to be tried) or *in judicio* (that is, made after the case had been so referred). **2.** In *liturgics*: (*a*) In many Oriental and early liturgies, a form of prayer acknowledging sinfulness and unworthiness, said by the priest before the celebration of the eucharist: also called the *apologia*. (*b*) In the Roman and other Latin masses, the Confiteor, or form of general acknowledgment of sins, said first by the celebrant and then by the assistants, and followed by the Misereatur and Indulgentiam before the priest ascends to the altar and proceeds to the Introit. (*c*) In the Anglican communion office, the form of general acknowledgment of sins made by the celebrant and the communicants. (*d*) In the liturgy of St. Chrysostom, and in the Alexandrine and other Oriental liturgies, the profession of faith, made before communicating, that the consecrated elements are really and truly the body and blood of Christ.—**3.** A formulary which comprises articles of religious faith; a creed to be assented to or signed as a preliminary to admission to the membership of a church, or to certain offices of authority in the church: usually called a *confession of faith*. The great confessions of faith of the Protestant Christian church are: the Augsburg Confession (1530), a part of the symbol of the Lutheran Church; the first and second Helvetic confessions (1536 and 1566), symbols of the Reformed churches of Switzerland, the latter being approved by nearly all the Reformed churches of the Continent and of England and Scotland; the Gallican Confession (1559), also called the Confession of Rochelle, prepared by Calvin and his pupil De Chandieu, the symbol of the French Protestant church; the Belgic Confession (1561, revised 1619), the symbol of the Reformed churches in Belgium and the Netherlands, and of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in the United States; the first Scotch Confession (1560) and the second Scotch Confession or the National Covenant (1581), the symbols of the Scotch church before the adoption of the Westminster Confession; the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England (1563 and 1571); the American revision of the same (1801), the symbol of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; the Irish Article (1615) and the Lambeth Articles (1595), the symbols of the Church of Ireland; the Canons of the Synod of Dort (1619), at present recognized by the Dutch Church, and by the Reformed (Dutch) Church in the United States; the Westminster Confession (1647), the symbol of the Presbyterian Church in England, and of Scotland (taking the place in Scotland of the so-called Scotch confessions), and, with some alterations, of the Presbyterian Church of America; the Savoy Confession (1658), adopted by the Independents at the Savoy palace, London; the declaration of the Congregational Union of England and Wales (1833), of the Boston (United States) National Council (1865), and of the Oberlin National Council (1871), symbols of Congregational churches; the Articles of Religion (1784) of the Methodist Church; the Confession of 1688, and the New Hampshire Confession (1833), symbols of the Baptist Church. See *catechism*, *creed*.

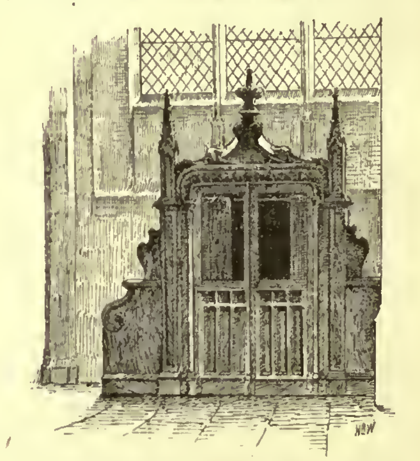
4. [ML. *confessio(n-)*.] The tomb of a martyr or confessor. If an altar was erected over the grave, the name was extended also to the altar and to the subterranean chamber in which it stood. In later times a basilica was sometimes erected over the chamber; the high altar was placed over the altar on the tomb below, and so this high altar also, and subsequently the entire building, was called a *confession*. Also called *confessional*, and in the Greek Church *catabasis* or *catabasion*.—**Auricular confession.** See *sacramental confession*, below.—**Confession and avoidance,** in *law*, the substance of a pleading by which the party admits the allegation of his adversary's pleading to be true, but states some new matter by way of avoiding its legal effect.—**Confession of faith.** See 3, above.—**Confession of judgment,** the acknowledgment of a debt by a debtor before a court or a justice of the peace, etc., on which judgment may be entered and execution issued.—**General confession.** (*a*) A confession made to a priest of sins committed by the penitent since baptism or since infancy, so far as those sins can be remembered; a confession made in preparation for baptism by one baptized after coming to years of discretion, also before admission to a monastic order. (*b*) [*cap.*] In the Book of Common Prayer: (1) The form of acknowledgment of sins to be said by the minister and the whole congregation at the beginning of Morning Prayer and Evening Prayer. (2) The form of confession in the Communion office.—**Judgment by confession,** a judgment obtained on a confession made to a court or a magistrate, or by the withdrawal of the defense, or against a plaintiff by nolle prosequi.—**Sacramental** or **auricular confession,** the act or practice of confessing sins to a priest, for the purpose of receiving absolution. At a very early period, for gross apostasy or other public sins, public confession was required as a condition precedent to partaking of the communion. Public confession was gradually abolished in order to prevent scandal and social and legal complications. Auricular confession was first made universally obligatory in the West as a condition of admission to communion by the fourth Lateran Council in A. D. 1215. It is now required in the Roman Catholic Church from all who are conscious of mortal sins, and is regarded as essential to absolution and divine pardon, and a necessary prerequisite to partaking of the communion. Priests are bound in the strongest manner never to disclose a secret thus confided to them. Confession is obligatory in the Orthodox Greek and in the Armenian Church. The Anglican Church differs from the Roman Catholic and the Eastern Church in not making it obligatory, but leaving it to the conscience of the individual.—**Seal of confession,** in the *Rom. Cath.* and in the *Gr. Ch.*, absolute secrecy incumbent on a priest with regard to all private confessions of sins made to him. A similar secrecy is enjoined by the 113th canon of the Church of England. Also called *the seal*, and the *sacramental seal*.

confessional (kọn-fesh′ọn-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.*: = F. *confessionnel* = It. *confessionale*, < ML. *confessionalis*, adj., < L. *confessio(n-)*, confession. II. *n.*: = F. *confessionnal* = It. *confessionale*, confessional (seat), = Sp. *confesional* (obs.), a confessional tract, = Pg. *confessional*, one who confesses, < ML. *confessionale*, a confessional, prop. neut. of *confessionalis*, adj.: see above.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a confession or creed.

> The old *confessional* barriers of the Scottish faith.
> *Tulloch.*

2. Of or pertaining to the act or practice of confessing to a priest. See *sacramental confession*, under *confession*.

II. *n.* **1.** A small cabinet, stall, or box in a Roman Catholic church in which the priest sits to hear confessions. It usually has a door in front by which the priest enters, and a small window on one or both sides, through which the penitent speaks. Confessionals are often constructed in three divisions, the central one having a seat for the priest, and some are elaborately carved. Also called *confession-chair*, *confessionary*, and *shriving-pew*.



Confessional.—Church of St. Étienne du Mont, Paris.

2. Same as *confession*, 4.

confessionalism (kọn-fesh′ọn-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *confessional* + -*ism*.] Devotion to the maintenance of a creed or church confession; the tendency to construct confessions or creeds. [Rare.]

> The seventeenth century is the period of scholastic orthodoxy, polemic *confessionalism*, and comparative stagnation. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 4.

confessionalist (kọn-fesh′ọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *confessional* + -*ist*.] A priest who hears confessions; a confessor.

confessionary (kon-fesh'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **confessionarius* (neut. *confessionarium*, confessional), < L. *confessio(n-)*, confession: see *confession.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of auricular confession.

A kind of *confessionary* litany.
Prideaux, Euchologia (1656), p. 220.

II. *n.*; pl. *confessionaries* (-riz). **1.** Same as *confessional*, 1. [Rare.]

We concur in the opinion that these stalls . . . have been improperly termed *confessionaries* or confessionals.
Archæologia, 1792, p. 299.

2. (*a*) A niche in the body of an altar, designed to contain relics. Also called *altar-cavity.* (*b*) A chamber under or near an altar, intended for similar purposes: in this sense often used as equivalent to *confession*, 4.

The original Saxon cathedral of Canterbury had a crypt beneath the eastern apse. . . "fabricated," according to Eadmer, "in the likeness of the *confessionary* of St. Peter at Rome." *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 667.

confession-chair (kon-fesh'on-chãr), *n.* Same as *confessional*, 1.

confessionist (kon-fesh'on-ist), *n.* [= F. *confessioniste* = Pg. *confessionista*; as *confession* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who makes a profession of faith.

Protestant and Romish *confessionists.*
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, Ded.

2. A Lutheran who held to the Augsburg formulary. *O. Shipley.*

confessor (kon-fes'or; formerly, and still often as the distinctive cognomen of the Anglo-Saxon king Edward III., kon'fes-or), *n.* [< ME. *confessour*, *confessor*, < OF. *confessor*, F. *confesseur* = Sp. *confesor* = Pg. *confessor* = It. *confessore*, < LL. *confessor*, a confessor (of Christianity), a martyr, < L. *confiteri*, pp. *confessus*, confess: see *confess.*] **1.** One who confesses; one who acknowledges a crime, a fault, or an obligation.

Her confession agreed exactly (which was afterwards verify'd in the other *confessors*) with the accusations of the afflicted. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion; specifically, one who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it in spite of persecution and torture. It was formerly used as synonymous with *martyr*; afterward it was applied to those who, having been persecuted and tormented, were permitted to die in peace; and it was used also for such Christians as lived a good life and died with the reputation of sanctity: as, Edward the *Confessor*.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and *confessors*. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

With him we likewise seat
The sumptuous shrined king, good Edward, from the rest
Of that renowned name by *Confessor* express'd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiv. 1066

3. One who hears confessions; specifically, a priest who hears confession and grants absolution; distinctively, as a title of office, a priest employed as a private spiritual director, as of a king or other great personage. Formerly, at European courts, the office of confessor was a very important one, giving its incumbent great privileges and influence, and often great power politically.

Hys *confessour* come, hym gan to confesse,
And ther beforn hym made to say a messe.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6094.

Sometyme *confessour* to the kynge your father.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxxix.

Such is my name, and such my tale,
Confessor! to thy secret ear
I breathe the sorrows I bewail.
Byron, The Giaour.

The queen's tenderness of conscience led her to take counsel of her *confessor*, not merely in regard to her own spiritual concerns, but all the great measures of her administration. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

confest (kon-fest'). An old and occasional modern preterit and past participle of *confess.*

So Samson to his foe his force *confest*;
And to be shorn lay slumbering on her breast.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 73.

confestly† (kon-fest'li), *adv.* An old spelling of *confessedly.*

That principle . . . *confestly* predominant in our nature. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

confet†, **confete**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *comfit.*

confetto (kon-fet'tō), *n.*; pl. *confetti* (-ti). [It., < ML. *confectum*, a sweetmeat: see *confect*, *n.*, and *comfit*, *n.*] **1.** A bonbon or sweetmeat.—**2.** A small pellet made of lime or plaster in imitation of a bonbon, used in Italy during carnival-time by the revelers for pelting one another in the streets.

conficient† (kon-fish'ent), *a.* [< L. *conficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *conficere*, produce, cause, effect: see *confect*, *v.*] Efficient; effective; able.

confidant (kon-fi-dant'), *n.* [< F. *confidant*, m., *confidante*, f., now *confident*, m., *confidente*, f.: see *confident.*] **1.** A person intrusted with the confidence of another; one to whom secrets are confided; a confidential friend.

Hobby being a *confidant* of the Protector's.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1547.

Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his *confidant.* *Martinus Scriblerus.*

He [John Adams] had but one *confidant*, his wife; but one intimate friend, the mother of his children.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, vi.

2†. A part of a woman's coiffure usual in the seventeenth century; a small curl worn near the ear.

confidante (kon-fi-dant'), *n.* [See *confidant.*] A female confidant.

You do not see one heiress in a hundred whose fate does not turn upon this circumstance of choosing a *confidante.*
Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

confide (kon-fīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confided*, ppr. *confiding.* [= OF. *confider*, *confeder*, also *confier*, F. *confier* = Pr. *confidar* = Sp. Pg. *confiar* = It. *confidare*, < ML. **confidare* for L. *confidere*, trust fully, be assured, confide, rely, < *com-*, together, + *fidere*, trust: see *faith*, *fidelity.*] **I.** *intrans.* To have faith; place trust; repose confidence: used absolutely or with *in*: as, the prince *confided in* his ministers.

He alone won't betray, *in* whom none will *confide.*
Congreve, Love for Love.

Judge before friendship, then *confide* till death.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 570.

II. *trans.* To intrust; commit unreservedly to the charge, knowledge, or good faith of: followed by *to*: as, to *confide* something valuable *to* one; to *confide* a secret *to* some one; a prince *confides* a negotiation *to* his envoy.

Then art the only one *to* whom I dare *confide* my folly.
Lord Lyttelton, Persian Letters.

=**Syn.** *Intrust*, *Consign*, etc. See *commit.*

confidence (kon'fi-dens), *n.* [= D. *konfidentie* = F. *confidence*, intimacy, a secret, a (legal) trust, in older form *confiance*, confidence, trust, reliance, assurance, OF. *confiance* = Pr. *confidencia* = Sp. *confidencia*, *confianza* = Pg. *confidencia*, *confiança* = It. *confidenza*, *confidanza*, < L. *confidentia*, confidence, self-confidence, audacity, impudence, < *confiden(t-)s*, confident, self-confident: see *confident.*] **1.** Assurance of mind or firm belief in the good will, integrity, stability, or veracity of another, or in the truth or certainty of a proposition or an assertion; trust; reliance.

It is better to trust in the Lord than to put *confidence* in man. Ps. cxviii. 8.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity. *South.*

A cheerful *confidence* in the mercy of God. *Macaulay.*

2. Reliance on one's own powers, resources, or circumstances; belief in one's own competency; self-reliance; assurance.

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

At first she touched her lute with a faltering hand, but gathering *confidence* and animation as she proceeded, drew forth . . . soft aerial harmony. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 367.

3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; one who or that which gives assurance or security. [Archaic.]

The Lord shall be thy *confidence.* Prov. iii. 26.

Trust not to the omnipotency of gold, and say not unto it, Thou art my *confidence.* *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 8.

4. Boldness; courage; disregard or defiance of danger.

Preaching the kingdom of God . . . with all *confidence.*
Acts xxviii. 31.

But *confidence* then bore thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1175.

5. A secret; a private or confidential communication: as, to exchange *confidences.*—**Confidence game**, a kind of swindle practised principally in large cities upon unwary strangers, the swindler, usually under the pretense of old acquaintance, gaining the confidence of his victim, and then robbing or fleecing him at cards or betting, or otherwise; bunko.—**Confidence man**, one who endeavors to swindle strangers by the confidence game; a bunko-steerer; one who by a plausible story, and with great assurance, gains the confidence of another, with a dishonest purpose.—**In confidence**, as a secret or private matter, not to be divulged or communicated to others: as, I told him *in confidence.*

I shall only send over a very few copies to very particular friends, *in confidence*, and burn the rest.
Jefferson, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 437.

In the confidence of, sharing or trusted with the private opinions, plans, or purposes of.

They all were inclined to believe that I was a man *in the confidence of* Ali Bey, and that his hostile designs against Mecca were laid aside. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 253.

To take (a person) **into one's confidence**, to communicate some private matter or matters to him, or to confide to him affairs of importance.

confident (kon'fi-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confidant*, now *confident*, intimate, confidential (usually as a noun), in older form *confiant*, confiding, confident, self-confident, = Sp. Pg. *confidente*, *confiante* = It. *confidente*, < L. *confiden(t-)s*, confident, i. e., self-confident, in good or bad sense, bold, daring, audacious, impudent, prop. ppr. of *confidere*, trust fully, confide: see *confide*, and cf. *confidant.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having strong belief; fully assured.

I am *confident*, and fully persuaded, yet dare not take my oath of my salvation.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 59.

I am *confident* that much may be done toward the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle.*

2. Confiding; not entertaining suspicion or distrust.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.

3. Relying on one's self; full of assurance; bold; sometimes, overbold.

Both valiant, as men despising death; both *confident*, as unwonted to be overcome. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The fool rageth, and is *confident.* Prov. xiv. 16.

As *confident* as is the falcon's flight
Against a bird, do I with Mowbray fight.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

It is hard to say that there hath ever been an Age wherein vice, such as the very Heathens abhorred, hath been more *confident* and daring than in this.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

Do you think I could ever catch at the *confident* addresses of a secure admirer?
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

4†. Giving occasion for confidence. [Rare.]

The cause was more *confident* than the event was prosperous. *Jer. Taylor.*

Confident person, in *Scots law*, a partner in trade; a factor, steward, or confidential man of business; also, a servant or other dependant. =**Syn. 1.** *Sure*, *Certain*, *Confident*, *Positive*, *Dogmatic.* *Sure* is the simplest and most general of these words; it has the strength of simplicity. *Certain* suggests the idea of having been freed from doubt, having been made sure. *Confident* belongs especially in the field of reliant action: as, he is *confident* of success. In regard to opinion or belief it may mean no more than *sure*, or it may suggest reliance, as on one's own judgment or upon evidence: as, a *confident* expectation, hope, belief. It implies a desire for that of which one is *confident.* *Positive* runs close to over-confidence or dogmatism: as, he was *positive* that he had made no mistake; it expresses emphatic certainty that will not entertain a doubt of its correctness. (For *dogmatic*, see *magisterial.*) That *confident* and *positive* depend somewhat upon the will, and not merely, like *sure* and *certain*, upon the understanding, is shown by the fact that it is not correct to say "I will not be *certain*, or *sure*, about this," while it is correct to say "I will not be *positive*, or *confident*, about it."

I am *sure* I did but speak. *Tennyson*, Maud, xix. 3.

Now, therefore, do I rest,
A prophet *certain* of my prophecy,
That never shadow of mistrust can cross
Between us. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

I am *confident* if he [Captain Swan] had made a motion to go to any English Factory, most of his Men would have consented to it. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 364.

Some *positive*, persisting fops we know,
Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 568.

II.† *n.* A confidant.

In so great reputation of sanctity, so mighty concourse of people, such great multitudes of disciples and *confidents*, and such throngs of admirers, he was humble without mixtures of vanity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

You love me for no other end
Than to become my *confident* and friend;
As such I keep no secret from your sight.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

confidential (kon-fi-den'shal), *a.* [= D. *konfidentieel* = Dan. *konfidentiel*, < F. *confidentiel* = Sp. Pg. *confidencial* = It. *confidenziale*, < L. as if **confidentialis*, < *confidentia*, confidence: see *confidence.*] **1.** Enjoying the confidence of another; intrusted with secrets or with private affairs: as, a *confidential* friend or clerk.—**2.** Intended to be treated as private, or kept in confidence; spoken or written in confidence; secret.

A *confidential* correspondence. *Chesterfield.*

Confidential communications.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

Confidential communication. See *privileged communication*, under *communication.*—**Confidential relation**, in *law*, a relation of parties, as that of attorney and client, guardian and ward, in which one is bound to act for the benefit of the other, and can take no advantage to himself from his acts relating to the interests of the other. Such a relation arises whenever a continuous trust is reposed by one person in the skill or integrity of another, or when any property, or the pecuniary or personal interest of a person, or the custody of his body, is placed in charge of another.

confidentiality (kon-fi-den-shi-al'ị-ti), *n.* [< *confidential* + *-ity.*] The quality of being confidential; specifically, in *law*, the relation existing between a client and his counsel or agent, or between husband and wife, or a ward and his guardian, etc., in reference to the trust placed in one by the other. See *confidential relation*, under *confidential*, and *privileged communication*, under *communication*.

confidentially (kon-fi-den'shạl-i), *adv.* In a confidential manner; in reliance on secrecy: as, to tell a person something *confidentially*.

confidently (kon'fi-dẹnt-li), *adv.* In a confident manner; with firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively; dogmatically.

> Where Duty bids, he *confidently* steers.
> *Cowper*, On Horace's Ode, ii. 10.

> It was *confidently* urged that the artisans might be trusted to understand and manage their own interests better than their masters could do for them.
> *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 4.

confidentness (kon'fi-dẹnt-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being confident; confidence.

confider (kọn-fī'dėr), *n.* One who confides; one who trusts in or intrusts to another. *W. Montague.*

confiding (kọn-fī'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *confide*, *v.*] Trusting; reposing confidence; trustful; credulous: as, a man of a *confiding* disposition.

> Felt
> The deep, deep joy of a *confiding* thought.
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, ii. 28.

> He had a *confiding* wife, and he treated her as *confiding* wives only are treated. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

> We miss the *confiding* naturalness of the warm-hearted physician. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 381.

confidingly (kọn-fī'ding-li), *adv.* In a confiding manner; trustfully.

confidingness (kọn-fī'ding-nes), *n.* The quality of being confiding; confiding disposition; trustfulness.

configurate (kọn-fig'ụ̄-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *configurated*, ppr. *configurating*. [< L. *configuratus*, pp. of *configurare*, form after something: see *configure*.] To exhibit or assume congruity in plan, or in the combination of figures or parts. [Rare.]

> In comely architecture it may be
> Knowne by the name of uniformitie;
> Where pyramids to pyramids relate,
> And the whole fabrick doth *configurate*.
> *Jordan*, Poems.

configuration (kọn-fig-ụ̄-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *configuration* = Sp. *configuracion* = Pg. *configuraçao* = It. *configurazione*, < LL. *configuratio(n-)*, < L. *configurare*, pp. *configuratus*, form after something: see *configurate*.] 1. External form, figure, or shape, especially as resulting from the disposition and relation of the parts; external aspect or appearance; contour.

> The natural *configuration* of the ground, as well as the course of history, had gathered these shires [of Wessex] into three great groups. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 302.

> Change, both gradual and sudden, has been exhibited in the *configuration* and climate of all portions of the surface of the globe. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 351.

2. In *astrol.*, relative position or aspect of the planets.

> The aspects, conjunctions and *configurations* of the stars. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 9.

> They [astrologers] undertook . . . to determine the course of a man's character and life from the *configuration* of the stars at the moment of his birth. *Whewell.*

3. In *modern astron.*, any noticeable grouping of stars which may aid in identifying them.—4. In *analytical mech.*, the relative positions of the parts of a system at any moment.

> When a material system is considered with respect to the relative position of its parts, the assemblage of relative positions is called the *configuration* of the system.
> *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, iv.

5. In *geom.*, a ruled surface considered as a locus of rays; also, a system of three linear complexes.

configure (kọn-fig'ụ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *configured*, ppr. *configuring*. [= F. *configurer* = Sp. Pg. *configurar* = It. *configurare*, < L. *configurare*, form after something, < *com-*, together, according, + *figurare*, form, < *figura*, figure: see *figure*, and cf. *configurate*.] To form; dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape; make like in form or figure. [Rare.]

> *Configuring* themselves into human shape.
> *Bentley*, Sermons, iv.

> Man is spirit, a nature *configured* to God.
> *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 33.

confinable (kọn-fī'nạ-bl), *a.* [< *confine* + *-able*.] Capable of being confined or restricted.

> Not *confinable* to any limits. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 90.

confine† (kon'fīn), *a.* [< OF. *confin* = Sp. *confin* = Pg. *confim* = It. *confino*, bordering, contiguous, < L. *confinis*, at the end or border, adjoining, < *com-*, together, + *finis*, an end, limit, border: see *finis*, *final*.] Bordering; having a common boundary; adjacent; contiguous. [Rare.]

> He was sent to discover the straits of Magellan, and *confine* places. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 257.

confine (kon'fīn), *n.* [< F. *confin*, OF. *confin*, also *confine*, = Sp. *confin* = Pg. *confim* = It. *confine*, also *confino* and *confina* (all usually in pl.), < L. *confine*, neut., ML. also *confinis*, a border, boundary (cf. L. *confinis*, masc., a neighbor, *confinium*, a border, limit, boundary, neighborhood), < *confinis*, adj., at the end or border, adjoining: see *confine*, *a*. In the sense of 'prison' the noun *confine* is from the verb.] 1. A boundary-line or limit; bound; border; precinct.

> Still hovering betweene the *confines* of that which hee dares not bee openly, and that which he will not be sincerely. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

> You are old;
> Nature in you stands upon the very verge
> Of her *confine*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

> Events that came to pass within the *confines* of Judea.
> *Locke*, On Romans, Synopsis.

2. That part of a territory which is at or near the border; the frontier: used generally in the plural, and often figuratively: as, the *confines* of France or of Scotland.

> And now in little space
> The *confines* met of empyréan heaven,
> And of this world. *Milton*, P. L., x. 321.

> 'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night:
> And Phosphor, on the *confines* of the light,
> Promis'd the sun. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 1396.

3†. Territory; region; district.

> In als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other *Confynyes* of the Superficialtie of the Erthe bezonde.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 183.

> And Cæsar's spirit . . .
> Shall in these *confines*, with a monarch's voice,
> Cry "Havock," and let slip the dogs of war.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

4†. An inhabitant of a contiguous district; a neighbor.

> Exchangynge gold for houschold stuff with their *confines*.
> *Eden*, tr. of R. Martyr's Decades, p. 89 (Ord MS.).

5†. A place of confinement; a prison.

> *Confines*, wards, and dungeons. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

6. In *geom. of n-dimensions*, that which corresponds to a closed volume in three dimensions. =**Syn.** *Bounds, Border*, etc. See *boundary*.

confine (kọn-fīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confined*, ppr. *confining*. [< F. *confiner*, border, trans. shut up, inclose, = Sp. Pg. *confinar* = It. *confinare*, < ML. *confinare*, *confiniare*, border on, set bounds, *confinire*, border on, < L. *confinis*, bordering on: see *confine*, *a*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To have a common boundary; border; abut; be in contact: followed by *on* or *with*.

> Where your gloomy bounds
> *Confine with* heaven. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 977.

> Full in the midst of this created space,
> Betwixt heaven, earth, and skies, there stands a place
> *Confining on* all three.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 58.

> On the South it is *confined with* Pamphilia.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

II. *trans.* To restrict within bounds; limit; inclose; bound; hence, imprison; immure; shut up.

> Therefore wast thou
> Deservedly *confin'd* into this rock,
> Who hadst deserv'd more than a prison.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

> Those who do *confine* the Church of God either to particular nations, churches, or families, have made it far narrower than our Saviour ever meant it.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.

> He is happiest who *confines* his wants to natural necessities. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

To be confined, to be unable to leave the house or bed by reason of sickness or other cause; specifically, to be in childbed.

> I have been very ill this week with a great cold and a fever, and though now in a way to be well, am like to *be confined* some days longer. *Gray*, Letters, I. 329.

=**Syn.** To bound, circumscribe, restrict, incarcerate.

confined (kọn-fīnd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confine*, *v.*] 1. Restrained within limits; imprisoned; secluded; close; narrow; mean: as, a *confined* mind.—2. In *pathol.*, constipated: as, the bowels may be *confined*.

confineless† (kon'fīn- or kọn-fīn'les), *a.* [< *confine*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Boundless; unlimited; without end.

> Black Macbeth
> Will seem as pure as snow, and the poor state
> Esteem him as a lamb, being compared
> With my *confineless* harms. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

confinement (kọn-fīn'mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *confinement*, etc.; as *confine* + *-ment*.] 1. The state of being confined; restraint within limits; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity; hence, imprisonment.

> Under *confinement* in the Tower.
> *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

> The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up. *Addison.*

2. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, specifically by childbirth; the lying-in of a woman: as, her approaching *confinement*. =**Syn.** *Imprisonment*, etc. See *captivity*.

confiner (kọn-fī'nėr), *n.* 1. [< *confine*, *v. t.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which confines.—2† (kon'fī- or kọn-fī'nėr). [< *confine*, *v. i.*, + *-er*^{1}. Cf. *confine*, *n.*, 4.] A borderer; one who lives on the confines or near the border of a country; a neighbor.

> The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*,
> And gentlemen of Italy. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

> Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, they are neighbours and *confiners* in art. *Sir H. Wotton.*

confinity† (kon-fin'ị-ti), *n.* [< F. *confinité* = Pr. *confinitat* = Sp. *confinidad* = Pg. *confinidade*, < L. as if **confinita(t-)s*, < *confinis*, contiguous: see *confine*, *a*.] Nearness of place. *Bailey.*

confirm (kọn-fėrm'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *conferm*; < ME. *confermen*, < OF. *confermer*, mod. F. *confirmer* (after L.) = Pr. *confermar* = Sp. Pg. *confirmar* = It. *confermare*, < L. *confirmare*, make firm, strengthen, establish, < *com-*, together, + *firmare*, make firm, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*.] 1. To make firm, or more firm; add strength to; strengthen: as, one's resolution is *confirmed* by the approval of another.

> Rubb the neck well with a linnen napking somewhat course, for these things doe *confirme* the whole body; it maketh the mind more cheerefull, and conserueth the sight. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 255.

> This child of the mind is *confirmed*, and gains strength by consent and habit. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysius.

> One of those few sounds that, instead of disturbing solitude, only deepen and *confirm* it.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 112.

2. To settle or establish; render fixed or secure.

> I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler over the four governments. 1 Mac. xi. 57.

> *Confirm* the crown to me, and to mine heirs,
> And thou shalt reign in quiet while thou liv'st.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

3. To make certain or sure; give new assurance of truth or certainty to; put past doubt; verify.

> The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you.
> 1 Cor. i. 6.

> These likelihoods *confirm* her flight.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 2.

> The news we heard at Sea of the K. of Sweden's Death is *confirmed*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

> All that was long ago declared as law
> By the early Revelation, stands *confirmed*
> By Apostle and Evangelist and Saint.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 82.

4†. To certify or give assurance to; inform positively.

> Pray you, sir, *confirm* me,
> Were there three porpoises seen above the bridge,
> As they give out? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

5. To sanction; ratify; consummate; make valid or binding by some formal or legal act: as, to *confirm* an agreement, promise, covenant, or title.

> Ordinaunces, Actes, and Statutes . . . nowe renewed, and affermed and *confermed*, by the assente and consente and agrement off all the Bredern.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

> In the early days of Rome, the will of a Roman patrician had to be *confirmed* by the assembly of the curiæ.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 142.

6. To strengthen in resolution, purpose, or opinion; fortify.

> *Confirming* the souls of the disciples, and exhorting them to continue in the faith, and that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God. Acts xiv. 22.

> Arouses the indifferent and *confirms* the wavering.
> *Sumner*, Prison Discipline.

7. *Eccles.*, to admit to the full privileges of church-membership by the imposition of hands; administer the rite of confirmation to. See *confirmation*, 1 (*e*).

> Those which are thus *confirmed* are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament.
> *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

=**Syn. 3.** Corroborate, substantiate.

confirmable (kọn-fėr'mạ-bl), *a.* [< *confirm* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being confirmed, established, or ratified; that may be made more certain.

> *Confirmable* by many examples.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Corroboratory. [Rare.]

Confirmable in their declaration as witnesses. *R. Parke.*

confirmance (kọn-fėr′mans), *n.* [< *confirm* + *-ance.*] Confirmation; establishment of confidence. [Rare.]

For their *confirmance*, I will therefore now
Slepe in our black barke. *Chapman*, Odyssey, iii.

confirmation (kon-fėr-mā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *confirmacion*, < OF. *confirmacion*, F. *confirmation* = Pr. *confirmation* = Sp. *confirmacion* = Pg. *confirmação* = It. *confirmazione* (also, in def. 1 (*e*) (1), = D. *confirmatie* = G. *confirmation* = Dan. Sw. *konfirmation*), < L. *confirmatio(n-)*, < *confirmare*, pp. *confirmatus*, confirm: see *confirm.*] 1. The act of confirming. (*a*) The act of strengthening, fortifying, or rendering firm.

But Mandanis . . . said that they inured their bodies to labour for the *confirmation* of their minds against passions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

(*b*) The act of establishing; a fixing, settling, setting up, establishing, or making more firm; establishment.

In the defence and *confirmation* of the gospel, ye all are partakers of my grace. Phil. i. 7.

(*c*) The act of rendering certain or showing to be true; the act of verifying or corroborating; corroboration: as, the *confirmation* of opinion or report.

The arguments brought by Christ for the *confirmation* of his doctrine were in themselves sufficient. *South.*

A false report which hath
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 7.

It was at Benin, another Negro country, that the king again received a *confirmation* of the existence of a Christian prince, who was said to inhabit the heart of Africa to the south-east of this state. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 105.

Of all the results gained by Nordenskjöld's famous expedition, perhaps the most important is the *confirmation* it has afforded of the true nature of continental ice. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 65.

(*d*) The act of rendering valid or ratifying, especially by formal assent of the final or sovereign authority, or by action of a coördinate authority (as the United States Senate): as, the *confirmation* of an appointment, or of a grant, treaty, promise, covenant, stipulation, or agreement. (*e*) *Eccles.*: (1) A rite whereby baptized persons are admitted to full communion with the church. In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches it consists of the imposition of hands and prayer by a bishop (or in the Greek Church by episcopal authority), preceded in the two former by unction or anointing with chrism. In the first two churches it is regarded as the confirming or strengthening of the grace given in baptism and the bestowal of the gifts of the Spirit. In the Anglican Church, high-churchmen and low-churchmen regard it from different points of view, the latter attaching especial importance to the personal renewal made in it, by the persons confirmed, of the vows taken by others in their name at baptism, while the former believe it to be essentially a sacramental rite, conveying the strengthening power of the Holy Ghost. This rite is believed to be recorded in the New Testament as a laying on of hands following baptism, distinct from ordination, and administered by apostles only. Unction was discontinued in the Anglican Church not long after the Reformation. In the early church confirmation immediately followed baptism, and the Greek Church has always retained this practice; in the West, however, the two have been separated since the thirteenth century by an interval of seven years or more. Formerly confirmation was sometimes allowed to be administered by presbyters if authorized by the bishop; and this is still the case in the Greek Church, where it is administered by priests with chrism consecrated by a bishop. Confirmation is one of the seven great religious rites, distinctively called *sacraments* by the Roman Catholic Church, and *sacraments* or *mysteries* by the Greek. The Anglican formularies mention it as one of "five commonly called sacraments," but do not place these in the same rank with baptism and the Lord's supper as sacraments "ordained of Christ our Lord in the Gospel." (See *sacrament.*) In the Lutheran and Reformed churches the rite is administered by the pastors. Other Protestant denominations reject it.

The Fathers . . . held *confirmation* as an ordinance apostolic always profitable in God's Church. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

This ordinance is called *confirmation*, because they who duly receive it are confirmed or strengthened for the fulfilment of their Christian duties by the grace therein bestowed upon them. *Hook.*

(2) The practice, enjoined in some ancient western directories, of pouring a little of the consecrated wine from the chalice out of which the celebrant had communicated himself into the unconsecrated wine in another chalice or other chalices. This was supposed to serve as consecration to the wine in the latter.

2. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony; corroboration.

Trifles, light as air,
Are to the jealous *confirmations* strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

In a good Cause success is a good *confirmation*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

3. In *law*, an assurance of title by the conveyance of an estate or right in esse from one to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unvoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect.—**Charter of confirmation**, in *Scots law*, formerly, a very common method of completing a purchaser's title. It ratified and confirmed the right granted to the purchaser, and the sasine following upon it. **Confirmation and Probate Act.** See *Probate Act*, under *probate.* **Confirmation of executor**, in *Scots law*, the form in which a title is conferred on the executor of a person deceased to intromit with and administer the defunct's movable effects, for behoof of the executor himself or of those interested in the succession.

confirmative (kọn-fėr′mạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *confirmatif* = Pr. *confermatiu* = Sp. Pg. *confirmativo* = It. *confermativo*, < LL. *confirmativus*, < L. *confirmatus*, pp. of *confirmare*, confirm: see *confirm.*] Having the power of confirming; tending to confirm or establish; confirmatory.

Not a dimple moved indicative of roguery, nor did the slightest elevation of eyebrow rise *confirmative* of his suspicions. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 22.

confirmatively (kọn-fėr′mạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a confirmative manner; so as to confirm.

confirmator (kon′fėr-mā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *confirmateur* = Sp. Pg. *confirmador* = It. *confermatore*, < L. *confirmator*, < *confirmare*, pp. *confirmatus*, confirm: see *confirm.*] One who or that which confirms. [Rare.]

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

confirmatory (kọn-fėr′mạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< *confirm* + *-atory.*] 1. Serving to confirm; giving additional strength, force, or stability, or additional assurance or evidence.

To each of these reasons he subjoins ample and learned illustrations and *confirmatory* proofs. *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 453.

2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

The *confirmatory* usage in the synagogues. *Bp. Compton*, Episcopalia (1686), p. 35.

confirmed (kọn-fėrmd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confirm*, *v.*] 1. Made firm; fixed; established; inveterate; steadfast; settled: as, a *confirmed* skeptic; a *confirmed* drunkard; a *confirmed* valetudinarian.

Those affecting hallucinations terrified them, lest they should settle into a *confirmed* loss of reason. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, vii. 33.

2. *Eccles.*, admitted to the full privileges of the church by the laying on of hands. See *confirmation*, 1 (*e*) (1).

confirmedly (kọn-fėr′med-li), *adv.* In a confirmed manner.

confirmedness (kọn-fėr′med-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being confirmed.

Confirmedness of habit. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

confirmee (kon-fėr-mē′), *n.* [< F. *confirmé*, pp. of *confirmer*, confirm: see *confirm* and *-ee*[1].] In *law*, one to whom anything is confirmed or secured.

confirmer (kọn-fėr′mėr), *n.* One who or that which confirms, establishes, or ratifies; one who produces corroborative evidence; one who or that which verifies or corroborates; an attester.

Be these sad signs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then speak again. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

confirmingly (kọn-fėr′ming-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to strengthen or corroborate.

To which [that the moon was called Anna] the vow used in her rites somewhat *confirmingly* alludes. *B. Jonson*, King's Entertainment.

confiscable (kọn-fis′kạ-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *confiscable* = Pg. *confiscavel* = It. *confiscabile*, < L. as if **confiscabilis*, < *confiscare*, confiscate: see *confiscate.*] Capable of being confiscated; liable to forfeiture. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

confiscate (kọn-fis′kāt or kon′fis-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *confiscated*, ppr. *confiscating.* [< L. *confiscatus*, pp. of *confiscare* (> F. *confisquer* (> D. *konfiskeren* = G. *confisciren* = Dan. *konfiskere* = Sw. *konfiskera*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *confiscar* = It. *confiscare*), lay up in a chest, seize upon for the public treasury, confiscate, < *com-*, together, + *fiscus*, a wicker basket, a basket for money, a purse, the public treasury: see *fiscal.* Cf. *confisk.*] 1. To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a traitor or other criminal, by way of penalty; appropriate, by way of penalty, to public use.

It was judged he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized. *Bacon.*

If a man doth carry more money about him then is warranted or allowed in the country, it is *confiscated* to the prince. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 93.

The assistance which the military orders afforded him [Henry II.] on the occasion [the taking of Acre] caused the regent of Naples to *confiscate* all the estates of those orders within the kingdom of Naples. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 182.

2. To take away from another by or as if by authority; appropriate summarily, as anything improperly held or obtained by another; seize as forfeited for any reason: as, to *confiscate* a book; the police *confiscated* a set of gambling implements. [Colloq.]

confiscate (kọn-fis′kāt or kon′fis-kāt), *a.* [< L. *confiscatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

2. Appropriated under legal authority as forfeited.

confiscation (kon-fis-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *confiscation* (> D. *konfiskatie* = G. *confiscation* = Dan. Sw. *konfiskation*) = Sp. *confiscacion* = Pg. *confiscação* = It. *confiscazione*, < LL. *confiscatio(n-)*, < L. *confiscare*, pp. *confiscatus*, confiscate: see *confiscate*, *v.*] The act of confiscating, or appropriating as forfeited.

The *confiscations* following a subdued rebellion. *Hallam.*

The particular clause in relation to the *confiscation* of property and the liberation of slaves appeared to me to be objectionable in its non-conformity to the act of Congress . . . upon the same subjects. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 161.

His [Henry VIII.'s] eyes were opened to the powers of the Præmunire, and in his *confiscation* of Wolsey's estates he had his first taste of spoil. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 254.

Confiscation Act. (*a*) A United States statute of 1861 (12 Stat., 319) "to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes." (*b*) A statute of 1862 (12 Stat., 589) authorizing the seizure of such property and its condemnation by proceedings in the United States courts. These acts constituted part of the "war measures" adopted during the civil war, and were upheld by the Supreme Court in 1870 (Miller v. U. S., 11 Wall., 268).—**Confiscation cases**, fifteen cases decided in the United States Supreme Court in 1868 (7 Wall., 454), construing the Confiscation Act of 1861. See above.

confiscator (kon′fis-kā-tọr), *n.* [< *confiscate* + *-or.* Cf. Sp. *confiscador*, a confiscator; LL. *confiscator*, a treasurer.] One who confiscates.

I see the *confiscators* begin with bishops, and chapters, and monasteries. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

confiscatory (kọn-fis′kạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< *confiscate* + *-ory.* Cf. *confiscator.*] Characterized by confiscation.

Those terrible *confiscatory* and exterminatory periods. *Burke*, To R. Burke.

confisk†, *v. t.* [< F. *confisquer*, < L. *confiscare*, confiscate: see *confiscate.*] To confiscate.

Thy goods are *confisked*, and thy children banished. *Golden Book*, iv.

confit†, *n.* A Middle English form of *comfit.*

confitent† (kon′fi-tẹnt), *n.* [< L. *confiten(t-)s*, ppr. of *confiteri*, confess: see *confess.*] One who confesses his sins and faults.

A wide difference there is between a mere *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

Confiteor (kon-fit′ẹ̄-ôr), *n.* [L., I confess, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *confiteri*: see *confess.*] The form of confession used in the Latin Church: so called from the initial word, *confiteor*, I confess. See *confession.*

confiture (kon′fi-tụ̄r), *n.* [< ME. *confiture*, < OF. *confiture*, F. *confiture* = Sp. *confitura* = It. *confettura*, < L. *confectura*: see *confecture*, *n.*, and *comfit*, *n.*] 1†. The act or art of making confections. *Holland.*—2. A sweetmeat; a confection; a comfit. *Bacon.* [Archaic.]

Squares of Rahah, a *confiture* highly prized in these regions, because it comes from Constantinople. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 477.

3†. A composition; a preparation made up of different drugs. *Chaucer.*

confix† (kọn-fiks′), *v. t.* [< L. *confixus*, pp. of *configere*, fasten together, transfix, < *com-*, together, + *figere*, fasten: see *fix.*] To fix; fasten.

As this is true
Let me in safety raise me from my knees;
Or else for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

confixure† (kọn-fik′sụ̄r), *n.* [< *confix* + *-ure.*] The act of fastening or holding fast.

How subject we are to embrace this earth, even while it wounds us by this *confixure* of ourselves to it! *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays.

conflagrant (kọn-flā′grạnt), *a.* [< L. *conflagran(t-)s*, ppr. of *conflagrare*, burn up: see *conflagrate.* Cf. *flagrant.*] Burning; involved in a conflagration. [Rare.]

To dissolve
Satan with his perverted world; then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purged and refined,
New heavens, new earth, ages of endless date,
Founded in righteousness, and peace, and love.
Milton, P. L., xii. 548.

conflagrate (kọn-flā′grāt or kon′flạ-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conflagrated*, ppr. *conflagrating.* [< L. *conflagratus*, pp. of *conflagrare*, burn, consume, ‹ *com-*, together, + *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] To burn up; consume with fire.

> Popularity is as a blaze of illumination, or, alas! of conflagration kindled round a man, . . . *conflagrating* the poor man himself into ashes and caput mortuum.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 144.

conflagration (kon-fla̤-grā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *conflagration* = Sp. *conflagracion* = Pg. *conflagração* = It. *conflagrazione*, ‹ L. *conflagratio(n-)*, ‹ *conflagrare*, pp. *conflagratus*, burn up: see *conflagrate*.] A burning; a fire; especially, the burning of any large mass of combustibles: as, the *conflagration* of a city or of a forest; the final *conflagration* of the world.

> The *conflagration* of all things under Phaëton.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

> Floods and *conflagrations*. *Bentley*, Sermons.

conflate (ko̤n-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conflated*, ppr. *conflating*. [‹ L. *conflatus*, pp. of *conflare*, blow together, ‹ *com-*, together, + *flare* = E. *blow*¹. Cf. *inflate*.] **1.** To blow together; bring together as if by convergent winds. [Rare.]

> The States-General, created and *conflated* by the passionate effort of the whole nation, is there as a thing high and lifted up. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. I.

2. In *diplomatics*, to form by inadvertent combination of two readings of the same words. See *conflation*, 3.

conflate† (ko̤n-flāt'), *a.* [= It. *conflato*, ‹ L. *conflatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Blown together; wafted together from several sources; heterogeneous. *Mir. for Mags.*

conflated (ko̤n-flā'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conflate*, *v.*] Marked by conflation or conflations. See *conflation*, 3.

> Whence did the separate members of the *conflated* text arise, since both of them by hypothesis cannot be original?
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 35.

conflation (ko̤n-flā'sho̤n), *n.* [= Sp. *conflacion*, ‹ LL. *conflatio(n-)*, ‹ L. *conflare*, pp. *conflatus*, blow together: see *conflate*, *v.*] **1.** The blowing of two or more musical instruments together.

> The sweetest and best harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 225.

2. A melting or casting of metal. *Johnson.* [Rare in senses 1 and 2.]—**3.** In *diplomatics*: (*a*) An inadvertent combination of two readings of the same passage, so as to produce a new reading different from either.

> Suppose that a given line of a copy has been affected by some scribe's stupidity, so as materially to change the sense without affecting the length (as by the substitution of two or three letters from a wrong line), and that by the subsequent correction of the passage two readings have been placed in close relation, it frequently happens that the real line and the erroneous line which is equal in length to it both combine to form a new reading, which has thus increased the text by one of its own lines. This phenomenon is known by the name of *conflation*. It is well known that the most powerful part of Dr. Hort's great Introduction to the New Testament consists in the exposition of eight cases of *conflation* in the early texts of Mark and Luke. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 33.

(*b*) A reading which has thus originated.

conflect (kon'flekt), *a.* [Irreg. ‹ L. *con-*, together, + *flectere*, turn, bend: see *flex*.] In *entom.*, crowded; clustered thickly together: as, *conflect* hairs or punctures: opposed to *sparse*.

conflexure† (ko̤n-flek'ṣūr), *n.* [‹ L. *conflexus*, pp., bowed, bent; after *flexure*, q. v.] A bending together; flexure. *Bailey.*

conflict (ko̤n-flikt'), *v. i.* [‹ L. *conflictare*, freq. of *confligere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together, contend, fight, ‹ *com-*, together, + *fligere*, strike. See *conflict*, *n.*, and cf. *afflict*, *inflict*.] **1.** To strike or dash together; meet in opposition; come together violently.

> Bare unhoused trunks,
> To the *conflicting* elements expos'd.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

> Lash'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
> Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn.
> *Thomson*, Winter, l. 159.

2. To contend; fight; strive; struggle.

> A man would be content to strive with himself, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward.
> *Abp. Tillotson.*

> Its [architecture's] main problems are how most fitly to enclose a space with solid structures, and to *conflict* most successfully with the force of gravity.
> *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 8.

3. To be in opposition; be contrary or at variance: as, the evidence given by the second witness *conflicted* with that given by the first.

> The *conflicting* ingredients, like an acid and an alkali mixed, neutralise each other. *Macaulay*, Milton.

conflict (kon'flikt), *n.* [= F. *conflict*, now *conflit* = Sp. Pg. *conflicto* = It. *conflitto* = D. *konflikt* = G. *conflict* = Dan. *konflikt*, ‹ L. *conflictus*, a striking together, LL. a fight, contest, ‹ *confligere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together, contend, fight: see *conflict*, *v.*] **1.** A struggle for mastery; a striving to oppose or overcome; a battle or combat; contention; controversy; strife.

> The lucklesse *conflict* with the Gyaunt stout.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 26.

> In our last *conflict* four of his five wits went halting off.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

> They closed
> In *conflict* with the crash of shivering points.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. Discord of action, feeling, or effect; antagonism, as of interests or principles; counteraction, as of causes, laws, or agencies of any kind; opposing action or tendency; opposition; collision: as, a *conflict* of the elements, or between right and wrong.

> I must confess that I was in great *Conflicts* of Mind at this time. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 496.

> Temple . . . was engaged in the *conflicts* of active life.
> *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

> The more complicated operations of the will, as in adjusting many opposite interests, bring in the element of *conflict*, which is always painful and wasting.
> *Bain*, Corr. of Forces.

Conflict of laws, the opposition between the laws of different jurisdictions when each is sought to be applied in preference to the other, upon a controversy on facts occurring wholly or in part without the jurisdiction in which redress is sought.—**Irrepressible conflict**, a political phrase much used in the United States during the agitation about slavery, to designate the antagonism between freedom and slavery. It was first used by William H. Seward in a speech in 1858 at Rochester, New York, in which he said: "It is an *irrepressible conflict* between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free-labor nation." =**Syn. 1.** *Engagement*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battle*¹), war, fray.

conflicting (ko̤n-flik'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *conflict*, *v.*] Of opposite or opposing character, tendency, function, interest, etc.; mutually contradictory or incompatible; contrary; also, composed of antagonistic or opposing elements; involving antagonism: as, *conflicting* jurisdiction; the evidence was very *conflicting*.

confliction (ko̤n-flik'sho̤n), *n.* [‹ L. *conflictio(n-)*, ‹ *confligere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together: see *conflict*, *v.*] The act of conflicting or clashing; the state of being in conflict; want of harmony. [Rare.]

> This question is, however, one of complicated difficulties, from the *confliction*, in every form and degree, of public expediency and private rights. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

conflictive (ko̤n-flik'tiv), *a.* [‹ *conflict* + *-ive*.] Tending to conflict; conflicting; clashing.

> *Conflictive* systems of theology. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conflictive propositions, in *logic*, propositions which cannot both be true of the same state of things.—**Conflictive terms**, in *logic*, such terms as cannot be united in one subject.

conflow† (ko̤n-flō'), *v. i.* [‹ *con-* + *flow*, after L. *confluere*, flow together: see *confluent*.] To flow together; converge; unite.

> The stream was big by occasion of brookes *conflowing* thither on every side. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 221.

confluction†, *n.* [‹ L. as if **confluxio(n-)*, ‹ *confluere*, pp. **confluxus*, flow together: see *confluent*, *a.*] A flowing together; a meeting or confluence.

> It doth draw
> All his effects, his spirits, and his powers,
> In their *confluctions*, all to run one way.
> *B. Jonson*, Ind. to Every Man out of his Humour.

confluctuate† (ko̤n-fluk'ṭū-āt), *v. i.* [‹ L. *confluctuatus*, pp. of *confluctuare*, ‹ *com-*, together, + *fluctuare*, flow: see *fluctuate*.] To flow together. *Ash.*

confluence (kon'flö-e̤ns), *n.* [= F. *confluence* = Sp. Pg. *confluencia* = It. *confluenza*, ‹ LL. *confluentia*, a flowing together, ‹ L. *confluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *confluere*, flow together: see *confluent*.] **1.** A flowing together; specifically, the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water or other fluids; also, the place of meeting: as, the *confluence* of the Ohio and the Mississippi: often used figuratively.

> The *confluence* . . . of all true joys. *Boyle.*

> The junction of an affluent with the main stream is termed the *confluence*, or place where they "flow together." *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 4.

2. A running together of people; an assemblage; a throng; a concourse.

> You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

> The *confluence* of the people and multitude of coaches passing every moment over the bridge to a new spectator is an agreeable diversion. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 24, 1643.

> It was under the pretence of rope-dancing that he filled the Red-bull playhouse, which was a large one, with such a *confluence* that as many went back for want of room as entered. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 18.

3. In *philol.*, the tending toward accordance, or the becoming similar or accordant in form: said of words. *Skeat.*

confluent (kon'flö-e̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confluent* = Sp. Pg. It. *confluente*, ‹ L. *confluen(t-)s*, flowing together, as a noun often in pl. *confluentes*, the confluence of two streams, ppr. of *confluere* (› Sp. Pg. *confluir* = F. *confluer*), flow together, ‹ *con-*, together, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams.

> And the whole ocean's *confluent* waters swell
> Only to quench his thirst, or move and blanch his shell.
> *Prior.*

> These *confluent* streams make some great river's head.
> *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, i.

2. In *anat.*, having grown or become blended together, as two bones which were originally separate.—**3.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, blended into one: as, *confluent* leaves.—**4.** In *pathol.*: (*a*) Running together: as, *confluent* pustules. (*b*) Characterized by confluent pustules: as, *confluent* smallpox.—**5**†. Rich; affluent. *Nares.*

> Th' inhabitants in flocks and herds are wondrous *confluent*.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 57.

Confluent colors, colors which gradually pass into one another without any marked division.—**Confluent impressions, punctures, spots, striæ**, etc., in *zoöl.*, those impressions, etc., so close together that they run into one another irregularly.—**Confluent veins**, veins in the wings of insects, united at the ends.

II. *n.* **1.** A tributary stream: as, the Mohawk is a *confluent* of the Hudson.—**2**†. A joining or confluence, as of two streams.

> The *confluent* where both streams meet together.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 21.

> A little beyond the townes end, the River Arar and the Rhodanus doe make a *confluent*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 62.

confluently (kon'flö-e̤nt-li), *adv.* In a confluent manner; so that the different parts run into one another irregularly: as, *confluently* punctate or dotted.

conflux (kon'fluks), *n.* [‹ L. **confluxus*, n. (cf. *flux*), ‹ **confluxus*, pp. of *confluere*, flow together: see *confluent*.] **1.** A flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents; confluence.

> As knots, by the *conflux* of meeting sap,
> Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
> Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

> I walked till I came to the *conflux* of two . . . rivulets.
> *Cook*, Voyages, VII. v. I.

> In the centre of immensities, in the *conflux* of eternities.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.

2. A throng; a crowd; a multitude collected.

> To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
> What *conflux* issuing forth, or entering in.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 62.

confluxibility† (ko̤n-fluk-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [‹ *confluxible*: see *-bility*.] The tendency of fluids to run together.

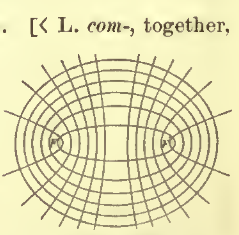
> The gravity and *confluxibility* of the liquors.
> *Boyle*, Free Enquiry, p. 301.

confluxible (ko̤n-fluk'si-bl), *a.* [‹ L. **confluxus*, pp. of *confluere* (see *confluent*), + *-ible*.] Inclined to flow or run together.

confluxibleness† (ko̤n-fluk'si-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *confluxibility*.

confocal (kon-fō'ka̤l), *a.* [‹ L. *com-*, together, + *focus* (in mod. sense: see *focus*) + *-al*.] In *math.*, having the same focus: as, *confocal* quadrics; *confocal* conics.

> Any two *confocal* homogeneous solid ellipsoids of equal masses produce equal attraction through all space external to both.
> *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. [Phil., § 494.



Confocal Conics.

F and *F'* are the foci. The eccentricities, beginning with the inner hyperbola and ending with the inner ellipse, are 5, $2\frac{3}{4}$, 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{20}$, $\frac{19}{20}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{5}{9}$.

conforaneous† (kon-fō̤-rā'nē̤-us), *a.* [‹ LL. *conforaneus*, ‹ L. *com-*, together, + *forum*, market-place: see *forum* and *-aneous*.] Of the same court or market-place. *Coles*, 1717.

conform (ko̤n-fôrm'), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *conforme*, ‹ LL. *conformis*, similar, like, ‹ L. *com-*, together, + *forma*, form.] Conformable. [Rare.]

> Care must be taken that the interpretation given be every way *conform* to the analogy of faith, and fully accordant to other scriptures. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

Conform map-projection, a projection which preserves the true value of all angles of intersecting lines, or the shapes of all infinitely small figures; an orthomorphic projection. Among such projections are the stereographic, Mercator's, the quincuncial, etc.

conform (kọn-fôrm′), *v.* [< ME. *conformen*, < OF. *conformer*, F. *conformer* = Sp. Pg. *conformar* = It. *conformare*, < L. *conformare*, fashion, form, < *com-*, together, + *formare*, form, < *forma*, form. Cf. *conform*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make of the same form or character; make like; adjust: with *to:* as, to *conform* anything *to* a model or a standard.

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be *conformed to* the image of his Son. Rom. viii. 29.

It was the almost universal habit of scribes to *conform* orthography and inflection *to* the standard of their own time. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 91.

2. To bring into harmony or correspondence; make agreeable; adapt; submit: often with a reflexive pronoun.

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not *themselves* unto the order of the church. *Hooker.*

Let me advise you to *conform* your Courses to his Counsel. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 24.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act conformably, compliantly, or in accordance: with *to:* as, to *conform to* the fashion or *to* custom.

Wisdom bids us *conform to* our humble situation. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

A rule *to* which experience must *conform*. *Whewell.*

2. In *Eng. hist.*, to comply with the usages of the Established Church: in this sense often used absolutely. See *conformity*, 3.

Pray tell me, when any dissenter *conforms*, and enters into the church-communion, is he ever examined to see whether he does it upon reason and conviction? *Locke*, Second Letter on Toleration.

There was a Puritan gentleman who served under Cromwell, but afterward *conformed*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 10.

conformability (kọn-fôr-mạ-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [< *conformable:* see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being conformable; specifically, in *geol.*, the relation of two strata, one of which reposes on the other and is parallel to it. See *conformable*, 5.

The evidence of *conformability* between the schist of a ridge and the limestone adjoining it is perfect evidence only in case of actual contact between the rocks. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 207.

conformable (kọn-fôr′mạ-bl), *a.* [< *conform* + *-able;* taking the place of LL. *conformalis*, like, similar.] 1. Corresponding in form, character, etc.; resembling; like; similar: as, this machine is *conformable to* the model.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable to* the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. Exhibiting harmony or conformity; agreeable; suitable; consistent; adapted; adjusted.

How were it possible that *to* such a faith our lives should not be *conformable?* *Chillingworth*, Sermons, i.

Conformable to all the rules of correct writing. *Addison.*

A subtile, refined policy was *conformable to* the genius of the Italians. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

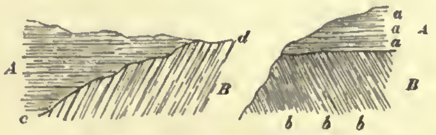
3. Compliant; acquiescent; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious; disposed to obey.

I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all times *to* your will *conformable*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

[In all the preceding senses generally followed by *to*, sometimes by *with*.] — 4. Properly or suitably arranged or formed; convenient. [Rare.]

To make matters somewhat *conformable* for the old knight. *Scott*, Woodstock, iii.

5. In *geol.*, having the same dip and direction: said of two or more stratified beds. If over any area an assemblage of strata is disturbed, elevated, or turned up on edge, strata subsequently deposited there will not be conformable with the underlying formations.



A, *B*, two sets of unconformable strata; *a*, *a*, *a*, conformable with one another; *b*, *b*, *b*, the same; *c*, *d*, line of junction of *A* and *B*.

This region, now the highest in general elevation of the continent, was a sea-bottom, continuously or nearly so from early carboniferous to the end of the cretaceous, and received, during this time, *conformable* sediments twelve thousand to fifteen thousand feet thick. *Science*, IV. 63.

conformableness (kọn-fôr′mạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being conformable. *Ash.*

conformably (kọn-fôr′mạ-bli), *adv.* In a conformable manner. (*a*) In conformity, harmony, or agreement; agreeably; suitably.

Conformably to the law and nature of God. *Bp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xxxix.

(*b*) In the manner of strata having the same dip and direction.

At St. Fé Bajada, the Pampean estuary formation, with its mammiferous remains, *conformably* overlies the marine tertiary strata. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 355.

conformance (kọn-fôr′mạns), *n.* [< *conform* + *-ance*.] The act of conforming; conformity. [Rare.]

Every different part
Concurring to one commendable end;
So, and in such *conformance*, with rare grace,
Were all things order'd.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

conformant† (kọn-fôr′mạnt), *a.* [< L. *conforman(t-)s*, ppr. of *conformare*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*, and *-ant*¹.] Conformable.

Herein is divinity *conformant* unto philosophy. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 35.

conformate (kọn-fôr′māt), *a.* [< L. *conformatus*, pp. of *conformare*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*] Having the same form. [Rare.]

conformation (kon-fôr-mā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *conformation* = Sp. *conformacion* = Pg. *conformação* = It. *conformazione*, < L. *conformatio(n-)*, < *conformare*, pp. *conformatus*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*] 1. The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or the arrangement and relation of the parts which compose it; form; structure.

When there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth as that the fire may pass freely into these spiracles, it then readily gets out. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth and several *conformations* of the organs. *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

2. The act of conforming or adjusting; the act of producing suitableness or conformity: with *to*.

The *conformation* of our hearts and lives *to* the duties of true religion. *Watts.*

3. The becoming similar in respect of form; approach or reduction to formal resemblance: said of words. *March.* = **Syn.** See *figure*, *n.*

conformator (kon′fôr-mā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *conformateur*, < LL. *conformator*, a framer, former, < L. *conformare*, pp. *conformatus*, frame, form: see *conform*, *v.*] An apparatus consisting of a number of bent levers arranged in a circle and controlled by springs, fitted on the head to ascertain its shape in order to make a pattern for a hat.

conformed (kọn-fôrmd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conform*, *v.*] In *bot.*, closely fitted, as seed-coats to the inclosed nucleus.

conformer (kọn-fôr′mėr), *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

Being a partisan of Queen Mary's and a hearty *conformer*, he became a great favourite, and held a lucrative post. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, ii.

conformist (kọn-fôr′mist), *n.* [< *conform* + *-ist;* = F. *conformiste*, etc.] One who conforms or complies; specifically, in England, one who complies with the form of worship of the Established Church, as distinguished from a dissenter or nonconformist.

The case is the same if the husband should be the *conformist;* though how the law is to operate in this case I do not see: for the act expressly says that the child shall be taken from such Popish parent. *Burke*, Popery Laws.

Special theological bias warps the judgments of *Conformists* and Nonconformists among ourselves. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 300.

conformity (kọn-fôr′mị-ti), *n.* [< F. *conformité* = Pr. *conformitat* = Sp. *conformidad* = Pg. *conformidade* = It. *conformità*, < LL. as if **conformita(t-)s*, < *conformis*, like, similar: see *conform*, *a.*] 1. Correspondence in form or manner; resemblance; agreement; congruity; likeness; harmony: in this and the next meaning, followed by *to* or *with* before the object with which another agrees, and *in* before the matter in which there is agreement: as, a ship is constructed in *conformity to* or *with* a model; *conformity in* shape.

Man amongst the creatures of this inferior world aspireth to the greatest *conformity with* God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 5.

Men act in sleep with some *conformity unto* their awaked senses. *Sir T. Browne*, Dreams.

Space and duration have a great *conformity in* this, that they are justly reckoned among our simple ideas. *Locke.*

Our knowledge is real only so far as there is a *conformity* between our ideas and the reality of things. . . . Thus the idea of whiteness, or bitterness, as it is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there, has all the real *conformity* it can or ought to have with things without us. And this *conformity* between our simple ideas and the existence of things is sufficient for real knowledge. *Locke*, Human Understanding, iv. 4.

2. Submission; accordance; acquiescence.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity to* God. *Tillotson.*

In *Conformity to* your commands, . . . I have sent your Ladyship this small Hymn for Christmas-Day. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 13.

The virtue in most request is *conformity*. . . . It loves not realities and creators, but names and customs. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

3. In *Eng. hist.*, adherence to the Established Church, or compliance with its requirements and principles. Full conformity was required by so-called acts of uniformity passed by Parliament in 1558 (extended in 1593) and 1662, all other forms of worship being prohibited, and observance of them made punishable by deprivation of legal rights, imprisonment, and even death. These laws were enforced with varying degrees of rigor, but were greatly relaxed in terms at the revolution of 1688; and by later enactments the disabilities created by them have been almost wholly removed. See *dissenter* and *nonconformist*.

A proclamation requiring all ecclesiastical and civil officers to do their duty by enforcing *conformity*. *Hallam.*

Bill of conformity, in *law*, a phrase sometimes used for a bill in chancery against creditors, generally for the marshaling of assets and adjustment of debts, filed by an executor or administrator who finds the affairs of his testator or intestate so much involved that he cannot safely administer the estate except under the direction of the court of chancery. — **Oath of conformity and obedience.** See *oath*.

confortation† (kon-fôr-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *confortation* = Pr. *confortatio* = Sp. *confortacion* = Pg. *confortação* = It. *confortazione*, < ML. *confortatio(n-)*, < LL. *confortare*, pp. *confortatus*, strengthen, comfort: see *comfort*, *v.*] The act of strengthening.

For corroboration and *confortation* take such bodies as are of astringent quality. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 962.

confound (kọn-found′), *v. t.* [< ME. *confounden*, *confunden*, < OF. *confondre*, *cunfundre*, F. *confondre* = Pr. *confondre* = Sp. Pg. *confundir* = It. *confondere*, < L. *confundere*, pp. *confusus*, pour out together, mingle, confuse, perplex, disturb, confound, < *com-*, together, + *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour: see *found*³ and *fuse*. Cf. *confuse*.] 1. To mingle confusedly together; mix indiscriminately, so that individuals, parts, or elements cannot be distinguished; throw into disorder; confuse.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language. Gen. xi. 7.

There the fresh and salt water woald meete and be *confounded* together. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 195.

Such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the frighted deep,
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse *confounded*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 996.

2. To treat or regard erroneously as identical; mix or associate by mistake.

It is a common error in politics to *confound* means with ends. *Macaulay*, Burleigh and his Times.

Ought well-being to be so absolutely *confounded* with wealth? *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 127.

3. To throw into confusion; perplex with sudden disturbance, terror, or surprise; stupefy with amazement.

And rood with grete Host, in alle that ever he myghte, for to *confounde* the Cristene men. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 260.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
Awhile, as mute, *confounded* what to say.
Milton, P. R., iii. 2.

The sparrow's chirrup on the roof,
The slow clock ticking, and the sound
Which to the wooing wind aloof
The poplar made, did all *confound*
Her sense. *Tennyson*, Mariana.

A man succeeds because he has more power of eye than another, and so coaxes or *confounds* him. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

4. To destroy; bring to naught; overthrow; ruin; spoil. [Archaic.]

Yit somer wol it [wine] soure and so *confounde*,
And winter wol endure and kepe it longe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

O Lord, in thee have I trusted; let me never be *confounded*. *Te Deum*, in Book of Common Prayer.

The uncertainty of the end of this world hath *confounded* all human predictions. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

So deep a malice, to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 382.

Bad counsel *confounds* the adviser. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Hence such interjectional phrases as *confound* it! *confound* the fellow! which are relics of the fuller imprecations, *God confound* it! *God confound* the fellow! etc.

5†. To waste or spend uselessly, as time.

He did *confound* the best part of an hour
In changing hardiment with great Glendower.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

= **Syn.** 1. See list under *confuse*. — 3. *Confuse*, etc. See *abash*.

confounded (kọn-foun'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confound* (def. 4, at end).] Deserving of reprehension or destruction; odious; detestable: a euphemism for *damned:* as, a *confounded* humbug; a *confounded* lie. [Colloq.]

This rising early is the most *confounded* thing on Earth, nothing so destructive to the Complexion.
Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, i. 1.

confounded, confoundedly (kọn-foun'ded, -li), *adv.* [See *confounded, a.*] A euphemism for *damned*, used also as an emphatic adverb of degree, equivalent to 'very.' [Colloq.]

'Tis *confounded* hard, after such bad fortune, to be baited by one's confederate in evil.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

No, faith, to do you justice, you have been *confoundedly* stupid indeed. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

confoundedness (kọn-foun'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being confounded.

Of the same strain is their witty descant of my *confoundedness.* *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

confounder (kọn-foun'dėr), *n.* One who or that which confounds. (*a*) One who disturbs the mind, perplexes, refutes, frustrates, or puts to confusion or silence.

Ignorance, . . . the common *confounder* of truth.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Close around him and confound him,
The *confounder* of us all.
J. H. Frere, Aristophanes.

(*b*) One who mistakes one thing for another, or who mentions things without due distinction. *Dean Martin.*

confract† (kọn-frakt'), *a.* [< L. *confractus*, pp. of *confringere*, break in pieces, < *com-* (intensive) + *frangere*, break: see *fraction.*] Broken; broken up.

The body being into dust *confract.*
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, i. 9.

confraction (kọn-frak'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *confraccion*, < LL. *confractio(n-)*, < L. *confringere*, pp. *confractus*, break in pieces: see *confract.*] 1†. The act of breaking up.

The *confraction* of the spirits grating them with a galling jar. *Feltham*, On Ecclesiastes, p. 352.

2. In *liturgics*, the ritual fraction or breaking of the consecrated bread or host: a term used for *fraction*, especially in the Gallican liturgies.

confractorium (kon-frak-tō'ri-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *confractus*, pp. of *confringere*, break in pieces: see *confract.*] In the *Ambrosian liturgy*, an anthem sung by the choir during the fraction of the host.

confragose† (kon-frạ̄-gōs'), *a.* [= Pg. *confragoso*, < L. *confragosus*, broken, rough, uneven, < *com-* (intensive) + *fragosus*, broken, uneven, fragile, < *fragor*, a breaking, < *frangere*, break: see *fraction*, and cf. *confract.*] Broken; rough; uneven.

The precipice whereoff is equal to anything of that nature I have seene in yᵉ most *confragose* cataracts of the Alpes. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 27, 1654.

confraternity (kon-frạ̄-tėr'nị-ti), *n.*; pl. *confraternities* (-tiz). [= F. *confraternité* = Pr. *confraternitat* = Sp. *confraternidad* = Pg. *confraternidade* = It. *confraternità*, < ML. *confraternita(t-)s*, a brotherhood, < *confrater*, pl. *confratres*, colleague, fellow, < L. *com-*, with, together, + *frater*, brother: see *com-*, *brother*, and *confrère.* Cf. *fraternity.*] A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a lay brotherhood devoted to some particular religious or charitable service: as (in the middle ages), the *confraternity* of bridge-builders. The word is now similarly used in the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches. Also called *sodality.*

The *confraternities* are in the Roman Church what corporations are in a commonwealth.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 264.

Each of these councils elects its own members from the six *confraternities* of the city. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 341.

confrère (kon-frãr'), *n.* [F., = Pr. *confraire*, *cofraire* = OSp. *confrade*, Sp. *cofrade* = Pg. *confrade* = It. *confrate*, < ML. *confrater*, a colleague, fellow: see *confraternity*, and cf. *confriar.*] A colleague; a fellow-member; an associate in something.

confriar†, **confrier**† (kon-frī'ạ̈r, -ėr), *n.* [< F. *confrère* (ML. *confrater*), after E. *friar:* see *confrère* and *friar.*] One of the same religious order with another or others.

Brethren or *confriers* of the said religion.
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments.

confrication† (kon-fri-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *confrication* = Pr. *confricacio* = Sp. *confricacion* = Pg. *confricação* = It. *confricazione*, < LL. *confricatio(n-)*, < L. *confricare*, pp. *confricatus*, rub together, < *com-*, together, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction.*] A rubbing together; friction.

A *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy. *Bacon.*

confrier†, *n.* See *confriar.*

confront (kọn-frunt'), *v. t.* [< F. *confronter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *confrontar* = It. *confrontare*, confront, < ML. *confrontare*, assign limits to, *confrontari*, be contiguous to, < L. *com-*, together, + *fron(t-)s* (> F. *front*, > E. *front*), forehead, front: see *front*, and cf. *affront.*] 1. To stand facing; be in front of; face.

There are two very goodly and sumptuous rowes of building, . . . which doe *confront* each other.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 220.

Death being continually *confronted*, to meet it with courage was the chief test of virtue.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 236.

The same
Silent and solemn face, I first descried
At the spectacle, *confronted* mine once more.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 50.

2. To stand in direct opposition to; meet in hostility; oppose; challenge.

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows;
Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

Mean while a number of Souldiers are drawn by small numbers into the City to *confront* all outrages.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 1.

Some day the soft Ideal that we wooed
Confronts us fiercely. *Lowell*, Com. Ode.

3. To set face to face; bring into the presence of, as for proof or verification: followed by *with:* as, the accused was *confronted with* the witness, or *with* the body of his victim.

In full court, or in small committee, or *confronted* face to face, accuser and accused, men offer themselves to be judged. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 259.

4. To set together for comparison; bring into contrast: with *with.* [Rare.]

When I *confront* a medal *with* a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands.
Addison, Ancient Medals.

confront†, *n.* [< *confront, v.*] Opposition; an opposing.

Cra. Alas, sir, they desire to follow you. But afar off! the farther off the better.
Tutor. Ay, sir; an't be seven mile off, so we may but follow you, only to countenance us in the *confronts* and affronts, which (according to your highness' will) we mean on all occasions to put upon the lord Euphanes.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

confrontation (kon-frun-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *confrontation* = Pr. *confrontatio* = Sp. *confrontacion* = Pg. *confrontação* = It. *confrontazione*, < ML. *confrontatio(n-)*, < *confrontare*, pp. *confrontatus*, assign limits to, *confrontari*, be contiguous to: see *confront, v.*] The act of confronting. (*a*) The act of bringing face to face for examination and discovery of truth. (*b*) The act of bringing two objects together for comparison or verification. [Rare.]

Combinations of ideas which have never been feelings, or never verified by *confrontation* with reality.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 15.

confronté (F. pron. kôṅ-frôṅ-tā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *confronter*, confront: see *confront, v.*] In *her.*, same as *affronté.*

confronter (kọn-frun'tėr), *n.* One who confronts.

confrontment (kọn-frunt'mẹnt), *n.* [= It. *confrontamento;* as *confront* + *-ment.*] The act of confronting; a placing face to face for comparison. [Rare.]

In youth feeling . . . responds divinely to every sensuous *confrontment* with the presence of beauty.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 157.

Confucian (kọn-fū'shiạn), *a.* [< *Confucius*, a Latinized form of Chinese *K'ŭng-fū-tse* (also written in E. *Kung-* or *Kong-fu-tsi*), lit. 'K'ŭng the philosopher,' + *-an.*] 1. Of or pertaining to Confucius, the celebrated philosopher of China (551–478 B. C.), or to his teachings: as, the *Confucian* ethics; *Confucian* literature. See *Confucianism.*— 2. Erected or maintained in honor of Confucius: as, a *Confucian* temple.

Confucianism (kọn-fū'shiạn-izm), *n.* [< *Confucian* + *-ism.*] Properly, the ethico-political system taught by Confucius. He sought (unsuccessfully) to remedy the degeneracy and oppressions of his time, and to secure peace and prosperity to the empire, by the spread of learning and the inculcation of virtue, setting up as models to be imitated the "ancient kings" Yao and Shun (about 2356–2204 B. C.), who, by their virtue and the force of their individual character, were said to have removed evil, poverty, and ignorance from the empire. The system of Confucius was essentially mundane in its methods and aims, being based upon the proper discharge of the duties involved in the five relationships of life, namely, those of prince and subject, parent and child, brother and brother, husband and wife, and friend and friend. By many Confucianism is called one of the three religions of China, the others being Taoism and Buddhism. In this sense the term includes both the Confucian scheme of ethics and statecraft and the ancient native religion (for which the name *Sinism* has been proposed) existent in China from the dawn of Chinese history, and still observed as the state religion. Its chief features are: (1) the worship of the Supreme Being (Shang-ti) by the emperor on behalf of the people; (2) the worship of "the host of spirits," as the gods of the winds, of the rivers, of the mountains, the grain, etc., by the officials and dignitaries; and (3) the observance of ancestral worship and filial piety by all. (See *Sinism.*) By others the term has been still further extended, so as to include the cosmogonic speculations of Chu-hi and the other speculative philosophers of the twelfth century. The only Chinese term corresponding in any degree to the word *Confucianism* is *Yu-Kiao*, 'the system of the learned.'

Confucianism pure and simple is in our opinion no religion at all. The essence of *Confucianism* is an antiquarian adherence to traditional forms of etiquette — taking the place of ethics; a sceptic denial of any relation between man and a living God — taking the place of religion; while there is encouraged a sort of worship of human genius, combined with a set of despotic political theories. But who can honestly call this a religion? *China Rev.*, VIII. 59.

I use the term *Confucianism* . . . as covering, first of all, the ancient religion of China, and then the views of the great philosopher himself, in illustration or modification of it. *J. Legge*, Religions of China, p. 4.

Confucianist (kọn-fū'shiạn-ist), *n.* [< *Confucian* + *-ist.*] 1. A follower of Confucius; one who adheres to the system of ethics taught by Confucius.—2. A student of Confucianism or of Confucian literature.

con fuoco (kon fwō'kọ). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *fuoco* = Sp. *fuego* = Pg. *fogo* = Pr. *fuoc*, *foc* = F. *feu*, fire, passion, < L. *focus*, fireplace: see *focus.*] In *music*, with fire or impetuosity.

confusability (kọn-fū-zạ-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [< *confusable:* see *-bility.*] Capability of being confused. *North Brit. Rev.*

confusable (kọn-fū'zạ-bl), *a.* [< *confuse* + *-able.*] Capable of being confused.

confuse (kọn-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confused*, ppr. *confusing.* [< L. *confusus*, pp. of *confundere*, pour out together, mingle, confound: see *confound.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mingle together, as two or more things, ideas, etc., which are properly separate and distinct; combine without order or clearness; throw together indiscriminately; derange; disorder; jumble.

Stunning sounds and voices all *confused.*
Milton, P. L., ii. 952.

With our Christian habit of connecting God with goodness and love, we *confuse* together the notions of a theology and a faith. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 59.

2. To perplex or derange the mind or ideas of; embarrass; disconcert; bewilder; confound.

The want of arrangement and connexion *confuses* the reader. *Whately*, Rhetoric.

Has the shock, so harshly given,
Confused me? *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xvi.

Troubles *confuse* the little wit he has.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

3†. To fuse together; blend into one.

Lest the evidence should introduce inconvenient irrelevancies he proposes to take measure not only for the knitting of it, but also, "to use your Majesty's own word, for the *confusing* of it." *Bacon*, in E. A. Abbott, p. 230.

4. To take one idea or thing for another. =**Syn.** I. To derange, disarrange, disorder, mix, blend, jumble, involve, confound.

II. *intrans.* To become mixed up; become involved.

confuse† (kọn-fūz'), *a.* [< ME. *confus* = D. *confuus* = G. *confus* = Dan. *konfus*, < OF. *confus*, F. *confus* = Sp. Pg. It. *confuso*, < L. *confusus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Mixed; confused: as, "a *confuse* cry," *Barret.*

Our company . . . cast themselues at the last into a *confuse* order, and retired, they being mingled amongst the Turkes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 125.

2. Perplexed; confounded; disconcerted.

I am so *confus* that I cannot seye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1372.

Be the whiche answere, Alisandre was gretly astoneyed and abayst; and alle *confuse* departe fro hem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 295.

confused (kọn-fūzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confuse, v.*] 1. Lacking orderly arrangement of parts; involved; disordered.

Thus roving on
In *confused* march forlorn. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 615.

I went to see the Prince's Court, an ancient *confus'd* building, not much unlike the Hofft at the Hague.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.

There saw I for a space
Confused gleam of swords about that place.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 362.

2. In *entom.*, tending to become united in one mass, as parts of a jointed organ: as, antennæ with *confused* outer joints.— 3. In *logic*, indistinct: applied especially to an idea whose parts are not clearly distinguished. See *clear, a.*, 6, and *distinct.*

A *confused* idea is such an one as is not sufficiently distinguishable from another from which it ought to be different. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 4.

4. Perplexed; embarrassed; disconcerted.

> Remaining utterly *confused* with fears.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

=**Syn. 1.** Indiscriminate, indistinct, intricate, deranged.—**4.** Mystified, bewildered, flurried, abashed, discomposed, agitated, mortified.

confusedly (kọn-fū'zed-li), *adv.* 1. In a confused manner; in mixed mass or multitude, without order; indiscriminately; indistinctly; unclearly; indistinguishably.

> Neither sea, nor shore, nor air, nor fire,
> But all these in their pregnant causes mix'd
> *Confusedly.* *Milton*, P. L., ii. 914.

2. With confusion or agitation of mind.

> He *confusedly* and obscurely delivered his opinion.
> *Clarendon.*

confusedness (kọn-fū'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being confused or disordered; want of order, distinctness, or clearness.

> The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris.*

confusely† (kọn-fūz'li), *adv.* Confusedly; obscurely.

> As when a name lodg'd in the memory,
> But yet through time almost obliterate,
> *Confusely* hovers near the phantasy.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, II. iii. 11.

confusion (kọn-fū'zhọn), *n.* [< ME. *confusion*, *-ioun*, = D. *confusie* = G. *confusion* = Dan. *konfusion*, < OF. *confusion*, F. *confusion* = Sp. *confusion* = Pg. *confusão* = It. *confusione*, < L. *confusio(n-)*, < *confundere*, pp. *confusus*, confuse, confound: see *confuse* and *confound*.] 1. The act of confusing or mingling together two or more things or notions properly separate; the act or process of becoming confused or thrown together in disorder, so as to conceal or obliterate original differences, etc.

> The *confusion* of thought to which the Aristotelians were liable. *Whewell.*

2. The state of being confused or mixed together, literally or figuratively; an indiscriminate or disorderly mingling; disorder; tumultuous condition: as, the *confusion* of the crowd.

> The whole city was filled with *confusion.* Acts xix. 29.

> And never yet did insurrection want
> Such water-colours to impaint his cause;
> Nor moody beggars, starving for a time
> Of pellmell havoc and *confusion.*
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

3. The state of having confused or indistinct ideas; lack of clearness of thought.

> This singular *confusion* between the attributes of the Deity and those of a constitutional monarch underlies all Warburton's argumentation.
> *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, vii. § 19.

4. Perturbation of mind; embarrassment; abashment; trouble; distraction.

> We lie down in our shame, and our *confusion* covereth us. Jer. iii. 25.

> *Confusion* dwelt in every face,
> And fear in every heart. *Spectator*, No. 489.

5. Overthrow; destruction; ruin.

> O, *confusion* on this villainous occasion!
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

> Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!
> *Confusion* on thy banners wait!
> *Gray*, The Bard, i. 2.

6†. One who confuses; a confounder; a troubler.

> Thou slye devourer and *confusyon* of gentil women.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women.

7. (*a*) In *civil law*, merger of two titles in the same person. (*b*) In *civil law* and *Scots law*, an extinction of an obligation or servitude by the fact that the two persons whose divided position is requisite for the continuance of a debt become one person, for example, when one becomes the heir of the other. *Mackeldey.*—**Circle of least confusion**, in *physics*, the section of the pencil of rays between the two focal lines in which the rays are most closely brought together—that is, the section which will, in the absence of a true focus, most nearly satisfy the conditions of such a focus. *Tait.* =**Syn. 1.** Derangement, jumble, chaos, turmoil.—**4.** Perplexity, bewilderment, distraction, mortification.

confusional (kọn-fū'zhọn-ạl), *a.* [< *confusion* + *-al*.] Relating to or characterized by confusion. [Rare.]

confusive (kọn-fū'siv), *a.* [< *confuse* + *-ive*. Cf. ML. *confusive*, adv., ignominiously.] Having a tendency to confuse; confused.

> A *confusive* mutation in the face of the world.
> *Bp. Hall*, Hezekiah.

> When lo! ere yet I gain'd its lofty brow,
> The sound of dashing floods, and dashing arms,
> And neighing steeds, *confusive* struck mine ear.
> *T. Warton*, Eclogues, iv.

confutable (kọn-fū'tạ-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *confutavel* = It. *confutabile*; as *confute* + *-able*.] Capable of being confuted, disproved, or overthrown; capable of being proved false, defective, or invalid.

> A conceit . . . *confutable* by daily experience.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

confutant† (kọn-fū'tạnt), *n.* [< L. *confutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *confutare*, confute: see *confute*, *v.*] One who confutes or undertakes to confute. *Milton.*

confutation (kon-fū-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *confutation* = Sp. *confutacion* = Pg. *confutação* = It. *confutazione*, < L. *confutatio(n-)*, < *confutare*, pp. *confutatus*, confute: see *confute*, *v.*] The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid; overthrow, as of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theories, or conclusions.

> His great pains in the *confutation* of Luther's books.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, Pref.

> A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world.
> *Bentley.*

Confutation of the person, in *logic*, an argumentum ad hominem; an argument directed against an opponent personally, and not pertinent to the question in dispute.

> *Confutation of the person* is done either by taunting, railing, rendering check for check, or by scorning—and that either by words or else by countenance, gesture, and action. *Blundeville* (1599).

confutative (kọn-fū'tạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. *confutatus*, pp. of *confutare* (see *confute*, *v.*), + *-ive*.] Adapted or designed to confute: as, a *confutative* argument. *Warburton.*

confute (kọn-fūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *confuted*, ppr. *confuting*. [= F. *confuter* = Sp. Pg. *confutar* = It. *confutare*, < L. *confutare*, check, repress, suppress, destroy, put down, silence; usually, put down by words, answer conclusively, refute; also, rarely, in appar. lit. sense, check a boiling liquid as by stirring it with a spoon (or, as some think, orig. by pouring in cold water); < *com-*, together, + **futare*, pour, pour often, keep pouring (only in glosses, and in comp. *confutare* and equiv. *refutare*, refute, and in deriv. *futatim*, abundantly, lit. pouringly), hence in comp., it is supposed, 'overwhelm with words'; a collateral form of *futire*, pour, in comp. *effutire*, blab, chatter, lit. pour out (cf. *futis*, a water-pitcher, *futilis*, *futtilis*, futile: see *futile*), < √ **fu* (= Gr. *χευ in χέειν), simpler form of √ **fud* in *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour: see *found*^{3}, *fuse*, and cf. *confound*, *confuse*. Cf. *refute*.] 1. To prove to be false, defective, or invalid; overthrow by evidence or stronger argument; refute: as, to *confute* arguments, reasoning, theory, or sophistry.

> We need not labour with so many arguments to *confute* judicial astrology. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 18.

> It [the cistern] is elevated above the ground nine yards on the South side, and six on the North, and within is said to be of an unfathomable deepness; but ten yards of line *confuted* that opinion.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 51.

2. To prove (a person) to be wrong; convict of error by argument or proof.

> Satan stood
> . . . *confuted*, and convinced
> Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift.
> *Milton*, P. R., iii. 3.

> Some, that have been zealously of the mind that the devils could not in the shapes of good men afflict other men, were terribly *confuted* by having their own shapes, and the shapes of their most intimate and valued friends, thus abused. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., ii. 13.

3†. To disable; put an end to; stop. [Rare.]

> Our chief doth salute thee,
> And lest the cold iron should chance to *confute* thee,
> He hath sent thee grant-parole by me.
> *B. Jonson*, The Devil is an Ass, v. 4.

=**Syn.** *Confute*, *Refute*. See *refute*.

confute† (kọn-fūt'), *n.* [< *confute*, *v.*] Confutation; opposing argument.

> Ridiculous and false, below *confute*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

confutement† (kọn-fūt'mẹnt), *n.* [< *confute* + *-ment*; = It. *confutamento*.] Confutation; disproof.

> An opinion held by some of the best among reformed writers without scandal or *confutement*.
> *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

confuter (kọn-fū'tėr), *n.* One who disproves or confutes. *Milton.*

cong. A pharmaceutical abbreviation of *congius*, a gallon of 6 pints.

conge^{1}†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *congee*^{1}.

conge^{2}†, *n.* [< L. *congius*: see *congius*.] A gallon or congius.

> A tonne of two hundred *congys* suffise
> With poundes XII of pitche, and more or lesse.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

congé^{1} (kôṅ-zhā'), *n.* [F., leave, leave to depart: see *congee*^{1}.] Leave; permission or leave to depart; dismissal: as, the ambassador received his *congé*: same as, and now commonly used (as distinctly French) in place of, *congee*^{1}.—**Congé d'appel**, in *civil law*, leave to appeal.—**Congé de défaut**, or **congé-défaut**, dismissal by default or neglect to prosecute; nonsuit for default.—**Congé d'élire** or **d'eslire** [F., OF.; formerly without accent (so also in E.), *conge d'elire*, permission to choose: *élire*, OF. *eslire*, < L. *eligere*, elect, choose: see *elect*], the sovereign's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop. Though nominally choosing their bishop, yet the dean and chapter are bound to elect, within a certain time, such person as the crown shall recommend, on pain of incurring the penalties of a præmunire.

> In the hurry of his [James's] first parliament the Act of Mary which repealed the 1. Edw. VI. c. 2, by which the *congé d'eslire* and the independent jurisdiction were abolished, was itself repealed.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 327.

congé^{2} (kôṅ-zhā'), *n.* [F., a particular use of *congé*^{1}, leave, as if departure, spring of the column from its base.] In *arch.*, same as *apophyge*.

congeable (kon'jē-ạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *congeable* (F. *congéable*), permitted, < *congeer*, *congier*, give leave: see *congee*^{1}, *v.*, and *-able*.] In *law*, done with permission; lawful; lawfully done: as, entry *congeable*.

congeal (kọn-jēl'), *v.* [< ME. *congelen*, < OF. *congeler*, F. *congeler* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *congelar* = It. *congelare*, < L. *congelare*, cause to freeze together, < *com-*, together, + *gelare*, freeze, < *gelu*, cold: see *gelatin*, *gelid*, *jelly*, etc., and *chill*^{1}, *cold*, *cool*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To convert from a fluid to a solid state, especially through loss of heat, as water in freezing, or melted metal or wax in cooling; freeze, stiffen, harden, concrete, or clot.

> Lich unto slime which is *congeled*.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 96.

> If they have not always a stream of tears at commandment, they take it for a sign of a heart *congealed* and hardened in sin. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

> [The island of Sal] hath its name from the abundance of salt that is naturally *congealed* there, the whole island being full of large salt ponds. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1683.

> Thick clouds ascend—in whose capacious womb
> A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congealed*.
> *Thomson*, Winter, l. 226.

2. To check the flow of; cause to run cold; thicken.

> Seeing too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

> Here no hungry winter *congeals* our blood like the rivers.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick; pass from a fluid to a solid state, especially as an effect of cold; harden; freeze.

> Molten lead when it beginneth to *congeal*. *Bacon.*

> When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

congealable (kọn-jēl'ạ-bl), *a.* [Formerly *congelable*, < F. *congelable* = Sp. *congelable*, etc.; as *congeal* + *-able*.] Capable of being congealed, or of being converted from a fluid to a solid state.

> And yet this hot and subtile liquor I have found upon trial, purposely made, to be more easily *congealable* . . . by cold than even common water. *Boyle*, Works, II. 493.

congealableness (kọn-jēl'ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being congealable. *Boyle.*

congealedness (kọn-jēl'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being congealed. *Dr. H. More.*

congealment (kọn-jēl'mẹnt), *n.* [< *congeal* + *-ment*.] 1. The act or process of congealing; congelation.—2†. That which is formed by congelation; a concretion; a clot.

> They with joyful tears
> Wash the *congealment* from your wounds.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

congean†, *n.* Same as *conjoun*. *Coles*, 1717.

congee^{1} (kon'- or kun'jē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *congie*, *congy*, *conge*; < ME. *congie*, *congey*, leave, departure, < OF. *congie*, *congiet*, *conget*, later *conge*, mod. F. *congé* = Pr. *conjat*, *comjat* = It. *comiato* (It. also *congedo*, < OF. *conget*), leave, permission, esp. (like E. *leave*) permission to depart, departure, < ML. *commeatus*, *comiatus* (also, after OF., *congiatus*, *congedium*, *congedia*, *congerium*, *congenium*), leave, permission, permission to depart, L. *commeatus*, *conmeatus*, a leave of absence, furlough, also lit. a going to and fro, going at will, hence also a passage, transportation, trip, caravan, provisions, supplies, < *commeare*, *conmeare*, pp. *commeatus*, *conmeatus*, go to and fro, go and come, < *com-* + *meare*, go, pass (cf. *permeate*). The word *congee*, passing out of vernacular use, became later, in the spelling *conge*, more immediately associated with the mod. F., and is now commonly accented and pronounced as F. *congé* (kôṅ-zhā'): see *congé*^{1}.] 1. Leave to depart; leave-taking; dismissal; congé.

> Clergye to Conscience no *congeye* wolde take,
> But selde ful sobreliche "thow shalt se the tyme,
> Whan thow art wery for-walked wilne me to consaille."
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 202.

They courteous *conge* tooke, and forth together yode.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 1.

It is his *conge* to the people of Smyrna, . . . "Farewell in Christ Jesus, in whom remain by the unity of God and of the bishop." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 234.

After this the regent would write to him from Brussels that she was pleased to learn from her brother that he was soon to give him his *congé*. *Prescott.*

2. An act of respect performed by persons on separating or taking leave; hence, a customary act of reverence or civility on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.

And with a lowly *congé* to the ground,
The proudest lords salute me as I pass.
Marlowe, Edward II., v. 4.

I kiss my hand, make my *congee*, settle my countenance, and thus begin. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

congee[1] (kon'- or kun'jē), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *congie, congy, conge;* < ME. *congien, congeyen, congeien,* < OF. *congeer, congeher, cungeer, congier, congyer* (= Pr. *conjiar;* It. *congedare,* > F. *congédier,* give leave), depart, dismiss; from the noun: see *congee*[1], *n.* The verb *congee,* like the noun, passing out of vernacular use, took on for a time the form *congé.*] **I.**† *trans.* To give leave or command to depart; dismiss; take leave of.

Excuse the, ȝif thow canst; I can namore seggen [say],
For Conscience, acuseth the, to *congey* the for euere.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 173.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To take leave with the customary civilities.

I have *conge'd* with the duke. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

2. To use ceremonious and respectful inclinations of the body; bow; salute.

I do not like to see the church and synagogue kissing and *congeeing* in awkward postures of an affected civility. *Lamb*, Elia.

congee[2] (kon'jē), *n.* [Also written *conjee, conje, kongy,* repr. Hind. *kānjī,* Pali *kanjikam,* rice-water.] 1. In India, rice-water or -gruel; water in which rice has been boiled, much used in the diet of invalids.—2. Any gruel or similar food for invalids.

congee-house (kon'jē-hous), *n.* In India, a temporary regimental lockup: so called from the fact that congee is the principal diet of the inmates.

congee-water (kon'jē-wâ″tėr), *n.* Same as *congee*[2].

Congee-water, . . . said to be very antidysenteric.
W. H. Russell.

congelable† (kọn-jēl'ạ-bl), *a.* [< F. *congelable:* see *congealable.*] An obsolete form of *congealable. Arbuthnot.*

congelation (kon-jẹ-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *congélation* = Pr. *congelacio* = Sp. *congelacion* = Pg. *congelação* = It. *congelazione,* < L. *congelatio(n-),* < *congelare,* pp. *congelatus,* congeal: see *congeal.*] 1. The act or process of congealing; the state of being congealed; the process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state; solidification; specifically, the process of freezing or the state of being frozen.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

A little water, fallen into the crevice of a rock, under the *congelation* of winter, swells till it bursts the thick and strong fibres. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

2. That which is or has been congealed or solidified; a concretion; a coagulation.

Near them little plates of sugar plumbs, disposed like so many heaps of hailstones, with a multitude of *congelations* in jellies of various colours. *Tatler*, No. 148.

congelative† (kon-jē'lạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *congélatif* = Sp. Pg. *congelativo,* < L. as if **congelativus,* < *congelatus,* pp. of *congelare,* congeal: see *congeal* and *-ive.*] Having the power to congeal. *Coles,* 1717.

congemination† (kon-jem-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *congémination* = Pg. *congeminação,* < L. *congeminatio(n-),* a doubling, < *congeminare,* pp. *congeminatus,* redouble, < *com-,* together, + *geminare,* double: see *gemination.*] The act of doubling. *Cotgrave.*

congener (kon'jẹ-nėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *congénère* = Sp. *congénere* = Pg. It. *congenere,* < L. *congener,* of the same race, < *com-,* together, + *genus (gener-),* race, genus: see *genus.*] **I.** *a.* Of the same genus or kind; congeneric. [Rare.]

To be strictly *congener* as well with the African Coronocarpi as with a number of American, chiefly Brazilian, plants. *G. Bentham,* Notes on Compositæ.

II. *n.* A thing of the same kind as, or nearly allied to, another; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a plant or an animal belonging to the same genus as another or to one nearly allied.

Might not canary birds be naturalized to this climate, provided their eggs were put in the spring into the nests of some of their *congeners,* as goldfinches, greenfinches, &c.? *Gilbert White,* Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xii.

Like its *congeners,* the garden-warbler and the whitethroat, it [the black-capped warbler] sings with great emphasis and strength. *The Century,* XXVII. 782.

congeneracy (kon-jen'ẹ-rạ-si), *n.* [< *congener* + *-acy.*] Similarity of nature; the fact of belonging to the same kind or genus. [Rare.]

They are ranged neither according to the merit, nor the *congeneracy,* of their conditions.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 172.

congenerated† (kon-jen'ẹ-rā-ted), *a.* [< *con-* + *generate* + *-ed*[2].] Begotten together. *Bailey.*

congeneric, congenerical (kon-jẹ-ner'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [= Sp. *congenérico;* as *congener* + *-ic, -ical.* Cf. *generic.*] Being of the same kind; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, belonging to the same genus or nearly allied; being congeners.

In the stork and *congeneric* birds.
Todd, Cyc. Anat., I. 288.

congenerous (kon-jen'ẹ-rus), *a.* [As *congener* + *-ous.* Cf. *generous.*] 1. Of the same kind or nature; allied in origin or cause.

Bodies of a *congenerous* nature.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Apoplexies and other *congenerous* diseases.
Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *congeneric.*—3. In *anat.*, having the same physiological action; functioning together: applied to muscles which concur in the same action. [Rare.]

congenerousness† (kon-jen'ẹ-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being of the same nature, or of belonging to the same class.

Persuasive arguments, whose force and strength must lye in their *congenerousness* and suitableness with the ancient ideas and inscriptions of truth upon our souls.
Hallywell, Melampronœa (1677), p. 84.

congenetic (kon-jẹ-net'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *congénito,* etc.; as *con-* + *genetic.*] Produced at the same time or by the same cause; alike in origin.

The carboniferous surface presents a . . . slight slope from south to north; and the strata are traversed by a series of faults and *congenetic* monoclinal flexures, running in north and south courses. *Science,* III. 327.

congenial (kọn-jē'nial), *a.* [= F. *congénial* = Sp. Pg. *congenial,* < L. *com-,* together, + *genialis,* genial: see *genial.* Cf. *congeneric* and *congenious.*] 1. Partaking of the same nature or natural characteristics; kindred; like.

To know God we must have within ourselves something *congenial* to Him. *Channing,* Perfect Life, p. 21.

Hence—2. Suited or adapted in character or feeling; pleasing or agreeable; harmonious; sympathetic; companionable.

Smit with the love of sister arts, we came
And met *congenial.* *Pope,* To Mr. Jervas, l. 14.

Such as have a knowledge of the town may easily class themselves with tempers *congenial* to their own.
Goldsmith, Clubs.

The natural and *congenial* conversations of men of letters and of artists must . . . be those which are associated with their pursuits. *I. D'Israeli,* Lit. Char., p. 147.

3. Naturally suited or adapted; having fitness or correspondence; agreeable; pleasing: as, *congenial* work.

Nor is the idea of any secondary machinery, like that of a solid vault, at all *congenial* to the spirit of the Scripture treatment of nature, which refers all things directly to the will of God. *Dawson,* Nature and the Bible, p. 55.

=**Syn.** *Pleasing, Agreeable,* etc. See *pleasant.*

congeniality (kọn-jē-ni-al'ị-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *congenialidade;* as *congenial* + *-ity.*] The state of being congenial. (*a*) Participation of the same nature; natural affinity.

For grafts of old wood to take, there must be a wonderful *congeniality* between the trees.
Whately, Bacon's Essay on Friendship.

(*b*) Correspondence; suitableness; agreeableness.

Painters and poets have always had a kind of *congeniality.* *Sir H. Wotton,* Elem. of Architecture.

If *congeniality* of tastes could have made a marriage happy, that union should have been thrice blessed.
Motley.

congenialize (kọn-jē'niạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *congenialized,* ppr. *congenializing.* [< *congenial* + *-ize.*] To make congenial. *Eclectic Rev.*

congenially (kọn-jē'niạl-i), *adv.* In a congenial manner.

congenialness (kọn-jē'niạl-nes), *n.* Same as *congeniality.* [Rare.]

congenious† (kọn-jē'nyus), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *com-,* together, + *genius,* genius, for *genus (gener-),* kind: see *genus.* Cf. It. *congeneo,* cognate, and see *congenial, congeneric.*] Of the same kind; congeneric.

In the blood thus drop'd there remains a spirit of life *congenious* to that in the body.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 288.

congenital (kọn-jen'i-tạl), *a.* [= F. *congénital;* as *congenite* + *-al.*] Produced or existing at birth; innate; native: as, *congenital* disease; *congenital* deformity.

While in each individual certain changes in the proportion of parts may be caused by variations of function, the *congenital* structure of each individual puts a limit to the modifiability of every part.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 67.

One who is born with such *congenital* incapacity that nothing can make a gentleman of him.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

congenitally (kọn-jen'i-tạl-i), *adv.* In a congenital manner; from birth.

congenite† (kọn-jen'it), *a.* [= Sp. *congénito* = Pg. It. *congenito,* produced together, of similar nature, < L. *congenitus,* born together with, congenital, < *com-,* together, + *genitus,* pp. of *gignere,* bear, produce: see *genital,* and cf. *congenital.*] Existing or implanted at birth; connate; congenital.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem . . . to be *congenite* with us.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

But suppose that we were born with these *congenite* anticipations, and that they take root in our very faculties.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 59.

congeniture (kọn-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [< L. *com-,* together, + *genitura,* birth: see *geniture.*] The birth of things at the same time. *Bailey.*

congeon†, *n.* Same as *conjoun.* *Minsheu.*

conger[1] (kong'gėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cunger, cungar;* < L. *conger,* also *congrus, gonger,* < Gr. *γόγγρος,* a conger.] 1. The conger-eel.

The *Conger* is a se fisshe facioned like an ele, but they be moche greter in quantyte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 233.

Drown'd, drown'd at sea, man: by the next fresh *conger*
That comes, we shall hear more.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 3.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of fishes, of which the conger-eel is the type, exemplifying the family *Congridæ.* See cut under *conger-eel.*

conger[2] (kong'gėr), *n.* [Formerly also *congre;* now also appar. in pl. *congers* as sing.; appar. a slang use of *conger*[1], with an allusion to its voracity; otherwise connected with *congrue, congruous.*] See the extracts.

Congre, conger (of *congruere,* L., to agree together), a society of booksellers who have a joint stock in trade or agree to print books in copartnership. *Bailey,* 1733.

In American slang it [*congers*] indicates, according to the same writer [Mr. A. Hall], a company of publishers who keep all the advantages to themselves in a particular book, and shut out their brethren of the trade from such. It has been used in a somewhat similar sense in this country for a long period, as all students of the literary history of the last century know. The fourth edition of Dr. Wells's "Antient and Modern Geography" was published by an association of booksellers who, about 1719, entered into an especial partnership for the purpose of printing some expensive works, and styled themselves "The Printing Conger." *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., II. 366.

conger[3] (kong'gėr), *n.* [Perhaps an abbr. and corruption of OF. *cocombre,* mod. F. *concombre* = Pr. *cogombre,* a cucumber: see *cucumber.*] A local English (Lincolnshire) name of the cucumber.

conger-doust (kong'gėr-doust), *n.* [E. dial., < *conger*[1] + *doust,* dial. form of *dust,* powder.] A local English name of the dried conger-eel.
The Portuguese and Spaniards used to employ the dried congers, after they had been ground into a powder, for the purpose of giving a relish to their soup. *Day,* Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 253.

congeree (kong-gėr-ē'), *n.* [Corrupted from *conger-eel.*] Same as *conger-eel,* 2.

conger-eel (kong'gėr-ēl'), *n.* 1. The sea-eel, *Conger vulgaris* or *Leptocephalus conger,* a large voracious species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of 10 feet and weighing 100 pounds.

Conger, or Sea-eel (*Leptocephalus conger*).

Its color is pale-brown above and grayish-white below. In some places along the European coast it is common, being most usually found in rocky places. Along the American coast, however, it is not often caught, and it is rather rarely to be seen in the markets.

2. In California, *Sidera mordax,* an eel of the family *Murænidæ,* related to the common moray of England. Also called *congeree.*—3. Along the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Zoarces anguillaris,* a fish of the family *Zoarcidæ* or *Lycodidæ.* Also called *congo, lamper-eel, ling,* and *mutton-fish.*

congeriate† (ko̤n-jē'ri-āt), *v. t.* [< *congeries* + *-ate*^{2}.] To pile up; heap together. *Coles*, 1717.

congeries (ko̤n-jē'ri-ēz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [= F. *congérie* = Sp. Pg. It. *congerie*, < L. *congeries*, what is brought together, a pile, < *congerere*, bring together, collect: see *congest*.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate; an assemblage or accumulation of things; a combination; an aggregation; a heap.

> The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small . . . flexible particles of several sizes. *Boyle.*
>
> The *congeries* of land and water, or our globe. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iii. 9.
>
> The system to which our sun belongs he [Herschel] described as, "a very extensive branching *congeries* of many millions of stars." *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 29.

congeroid (kong'gėr-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *conger*^{1} + *-oid*. Cf. *congroid*.] Same as *congroid*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

congest (ko̤n-jest'), *v. t.* [< L. *congestus*, pp. of *congerere*, bring together, heap up, < *com-*, together, + *gerere*, bring, carry: see *gest*, *jest*, and cf. *digest*, *suggest*.] 1†. To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate; heap together. See *congested*.

> In which place is *congested* the whole sum of all those heads which before I have collected. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 253.
>
> Calumnies . . . *congested* . . . upon the Church of England. *Bp. Mountagu.*
>
> Many goodly buildings, and from all parts *congested* antiquities, wherewith this soveraign City was in times past so adorned. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 27.

2. In *med.*, to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in: as, the lungs may be *congested* by cold.

congested (ko̤n-jes'ted), *p. a.* [< *congest* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Crowded; thronged; affected by excessive accumulation.

> I wish that I could transplant some of our poor people from the *congested* districts of Ireland to similar comfort and content. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 178.
>
> Stokes has shown that, if a vibrating system which is incapable of propagating waves of short period be acted upon by such waves, there occurs a sort of compromise, in which the parts of the system acted on are thrown into a species of *congested* oscillation. *Tait*, Light, § 201.

2. In *med.*, containing an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion: as, a *congested* liver.

> If the smaller veins and arteries are conspicuously and brightly injected, the part may be described simply as *congested*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 256.

congestible† (ko̤n-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [< *congest* + *-ible*.] Capable of being collected into a mass. *Bailey.*

congestion (ko̤n-jes'cho̤n), *n.* [= F. Sp. *congestion* = Pg. *congestão* = It. *congestione* = D. *congestie* = G. *congestion* = Dan. Sw. *kongestion*, < L. *congestio(n-)*, a heaping up, < *congerere*, pp. *congestus*, bring together: see *congest*.] 1†. The act of gathering or heaping together or forming a mass; an aggregation.

> The church-yards (tho' some of them large enough) were filled up with earth, or rather the *congestion* of dead bodys one upon another for want of earth. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1671.
>
> *Congestion* of sand, earth, and such stuff as we now see hills strangely fraughted with. *Selden*, Drayton's Polyolbion.

2. An excessive accumulation; an overcrowded condition; specifically, in *med.*, an unnatural accumulation of blood in an organ or part; hyperemia: as, *congestion* of the lungs or of the brain.

congestive (ko̤n-jes'tiv), *a.* [= F. *congestif*; as *congest* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to congestion; indicating an unnatural accumulation of blood, etc., in some part of the body: as, a *congestive* chill.

congey†, **congeye**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *congee*^{1}.

congiary (kon'ji-ā̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *congiaries* (-riz). [< L. *congiarium*, prop. neut. of *congiarius*, adj., holding a congius, < *congius*, a Roman measure of capacity: see *congius*.] 1. A largess or distribution of corn, oil, or wine, or, in later times, of money, among the people or soldiery of ancient Rome.

> Many *congiaries* and largesses which he had given amongst them. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 980.

2. A coin struck in commemoration of such a distribution.

congie†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *congee*^{1}.

congii, *n.* Plural of *congius*.

congioun†, *n.* See *conjoun*.

congius (kon'ji-us), *n.*; pl. *congii* (-ī). [L.] 1. A measure of capacity among the ancient Romans, the eighth part of the amphora. The standard congius of Vespasian is extant in good preservation. It contains 3.377 liters, or 0.892 of a United States (old wine) gallon. Yet most authorities, on theoretical grounds, suppose a mistake to have been made in the construction of this standard, and that it ought to have contained only 3.275 liters, or 0.865 of a United States gallon. It has also been maintained that the construction of this standard marked an increase of 2 per cent. in the Roman measures of capacity.

2. In *phar.*, a gallon.

conglaciate† (ko̤n-glā'shi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *conglaciatus*, pp. of *conglaciare*, turn to ice, freeze up, < *com-*, together, + *glaciare*, freeze, < *glacies*, ice: see *glacial*.] To turn to ice; congeal; freeze.

> No other doth properly *conglaciats* but water. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

conglaciation† (ko̤n-glā-shi-ā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *conglaciation* = Pg. *conglaciação*, < L. as if **conglaciatio(n-)*, < *conglaciare*, pp. *conglaciatus*, freeze up: see *conglaciate*.] Congelation.

> It [a crystal] was a subject very unapt for proper *conglaciation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

conglobate (ko̤n-glō'bāt or kon'glō̤-bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglobated*, ppr. *conglobating*. [< L. *conglobatus*, pp. of *conglobare* (> E. *conglobe*), gather into a ball, < *com-*, together, + *globare*, make round, < *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] I. *trans.* To collect or form into a ball; combine into one mass, especially a spherical mass. [Rare.]

> Matter . . . *conglobated* before its diffusion.
> *Johnson*, Review of Four Letters from Newton.
>
> A "sweat" distilled from his sacred body as great and *conglobated* "as drops of blood." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 291.
>
> A mountain brook, . . .
> And, on its glassy surface, specks of foam
> And *conglobated* bubbles undissolved,
> Numerous as stars. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

II. *intrans.* To assume a round or roundish form; become united in one round mass.

> This may after *conglobate* into the form of an egg. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 7.

conglobate (ko̤n-glō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *conglobatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Formed or gathered into a ball or a small spherical body; combined into one mass.

> Heaven's gifts, which do like falling stars appear
> Scatter'd in others, all, as in their sphere,
> Were fix'd, *conglobate* in his soul.
> *Dryden*, Death of Lord Hastings, l. 35.

Conglobate gland. See *gland*.—**Conglobate inflorescence**, a globular head of nearly sessile flowers.

conglobately (ko̤n-glō'bāt-li), *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

conglobation (kon-glō̤-bā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *conglobation* = Sp. *conglobacion* = Pg. *conglobação* = It. *conglobazione*, < L. *conglobatio(n-)*, < *conglobare*, pp. *conglobatus*, gather into a ball: see *conglobate*, *v.*] 1. The act of forming or gathering into a ball.—2. A round body; a spherical formation.

> In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little *conglobations*. *Sir T. Browne.*

conglobe (ko̤n-glōb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglobed*, ppr. *conglobing*. [= F. *conglober* = Sp. Pg. *conglobar* = It. *conglobare*, < L. *conglobare*, gather into a ball: see *conglobate*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To gather into a ball; collect into a round mass. [Rare.]

> Then founded, then *conglobed*
> Like things to like. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 239.

II. *intrans.* To collect and become spherical; gather in a round mass.

> Drops on dust *conglobing*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 292.
>
> Tho' something like moisture *conglobes* in my eye,
> Let no one misdeem me disloyal.
> *Burns*, To Mr. William Tytler.

conglobulate (ko̤n-glob'ṳ̄-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conglobulated*, ppr. *conglobulating*. [< L. *com-*, together, + *globulus*, a globule, dim. of *globus*, a ball: see *globe*, and cf. *conglobate*, *v.*] To gather into a small round mass or globule. [Rare.]

> A number of them [swallows] *conglobulate* together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap threw themselves under water. *Johnson*, in Boswell, lix.

conglomerate (ko̤n-glom'e̤-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conglomerated*, ppr. *conglomerating*. [< L. *conglomeratus*, pp. of *conglomerare* (> It. *conglomerare* = Sp. Pg. *conglomerar* = F. *conglomérer*), roll together, wind up, heap together, < *com-*, together, + *glomerare*, gather into a ball, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball, a clue: see *glomerate*.] 1. To gather into a ball or round body; collect into a round mass.

> The silkworm . . . *conglomerating* her both funeral and natal clue. *Dr. H. More*, Immortality of the Soul, iii. 13.

2. To bring together into a mass or heap; collect and form into a whole, without regard to congruity or homogeneity; form a conglomeration of.

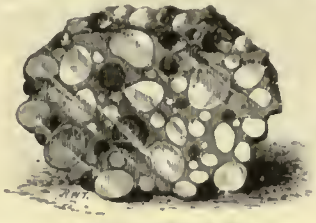
conglomerate (ko̤n-glom'e̤-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conglomérat*, n., = Sp. Pg. *conglomerado* = It. *conglomerato*, p. a., < L. *conglomeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. Gathered into a ball or round body; collected or clustered together.

> The beams of light when they are multiplied and *conglomerate* generate heat. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. In *bot.*, densely clustered.—3. In *entom.*, gathered irregularly in one or more spots, instead of being distributed evenly over the surface: said of hairs, punctures, dots, etc.—4. Composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials; conglomerated.

> The romantic Gothic era, whose genius was *conglomerate* of old and new. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 10.

Conglomerate gland. See *gland*.—**Conglomerate rock**, in *geol.*, same as II., 1.


Conglomerate, polished surface.

II. *n.* 1. In *geol.*, a rock made up of the rounded and water-worn debris of previously existing rocks, consisting, at least in part, of fragments large enough to be called pebbles. Also called *conglomerate rock*.—2. Anything composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials.

> Why should they not turn Birmingham into a London of the Midlands—a small London certainly, but unlike the mechanical *conglomerate* of great London—an organism with a life of its own, and a life to be proud of? *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 236.

conglomeratic (ko̤n-glom-e̤-rat'ik), *a.* [< F. *conglomératique*, < *conglomérat*: see *conglomerate*, *a.*, and *-ic*.] Same as *conglomeritic*. *Geikie.*

conglomeration (ko̤n-glom-e̤-rā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *conglomération* = Sp. *conglomeracion* = Pg. *conglomeração*, < LL. *conglomeratio(n-)*, < L. *conglomerare*, pp. *comglomeratus*, roll together: see *conglomerate*, *v.*] 1. The act of gathering into a ball or mass; the state of being thus gathered; collection; accumulation.

> The multiplication and *conglomeration* of sounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. That which is conglomerated or collected into a mass; a mixed or incongruous mass of any form; a mixture.

conglomeritic (ko̤n-glom-e̤-rit'ik), *a.* [< *conglomerate* (with altered term.; cf. *granitic*) + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a conglomerate.—2. Relating or pertaining to the process of conglomeration; formed by conglomeration.

> The lodes . . . course E. and W. through greenstone and *conglomeritic* rock. *Ure*, Dict., III. 288.

Also *conglomeratic*.

conglutin, **conglutine** (ko̤n-glö'tin), *n.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *gluten*, glue, + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] A vegetable albuminoid contained in almonds, maize, and possibly other seeds. In properties it closely resembles animal casein. It is nearly insoluble in pure water, but readily soluble in water containing basic phosphates. The solution is coagulated by acids, but not by heat.

conglutinant (ko̤n-glö'ti-na̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *conglutinant*, ppr. of *conglutiner*, glue together: see *conglutinate*, *v.*] I. *a.* Gluing; uniting; causing to adhere. *Bacon.*

II. *n.* A medicine or medicinal application that promotes the healing of wounds by adhesion.

conglutinate (ko̤n-glö'ti-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglutinated*, ppr. *conglutinating*. [< L. *conglutinatus*, pp. of *conglutinare* (> It. *conglutinare* = Sp. Pg. *conglutinar* = F. *conglutiner*), glue together, < *com-*, together, + *glutinare*, glue, < *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue: see *gluten*, *glue*.] I. *trans.* To glue together; unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance; reunite by adhesion; cement.

> In many the bones . . . have had their broken parts *conglutinated* within three or four days. *Boyle*, Works, II. 195.

II. *intrans.* To adhere; coalesce; become united by the intervention of some glutinous substance.

> When the blood is withdrawn from the blood vessels, these plaques have a tendency to *conglutinate*, forming the granule masses of Schultze. *Science*, VII. 320.

conglutinate (kọn-glö′ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *conglutinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Glued together; specifically, in *bot.*, united by some adhesive substance, but not organically united: as, *conglutinate* organs.

conglutination (kọn-glö-ti-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *conglutination* = Sp. *conglutinacion* = Pg. *conglutinação* = It. *conglutinazione*, < L. *conglutinatio(n-)*, < *conglutinare*, pp. *conglutinatus*, glue together: see *conglutinate*, *v.*] The act of gluing together; a joining or causing to cohere by means of some tenacious substance; hence, in general, adhesive union; coalescence.

There goes to it six hundred several simples, besides some quantity of human fat, for the *conglutination*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Conglutination of parts separated by a wound.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

conglutinative (kọn-glö′ti-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *conglutinatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *conglutinativo*; as *conglutinate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of uniting by conglutination.

conglutinator (kọn-glö′ti-nā-tọr), *n.* [< *conglutinate* + *-or*.] That which has the power of conglutinating; specifically, something that promotes the closing of wounds. *Woodward.*

conglutine, *n.* See *conglutin*.

conglutinous (kọn-glö′ti-nus), *a.* [= F. *conglutineux* = Sp. Pg. *conglutinoso*, < LL. *conglutinosus*, < L. *com-* + *glutinosus*: see *glutinous*, and cf. *conglutinate*.] Conglutinant; tenacious.

conglutinously (kọn-glö′ti-nus-li), *adv.* In a conglutinant manner; tenaciously.

The matter of it hangeth so *conglutinously* together, that the repulse divides it not.
Swan, Speculum Mundi, p. 87.

congo^1 (kong′gō), *n.* Same as *congo-eel*.

Congo^2 (kong′gō), *n.*; pl. *Congos* or *Congoes* (-gōz). 1. A member of the race of negroes indigenous to Congo, a country of western Africa, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and the river Congo.

The most numerous sort of negro in the colonies, the *Congoes* and Franc-Congoes, and, though Serpent-worshipers, yet the gentlest and kindliest natures that came from Africa. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXI. 522.

2. [*l. c.*] [Cuban *congo*.] A kind of African dance. See the extracts.

Except the minuet, which was introduced only to teach us the graces, and the *congo*, which was only to chase away the solemnities of the minuet, it was all a jovial, heart-stirring, foot-stirring amusement. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 119.

The latter [dance], called *Congo* also in Cayenne, Chica in San Domingo, and in the Windward Islands confused under one name with the Calinda, was a kind of Fandango, they say, in which the Madras kerchief held by its tip-ends played a graceful part.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXI. 527.

congo-eel (kong′gō-ēl′), *n.* [Corrupted from *conger-eel*.] In the southern United States, an amphibian of the family *Sirenidæ*, *Siren lacertina*. See *Siren*.

Congo pea, red, snake. See *pea*, *red*, *snake*.

congou (kong′gö), *n.* [The Amoy pronunciation of the Chinese *kung-fu*, labor: so called from the labor necessary for its production.] A grade of black tea produced in China, being the third picking during the season.

A few presents now and then — china, shawls, *congou* tea, avadavats, and Indian crackers — little more, believe me. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 1.

congratulable (kọn-grat̮′ụ̄-la-bl), *a.* [< L. *congratula-ri*, congratulate (see *congratulate*), + *-ble*.] Capable or worthy of being congratulated. *Lamb.* [Rare.]

congratulant (kọn-grat̮′ụ̄-lant), *a.* [= F. *congratulant* = Sp. Pg. It. *congratulante*, < L. *congratulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *congratulari*, congratulate: see *congratulate*.] Congratulating; expressing congratulation.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Raised from their dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton*, P. L., x. 458.

congratulate (kọn-grat̮′ụ̄-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *congratulated*, ppr. *congratulating*. [< L. *congratulatus*, pp. of *congratulari* (> It. *congratulare* = Sp. Pg. *congratular* = F. *congratuler*), wish joy, < *com-*, together, + *gratulari*, wish joy: see *gratulate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure; compliment or felicitate upon an event deemed happy; wish joy to: with *on* or *upon* before the subject of congratulation: as, to *congratulate* a man *on* the birth of a son; to *congratulate* the nation *on* the restoration of peace.

He sent Hadoram his son to king David . . . to *congratulate* him because he had fought against Hadarezer and smitten him. 1 Chron. xviii. 10.

It is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to *congratulate* the princess at her pavilion. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

2†. To welcome; hail with expressions of pleasure; salute.

Give me leave to *congratulate* your happy Return from the Levant. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 30.

Henry Vane, Esq., before mentioned, was chosen governour; and, because he was son and heir to a privy counsellor in England, the ships *congratulated* his election with a volley of great shot.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 222.

To congratulate one's self, to have a lively sense of one's good fortune in some particular; rejoice or exult over some favorable fact or circumstance. =**Syn.** *Congratulate*, *Felicitate*. See *congratulation*.

II.† *intrans.* To express or feel sympathetic gratification: followed by *with* or, formerly, *to*.

He . . . addressed a letter to Governor Bradford, dated October 4th, desiring him to afford "the easiest means, that I may with least weariness come to *congratulate with* you."
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 233, note.

I cannot but *congratulate with* my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift.*

congratulation (kọn-grat̮-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *congratulation* = Sp. *congratulacion* = Pg. *congratulação* = It. *congratulazione*, < L. *congratulatio(n-)*, < *congratulari*, congratulate: see *congratulate*.] The act of congratulating, or expressing to a person gratification or good wishes at his success or happiness, or on account of an event deemed auspicious; words used in congratulating; felicitation.

Stricken by the sight,
With slackened footsteps I advanced, and soon
A glad *congratulation* we exchanged
At such unthought-of meeting. *Wordsworth.*

=**Syn.** *Congratulation*, *Felicitation*. *Congratulation*, like its verb *congratulate*, implies an actual feeling of pleasure in another's happiness or good fortune; while *felicitation* (with *felicitate*) rather refers to the expression on our part of a belief that the other is fortunate, felicitations being complimentary expressions intended to make the fortunate person well pleased with himself.

Felicitations are little better than compliments: *congratulations* are the expression of a genuine sympathy and joy. *Trench.*

congratulator (kọn-grat̮′ụ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *congratulateur* = It. *congratulatore*, < L. as if **congratulator*, < *congratulari*, wish joy: see *congratulate*.] One who offers congratulation. *Milton.*

congratulatory (kọn-grat̮′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *congratulatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *congratulatorio*, < L. as if **congratulatorius*, < **congratulator*: see *congratulator* and *-ory*.] Conveying congratulation: as, *congratulatory* expressions; a *congratulatory* letter or address.

congredient (kọn-grē′di-ẹnt), *n.* [< L. *congredien(t-)s*, ppr. of *congredi*, come together, meet with: see *congress*, *n.*] A component part; an ingredient. *Sterne.* [Rare.]

congree† (kọn-grē′), *v. i.* [< OF. *congreer* (> ML. *congreare*), < *con-* + *greer*, *graer*, agree, < *gre*, pleasing: see *gree*^{2}, and cf. *agree*.] To agree.

Congreeing in a full and natural close,
Like music. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

congreet† (kọn-grēt′), *v. i.* [< *con-* + *greet*^{1}.] To salute mutually.

Face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreeted*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

congregate (kong′grẹ̄-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *congregated*, ppr. *congregating*. [< L. *congregatus*, pp. of *congregare* (> It. *congregare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *congregar* = OF. *congregier*, *congreger*), collect into a flock, assemble, < *com-*, together, + *gregare*, collect into a flock, < *grex* (*greg-*), a flock: see *gregarious*.] I. *trans.* 1. To collect or bring together into an assemblage; assemble; bring into one place or into a crowd or mass.

These waters were afterwards *congregated* and called the sea. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

The gutter'd rocks, and *congregated* sands.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

Congregate a multitude to deliver him out of prison.
Prynne, Power of Parliament, i. 95.

2†. To bring to a center or focus; concentrate.

Darkness in Churches *congregates* the Sight,
Devotion strays in glaring Light.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.

II. *intrans.* To come together; assemble; meet, especially in large numbers.

Where merchants most do *congregate*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Equals with equals often *congregate*.
Sir J. Denham.

congregate (kong′grẹ̄-gāt), *a.* [< L. *congregatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Collected; compact; close.

Where the matter is most *congregate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. Of or pertaining to an assemblage or congregation; associate; joint.

It [White Sulphur Spring] is the only place left where there is a *congregate* social life.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 253.

Congregate glands. See *gland*.

congregation (kong-grẹ̄-gā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *congrégation* = Sp. *congregacion* = Pg. *congregação* = It. *congregazione*, < L. *congregatio(n-)*, an assembling together, union, society, < *congregare*, pp. *congregatus*, congregate: see *congregate*, *v.*] 1. The act of congregating; the act of bringing together or assembling; aggregation.

By *congregation* of homogeneal parts. *Bacon.*

2. Any collection or assemblage of persons or things.

A foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapours.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

I have it not in my nature to look at the animal world merely as a *congregation* of beasts.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 3.

Specifically — 3. In the Old Testament, the whole body of the Hebrews, as a community gathered and set apart for the service of God; in the New Testament, the Christian church in general, or a particular assemblage of worshipers.— 4. In modern use, an assemblage of persons for religious worship and instruction; in a restricted sense, a number of persons organized or associated as a body for the purpose of holding religious services in common. See *parish* and *society*.

If I see anything to-night why I should not marry her to-morrow, in the *congregation*, where I should wed, there will I shame her. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2.

Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The devil always builds a chapel there;
And 'twill be found, upon examination,
The latter has the largest *congregation*.
Defoe, True-Born Englishman, i. 4.

He [Bunyan] rode every year to London and preached there to large and attentive *congregations*.
Macaulay, John Bunyan.

5. Formerly, in the English colonies of North America, a parish, hundred, town, plantation, or other settlement.— 6. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) One of the committees of cardinals appointed by the pope to aid him in the transaction of the business of the church. The decisions of these congregations are ordinarily regarded as equivalent to decisions of the pope himself. There are eleven regular congregations, namely: (1) the *Congregation of the Consistory*, which prepares the business to be brought before the consistory or assembly of all the cardinals (see *consistory*, 4); (2) the *Congregation of the Holy Office of the Inquisition*, which tries all cases of heresy brought before it, and formerly heard appeals from lower inquisitorial courts, and sent inquisitors where needed (see *inquisition*); (3) the *Congregation of the Index*, which decides what books shall be placed upon the Index Expurgatorius, or list of forbidden books (see *index*); (4) the *Congregation of Rites*, whose duty is to promote a general uniformity of the externals of divine worship, and to decide with regard to the beatification and canonization of any one whose name is proposed therefor; (5) the *Congregation of Immunities*, which is charged with the duty of determining all matters concerning the right of asylum, and such as relate to ecclesiastical jurisdiction where it comes in contact with the civil power; (6) the *Congregation of the Fabric*, which is charged with everything that relates to the conservation of St. Peter's; (7) the *Congregation of the Council* (that is, of Trent), which is the official interpreter of the decrees of the Council of Trent on all matters of discipline whenever questions arise thereon, the interpretation of its articles of faith being reserved to the pope himself; (8) the *Congregation of Bishops and Regulars*, which disposes of such differences as may arise between the bishops and the regular communities within their respective dioceses; (9) the *Congregation of Discipline*, which superintends the interior discipline of monastic establishments; (10) the *Congregation of the Propaganda*, which has charge of the missions of the church, and of the College of Propaganda, an institution at Rome for the instruction of men intended for missionary work (see *propaganda*); (11) the *Congregation of Indulgences*, which superintends the examination and certification of the authenticity of relics and the grant of indulgences. Other special congregations are also appointed by the pope. *Cath. Dict.* (*b*) A religious community bound together by a common rule, but not by the solemn and irrevocable vows which characterize the monastic orders. Among them are the Oratorians, the Dames Anglaises, the Fathers of the Mission or Lazarists, the Oblates, the Passionists, the Redemptorists, the Marists, and the Christian Brothers. (See *Christian Brothers*, under *Christian*^{1}.) (*e*) A group of monasteries which agree to practise the rules of their order more strictly in their respective houses, and unite themselves together by closer ties, such as the congregations of Cluny and St. Maur.

As a broad general rule, nearly every post-Reformation institute is styled, not an "Order," but a "*Congregation*"; but the only distinction which can be drawn between these two names is that "order" is the wider, and may include several *congregations* within itself (as the Benedictine order, for example, includes the *congregations* of Cluny and of St. Maur), while a *congregation* is a simple unit, complete in itself, and neither dependent on another institute nor possessed of dependent varieties of its own.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 715.

(*d*) A committee of bishops appointed by the pope, or with his approbation, to prepare rules of business, etc., for a general council. In the General Council of Constance the congregation was differently constituted, the Council being divided into congregations according to the nationalities represented—German, French, Italian, English, and subsequently Spanish. These voted separately, preliminary to the final action of the Council as a whole.

7. See *Lords of the Congregation*, below.—**8.** In *universities*, the body of the masters regent. The *great congregation* is the body of all the masters, regent and not regent. The *house of congregation* is the assembly of the congregation. The function of the congregation is to grant degrees, graces, and dispensations. But in some universities from the first, and in others at present, the congregation has been otherwise constituted and has additional functions. [Eng.]

9. In *falconry*, a flock or flight of plovers.

A *congregation* of plovers.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

Congregation of loci, a collection of loci to one or other of which the point or other element is restricted. Thus, if $A=0$ is the equation of one locus, and $B=0$ that of another, then $AB=0$ is the equation to the congregation of them.—**Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary**, a French order of Benedictine nuns founded at Poitiers in the beginning of the seventeenth century, broken up by the revolution, but afterward reorganized and reëstablished.—**Congregation of the Mother of God**, a monastic order instituted about 1574 at Lucca in Tuscany by John Leonardi, and approved and confirmed by the papal see.—**Free Congregations**, also called *Friends of Light* or *Protestant Friends*, a name adopted by congregations of German rationalistic religious thinkers, who broke away from the established church of Prussia about 1845. They denied the authority of the Bible and the truth of important Christian doctrines, and some of them also the existence of a personal Deity. As they became politically powerful, they were suppressed in Saxony and Bavaria, and continued to exist in Prussia only under great difficulties. There are some of these congregations in the United States.—**Lords of the Congregation**, in *Scot. ch. hist.*, a title given to the chief nobles and gentlemen who signed the Covenant of December 3d, 1557, for liberty of worship. The whole body of adherents was called *the Congregation*, from the frequent recurrence of the word *congregation* in the document.=**Syn. 4.** See *spectator*.

congregational (kong-grē-gā'shọn-al), *a.* [< *congregation* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a congregation: as, *congregational* singing.—**2.** *Eccles.*, pertaining to government by congregations; governed by its own congregation, as a church; specifically (with a capital), pertaining to Congregationalism as a denominational designation: as, the *congregational* polity of the Baptists; the *Congregational* churches of the United States.

The great Baptist denomination—with some leaning toward Independency properly so called—is yet purely *Congregational* in its principle of church order and government.

H. M. Dexter, Congregationalism (2d ed.), i.

Congregational council. See *council.*—**Congregational music**, music in which the congregation take part, as opposed to music sung by the choir only.=**Syn.** *Congregational, Independent.* See extract under *congregationalism*.

congregationalism (kong-grē-gā'shọn-al-izm), *n.* [< *congregational* + *-ism.*] **1.** A system of church government based upon the autonomy of the individual congregation. It embodies three fundamental principles—(1) that it is the right and duty of believers in Jesus Christ in every community to organize for Christian work and worship, and that such an organization is a Christian church; (2) that each such church is by right independent of all external ecclesiastical control, and in any such church all members possess equal ecclesiastical authority; (3) that such churches owe a duty of Christian fellowship and coöperation to one another. This fellowship and coöperation is exercised among those who bear the name of Congregationalists by means of councils, conferences, consociations, and associations. The principles of congregationalism are maintained not only by Congregationalists so called, but also by Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, and some other denominations of Christians, and by many evangelical churches in France, Switzerland, etc.

Congregationalism is the democratic form of church order and government; it derives its name from the prominence which it gives to the congregation of Christian believers. It vests all ecclesiastical power (under Christ) in the associated brotherhood of each local church, as an independent body. At the same time it recognizes a fraternal and equal fellowship between these independent churches, which invests each with the right and duty of advice and reproof, and even of the public withdrawal of that fellowship in case the course pursued by another of the sisterhood should demand such action for the preservation of its own purity and consistency. Herein *Congregationalism* as a system differs from Independency, which affirms the seat of ecclesiastical power to reside in the brotherhood so zealously as to ignore any check, even of advice, upon its action.

H. M. Dexter, Congregationalism (2d ed.), i.

2. [*cap.*] The system of ecclesiastical polity and religious doctrine maintained by the Congregational Church. See *congregationalist*, 2.

congregationalist (kong-grē-gā'shọn-al-ist), *n.* [< *congregational* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who holds to the congregational principles of church government. See *congregationalism*, 1. In this sense, Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, some Methodists, and some other denominations of Christians are congregationalists. **2.** [*cap.*] One of a denomination of Christians who hold to the congregational principle of church government, to the system of doctrines known as evangelical or orthodox, to the legitimacy of the baptism of infants, and to baptism by sprinkling. The Congregationalists of the United States are identical in origin and general principles with the Independents (now also called *Congregationalists*) of Great Britain. They were the predominant religious body in the first settlement of New England, and have thence spread over the United States, especially in the Northern and Middle States. Their churches are independent of one another; their various ecclesiastical assemblies—councils, conferences, consociations, associations—possess no ecclesiastical authority, but only a moral power; and they are generally moderate Calvinists in theological doctrines. Their missionary operations are carried on by means of voluntary societies supported by the churches, but only indirectly amenable to them.

congregationally (kong-grē-gā'shọn-al-i), *adv.* In a congregational manner; by congregations; as a congregation.

congress (kong'gres), *n.* [= F. *congrès* = Sp. *congreso* = Pg. It. *congresso* = D. Dan. *kongres* = G. *congress* = Sw. *kongress*, < L. *congressus*, a meeting together, an interview, a close union, encounter, < *congredi*, pp. *congressus*, meet together, < *com-*, together, + *gradi*, step, walk, go: see *grade*. Cf. *aggress, egress, ingress, progress, regress*, etc., and *congredient.*] **1†.** A meeting together of individuals; an encounter; an interview.

That ceremony is used as much in our adieus as in the first *congress*.

Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici, p. 76.

If her devotion be high and pregnant, and prepared to fervency and importunity of *congress* with God.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 258.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there; . . .
Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands.

Dryden, Æneid, x.

2. The meeting of persons in sexual commerce.—**3.** A formal meeting or association of persons having a representative character; an organization or authorized assemblage of persons for the consideration of some special subject or the promotion of some common interest; particularly, in *politics*, an assemblage of envoys, commissioners, or plenipotentiaries representing sovereign powers, or of sovereigns themselves, for the purpose of arranging international affairs: as, the *Congress* of Vienna (1814–15); the *Congress* of Paris (1856). For the distinction between *conference* and *congress*, see extract under *conference*, 2 (*a*).

As soon as the employers attempted to give work to subcontractors, they forced them by strikes to take it back. The society [of hatters] was called the *Congress*, was regulated by statutes, and framed bye-laws. All workmen of the trade belonged to it.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxviii.

The *congress* of Aix la Chapelle, at which the five great powers were represented, . . . was intended to exercise a supervisory power over European affairs, interfering to prevent all dangerous revolutions, especially when they should proceed from popular movements.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 46.

Farmers' *congress*, an association of agriculturists of the United States, which has met annually since 1881.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 330.

4. [*cap.*] The national legislature of the United States. In *U. S. hist.* there have been three differently constituted bodies so named: (*a*) The *Continental Congress*, representing the thirteen colonies. What is known as the first Continental Congress, with delegates from all the colonies but Georgia, met in Philadelphia September 5th, 1774, and lasted until October 26th, 1774; the second, in which all were represented, met in Philadelphia May 10th, 1775, and adjourned December 12th, 1776; the third met in Baltimore December 20th, 1776, and lasted until the Articles of Confederation went into operation, March 1st, 1781. (*b*) The *Congress of the Confederation*, representing the States under the Articles of Confederation, March 1st, 1781, to March 4th, 1789. (*c*) The *Congress of the United States*, which represents both the States and the people under the Constitution, and which met for the first time March 4th, 1789. It consists of two houses, the Senate and House of Representatives (sometimes called the upper and lower houses), and meets at least once every year. The Senate is composed of two members from each State, elected (by its legislature) for a period of six years, one third of them being elected every second year. The number of representatives varies in each State in proportion to the population. (See *apportionment*, 2.) They sit for two years only. The united body, for the two years during which the representatives hold their seats, receives a numerical designation as a single Congress, counting from the first. Thus, the senators and representatives sitting during the period March 4th, 1887, to March 4th, 1889, constituted the 50th Congress. The most important powers of Congress, as enumerated in the Constitution, are: to impose and collect taxes, borrow and coin money, regulate commerce, establish uniform naturalization and bankruptcy laws, declare war, raise armies, maintain a navy, suspend the writ of habeas corpus, admit new States, and make all laws necessary to carry these powers into execution. In addition, the Senate confirms or rejects treaties, and nominations to office made by the President.

The substitution of "*Congress*" for "the legislature of the United States," requires no explanation. It is a mere change of phraseology.

Calhoun, Works, I. 256.

The upper house of *Congress* is therefore a federal while the lower is a national body, and the government is brought into direct contact with the people without endangering the equal rights of the several states.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 97.

5. The name of the lower house of the Spanish Cortes, and of the national legislatures of the South American republics.—**Church Congress**, a name applied to two voluntary organizations, one in the Church of England, the other in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, for the free discussion of topics of church interest. Membership is confined to those who are in communion with the church. Neither body possesses any ecclesiastical authority or responsibility, or attempts any legislative functions. The same name, with modifying adjectives, as *Inter-ecclesiastical Congress, Inter-denominational Congress*, etc., has been applied to other bodies of a similar character embracing members of various Protestant communions.—**Congress boots.** See *boot*^{2}.—**Congress water.** See *mineral water*, under *mineral*.—**Peace Congress**, in *U. S. hist.*, a conference, in February, 1861, of delegates from free and border slave States, which made unsuccessful efforts to avert civil war by means of proposed amendments to the Constitution, dealing chiefly with slavery. Also called *Peace Convention* or *Conference*.—**Provincial congresses**, popular conventions which, at the beginning of the struggle between the American colonies and England, assumed control of the colonies.—**Stamp-Act Congress**, a body of delegates from nine colonies which met at New York, in 1765, to protest against the Stamp Act and other oppressive measures of the British Parliament.

congress (kọn-gres'), *v. i.* [< *congress, n.*] To come together; assemble; congregate. [Rare.]

The valetudinarians who *congress* every winter at Nice.

Mrs. Gore.

congression† (kọn-gresh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *congression* = Sp. *congresion*, < L. *congressio(n-)*, < *congredi*, pp. *congressus*, meet together: see *congress, n.*] **1.** A coming together; an assembly; a company. *Cotgrave.*—**2.** Sexual intercourse. *Jer. Taylor.*—**3.** A bringing together for the purpose of comparison.

Many men excellently learned have . . . approved by a direct and close *congression* [of Christianity] with other religions, that all the reason of the world appears to stand on the Christian side. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, i. 123.

congressional (kọn-gresh'ọn-al), *a.* [=Pg. *congressional*; as *congression* (for *congress*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a congress, or, specifically (commonly with a capital), to the Congress of the United States: as, *congressional* debates; the "*Congressional* Record."

The revisal of the *Congressional* intelligence contained in your letters makes me regret the loss of it on your departure.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 68.

congressive† (kọn-gres'iv), *a.* [< L. as if **congressivus*, < *congressus*, pp. of *congredi*, meet together: see *congress, n.*] **1.** Encountering.—**2.** Meeting in sexual commerce.

Congressive generation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

congressman (kong'gres-man), *n.*; pl. *congressmen* (-men). [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [< *congress*, 4, + *man.*] A member of the United States Congress, especially of the House of Representatives. Strictly, the term includes the members of the Senate as well as members of the House of Representatives, but in popular usage it is limited to the latter.

congreve (kong'grēv), *n.* [So called from the inventor, Sir William *Congreve* (1772–1828).] A kind of lucifer match. See *lucifer*, 3.

Congreve rocket. See *rocket*.

congrid (kong'grid), *n.* A fish of the family *Congridæ*.

Congridæ (kong'gri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conger* + *-idæ.*] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Conger*, to which different limits have been ascribed. See cut under *conger-eel*. (*a*) By some authors it is extended to include the *Ophichthyidæ* and some others, as well as the true *Congridæ*. (*b*) By others it is restricted to the genus *Conger* and those closely agreeing with it. As thus limited, it is closely allied to the family *Anguillidæ*, but differs in the more developed palatopterygoid arches and opercular apparatus, and the advanced dorsal fin. The species are exclusively marine.

congrogadid (kong-grọ-gā'did), *n.* A fish of the family *Congrogadidæ*.

Congrogadidæ (kong-grọ-gad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Congrogadus* + *-idæ.*] A family of teleocephalous fishes, including those *Ophidioidea* which are without ventrals, have the anus in the anterior half of the length, and the branchial membranes united beneath but free from the throat. The species are few in number and rare.

Congrogadina (kong″grọ-gā-dī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Congrogadus* + *-ina*^{2}.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fifth group of *Ophidiidæ*. The technical characters are: ventral fins absent; vent remote from the head; gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being united below the throat and not attached to the isthmus. Same as the family *Congrogadidæ*.

Congrogadus (kong-grọ-gā'dus), *n.* [NL., < *Conger*, q. v., + *Gadus*, q. v.] A genus of fishes combining forms somewhat like those of the cod (*Gadus*) and the conger. It is typical of the family *Congrogadidæ*.

congroid (kong'groid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *conger*, conger (see *conger*^{1}), + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling the conger; of or pertaining to the *Congridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Congridæ;* a congrid or conger.

Also *congeroid*.

congrue (kọn-grö'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *congrued*, ppr. *congruing*. [= D. *congrueren* = G. *congruiren* = Dan. *kongruere*, < L. *congruere*, come together, agree, accord, suit, fit, < *com-*, together, + *-gruere*, only in comp. *congruere*, and *ingruere*, rush upon; origin obscure. Cf. *congruous*.] To be in accordance; correspond; agree. [Rare.]

Letters *congruing* [*conjuring* in some editions] to that effect. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3.

congrue† (kọn-grö'), *a.* [< F. *congru* = Sp. *cóngruo* = Pg. It. *congruo*, < L. *congruus*, fit, suitable: see *congruous*, and cf. *congrue*, *v.*] Fitting; suitable; congruous.

Neither have you any just *congrue* occasion in my book so to judge. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 645.

congruely† (kọn-grö'li), *adv.* Fittingly; congruously. *Hall.*

congruence (kong'grọ̈-ẹns), *n.* [= OF. F. *congruence* = Sp. Pg. *congruencia* = It. *congruenza* = D. *congruentie* = G. *congruenz* = Dan. *kongruents*, < L. *congruentia*, < *congruen(t-)s*, suitable: see *congruent*.] **1.** Suitableness or appropriateness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency. Also *congruency*.

A sullen tragick scene
Would suit the time with pleasing *congruence*.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

2. In *math.*, a relation between three numbers such that the difference between two of them, which are said to be *congruent*, is divisible by the third, which is called the *modulus*. The following example shows the mode of writing a congruence:

$$x^6-1\equiv(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)(x-5)(x-6)\ (\text{mod. } 7),$$

which means that any integer being substituted for x, the remainders of the quantities on the two sides of the sign $\equiv$ after division by 7 are equal. See *congruency*. **3.** In *gram.*, concord; agreement.—**4.** Same as *congruency*, 2.—**Linear congruence**, a congruence in which the unknown number is not multiplied into itself.

congruency (kong'grọ̈-ẹn-si), *n.* **1.** Same as *congruence*, 1.

The philosophic cabbala and the text have a marvellous fit and easy *congruency*.
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica (1653), p. 236.

2. In *math.*, a continuous and doubly infinite system of infinite straight lines; the system of all the forms of any given kind in space which fulfil two conditions, as all the double tangent lines of a surface. The *order* of a congruency is the number of its rays that lie in an arbitrary plane; the *class* of a congruency is the number of its lines that pass through an arbitrary point; the *order-class* is the number that intersects both of an arbitrary pair of lines, which is the same as the sum of the order and class. Also *congruence*.—**Congruency of rotations or forces**, a system of rotations or forces which belong at once to two, three, or four complexes.—**Cremonian congruency**, a twofold system of rays, each of which passes through a pair of corresponding points in two planes having a Cremonian correspondence.—**Double congruency**, a system of rotations or forces belonging at once to three complexes.—**Triple congruency**, a system of forces or rotations belonging at once to four complexes.

congruent (kong'grọ̈-ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *congruent* = Sp. Pg. It. *congruente* = D. G. *congruent* = Dan. *kongruent*, < L. *congruen(t-)s*, ppr. of *congruere*, agree, suit: see *congrue*, *v.*] **1.** Harmoniously joined or related; agreeing; corresponding; appropriate.

The *congruent* and harmonious fitting of parts.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Congruent squares.
G. Cheyne, Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion.

For humble grammar first doth set the parts
Of *congruent* and well-according speech.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

2. In *math.*, in the relation of congruence: thus, one number is said to be *congruent* to another relatively to a third, called the *modulus*, when the first two numbers on being divided by the modulus give the same remainder.—**3.** In *logic*, predicable of the same subject, as terms, or true of the same state of things, as propositions.—**4.** In *gram.*, accordant; agreeing.

congruently (kong'grọ̈-ẹnt-li), *adv.* In a congruent manner; agreeably; in accordance; harmoniously.

Full *congruently*
As nature could devise.
Skelton, Philip Sparow.

congruity (kon-grö'ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *congruities* (-tiz). [< ME. *congruite*, < OF. *congruite*, F. *congruité* = Sp. *congruidad* = Pg. *congruidade* = It. *congruità*, < L. as if **congruita(t-)s*, < *congruus*, suitable, agreeing, congruous: see *congruous*.] **1.** The state or quality of being congruous; agreement between things; harmony of relation; fitness; pertinence; consistency; appropriateness.

Verses or rime be a kind of Musicall vtterance, by reason of a certaine *congruitie* in sounds pleasing the eare, though not perchance so exquisitely as the harmonicall concents of the artificial Musicke.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 53.

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The corals which thy wrist enfold,
Lac'd up together in *congruity*. *Donne*, The Token.

Congruity and propriety are commonly reckoned synonymous terms; . . . but they are distinguishable. . . . *Congruity* is the genus of which propriety is a species.
Kames, Elem. of Criticism, I. 304.

On the hypothesis of Evolution, there must exist between all organisms and their environments certain *congruities* expressible in terms of their actions and reactions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 262.

2. In *scholastic theol.*, the performance of good actions, which is supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them. See *condignity*, 2.—**3.** In *geom.*, equality; capacity of being superposed.—**Direct congruity**, in *geom.*, capacity of being superposed without being turned over or perverted.—**Inverse congruity**, in *geom.*, capacity of being superposed, but only by means of perversion, or turning over.

congrument† (kọn-grö'mẹnt), *n.* [< *congrue* + *-ment;* prop. spelled *congruement*.] Congruity. *B. Jonson.*

congruous (kong'grọ̈-us), *a.* [= F. *congru* = Sp. Pg. It. *congruo*, < L. *congruus*, agreeing, fit, suitable, < *congruere*, agree: see *congrue*, *v.*, and cf. *congrue*, *a.*] **1.** Accordantly joined or related; harmonious; well adapted; appropriate; meet; fit; consistent.

I am of Opinion that the pure *congruous* grammatical Latin was never spoken in either of them [France or Spain] as a vulgar vernacular Language.
Howell, Letters, ii. 58.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so *congruous* to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

It is no ways *congruous* that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth.
Bp. Atterbury.

Impelled by a species of moral gravitation, the enquirer will glide insensibly to the system which is *congruous* to his disposition, and intellectual difficulties will seldom arrest him. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 204.

2. In *math.*, characterized by congruence: applied to two quantities the difference between which is divisible without remainder by a third. See *congruence*, 2.—**3.** In *geom.*, having congruity.

congruously (kong'grọ̈-us-li), *adv.* In a congruous manner; accordantly; pertinently; agreeably; consistently; appropriately.

Nothing can sound more *congruously* or harmoniously.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 64.

Congruously to its own nature. *Boyle*, Works, II. 33.

congruousness (kong'grọ̈-us-nes), *n.* The state of being congruous; congruity.

congustable† (kon-gus'tạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *con-*, together, + LL. *gustabilis*, appetizing: see *gustable*.] Having a taste like that of something else; having the same taste; similar in flavor.

In the country of Provence, towards the Pyrenees, and in Languedoc, there are wines *congustable* with those of Spain. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

congy† (kon'ji), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *congee*^{1}. *Burton.*

Sir William with a low *congy* saluted him.
Armin, Nest of Ninnies.

conhydrine (kon-hī'drin), *n.* [< *Con(ium)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid ($C_8H_{17}NO$) found in the leaves and fruit of *Conium maculatum*. It forms colorless iridescent crystals.

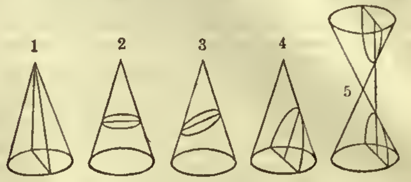
coni, *n.* Plural of *conus*.

conia (kō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Conium*, q. v.] Same as *conine*.

conic (kon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conique* = Sp. *cónica* = Pg. It. *conico*, < NL. *conicus*, < Gr. *κωνικός*, pertaining to a cone, < *κῶνος*, a cone: see *cone*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a cone; circular at the base and tapering to a point; conical.

Whilst tow'ring Firrs in *Conic* Forms arise,
And with a pointed Spear divide the Skies.
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. Specifically, in *math.*, of or pertaining to a cone: as, *conic* sections.—**Conic section** [NL. *sectio conica*, Gr. *κωνικὴ τομή*], a curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone. If the plane is more inclined to the axis of the cone than is the side of the cone (fig. 3), the intersection is oval and is called an *ellipse*. The circle is one limit of the ellipse—that, namely, in which the plane becomes perpendicular to the axis of the cone. If the plane is less inclined to the axis of the cone than is the side of the cone, it will also cut the second sheet of the cone on the other side of the vertex (fig. 5), and the twofold curve thus generated is a *hyperbola*. A particular case of the hyperbola, produced when the plane passes through the vertex of the cone, is that of two intersecting straight lines, called a *degenerate conic*. Intermediate between the ellipse and the hyperbola is the case where the plane is parallel to the side of the cone (fig. 4), and the curve thus produced is a *parabola*. The degenerate form of the ellipse is a point, that of the parabola a straight line. The degenerate forms are not true conics, because they are of the first class, the conics being of the second class.—**Spherical conic section**, a curve produced by the intersection of a sphere with a cone.



Conic Sections.

The two principal forms are fig. 5, giving the hyperbola, and fig. 3, giving the ellipse. Fig. 4 is the intermediate case, giving the parabola. The degenerate form of the hyperbola is a pair of straight lines, as shown in fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the circle as a special case of the ellipse having no special relations to the infinitely distant part of the real plane, though it passes through two fixed imaginary points on the line at infinity.

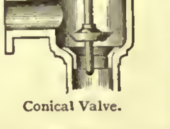
II. *n.* **1.** A conic section (which see, under I.); a plane curve of the second order and second class, or the equation to such a curve.—**2.** *pl.* See *conics*.—**Axis of a conic.** See *axis*^{1}.—**Conjugate diameters of a conic.** See *conjugate*.—**Focal conic.** See *focal*.—**Principal tangent conic**, one of the ten conics which may be drawn through every point of a surface having six-point contact with it at that point.

conic-acute (kon″ik-ạ̈-kūt'), *a.* Conical and sharp-pointed: as, the *conic-acute* beak of a bird.

conical (kon'i-kạ̈l), *a.* [< *conic* + *-al*.] Having the form of a cone; coniform; cone-shaped: as, a *conical* mountain; a *conical* cap.

That determinate *conical* shadow of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Lit. Cabbala, i.

Conical bearing. See *bearing*.—**Conical gearing.** See *gearing*.—**Conical map-projection**, the projection of the earth first upon a tangent or secant cone with the subsequent development of the cone. The best-known conical projection is Bonne's, used for the map of France. "In constructing a map on this projection, a central meridian and a central parallel are first assumed. A cone, tangent along the central parallel, is then assumed, and the central meridian developed along that generator of the cone which is tangent to it, and the cone is then developed on a tangent plane. The parallel falls into an arc of a circle with its center at the vertex, and the meridian becomes a graduated right line. Concentric circles are then conceived to be traced through points of this meridian at elementary distances along its length. The zones of the sphere lying between the parallels through these points are next conceived to be developed, each between its corresponding parallels. Thus all the parallel zones of the sphere are rolled out on a plane in their true relations to each other and to the central meridian, each having in projection the same width, length, and relation to the neighboring zones as on the spheroidal surface. As there are no openings between consecutive developed elements, the total area is unaltered by the development. Each meridian of the projection is so traced as to cut each parallel in the same point in which it intersected it on the sphere." *Craig*, Treatise on Projections, p. 72.—**Conical point**, in *geom.*, a point on a surface such that every line through it meets the surface in two coincident points.—**Conical pupæ** or **chrysalides**, in *entom.*, those pupæ or chrysalides which have no angular processes, and are more or less conical in form. This is the common type among nocturnal *Lepidoptera*.—**Conical refraction.** See *refraction*.—**Conical surface**, any surface generated by the motion of a right line having one point fixed.—**Conical valve**, the puppet-valve or T-valve, first used by Watt in the construction of his engines. It consists of a circular plate of metal having a beveled edge accurately fitted to a seat.



Conical Valve.

conicality (kon-i-kal'ị-ti), *n.* [< *conical* + *-ity*.] The property of being conical.

conically (kon'i-kạ̈l-i), *adv.* In the form of a cone.

An almost *conically* shaped weight of lead.
Boyle, Works, III. 641.

conicalness (kon'i-kạ̈l-nes), *n.* The state or property of being conical.

conichalcite (kon-i-kal'sīt), *n.* [< L. *conus*, a cone, + *chalcites*, copper-stone: see *chalcitis*.] A mineral resembling malachite, consisting of the arseniate and phosphate of copper and calcium, and occurring in reniform masses.

conicity (kọ-nis'ị-ti), *n.* [= F. *conicité; as conic + -ity.*] The property of being conical.

conicle (kon'i-kl), *n.* [< NL. **coniculus*, dim. of L. *conus*, a cone: see *cone.*] A small cone.

conicocylindrical (kon″i-kō-si-lin'dri-kal), *a.* [< *conic* + *cylindrical.*] Formed like a cylinder, but tapering from one end to the other.

conicoid (kon'i-koid), *n.* [< *conic* + *-oid.*] In *math.*, a surface of the second degree; a quadric surface.

conic-ovate (kon″ik-ō'vāt), *a.* Ovate, but almost pointed at the smaller end.

conics (kon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *conic*: see *-ics.*] The doctrine of conic sections. See *conic.*

conid (kon'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Conidæ.*

Conidæ (kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conus* + *-idæ.*] A family of toxoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, represented by the genus *Conus;* the cones or cone-shells. They are so called from the regular inversely conic shape of their shells, which have a long narrow aperture, and the outer lip notched at the suture. The operculum is minute or absent, the foot is oblong and truncated, the eyes are on the tentacles, and the lingual teeth occur in pairs. Also *Conoidea.* See cut under *Conus.*

conidia, *n.* Plural of *conidium.*

conidial (kọ-nid'i-ạl), *a.* [< *conidium* + *-al.*] 1. Relating to or of the nature of conidia.—2. Characterized by the formation of conidia; bearing conidia: as, the *conidial* stage of a fungus. Also *conidiiferous, conidiophorous,* and *conidioid.*

conidiiferous (kọ-nid-i-if'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *conidium*, q. v., + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous.*] Same as *conidial*, 2.

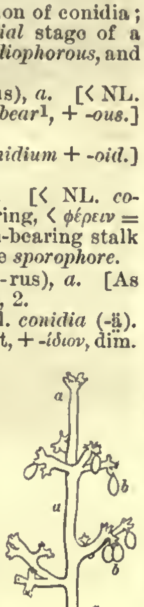
conidioid (kọ-nid'i-oid), *a.* [< *conidium* + *-oid.*] Same as *conidial*, 2.

conidiophore (kọ-nid'i-ọ-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *conidium*, q. v., + Gr. -φόρος, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] In fungi, a conidium-bearing stalk or branch of the mycelium. See *sporophore.*

conidiophorous (kọ-nid-i-of'ọ-rus), *a.* [As *conidiophore.*] Same as *conidial*, 2.

conidium (kọ-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *conidia* (-ạ̈). [NL. (> F. *conidie*), < Gr. κόνις, dust, + -ίδιον, dim. suffix.] In fungi, a propagative body which is asexual in its origin and functions. In the most technical sense, it includes spores formed either uninclosed, upon hyphæ, or inclosed, as in the sporangia of *Mucor* and the conceptacles of *Sphæropsideæ;* but it is more commonly used to designate only those uninclosed.

> The *Penicillium*, or "green mould," . . . sends up from its mycelium a branching stem, the ramifications of which subdivide into a brush-like tuft of filaments, each of which bears at its extremity a succession of minute "beads" termed *conidia.*
>
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 318.



a, a, a, Conidiophores, and *b, b*, Conidia of grape-mildew (*Peronospora viticola*), enlarged. (After Farlow.)

conifer (kō'ni-fėr), *n.* [= F. *conifère* = Sp. *conífero* = Pg. It. *conifero*, < L. *conifer*, cone-bearing, < *conus*, a cone, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, a plant producing cones; one of the *Coniferæ.*

Coniferæ (kọ-nif'ẹ-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *conifer*, cone-bearing: see *conifer.*] The principal order of gymnospermous exogens, exceeding every other order in the value of its timber-supply and of its resinous products. It is cosmopolitan, but is especially abundant in temperate and mountainous regions, often forming in the northern hemisphere vast forests. It consists of trees or shrubs, mostly evergreen and resinous, usually with subulate (awl-shaped), needle-shaped, or scale-like rigid leaves, and with monœcious or rarely diœcious naked flowers. The male flower consists of an indefinite number of stamens upon a central axis, the anthers being frequently suspended from the under side of a peltate scale. The fertile ament consists of scales bearing naked ovules, and in fruit becomes a dry cone or is fleshy and drupe-like. The embryo has often several cotyledons in a whorl. The wood, as in all gymnosperms, is characterized by having the sides of the cells dotted with what are called bordered pits or discoid markings. The order includes 32 genera and about 300 species, and is divided into the following tribes: (*a*) *Abietineæ*, bearing cones formed of spirally imbricated two-seeded scales; to this belong the pine, fir, spruce, larch, cedar, etc. (*b*) *Araucarieæ*, with similar cones having one or several seeds to each scale, represented by *Araucaria* and *Agathis* in the southern hemisphere, and by two monotypical genera in China and Japan. (*c*) *Podocarpeæ*, likewise of the southern hemisphere and eastern Asia. (*d*) *Taxodineæ*, including the big-tree of California (*Sequoia*), the bald cypress (*Taxodium*), and a few species of Australia and Japan. (*e*) *Cupressineæ*, having cones with decussately opposite scales, or sometimes drupe-like, as the cypress, juniper, arbor-vitæ, and the North American cedars. (*f*) *Taxeæ*, with fruit consisting usually of a single seed surrounded by a fleshy disk or coat. This tribe is by some considered a separate order, and includes the yew (*Taxus*), *Torreya*, the ginkgo of China, and some other small genera of Australia and Australasia. True conifers first appear in the Carboniferous measures, and continue upward through all subsequent formations.

coniferin (kọ-nif'ẹ-rin), *n.* [< *Coniferæ* + *-in*².] A crystalline glucoside ($C_{16}H_{22}O_8 + 2H_2O$) existing in coniferous woods, and perhaps in all wood-tissue. Also called *abietin.*

coniferous (kọ-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *conifer*, cone-bearing, + *-ous.* See *conifer.*] Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, and cypress; specifically, belonging or relating to the order *Coniferæ.*

> The fir, pine, and other *coniferous* trees.
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, p. 68.

coniform (kō'ni-fôrm), *a.* [= Sp. *coniforme*, < L. *conus*, a cone, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a cone; conical: as, a *coniform* mountain.

coniine (kō-nī'in), *n.* Same as *conine.*

conima (kon'i-mạ̈), *n.* [Native name.] A fragrant resin used for making pastils, extracted from the hyawa or incense-tree, *Protium Guianense*, of British Guiana.

Coninæ (kọ-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1840), < *Conus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Strombidæ*, made to include true *Conidæ* as well as *Conella* and *Terebellum.*

conine (kō'nin), *n.* [Also written *coniine, coneine* (= F. *conéine*); < *Conium* + *-ine*².] A volatile alkaloid ($C_8H_{15}N$ or $C_{16}H_{15}N$) existing in *Conium maculatum*, or poison hemlock, of which it is the active and poisonous principle. It is an oily liquid, having a strong odor resembling that of mice. It is exceedingly poisonous, appearing to cause death by inducing paralysis of the muscles used in respiration. Also called *conia.*

coniocyst (kon'i-ọ-sist), *n.* [< NL. *coniocysta*, < Gr. κόνις, dust, + κύστις, a bladder: see *cyst.*] A term applied by Harvey to the oögonium of *Vaucheriœ.*

coniocysta (kon″i-ọ-sis'tạ̈), *n.*; pl. *coniocystæ* (-tē). [NL.] Same as *coniocyst.*

Coniomycetes (kon″i-ọ-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κόνις, dust, + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, mushroom.] A group of fungi in which the vegetative portion is inconspicuous and the spores are very numerous, borne singly or in chains on the ends of short filaments, and either naked or inclosed in a conceptacle; the dust-fungi. The fungi thus artificially grouped together are of widely different affinities, and are now referred mostly to the *Uredineæ, Ustilagineæ*, and *Fungi Imperfecti.*

coniomycetous (kon″i-ọ-mī-sē'tus), *a.* [< *Coniomycetes* + *-ous.*] Belonging or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Coniomycetes:* as, a *coniomycetous* fungus.

Coniopterygidæ (kon-i-op-tẹ-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coniopteryx* (*-ryg-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of planipennine neuropterous insects, represented by the genus *Coniopteryx. Burmeister.*

Coniopteryx (kon-i-op'tẹ-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόνις, dust, + πτέρυξ, wing.] The typical genus of insects of the family *Coniopterygidæ*, or referred to the *Hemerobiidæ*, founded by Curtis in 1834: so called because they are powdered with whitish scales. They have globose eyes and moniliform antennæ; the wings are not ciliate, and have few longitudinal veins, with some transverse ones. The hind wings of the male are small. The larvæ resemble those of *Sminthurus*, and are supposed to be predaceous. *C. vicina* is a North American species.

coniospermous (kon″i-ọ-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. κόνις, dust, + σπέρμα, a seed, + *-ous.*] Having dust-like spores.

coniotheca (kon″i-ọ-thē'kạ̈), *n.*; pl. *coniothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. κόνις, dust, + θήκη, a case.] In *bot.*, an anther-cell.

conioun†, *n.* See *conjoun.*

coniroster (kō-ni-ros'tėr), *n.* One of the *Conirostres.*

conirostral (kō-ni-ros'trạl), *a.* [As *Conirostres* + *-al.*] 1. Having a conical bill: used as a descriptive term, not specific. *Coues.*—2. Of or pertaining to the *Conirostres;* having the characters of a coniroster.

Conirostral Bill of Hawfinch.

Conirostres (kō-ni-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *conirostris*, having a conical bill, < L. *conus*, a cone, + *rostrum*, a beak, bill.] In *ornith.*, a group of birds of varying limits. (*a*†) In Cuvier's classification of birds, the third division of his *Passerinæ:* a large artificial group, consisting of the larks, tits, finches, buntings, weavers, whydah-birds, colies, ox-peckers, American orioles and other *Icteridæ*, starlings, crows, jays, rollers, birds of Paradise, and others, belonging to different orders and several families of modern systems. [The term is obsolete in this sense, though long used, with various modifications.] (*b*) In Sundevall's classification, the second cohort of laminiplantar oscine *Passeres:* same as the *Fringilliformes* of the same author. The group includes the fringilline birds and their allies, as the tanagers of the new world and the weavers and whydah-birds of the old. (*c*) With most late authors, a group definitely restricted to the fringilline and tanagrine laminiplantar oscine *Passeres*, such as finches, buntings, grosbeaks, and tanagers.

Conirostrum (kō-ni-ros'trum), *n.* [NL. (Lafresnaye, 1838), < L. *conus*, cone, + *rostrum*, beak.] A genus of small oscine passerine birds, of the family *Cærebidæ.* They have an acutely conical bill, and are natives of South America. *C. cinereum* is an example. Also *Conirostra.*

conisance†, **conisaunce**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cognizance.*

conisor (kon'i-zôr), *n.* Same as *cognizor.*

conite (kō'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. κόνις, dust, + *-ite*².] A massive dolomite, in color ash-gray or yellowish- or greenish-gray, and impure from the presence of silica.

Conium (kọ-nī'um), *n.* [L., < Gr. κώνειον, hemlock.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, consisting of tall glabrous biennial herbs, with compound leaves and white-flowered umbels. The principal species, *C. maculatum*, is a native of Europe and Asia, and widely naturalized in North America; it is the hemlock of the ancients, used by the Greeks as a poison by which condemned persons were put to death. The active principle is a colorless, oily, alkaline fluid, called *conine* (which see). The plant has been much used and esteemed in medicine as an alterative and sedative.

Conivalvia (kō-ni-val'vi-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *conus*, cone, + *valva*, valve.] A section of gastropods proposed for the genus *Patella* and shells of a patelliform appearance.

conj. An abbreviation (*a*) of *conjunction*, and (*b*) rarely of *conjunctive.*

conject† (kọn-jekt'), *v.* [In sense of 'conjecture,' < ME. *conjecten*, conjecture, < L. *conjectare*, throw or cast together, conjecture, freq. of *conjicere;* in lit. sense, < L. *conjectus*, pp. of *conjicere*, usually *conicere*, also *coicere*, throw or cast together, conjecture, < *com-*, together, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*¹. Cf. *adject, eject, inject, project, reject, subject, traject.*] I. *trans.* To throw together; throw; cast; hurl.

> Calumnies . . . congested and *conjected* at a mass upon the Church of England.
>
> *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 298.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To conjecture; guess.

> One that so imperfectly *conjects* [*conceits* in most editions].
>
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

2. To plan; devise; project. *Rom. of the Rose.*

conjector† (kọn-jek'tọr), *n.* [< L. *conjector*, < *conjicere, conicere*, pp. *conjectus*, conjecture: see *conject.*] One who guesses or conjectures.

> Because he pretends to be a great *conjector* at other men by their writings. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

conjecturable (kọn-jek'tụ̈-ra-bl), *a.* [< *conjecture* + *-able.*] Capable of being conjectured or guessed.

conjectural (kọn-jek'tụ̈-ral), *a.* [= F. *conjectural* = Sp. *conjetural* = Pg. *conjectural* = It. *conjetturale*, < L. *conjecturalis*, < *conjectura*, conjecture: see *conjecture, n.*] Depending on conjecture; springing from or implying a guess or conjecture; problematical: as, a *conjectural* opinion; a *conjectural* emendation of a text.

> Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour;
> And mak'st *conjectural* fears to come into me,
> Which I would fain shut out. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.
>
> His brightest day is but twilight, and his discernings dark, *conjectural*, and imperfect.
>
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 264.
>
> If we insert our own *conjectural* amendments, we perhaps give a purport utterly at variance with the true one.
>
> *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, xi.

conjecturalist (kọn-jek'tụ̈-rạl-ist), *n.* [< *conjectural* + *-ist.*] One who deals in conjectures. [Rare.]

conjecturality (kọn-jek-tụ̈-ral'ị-ti), *n.* [< *conjectural* + *-ity.*] The quality of being conjectural; that which depends on conjecture; guess-work. [Rare.]

> The possibilities and the *conjecturality* of philosophy.
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

conjecturally (kọn-jek'tụ̈-rạl-i), *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by conjecture; by guess.

> Probably and *conjecturally* surmised. *Hooker.*
>
> Hesitantly and *conjecturally.* *Boyle*, Works, I. 314.

conjecture (kọn-jek'tụ̈r), *n.* [= F. *conjecture* = Sp. *conjetura* = Pg. *conjectura* = It. *conjettura* = D. *conjectuur* = G. *conjectur* = Dan. *konjektur*, < L. *conjectura*, a guess, < *conjectus*, pp. of *conjicere, conicere*, guess: see *conject.*] 1. The act of forming an opinion without definite proof; a supposition made to account for an ascertained state of things, but as yet unverified; an opinion formed on insufficient presumptive evidence; a surmise; a guess.

> 'Tis likely,
> By all *conjectures.* *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

The British coins afford *conjecture* of early habitation in these parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, ii.

As the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the lander in a lonely isle,
Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so delicately clear, and make
Conjecture of the plumage and the form;
So the sweet voice of Enid moved Geraint.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2†. Suspicious surmise; derogatory supposition or presumption.

For thee I'll lock up all the gates of love,
And on my eyelids shall *conjecture* hang,
To turn all beauty into thoughts of harm.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

=**Syn.** Supposition, hypothesis, theory.

conjecture (kọn-jek'tụ̈r), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conjectured*, ppr. *conjecturing*. [< *conjecture*, *n.*; = F. *conjecturer*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To form (an opinion or notion) upon probabilities or upon slight evidence; guess: generally governing a clause.

Human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what will be. *South.*

I stood at Naples once, a night so dark
I could have scarce *conjectured* there was earth
Anywhere, sky or sea or world at all.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 232.

=**Syn.** *Imagine, Conjecture, Surmise, Guess, Presume*, fancy, divine. *Imagine* literally expresses pure speculation, and figuratively expresses an idea founded upon the slightest evidence: as, I *imagine* that you will find yourself mistaken. *Conjecture* is something like a random throw of the mind; it turns from one possibility to another, and perhaps selects one, almost arbitrarily. *Surmise* has often the same sense as *conjecture*; it sometimes implies a suspicion, favorable or otherwise: as, I *surmise* that his motives were not good. *Guess* suggests a riddle, the solution of which is felt after by the mind—a question, as to which we offer an opinion, but not with confidence, because the material for a judgment is confessedly insufficient. To *presume* is to base a tentative or provisional opinion on such knowledge as one has, to be held until it is modified or overthrown by further information.

Oft, when the world *imagine* women stray,
The sylphs through mystic mazes guide their way.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 91.

As long as men have liberty to examine and contradict one another, one may partly con*jecture*, by comparing their words, on which side the truth is like to lie. *Baxter*, Reliquiæ.

In South-sea days not happier, when *surmised*
The lord of thousands, than if now excised.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 133.

Of twenty yere of age he was, I *gesse*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 82.

This gentleman is happily arriv'd,
My mind *presumes*, for his own good, and yours.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To form conjectures; surmise; guess.

I dimly see
My far-off doubtful purpose, as a mother
Conjectures of the features of her child
Ere it is born. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

conjecturer (kọn-jek'tụ̈-rėr), *n.* One who conjectures; a guesser; one who forms an opinion without proof.

I shall leave *conjecturers* to their own imaginations. *Addison.*

conjee, *n.* See *congee*².

conjeon†, *n.* See *conjoun*.

conjobble† (kọn-job'l), *v. t.* [Humorously formed < L. *com-*, together, + E. **jobble*, freq. of *job*, q. v.] To discuss; arrange; concert.

A minister that should *conjobble* matters of state with tumblers. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

conjoin (kọn-join'), *v.* [< ME. *conjoignen*, < OF. (and F.) *conjoindre* = Pr. *conjunger*, *conjongner*, *conjoingner* = It. *congiungere*, *congiugnere*, < L. *conjungere*, pp. *conjunctus* (> Sp. *conjuntar* (obs.) = Pg. *conjunctar*), join together, < *com-*, together, + *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*, *joint*, and cf. *conjoint*, *conjugate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To join together; bring into relation or contact; unite, as one thing to another.

Where singled forces faile, *conjoynd* may gaine.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 14.

The English army, that divided was
Into two parties, is now *conjoin'd* in one;
And means to give you battle presently.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2.

Conjoin thy sweet commands to my desire,
And I will venture, though I fall or tire.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

2. To associate or connect.

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

This worship of the Unity in the Universe is to be found in most historic religions *conjoined* with other worships which are in some cases much more prominent. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 79.

Specifically—3†. To join in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment why you should not be *conjoined*, I charge you, on your souls, to utter it. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* To form a union or league; come or act together; unite.

Now I perceive they have all *conjoin'd*, all three,
To fashion this false sport in spite of me.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Often both Priest and people *conjoyne* in savage noises. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 86.

conjoin†, *a.* [For *conjoined* or *conjoint*.] Conjoined. *Holland.*

conjoined (kọn-joind'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conjoin*, *v.*] United; associated. In *her.*, joined together: said of two or more bearings, as—(*a*) two lions having a common head; or (*b*) mascles arranged as in a field lozengy—that is, touching by the points; or (*c*) linked as in a chain, as annulets or mascles; or (*d*) united at their bases, as a pair of wings. Also *coupled*.—**Conjoined charges.** See *charge*.—**Conjoined in lure**, in *her.*, united at their bases, as wings: so called because wings when so united form a representation of the lure used in falconry. See *lure*.—**Cross conjoined.** See *cross*.

conjoinedly (kọn-joi'ned-li), *adv.* Conjointly.

The which also undoubtedly, although not so *conjoinedly* as in his epistle, he assures us in his gospel. *Barrow*, Works, II. 493.

conjoint (kọn-joint'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *conjoint*, < OF. (and F.) *conjoint* = Sp. *conjunto* = Pg. *conjuncto* = It. *congiunto*, < L. *conjunctus*, conjoined, pp. of *conjungere* (> F. *conjoindre*, etc.), conjoin: see *conjoin*, *v.*, and cf. *conjunct*, a later form of *conjoint*, directly from the L.] **I.** *a.* United; connected; associated; joined together; conjunct.

She and the sun with influence *conjoint*
Wield the huge axle of the whirling earth.
Glover, Sir Isaac Newton.

Conjoint degrees, motion, etc., in *music*. See *conjunct*.

II. *n.* In *law*, a person connected with another in a joint interest or obligation, as a spouse or a co-tenant.

conjointly (kọn-joint'li), *adv.* In a conjoint manner; jointly; unitedly; in company; together: as, two nations may carry on a war *conjointly* against a third.

That with one heart and one voice they might *conjointly* glorify God. *Locke*, On Romans.

conjoun†, *n.* [ME., also *conioun*, *conjeon*, *congeon*, *cougioun*, *cugioun*, = G. Dan. Sw. *kujon*, < OF. *coion*, *cohion*, *coyon*, mod. F. *coïon*, a wretch, coward, = It. *coglione*, a fool, dolt: see *cullion*, the same word in another form.] A wretch; a low fellow: same as *cullion*, 3.

And nou cometh a *conioun* and wolde cacchen [find out] of my wittes. *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 86.

conjubilant (kọn-jö'bi-lạnt), *a.* [< ML. *conjubilan(t-)s*, < L. *com-*, together, + *jubilan(t-)s*, rejoicing: see *jubilant*.] Singing together for joy. [Rare.]

They stand, those halls of Zion,
Conjubilant with song.
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny.

conjugacy (kon'jọ̈-gạ̄-si), *n.* [< *conjugate*: see *-cy*.] 1†. Marriage.—2. The relation of things conjugate to one another.

The mathematical test of *conjugacy* is that the energy arising from two of the harmonics existing together is equal to the sum of the energy arising from the two harmonics taken separately. *Clerk Maxwell.*

conjugal (kon'jọ̈-gạl), *a.* [= F. *conjugal* = Pr. *conyugal* = Sp. *conjugal*, now *conyugal*, = Pg. *conjugal* = It. *congiugale*, *conjugale*, < L. *conjugalis*, < *conjunx*, *conjux* (*conjug-*), a husband or wife, also fem. *conjuga*, a wife, < *conjungere*, join, unite, join in marriage: see *conjoin*. Cf. *conjugial*.] 1. Pertaining to marriage; of the nature of marriage; matrimonial; nuptial: as, a *conjugal* union; the *conjugal* relation.—2. Pertaining to the relation of husband and wife; arising from or proper to marriage; connubial; individually, marital or wifely.

He . . . would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With *conjugal* caresses. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 56.

Their *conjugal* affection still is ty'd,
And still the mournful race is multiplied.
Dryden, Fables.

She recommends to them the same *conjugal* harmony which had ever subsisted between her and her husband. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

=**Syn.** *Connubial*, *Nuptial*, etc. See *matrimonial*.

conjugality (kon-jọ̈-gal'ị-ti), *n.* [< *conjugal* + *-ity*.] The conjugal state; connubiality. *Milton.* [Rare.]

conjugally (kon'jọ̈-gạl-i), *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially. *Bp. Hall.*

Conjugatæ (kon-jọ̈-gā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *conjugatus*, joined together: see *conjugate*, *v.*] In *algology*, a group composed of the *Zygnemaceæ* and *Mesocarpeæ*, and commonly also the *Desmidiaceæ* and *Diatomaceæ*, in all of which the sexual reproductive process is a distinct conjugation. The conjugating cells in this group are the vegetative cells of the plant, while in *Zoösporeæ* conjugation is effected by means of special, actively moving cells (zoöspores). See *Zygosporeæ*, and cut under *conjugation*.

conjugate (kon'jọ̈-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conjugated*, ppr. *conjugating*. [< L. *conjugatus*, pp. of *conjugare* (> It. *congiugare* = Sp. Pg. *conjugar* = F. *conjuguer*), join together, < *com-*, together, + *jugare*, join, yoke, < *jugum* = E. *yoke*: see *join* and *yoke*, and cf. *conjoin*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To join together; specifically, to join in marriage; unite by marriage.

Those drawing as well marriage as wardship gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and Saxon houses. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ.

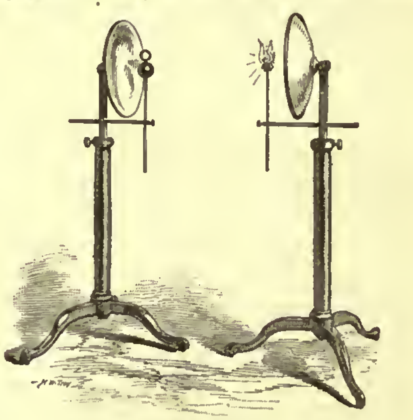
2. In *gram.*, to inflect (a verb) through all its various forms, as voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, or so many of them as there may be. This use has its origin in the fact that in inflected languages a verb is conjugated by *conjoining* certain inflectional syllables with the root.

II. *intrans.* In *biol.*, to perform the act of conjugation; specifically, in *bot.*, to unite and form a zygospore.

A greater and greater degree of differentiation between the cells which *conjugate* can be traced, thus leading apparently to the development of the two sexual forms. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 409.

The Paramœcia assemble in great numbers, . . . then *conjugate* in pairs, their anterior ends being closely united. *Balbiani*, tr. in Huxley's Anat. Invert., p. 99.

conjugate (kon'jọ̈-gạ̄t), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *conjugatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. United in pairs; joined together; coupled.—2. In *bot.*, applied to a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets.—3. In *chem.*, containing two or more radicals acting the part of a single one.—4. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, kindred in meaning as having a common derivation; paronymous: an epithet sometimes applied to words immediately derived from the same primitive.—5. In *math.*, applied to two points, lines, etc., when they are considered together, with regard to any property, in such a manner that they may be interchanged without altering the way of enunciating the property—that is, when they are in a reciprocal or equiparant relation to one another.—**Conjugate angles.** See *angle*³, 1.—**Conjugate axis.** See *axis*¹.—**Conjugate constituents of a matrix**, in *math.*, those constituents that are symmetrically placed with respect to the principal diagonal.—**Conjugate diameters of a conic**, diameters which are conjugate lines with respect to the conic.—**Conjugate dyadics**, such as are converted into one another by the reversal of the order of all the pairs of factors.—**Conjugate foci.** See *focus*, 2.—**Conjugate hyperbola**, a hyperbola forming a part of a complete algebraic curve.—**Conjugate imaginaries**, imaginaries related to one another, as $x + iy$ and $x - iy$.—**Conjugate lines**, with respect to a conic, two lines the pole of each of which lies on the other.—**Conjugate mirrors**, two mirrors placed face to face so that the rays of light and heat sent out from the focus of one are reflected to the focus of the other.—**Conjugate oval**, an oval forming a part of a complete algebraic curve.—**Conjugate point**, an acnode or double point of a curve having the two tangents imaginary, and thus separate from every other real point on the curve. See *acnode*.—**Conjugate points**, with respect to a conic, points the polar of each of which passes through the other.—**Conjugate quaternions**, quaternions which can be converted each into the other by reversing the sign of its vector part.—**Conjugate roots**, roots of an algebraic equation which are conjugate imaginaries.—**Conjugate tangents**, at any point of a surface, two tangents such that the tangent plane at a consecutive point on either contains the other.—**Conjugate triangles**, two triangles such that each vertex of either is a pole of a side of the other.



Conjugate Mirrors.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, one of a group of words having the same immediate derivation, and therefore presumably related in meaning; a paronym. In *logic*, an argument from conjugates is one drawn from the obvious similarity of such words in form, and, it is assumed, in signification also.

We have learned in logic that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed.
Abp. Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.

2. In *chem.*, a subordinate radical associated with another, along with which it acts as a single radical.—**3.** A conjugate axis.—**Conjugate of a quaternion**, another quaternion having the same scalar and the vector reversed.—**Harmonic conjugates**, two points so situated with respect to two others that either one of the first pair is the center of the harmonic mean with respect to the other, as a pole of the second pair. If four points, A, B, C, D, in a straight line are at such distances that $\frac{AC}{CB} + \frac{AD}{DB} = -1$, then C and D are said to be *harmonic conjugates* with respect to A and B, and vice versa.

conjugating-tube (kon'jọ̈-gā-ting-tūb), *n.* In some *Conjugatæ*, as *Desmidiaceæ*, a short tube which protrudes from each of the plants conjugating, to meet that of the other. The two tubes thus meeting become one, and the union of the conjugation-bodies takes place in it.

conjugation (kon-jọ̈-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *conjugaison* = Pr. *conjugatio* = Sp. *conjugacion* = Pg. *conjugação* = It. *conjugazione* = D. *conjugatie* = G. *conjugation* = Dan. Sw. *konjugation*, < L. *conjugatio(n-)*, a joining, etymological relationship, in LL. conjugation (for which the earlier term was *declinatio(n-)*: see *declension*), < *conjugare*, pp. *conjugatus*, join: see *conjugate, v.*] **1**†. The act of uniting or combining; a coming together; union; conjunction; assemblage.

Aristotle . . . inquireth the nature of a commonwealth, first in a family, and the simple *conjugations* of man and wife, parent and child, master and servant.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 124.

I intended it to do honour to christianity, and to represent it to be the best religion in the world, and the *conjugation* of all excellent things.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

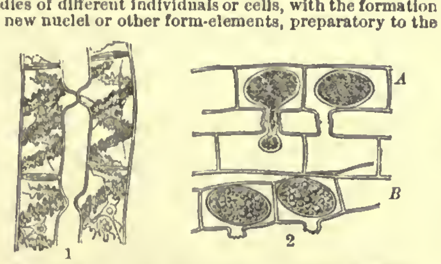
All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley*, Sermons.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) The inflection of a verb in its different forms, as voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons; a connected scheme of all the derivative forms of a verb. (*b*) A class of verbs similarly conjugated: as, Latin verbs of the third *conjugation*. (*c*) In Hebrew and other Semitic languages, one of several groups of inflections normally formed from the same verb, and expressing a modification of meaning analogous to that found in certain classes of derivative verbs in Indo-European languages, or to the voices of these. [The Latin *conjugatio* is a translation of the Greek *συζυγία*, properly *derivation*, including inflection as well as formation of new words, but afterward limited to the inflection of verbs, which had previously been called simply *inflection*, or *inflection of verbs* (*κλίσις ῥημάτων*, *declinatio verborum*).]

3. A union or coupling; a combination of two or more individuals. [Obsolete except in specific use. See 4.]

The sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

4. In *biol.*, a union of two distinct cells for reproduction; a temporary or permanent growing together of two or more individuals or cells, with fusion of their plasmodic substance, as a means of reproduction by germs or spores, or a means of renewing individual capacity to multiply by fission. It is a kind of copulation of the entire bodies of different individuals or cells, with the formation of new nuclei or other form-elements, preparatory to the development of new individuals. It is also called *zygosis*, and the resulting blended organism is called a *zygote* or *zygospore*. The process occurs only in the lower animals and plants, among many of which it is an ordinary mode of reproduction. It is very common in protozoans, and has been observed in certain worms. (See *Diplozoön*.) A permanent fusion takes place in the unicellular algæ *Diatomaceæ* and *Desmidiaceæ* by the union of the contents of two separate cells; in the *Zygnemaceæ* and *Mesocarpeæ*, by that of two cells of different filaments or of the same filament; and in the *Zoösporeæ*, by that of zoöspores from different mother-cells. The result of the union in each case is called a *zygospore*; the latter produces a plant similar to that from which it came. The process is considered a sexual one, though the cells which unite cannot be distinguished as male and female.



Cells of a Seaweed (*Spirogyra elongata*) Conjugating, highly magnified.

1. Portions of two filaments preparing for conjugation; a protuberance has arisen from each cell to meet a similar one from the opposite cell. 2. *A*, portions of two filaments whose cells are in the act of conjugating. At the left the protoplasmic body of one cell is passing through and coalescing with that of the opposite cell; at the right this has already taken place. *B*, portion of a filament containing young zygospores, each surrounded by a cell-wall. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

The *conjugation* of the Algæ and of some of the simplest animals is the first step towards sexual reproduction.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.

The *conjugation* of two Infusoria occurs in very different ways, and leads to more or less complete fusion, which, after regeneration of the nucleus, is followed by an increase in the frequency of fission. Paramœcium, Stentor, Spirostoma, during *conjugation*, become connected by their ventral surfaces; other Infusoria, with a flat body like Oxytrichina or Chilodon, by their sides; while Enchelys, Halteria, Coleps, join together the anterior extremities of their bodies, giving the appearance of transverse fission. A lateral *conjugation* also takes place not infrequently in Vorticella, Trichodina, etc., between individuals of unequal size, the smaller one having the appearance of a bud. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 203.

conjugational (kon-jọ̈-gā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *conjugation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of conjugation.

conjugationally (kon-jọ̈-gā'shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In a conjugational manner.

Will any of your readers explain why overlain is never seen, but overlaid thrust in to do what is often clumsy duty for it, and where overlain would *conjugationally* fit and be the very word in situ? *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 512.

conjugation-body (kon-jọ̈-gā'shọn-bod″i), *n.* In *biol.*, a mass of protoplasm which unites with another to form a zygospore. See *conjugation*, 4.

conjugation-cell (kon-jọ̈-gā'shọn-sel), *n.* A cell which unites with another to form a zygospore. See cut under *conjugation*.

conjugation-nucleus (kon-jọ̈-gā'shọn-nū″klẹ̄-us), *n.* In *biol.*, the nucleus of a fecundated ovum, arising from the conjugation or fusion of a male with a female pronucleus.

conjugative (kon'jọ̈-gạ̄-tiv), *a.* [< *conjugate* + *-ive*.] In *biol.*, pertaining to conjugation: as, a *conjugative* process.

conjugial (kọn-jö'ji-ạl), *a.* [< L. *conjugialis*, < *conjugium*, marriage, < *conjungere*, join, unite: see *conjugate, v.* Cf. *conjugal*.] Same as *conjugal*: used by Swedenborg and his followers to distinguish their special conception of the nature of true marriage.

Conjugial love is celestial, spiritual, and holy, because it corresponds to the celestial, spiritual, and holy marriage of the Lord and the Church.
Swedenborg, Conjugial Love (trans.), ¶ 62.

conjunct (kọn-jungkt'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, join together: see *conjoin, v.*, and cf. *conjoint*, an older form of *conjunct*.] **I.** *a.* Conjoined; conjoint; united; associated; concurrent.

The interest of the bishops is *conjunct* with the prosperity of the king. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 147.

The Duke of Marlborough . . . carried over Lord Viscount Townsend to be *conjunct* plenipotentiary with himself. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1709.

He discusses the *conjunct* questions with great acuteness from every point of view. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conjunct charges. See *conjoined charges*, under *charge*.—**Conjunct degrees**, in *music*, degrees that are adjacent or successive in the scale.—**Conjunct modal**, in *logic*, a modal proposition in which the modality affects the copula (as, a white man *may be* black): opposed to a *disjunct modal*, where the sign of modality forms the predicate (as, for a white man to be black is *possible*).—**Conjunct motion, progression**, or **succession**, in *music*, a melodic progression without steps of more than one scale-degree.—**Conjunct rights**, in *Scots law*, rights belonging to two or more persons jointly.—**Conjunct system**, in *Gr. music*, a system or ten-toned scale made up of three conjunct tetrachords, attributed to Ion, about 450 B. C.—**Conjunct tetrachords**, in *Gr. music*, tetrachords having one tone in common, namely, the upper tone of one tetrachord and the lower tone of the other.

II.† *n.* A combination; an association; a union. *Creech.* [Rare.]

conjunction (kọn-jungk'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *conjunccion*, *-tion* (in astronomy) = F. *conjonction* = Sp. *conjuncion* = Pg. *conjunção*, *conjuncção* = It. *congiunzione* = D. *conjunctie* = G. *conjunction* = Dan. Sw. *konjunktion*, < L. *conjunctio(n-)*, a joining together, union, a connecting particle, conjunction, < *conjungere*, pp. *conjunctus*, join together: see *conjoin, v.*, *conjunct*.] **1.** A joining or meeting of individuals or of distinct things; union; connection; combination; association.

> We will unite the white rose and the red;
> Smile heaven upon this fair *conjunction*!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 4.

Never was so happy a *conjunction* of civility, freedom, easiness, and sincerity. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

The history of the government, and the history of the people, would be exhibited in that mode in which alone they can be exhibited justly, in inseparable *conjunction* and intermixture. *Macaulay*, History.

2. In *astron.*, the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same longitude: as, the *conjunction* of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn. When a planet, as seen from the earth, is in the same direction as the sun, it is said to be in *conjunction* with the sun. This, however, in the case of an inferior planet, may be either when it passes between the sun and the earth or when it is on the further side of the sun; the former is the *inferior* and the latter the *superior conjunction*. A superior planet can be in conjunction with the sun only when the sun is in a direct line between it and the earth. See *syzygy* and *opposition*.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the stars, should bury them under a second flood. *Sir W. Raleigh*, Hist. World.

3. In *gram.*, a connective particle serving to unite clauses of a sentence, or coördinate words in the same sentence or clause, and indicating their relation to one another. There are two principal kinds of conjunctions, *coordinating* and *subordinating*: the former joining clauses of equal order or rank (as, he went *and* I came); the latter joining a subordinate or dependent clause to that on which it depends (as, I went *where* he was; he was gone *when* I came). Most conjunctions are of adverbial origin, and some, as, for instance, *also*, share almost equally the character of both parts of speech.—**Comparative conjunction, conditional conjunction, copulative conjunction**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Ecliptic conjunction.** See *ecliptic*.—**Partile conjunction**†, an exact conjunction.—**Platic conjunction**†, a conjunction within the planets' orbs.

conjunctional (kọn-jungk'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *conjunction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conjunction: as, the *conjunctional* use of a word; a *conjunctional* term.

conjunctionally (kọn-jungk'shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In a conjunctional manner.

conjunctiva (kon-jungk-tī'vạ̈), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *conjunctivæ* (-vē). [NL., fem. of LL. *conjunctivus*, serving to connect: see *conjunctive*.] **1.** In *anat.*, the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and thence is reflected over the front of the eyeball, thus conjoining the lids and the globe of the eye: a contraction of *tunica conjunctiva*. In low vertebrates it is rudimentary and non-secretory, or not to be demonstrated; in the higher vertebrates which have eyelids it is well defined. In birds and many reptiles and mammals it forms a special fold, chiefly constituting the nictitating membrane or third eyelid. It is very delicate where it passes over the cornea, offering no impediment to vision. In snakes which have no eyelids a delicate cuticle continues from the skin over the eye, and is shed with the rest of the cuticle. The membrane is regarded as one of the tunics or coats of the eyeball, like the tunica sclerotica, etc. **2.** In *entom.*, the membrane uniting two sclerites, or hard parts of the integument, which move freely on each other.

conjunctival (kon-jungk-tī'vạl), *a.* [< *conjunctiva* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva.—**Conjunctival membrane**, in *anat.*, the conjunctiva.

It is through this system of canals that the *conjunctival* mucous *membrane* is continuous with that of the nose.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 287.

conjunctive (kọn-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conjonctif* = Sp. *conjuntivo* = Pg. *conjunctivo* = It. *congiuntivo*, < LL. *conjunctivus*, serving to connect, < L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, connect: see *conjoin, v.*, *conjunct*, *conjunction*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Closely connected or united.

> She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. Connecting; connective; uniting; serving to connect or unite.

Some [conjunctions] are *conjunctive*, and some disjunctive. *Harris*, Hermes, ii. 2.

Conjunctive mode [LL. *conjunctivus modus*, or simply *conjunctivus*], in *gram.*, the mode which follows a conditional conjunction or expresses some condition or contingency. It is more generally called *subjunctive*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, the conjunctive mode. See above.—**2.** In *math.*, the sum of rational integral functions, each affected by an arbitrary multiplier. The sum is said to be the *conjunctive* of the functions.

conjunctively (kọn-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a conjunctive or united manner; in combination; together.

Of Strasburg and Ulm I may speak *conjunctively*.
Sir H. Wotton, Letters.

conjunctiveness (kọn-jungk'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conjunctive. *Johnson.*

conjunctivitis (kọn-jungk-ti-vī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *conjunctiva* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the conjunctiva. It is one of the commonest affections of the eye.

conjunctly (kọn-jungkt'li), *adv.* In a conjunct manner; in union; jointly; together.

They must be understood *conjunctly*, so as always to go together. *Bp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xxxi.

The theory of the syllogism in Depth (far less in both quantities *conjunctly*) was not generalized by Aristotle.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 695, note.

Conjunctly and severally, in *Scots law*, same as *jointly and severally* (which see, under *jointly*).

conjuncture (kọn-jungk'ṭṻr), *n.* [= F. *conjoncture* = Sp. *conjuntura*, *coyuntura* = Pg. *conjunctura* = It. *congiuntura*, < ML. *conjunctura*, < L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, join together:

see *conjoin*, *v.*, *conjunct.*] **1.** A coming or joining together; the state of being joined; meeting; combination; union; connection; association. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> So God prosper you at home, as me abroad, and send us in good time a joyful *Conjuncture*.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 21.

> Every man is a member of a society, and hath some common terms of union and *conjuncture*, which make all the body susceptive of all accidents to any part.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 260.

2. Combination of circumstances or affairs; especially, a critical state of affairs; a crisis.

> It pleased God to make tryall of my conduct in a *conjuncture* of the greatest and most prodigious hazard that ever the youth of England saw. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1641.

> Perhaps no man could, at that *conjuncture*, have rendered more valuable services to the court.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

> Those largest of all *conjunctures* which you properly call times of revolution must demand and supply a deliberative eloquence all their own.
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 167.

conjunged†, *a.* [< L. *conjung-ere*, join together (see *conjoin*), + *-cd*^{2}.] Same as *conjoined.*

conjuration (kon-jö̤-rā'sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *conjuracioun* = D. *conjuratie* = G. *conjuration*, < OF. *conjuration*, F. *conjuration* = Sp. *conjuracion* = Pg. *conjuração* = It. *congiurazione*, < L. *conjuratio(n-)*, a swearing together, a conspiracy, ML. also enchantment, adjuration, < *conjurare*, pp. *conjuratus*, conspire, etc.: see *conjure.* The older form (in ME. and F.) is *conjurison*, q. v.] **1**†. A conspiracy; a plot; a league for criminal ends.

> The *conjuration* of Catiline.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 28.

> *Conjurations* (societies bound by mutual oaths).
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xcviii.

2. The act of calling on or invoking by a sacred name; adjuration; supplication; solemn entreaty.

> We charge you, in the name of God, take heed. . . .
> Under this *conjuration*, speak, my lord.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

> *Lys.* Answer me truly.
> *Lyd.* I will do that without a *conjuration*.
> *Fletcher* (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.

3. A magical form of words used with the view of evoking supernatural aid; an incantation; an enchantment; a magic spell.

> I will a round unvarnish'd tale deliver
> Of my whole course of love: what drugs, what charms,
> What *conjuration*, and what mighty magic
> (For such proceeding I am charg'd withal),
> I won his daughter. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

conjurator† (kon'jö̤-rā-to̤r), *n.* [= F. *conjurateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *conjurador* = It. *congiuratore*, < ML. *conjurator*, a conspirator, < L. *conjurare*, pp. *conjuratus*, conspire, etc.: see *conjure*, *v.* Cf. *conjurer.*] In *old Eng. law*, one bound by an oath with others; a conjuror; a conspirator.

> Both these Williams before rehersed were rather taken of suspicion and ielowsie, because they were nere of blood to the *coniurators*, then for any proued offence or crime.
> *Grafton*, Hen. VII., an. 29.

conjure (ko̤n-jör' or kun'jėr: see etym. and defs.), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conjured*, ppr. *conjuring*. [Historically the pron. is kun'jėr in all senses; but the pron. ko̤n-jör', based on mod. F. or the L., is now prevalent in certain senses. The distinction is modern. < ME. *conjuren*, *counjouren*, < OF. *conjurer*, *cunjurer*, mod. F. *conjurer* = Sp. Pg. *conjurar* = It. *congiurare*, < L. *conjurare*, swear together, assent with an oath, assent, unite, agree, conspire, in ML. also conjure, adjure, exorcise, < *com-*, together, + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat*, *jury*, and cf. *adjure*, *perjure.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**† (ko̤n-jör'). To swear together; band together under oath; conspire; plot.

> Hieu . . . *coniured* ageynst Ioram.
> *Wyclif*, 4 Ki. [2 Ki.] ix. 14 (Oxf.).

> His seruauntis rysen and *conjureden* bytwene hemseluen.
> *Wyclif*, 4 Ki. [2 Ki.] xii. 20 (Oxf.).

> Had *conjured* among themselves and conspired against the Englishmen. *Foxe.*

> And in proud rebellious arms
> Drew after him the third part of heaven's sons,
> *Conjured* against the Highest. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 693.

2 (kun'jėr). To practise the arts of a conjurer; use arts to engage, or as if to engage, the aid of supernatural agents or elements in performing some extraordinary act.

> Therupon he gan *conjure*
> So that through his enchantement
> This lady . . .
> Met [dreamed] as she slepte thilke while
> How fro the heven ther came a light.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 67.

> I *conjure* only but to raise up him.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 1.

> I am believed to *conjure*, raise storms and devils, by whose power I can do wonders.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

II. *trans.* **1** (ko̤n-jör'). To call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; implore with solemnity; adjure; solemnly entreat.

> The Provost *conjured* him, as he was a Christian, to go and tell the Duke of Alva, his Provost was there clapped up, nor could he imagine why. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

> I *conjure* you! let him know,
> Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it.
> *Addison*, Cato.

2 (kun'jėr). To affect or effect by magic or enchantment; procure or bring about by practising the arts of a conjurer.

> The Poet neuer maketh any circles about your imagination, to *coniure* you to beleeue for true what he writes.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

> The habitation which your prophet . . . *conjured* the devil into. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

3 (kun'jėr). To call or raise up or bring into existence by conjuring, or as if by conjuring: with *up*: as, to *conjure up* a phantom.

> Thou know'st my praise of nature most sincere,
> And that my raptures are not *conjur'd up*
> To serve occasions of poetic pomp.
> *Cowper*, The Task, i.

> He cannot *conjure up* a succession of images, whether grave or gay, to flit across the fancy or play in the eye.
> *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xliv.

=**Syn. 1.** See list under *adjure*.—**2.** To charm, enchant.

conjure†, *n.* [ME., = Pr. *conjur* = Sp. *conjuro*; from the verb.] Conjuration; enchantment.

> And gan out of her cofre take
> Hem thought an hevenly figure,
> Which alle by charme and by *conjure*
> Was wrought. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 247.

conjurement (ko̤n-jör'me̤nt), *n.* [< OF. *conjurement* = It. *congiuramento*, < ML. *conjuramentum*, < L. *conjurare*, conjure: see *conjure*, *v.*] Adjuration; solemn demand or entreaty. [Rare.]

> Earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements*.
> *Milton*, Education.

conjurer, conjuror (ko̤n-jör'ėr, -o̤r, in senses 1 and 2; kun'jėr-ėr, -o̤r, in senses 3 and 4), *n.* [= OF. and F. *conjureur* = Sp. Pg. *conjurador* = It. *congiuratore*, < ML. *conjurator*, a conjurer, also one bound by an oath with others, a conspirator: see *conjurator*, and *conjure*, *v.*] **1**†. One bound by a solemn oath; a conjurator; a conspirator.—**2.** One who solemnly enjoins or conjures.—**3.** An enchanter; one who practises magic or uses secret charms; a magician.

> Now do I
> Sit like a *conjuror* within my circle,
> And these the devils that are rais'd about me.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 5.

> From the account the loser brings,
> The *conjurer* knows who stole the things. *Prior.*

Hence—**4.** One who practises legerdemain; a juggler.—**Bird-conjurer**†, an augur; a haruspex; one who divines by birds. Also called *bird-diviner*.—**No conjurer,** one who is far from being clever or learned.

> Sir Sampson has a son who is expected to-night, and by the account I have heard of his education can be *no conjuror*. *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 9.

conjuring-cup (kun'jėr-ing-kup), *n.* Same as *surprise-cup*.

conjurison†, *n.* [ME. *conjurison*, *conjurisoun*, *conjureson*, *conjoureson*, < OF. *conjurison*, *conjureison*, *conjureisun*, *conjuroison*, vernacular form of *conjuration*, > ME. *conjuracioun*, E. *conjuration*, q. v.] **1.** A conspiracy; a conjuration.

> There is made a strong *coniurysoun*.
> *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xv. 12.

2. An enchantment; a conjuration; a charm.

> So he leorned . . .
> Ay to aquelle his enemye
> With charmes and with *conjurisons*.
> *King Alisaunder* (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 79.

conjuror, *n.* See *conjurer*.

conjury (kun'jėr-i), *n.* [< *conjure* + *-y*.] The acts or art of a conjurer; magic; jugglery. [Rare.]

> Priesthood works out its task age after age, . . . exercising the same *conjury* over ignorant baron and cowardly hind. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 30.

conk (kongk), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *cank*^{1}.] A confidential chat.

> "Well! yo' lasses will have your *conks*, a know; secrets 'bout sweethearts and such like."
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

con moto (kon mō'tō̤). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *moto*, < L. *motus*, motion, movement, < *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *cum-* and *move*.] In *music*, with spirited movement.

conn^1†, *v.* See *con*^{1}, *can*^{1}.

conn^2, *v. t.* See *con*^{2}.

conn^3, *n.* See *con*^{3}.

connable†, *a.* See *covenable.*

connascence, connascency (ko-nas'e̤ns, -e̤n-si), *n.* [< *connascent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] **1.** The birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together. [Rare.]

> Those geminous births and double *connascencies*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

2. The act of growing together or at the same time. [Rare.]

> Symphasis denotes a *connascence*, or growing together.
> *Wiseman.*

connascent (ko-nas'e̤nt), *a.* [< LL. *connascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *connasci*, be born at the same time, < L. *com-*, together, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*, and cf. *connate*.] **1.** Born or produced together or at the same time.—**2.** Growing together or in company. [Rare in both uses.]

connate (kon'āt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *connato*, < LL. *connatus*, pp. of *connasci*, be born together: see *connascent*, and cf. *cognate*.] **1.** Inborn; implanted at or existing from birth; congenital.

> A difference has been made by some: those diseases or conditions which are dependent upon original conformation being called congenital; while the diseases or affections that may have supervened during gestation or delivery are termed *connate*. *Dunglison.*

> The conviction that if we are sent into the world with certain *connate* principles of truth, those principles cannot be false. *G. H. Lewes.*

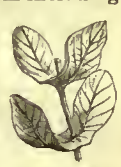
2. Cognate; allied in origin or nature.

> There was originally no greater mechanical aptitude, and no greater desire to progress, in us than in the *connate* nations of northern Europe.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 429.

> That keen acumen *connate* with daring boldness, and that power to govern linguistic phenomena, which the Göttingen professor has heretofore displayed in fields of investigation embracing a wider horizon.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 232.

> In the wilderness I find something more dear and *connate* than in streets or villages. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 17.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, united; not separated by a joint or suture; confluent; specifically, in *entom.*, immovably united; soldered together. Thus, the mentum and ligula may be connate—that is, not separately movable.—**4.** In *bot.*, united congenitally: a general term including both *adnate* and *coalescent*. Sometimes *coherent*.—**Connate elytra,** in *entom.*, those elytra which are immovably united at the suture, the wings in this case being aborted.—**Connate leaf,** a leaf of which the lower lobes are united, either about the stem, if sessile, or above the petiole, if petiolate: in the first case it is *perfoliate*; in the second, *peltate*.


Connate Leaves.

connate-perfoliate (kon'āt-per-fō'li-āt), *a.* In *bot.*, connate about the stem by a broad base: said of opposite leaves.

connation (ko-nā'sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *connatus*, connate: see *connate*, and cf. *cognation*.] **1.** Connection by birth; natural union. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the formation and production of two things together; original union; junction from the first: as, the *connation* of the toes of a palmiped bird by their webs; *connation* of two processes of bone which arise by a single center of ossification. Connation is an earlier and more intimate or complete union than confluence. See *confluent*, 2.

connational (ko-nā'sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *connation* + *-al*.] Of the same origin; connected by birth.

connatural (ko-nat̮'ṳ̄-ra̤l), *a.* [= F. *connaturel* = Sp. Pg. *connatural* = It. *connaturale*, < ML. *connaturalis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *naturalis*, natural, etc.: see *natural*.] **1.** Of the same nature; like in quality or kind; closely related or assimilated.

> Often it falls out that great Solemnities are waited on with great Disasters—or rather, indeed, as being *connatural*, they can hardly be asunder. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 62.

> And mix with our *connatural* dust.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 529.

2. Belonging by birth or nature; intimately pertaining; connate; inborn.

> These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up, so do they. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> But in spite of its power of assimilation, there is much of the speech of England which has never become *connatural* to the Anglican people.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

connaturality (ko-nat̮-ṳ̄-ral'i̤-ti), *n.* [= OF. *connaturalite*, *connaturalete* = Pg. *connaturalidade* = It. *connaturalità*, < ML. *connaturalita(t-)s*, < *connaturalis*: see *connatural*.] Participation in the same nature; natural union or relation. [Rare.]

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge . . . and that future estate of the soul.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 12.

connaturalize (ko-naṭ′ụ̈-ral-īz), *v. t.* [< *connatural* + *-ize*.] To connect by nature; adjust or reconcile naturally. [Rare.]

How often have you been forced to swallow sickness . . . before ever you could *connaturalize* your midnight revels to your temper. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, i. 4.

connaturally (ko-naṭ′ụ̈-ral-i), *adv.* In a connatural manner; connately; by nature; originally. *Sir M. Hale.*

There exists between our own being and the world of externalities a wide range of *connaturally* established relations. *Mind*, IX. 376.

connaturalness (ko-naṭ′ụ̈-ral-nes), *n.* Participation in the same nature; natural union or relation.

Such is the sweetness of our sins, such the *connaturalness* of our corruptions.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

connature (ko-nā′ṭụ̄r), *n.* [< *con-* + *nature*. Cf. *connatural*.] Likeness in nature or kind; identity or similarity of character.

Connature was defined as likeness in kind, either between two changes in consciousness or between two states of consciousness. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 371.

connaught (kon′ât), *n.* [Appar. named from *Connaught*, a province of Ireland.] A kind of cotton cloth used as a foundation for embroidery. Also called *Java canvas* and *toile colbert*.

conne^1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *con*^{1}, *can*^{1}.

conne^2†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *con*^{2}.

connect (kọ-nekt′), *v.* [= F. *connecter* = Sp. *conectar* = It. *connettere*, < L. *connectere*, usually *cōnectere*, pp. *connexus*, *cōnexus*, bind together, connect, < *com-*, *co-*, together, + *nectere*, pp. *nexus*, bind, tie, = Skt. √ *nah*, bind: see *nexus*.] **I.** *trans.* To bind or fasten together; join or unite; conjoin; combine; associate closely: as, to *connect* ideas; the strait of Gibraltar *connects* the Mediterranean with the Atlantic.

To Him no high, no low, no great, no small;
He fills, He bounds, *connects*, and equals all.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 280.

Now, in the earliest states of society, all truth that has any interest or importance for man will *connect* itself with heaven. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

The English . . . saw their sovereign . . . *connecting* himself by the strongest ties with the most faithless and merciless persecutor. *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

Connecting cartilage. See *cartilage*.

II. *intrans.* To join, unite, or cohere.

This part will not *connect* with what goes before.
Bp. Horne.

connectedly (kọ-nek′ted-li), *adv.* By connection; in a connected manner; conjointly; coherently, as an argument.

connecting-cell (kọ-nek′ting-sel), *n.* A term used by Harvey for *heterocyst*.

connecting-link (kọ-nek′ting-lingk), *n.* 1. A chain-link having a movable section, so that it can be used to unite two portions of a chain. Also called *coupling-link*.—2. Figuratively, anything that links or joins one thing to another; that which serves to connect or unite members of a series, or to fill a hiatus between them: as, a *connecting-link* in an argument, or in a chain of evidence; a *connecting-link* between two orders of being.

connecting-rod (kọ-nek′ting-rod), *n.* In *engin.*: (*a*) The coupling-rod which connects the piston with the crank of the driving-wheel axle of a locomotive engine. See cut under *locomotive*. (*b*) The outside coupling-rod which connects the wheels of a locomotive engine. (*c*) The rod connecting the cross-head of a beam-engine with that end of the working-beam which plays over the cylinder.

connection, **connexion** (kọ-nek′shọn), *n.* [Prop. *connexion*, *connection* being a false spelling, like *flection*, *deflection*, *inflection*, *reflection*, after the supposed analogy of *affection*, *dejection*, etc., which, however, depend on verbs (*affect*, *deject*, etc.) in which the *t* really belongs to the L. pp. and supine stem, whereas in *connect*, *deflect*, etc., it is a part of the present stem; < F. *connexion* = Sp. *conexion* = Pg. *connexão* = It. *connessione*, < L. *connexio*(*n-*), usually *cōnexio*(*n-*), < *connectere*, *cōnectere*, pp. *connexus*, *cōnexus*, connect: see *connect*.] 1. The state of being connected or joined; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or relation, or by order in a series.

My heart, which by a secret harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* sweet.
Milton, P. L., x. 359.

Ever while you live have two plots to your tragedy. The grand point in managing them is only to let your under plot have as little *connexion* with your main plot as possible. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

Connection between cause and effect. *Whewell.*

All the requisite nervous *connections* are fully established during the brief embryonic existence of each creature. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 310.

2. The act of connecting; the act of uniting, associating, or bringing into relation.—3. Sexual intercourse.—4. Relationship by family ties, more particularly by distant consanguinity or by marriage; hence, a relative, especially a distant one.

But, pray, Mr. Premium, are you acquainted at all with any of my *connexions*! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

Now she'll know what a deuce of a fellow she has slighted; she'll know she has put an affront upon a *connection* of the Todworths!
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 74.

5. A circle of persons with whom one is brought into more or less intimate relation: as, a large business *connection*; hence, any member of such a circle.—6. An association or united body; a religious sect: as, the Methodist *connection*.

It was a tolerably comfortable class of the community, that dreadful *connection*. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Salem Chapel, ii.

7. A series or set of circumstances or notions; a number of related notions or matters under consideration, or thought of together: especially in the phrases *in this connection* or *in that connection* (that is, in connection with the matter now, or then, mentioned or under discussion).—**Christian Connection.** See *Christian*^{1}, *n.*, 5 (*a*).—**To make connections,** to join or meet, especially a railway-train or a steamboat, at the place and time intended: as, he failed to *make connections* at New York. [Colloq.] =**Syn. 1.** *Junction*, etc. (see *union*); coherence, continuity, association, alliance, intercourse, communication, affinity.—**4.** *Relative*, etc. See *relation*.

connectional, **connexional** (kọ-nek′shọn-al), *a.* [< *connection*, *connexion*, + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a connection or union.—2. Pertaining to a religious sect or connection.

Thus in all the *connectional* interests of the united church there would be from the very commencement the most practical union. *Christ. Union*, Oct. 18, 1871, p. 252.

connectival (kon-ek-tī′val or kọ-nek′ti-val), *a.* [< *connective* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a connective.

connective (kọ-nek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *connectif*, < NL. *connectivus*, < L. *connectere*, connect: see *connect* and *-ive*. Cf. *connexive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power of connecting; serving or tending to connect; connecting.

There are times when prepositions totally lose their *connective* nature, being converted into adverbs.
Harris, Hermes, ii. 3.

Connective tissue, in *anat.*, a tissue of mesoblastic origin, composed of fusiform and branching cells with fibrillated intercellular substance. It forms the corium and the tendons and ligaments, and constitutes the framework of the various organs in which their proper cells are sustained. It yields gelatin on boiling. The *connective-tissue group* embraces connective tissue proper, bone, dentine, cartilage, and mucous tissue. These are all derived from the mesoblast.

II. *n.* That which connects. Specifically—(*a*) In *gram.*, a word used to connect words, clauses, and sentences. In the widest sense this term includes relatives and words derived from them, many adverbs, prepositions (as connecting verbs and adjectives with nouns, or one noun with another), and conjunctions; but it is most frequently applied to conjunctions. (*b*) In *bot.*, the portion of the filament which connects the two cells of an anther. See *stamen*. (*c*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a nervous commissure; a cord between two ganglia: distinguished from *ganglion*.

connectively (kọ-nek′tiv-li), *adv.* In a connective manner; by union or conjunction; jointly.

Whenever they [the people] can unite *connectively*, or by deputation. *Swift.*

connectivum (kon-ek-tī′vum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *connectivus*: see *connective*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a tissue belonging to the connective-tissue group.

connector (kọ-nek′tọr), *n.* [< *connect* + *-or*.] One who or that which connects. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, a small flexible tube for connecting the ends of glass tubes in pneumatic experiments. (*b*) In *elect.*, a device for holding two parts of a conductor in intimate contact; a binding-screw; a clamp. (*c*) A car-coupling. [Eng.]

connellite (ko-nel′īt), *n.* [Named after a British chemist, *Connell*.] A rare sulphatochlorid of copper, occurring in slender hexagonal crystals of a fine blue color in Cornwall, England.

conner^1 (kon′ėr), *n.* [< *con*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One who tests, examines, or inspects; one who has a special knowledge of anything. See *ale-conner*.

conner^2 (kon′ėr or kun′ėr), *n.* [Also *conder*; < *con*^{3} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who gives steering directions to the helmsman of a ship.—2†. A person who stood upon a cliff or an elevated part of the sea-coast in the time of the herring-fishing, to point out to the fishermen by signs the course of shoals of fish; a balker.

conner^3 (kun′ėr), *n.* [Also *connor*, *cunner*; origin obscure.] 1. An English name of the *Crenilabrus melops*, a fish of the family *Labridæ*.—2. See *cunner*^{1}.

connex†, *v. t.* [< L. *connexus*, *cōnexus*, pp. of *connectere*, *cōnectere*, join together: see *connect*.] To link together; join; connect.

All with that general harmony so *connexed* and disposed as no one little part can be missing to the illustration of the whole.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

connex (kon′eks), *n.* [< L. *connexus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *geom.*, any mixed form consisting partly of points and partly of lines, or of other diverse elements; specifically, a three-dimensional system of elements each consisting of a line and a point in a fixed plane, or a four-dimensional system of elements each consisting of a plane and a point in space. The *order* of a connex is the degree of its equation in point-coördinates; its *class* is the degree of its equation in tangential coördinates (or the class of the enveloping curve or surface when the point is fixed).

connexion, *n.* See *connection*.

connexional, *a.* See *connectional*.

connexity (kọ-nek′sị-ti), *n.* [As *connex* + *-ity*.] The state of being connected.

The *connexity* of a neural group. *G. H. Lewes.*

connexiva, *n.* Plural of *connexivum*.

connexive† (kọ-nek′siv), *a.* [= Sp. *conexivo* = Pg. *connexivo*, < LL. *connexivus*, *cōnexivus*, serving to connect, < L. *connexus*, *cōnexus*, pp. of *connectere*, *cōnectere*, connect: see *connect*. Cf. *connective*.] Connective.

Brought in by this *connexive* particle, Therefore (Gen. ii. 24). *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

connexivum (kon-ek-sī′vum), *n.*; pl. *connexiva* (-vạ̈). [NL., neut. of LL. *connexivus*, *cōnexivus*, serving to unite: see *connexive*.] In *entom.*, the flattened lateral border of the abdomen of hemipterous insects, separated by deep grooves or sutures from the tergal and ventral surfaces, and frequently much dilated, so that it extends beyond the hemelytron in repose.

connictation (kon-ik-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *com-* + *nictatio*(*n-*), winking, < *nictare*, pp. *nictatus*, wink: see *connive*.] The act of winking. *Bailey.*

connie†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony*.

conning^1†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *cunning*^{1}.

conning^2 (kon′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *con*^{2}.] The act of one who cons or pores over a lesson.

conning^3 (kon′ing or kun′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *con*^{3}, *v.*] The act or art of directing a helmsman in steering or piloting a vessel.

conning-tower (kon′ing-tou″ėr), *n.* The low, dome-shaped, shot-proof pilot-house of a war-vessel, particularly an ironclad.

Like the others, she is built of thin steel, and has a *conning-tower* amidships, from whence she will be steered in action. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 52.

connivance (kọ-nī′vans), *n.* [Less correct form for *connivence*, also written *connivency*; < F. *connivence* = Sp. Pg. *connivencia* = It. *connivenza*, < L. *conniventia*, *cōniventia*, < *connivere*, *cōnivere*, connive: see *connive*.] 1. The act of conniving, tacitly permitting, or indirectly aiding; collusion by withholding condemnation or exposure; tacit or implied encouragement, especially of wrong-doing.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration than to suffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon*, Usury.

Better had it beene for him that the heathen had heard the fame of his justice than of his wilfull *connivence* and partiality. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Such abuses had gradually prevailed and gained strength by *connivance*. *Hallam.*

2. In the *law of divorce*, specifically, the corrupt consenting of a married person to that conduct in the spouse of which complaint is afterward made. *Bishop.*

connivancy† (kọ-nī′vạn-si), *n.* Same as *connivance* or *connivency*.

connive (kọ-nīv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *connived*, ppr. *conniving*. [= F. *conniver*, < L. *connivere*, usually *cōnivere*, wink, wink at, overlook an error or crime, < *com-*, *co-*, + **nivere*, wink, akin to *nicere*, beckon, freq. *nictare*, wink.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To wink.

The artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator*, No. 305.

Hence—2. To wink, or refrain from looking, in a figurative sense, as at a culpable person or act; give aid or encouragement by silence or forbearance; conceal knowledge of a fault or wrong: followed by *at* (formerly sometimes with *on*).

But what avail'd it Eli to be himself blameless, while he *conniv'd at* others that were abominable? *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Knowing they were reduced to the extremity of famine, he generously *connived at* the methods practised to supply them with provisions. *Goldsmith*, Cultivation of Taste.

3. To be in secret complicity; have a furtive or clandestine understanding: followed by *with:* as, to *connive with* one in a wrongful act. [Colloq. or rare.]—**4**†. To waive objection; act as if satisfied; acquiesce: used absolutely.

Upon the Pope's threatning to excommunicate the King, Thurstane entred upon his Bishoprick, and the King *connived.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 41.

To show I am not flint, but affable, as you say, . . . I relent, I *connive*, most affable Jack. *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

5†. To tamper: followed by *with.*

Nor were they [statutes] ever intended to be *connived with* in the least syllable. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 178.

II.† *trans.* To shut one's eyes to; wink at; tacitly permit.

Divorces were not *connived* only, but with eye open allowed. *Milton.*

connivence† (kọ-nī'vẹns), *n.* Same as *connivance.*

connivency† (kọ-nī'vẹn-si), *n.* **1.** Connivance.

I have conniv'd at this, your friend and you,
But what is got by this *connivancy?*
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure.

2. In *nat. hist.*, convergence; close approach. *Bentham.*

Also *connivancy.*

connivent (kọ-nī'vẹnt), *a.* [= F. *connivent* = Pg. It. *connivente*, < L. *conniven(t-)s*, *cōniven(t-)s*, ppr. of *connivere*, *cōnivere:* see *connive.*] **1**†. Conniving; wilfully blind or tolerant.

Justice . . . *connivent*, . . . or, if I may so say, oscitant and supine. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 3.

2. In *nat. hist.*, having a gradually inward direction; converging; coming in contact: as, the *connivent* wings of an insect, or petals of a flower. In *anat.*, specifically applied to circular folds of the mucous membrane of the intestine, lying in series along the inner wall of the tube and projecting into its lumen, increasing the absorbing and secreting surface: as, the *connivent* valves (valvulæ conniventes).

conniver (kọ-nī'vėr), *n.* One who connives.

Abettors, counsellors, consenters, commenders, *connivers*, concealers; each of these will be found guilty before God's tribunal. *Junius*, Sinne Stigmatized (1639), p. 825.

conniving (kọ-nī'ving), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *connive*, *v.*] Same as *connivent*, 2.

Connochætes (kon-ọ-kē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Lichtenstein); also improp. *Connochœtes*, *Connochetes;* < Gr. κόννος, beard, + χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, a bristle).] A genus of antilopine ruminants, represented by the wildebeest or gnu, *C. gnu.* See *gnu.* Also called *Catoblepas.*

connoisseur (kon-i-sūr' or -sėr'), *n.* [< F. *connoisseur*, formerly *cognoisseur*, now *connaisseur*, < OF. *conoisseor*, *connisseour*, *conissour*, etc. (= Pr. *conoissere*, *conoissedor* = Sp. *conocedor* = Pg. *conhecedor* = It. *conoscitore*), < OF. *conoistre*, *connoistre* (*connoiss-*), F. *connaître* (*connaiss-*) = Pr. *conoscer*, *conoisser* = Sp. *conoscer* (obs.), *conocer* = Pg. *conhecer* = It. *conoscere*, know, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, *cognizance*, *cognize*, *cognosce.*] A critical judge of any art, particularly of painting, sculpture, or music; one competent to pass a critical judgment: as, a *connoisseur* of carvings; a *connoisseur* of lace.

Your lesson learn'd, you'll be secure
To get the name of *connoisseur.* *Swift*, Poetry.

What *connoisseurs* say of some pictures painted by Raphael in his youth may be said of this campaign. It was in Frederic's early bad manner. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

The *connoisseur* is "one who knows," as opposed to the dilettant, who only "thinks that he knows." *Fairholt*, Dict. Terms of Art, p. 127.

connoisseurship (kon-i-sūr'ship or -sėr'ship), *n.* [< *connoisseur* + *-ship.*] The rôle or part of a connoisseur; critical judgment in matters of art.

How well his *connoisseurship* understands
The graceful bend, and the voluptuous swell.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 53.

connor, *n.* See *conner*³, 1.

connotate (kon'ọ-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *connotated*, ppr. *connotating.* [< ML. **connotatus*, pp. of *connotare*, connote: see *connote.*] To denote secondarily; refer to something besides the object named; imply the existence of along with or as correlated to the object named; connote: thus, the term "father" *connotates* a "child": used especially of qualities whose existence is implied by adjectives: distinguished from *denotate*, *denote.*

Law and punishment being relations, and mutually *connotating* each the other. *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, p. 519 (Ord MS.).

God's foreseeing doth not include or *connotate* predetermining. *Hammond.*

connotation (kon-ọ-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *connotation* = Sp. *connotacion* = Pg. *connotação*, < ML. **connotatio(n-)*, < *connotare*, pp. **connotatus*, connote: see *connote.*] **1.** Secondary denotation; reference to something besides the object named.

In regard to the word black, we merely annex to it the syllable ness; and it is immediately indicated that all *connotation* is dropped. *James Mill*, Human Mind, ix.

2. That which constitutes the meaning of a word; the aggregation of attributes expressed by a word; that which a word means or implies: distinguished from *denotation.* See extract, and *connote, v.*

The more usual mode of declaring the *connotation* of a name is by predicating two or more connotative names which make up among them the whole *connotation* of the name to be defined, as, Man is a corporeal, organized, animated, rational being, shaped so and so; or we may employ names which connote several of the attributes at once, as, Man is a rational animal shaped so and so. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. viii. § 2.

connotative (ko-nō'ta-tiv), *a.* [= F. *connotatif* = Sp. Pg. *connotativo*, < ML. *connotativus*, < **connotatus*, pp. of *connotare*, connote: see *connote*, *connotate.*] Having the quality of connoting; implying an attribute while denoting a subject: applied to any term which connotates or connotes anything, in whatever sense those verbs may be used. [The Latin equivalent *connotativus* is frequent in the scholastic writers, from Alexander of Hales, one of the earliest, who gives *relativa appellatio* as the equivalent of *nomen connotans*, to William of Occam, who says: "A *connotative* name is that which signifies one thing primarily and another secondarily; and such a name properly has a nominal definition, . . . and frequently a part of that definition ought to be placed in the nominative and part in an oblique case, . . . as with the noun *white*, . . . that which possesses whiteness." The word is used in this sense in older English writers. Several modern writers, as James Mill, have used it in nearly the same way; but J. S. Mill's influence has established, alongside of the old meaning, another, used by his followers, which is defined in the following extract:

A *connotative* term is one which denotes a subject, and implies an attribute. By a subject is here meant anything which possesses attributes. Thus John, or London, or England, are names which signify a subject only. Whiteness, length, virtue, signify an attribute only. None of these names, therefore, are *connotative.* But white, long, virtuous are *connotative.* The word white denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc., and implies, or, as it was termed by the schoolmen, connotes, the attribute whiteness. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. ii. § 5.]

Connotative being. See *being.*

connote (ko-nōt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *connoted*, ppr. *connoting.* [= Sp. *connotar*, < ML. *connotare*, connote, < L. *com-*, together, + *notare*, mark, note: see *note, v.*, and cf. *connotate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** Same as *connotate.*

Good, in the general sense of it, *connotes* also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing. *South.*

White, in the phrase white horse, denotes two things, the color and the horse; but it denotes the color primarily, the horse secondarily. We say that it notes the primary, *connotes* the secondary signification. *James Mill*, Human Mind, i.

2. To signify; mean; imply.

It [*Cosmos*] denotes the entire phenomenal universe; it *connotes* the orderly uniformity of nature, and the negation of miracle or extraneous disturbance of any kind. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 182.

[This meaning was introduced by J. S. Mill. A word *connotes* those attributes which its predication of a subject asserts that that subject possesses. But *connote* is now often loosely used in such a sense that any attribute known to be possessed by all the objects denoted by a term is said to be *connoted* by that term. Mill discountenances this use of the word.

In some cases it is not easy to decide precisely how much a particular word does or does not *connote;* that is, we do not exactly know (the case not having arisen) what degree of difference in the object would occasion a difference in the name. Thus, it is clear that the word man, besides animal life and rationality, *connotes* also a certain external form; but it would be impossible to say precisely what form; that is, to decide how great a deviation from the form ordinarily found in the beings whom we are accustomed to call men would suffice in a newly discovered race to make us refuse them the name of man. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. ii. § 5.]

= **Syn.** *Note, Denote, Connote.* See the definitions of these words.

II. *intrans.* To have a meaning or signification in connection with another word.

Some grammarians have said that an adjective only *connotes*, and means nothing by itself. *Horne Tooke*, Diversions of Purley, ii. 6.

connotive (ko-nō'tiv), *a.* [< *connote* + *-ive.* Cf. *connotative.*] Connoting; significant; conveying the meaning, as of a word; connotative.

Mr. Spencer, . . . preferring to use a term *connotive* of true humility and the limitations of the human mind, calls this mysterious object of religious feeling "The Unknowable." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 407.

connubial (kọ-nū'bi-ạl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *connubial* = It. *connubiale*, < L. *connubialis*, usually *cōnubialis*, < *connubium*, usually *cōnubium*, marriage, < *com-*, *co-*, together, + *nubere*, veil, marry: see *nubile*, *nuptial.*] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; springing from or proper to the married state; matrimonial; conjugal.

Nor turn'd, I ween,
Adam from his fair spouse, nor Eve the rites
Mysterious of *connubial* love refused.
Milton, P. L., iv. 743.

Contented toil, and hospitable care,
And kind *connubial* tenderness are there.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 404.

= **Syn.** *Conjugal*, *Hymeneal*, etc. See *matrimonial.*

connubiality (kọ-nū-bi-al'ị-ti), *n.* [< *connubial* + *-ity.*] **1.** The state of being connubial.—**2.** Anything pertaining to the married state.

With the view of stopping some slight *connubialities* which had begun to pass between Mr. and Mrs. Browdie. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

connubially (kọ-nū'bi-ạl-i), *adv.* In a connubial manner; as man and wife.

connudate† (kon'ụ-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *com-* (intensive) + *nudatus*, pp. of *nudare*, make naked, < *nudus*, naked: see *nude.*] To strip naked. *Bailey.*

connumerate (ko-nū'mẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *connumerated*, ppr. *connumerating.* [< LL. *connumeratus*, pp. of *connumerare* (> Sp. *connumerar* = It. *connumerare*), < L. *com-*, together, + *numerare*, number: see *numerate*, *number*, *v.*] To reckon or count conjointly, or together with something else.

Ought to be *connumerated* or reckoned together. *Cudworth.*

connumeration (ko-nū-mẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *connumeracion* = It. *connumerazione*, < ML. *connumeratio(n-)*, < LL. *connumerare*, pp. *connumeratus*, number with: see *connumerate.*] A reckoning together.

Insisting upon the *connumeration* of the three persons. *Porson*, To Travis, Letters, p. 225.

connusance† (kon'u-sạns), *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizance.*

connusant† (kon'u-sạnt), *a.* An obsolete form of *cognizant.*

connusor† (kon'u-sôr), *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizor.*

connutritious (kon-ụ-trish'us), *a.* [< *con-* + *nutritious.*] **1**†. Nourished or brought up together. *Coles*, 1717.—**2.** Imbibed with one's nourishment; resulting from a special kind of food; growing with one's growth: said especially of diseases which are congenital or are contracted from a nurse.

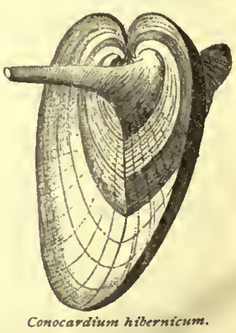
conny¹ (kon'i), *a.* Same as *canny.* [Prov. Eng.]

conny²†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony.*

Conocardium (kō-nọ-kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + καρδία = E. *heart.*] A genus of fossil bivalve shells, from the Silurian and Carboniferous strata of Europe and America, of which *C. hibernicum* is the type.

conocarp (kō'nọ-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, a fruit consisting of a collection of carpels arranged upon a conical center, as the blackberry. [Rare.]

conocephalite (kō-nọ-sef'a-līt), *n.* A fossil of the genus *Conocephalites.*



Conocardium hibernicum.

Conocephalites (kō-nọ-sef-ạ-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Adams, 1848), < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + κεφαλή, the head, + *-ites.*] A genus of trilobites, having the glabella narrowed in front, few thoracic rings, and moderately developed abdomen, made the type of a family *Conocephalitidæ.*

Conocephalitidæ (kō-nọ-sef-a-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conocephalites* + *-idæ.*] A family of trilobites, typified by the genus *Conocephalites.* Also written *Conocephalidæ.*

[illegible]

....New Latin, mod

Latin.

nominative

[illegible]

nni- once, as, Man is
nce. connotative

PE
1625
C4
1889a
pt.4

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj.	adjective.
abbr.	abbreviation.
abl.	ablative.
acc.	accusative.
accom.	accommodated, accommodation.
act.	active.
adv.	adverb.
AF.	Anglo-French.
agri.	agriculture.
AL.	Anglo-Latin.
alg.	algebra.
Amer.	American.
anat.	anatomy.
anc.	ancient.
antiq.	antiquity.
aor.	aorist.
appar.	apparently.
Ar.	Arabic.
arch.	architecture.
archæol.	archæology.
arith.	arithmetic.
art.	article.
AS.	Anglo-Saxon.
astrol.	astrology.
astron.	astronomy.
attrib.	attributive.
aug.	augmentative.
Bav.	Bavarian.
Beng.	Bengali.
biol.	biology.
Bohem.	Bohemian.
bot.	botany.
Braz.	Brazilian.
Bret.	Breton.
bryol.	bryology.
Bulg.	Bulgarian.
carp.	carpentry.
Cat.	Catalan.
Cath.	Catholic.
caus.	causative.
ceram.	ceramics.
cf.	L. *confer*, compare.
ch.	church.
Chal.	Chaldee.
chem.	chemical, chemistry.
Chin.	Chinese.
chron.	chronology.
colloq.	colloquial, colloquially.
com.	commerce, commercial.
comp.	composition, compound.
compar.	comparative.
conch.	conchology.
conj.	conjunction.
contr.	contracted, contraction.
Corn.	Cornish.
craniol.	craniology.
craniom.	craniometry.
crystal.	crystallography.
D.	Dutch.
Dan.	Danish.
dat.	dative.
def.	definite, definition.
deriv.	derivative, derivation.
dial	dialect, dialectal.
diff.	different.
dim.	diminutive.
distrib.	distributive.
dram.	dramatic.
dynam.	dynamics.
E.	East.
E.	English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles.	ecclesiastical.
econ.	economy.
e. g.	L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt.	Egyptian.
E. Ind.	East Indian.
elect.	electricity.
embryol.	embryology.
Eng.	English.
engin.	engineering.
entom.	entomology.
Epis.	Episcopal.
equiv.	equivalent.
esp.	especially.
Eth.	Ethiopic.
ethnog.	ethnography.
ethnol.	ethnology.
etym.	etymology.
Eur.	European.
exclam.	exclamation.
f., fem.	feminine.
F.	French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem.	Flemish.
fort.	fortification.
freq.	frequentative.
Fries.	Friesic.
fut.	future.
G.	German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael.	Gaelic.
galv.	galvanism.
gen.	genitive.
geog.	geography.
geol.	geology.
geom.	geometry.
Goth.	Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr.	Greek.
gram.	grammar.
gun.	gunnery.
Heb.	Hebrew.
her.	heraldry.
herpet.	herpetology.
Hind.	Hindustani.
hist.	history.
horol.	horology.
hort.	horticulture.
Hung.	Hungarian.
hydraul.	hydraulics.
hydros.	hydrostatics.
Icel.	Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth.	ichthyology.
i. e.	L. *id est*, that is.
impers.	impersonal.
impf.	imperfect.
impv.	imperative.
improp.	improperly.
Ind.	Indian.
ind.	indicative.
Indo-Eur.	Indo-European.
indef.	indefinite.
inf.	infinitive.
instr.	instrumental.
interj.	interjection.
intr., intrans.	intransitive.
Ir.	Irish.
irreg.	irregular, irregularly.
It.	Italian.
Jap.	Japanese.
L.	Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett.	Lettish.
LG.	Low German.
lichenol.	lichenology.
lit.	literal, literally.
lit.	literature.
Lith.	Lithuanian.
lithog.	lithography.
lithol.	lithology.
LL.	Late Latin.
m., masc.	masculine.
M.	Middle.
mach.	machinery.
mammal.	mammalogy.
manuf.	manufacturing.
math.	mathematics.
MD.	Middle Dutch.
ME.	Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech.	mechanics, mechanical.
med.	medicine.
mensur.	mensuration.
metal.	metallurgy.
metaph.	metaphysics.
meteor.	meteorology.
Mex.	Mexican.
MGr.	Middle Greek, medieval Greek.
MHG.	Middle High German.
milit.	military.
mineral.	mineralogy.
ML.	Middle Latin, medieval Latin.
MLG.	Middle Low German.
mod.	modern.
mycol.	mycology.
myth.	mythology.
n.	noun.
n., neut.	neuter.
N.	New.
N.	North.
N. Amer.	North America.
nat.	natural.
naut.	nautical.
nav.	navigation.
NGr.	New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG.	New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL.	New Latin, modern Latin.
nom.	nominative.
Norm.	Norman.
north.	northern.
Norw.	Norwegian.
numis.	numismatics.
O.	Old.
obs.	obsolete.
obstet.	obstetrics.
OBulg.	Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat.	Old Catalan.
OD.	Old Dutch.
ODan.	Old Danish.
odontog.	odontography.
odontol.	odontology.
OF.	Old French.
OFlem.	Old Flemish.
OGael.	Old Gaelic.
OHG.	Old High German.
OIr.	Old Irish.
OIt.	Old Italian.
OL.	Old Latin.
OLG.	Old Low German.
ONorth.	Old Northumbrian.
OPruss.	Old Prussian.
orig.	original, originally.
ornith.	ornithology.
OS.	Old Saxon.
OSp.	Old Spanish.
osteol.	osteology.
OSw.	Old Swedish.
OTeut.	Old Teutonic.
p. a.	participial adjective.
paleon.	paleontology.
part.	participle.
pass.	passive.
pathol.	pathology.
perf.	perfect.
Pers.	Persian.
pers.	person.
persp.	perspective.
Peruv.	Peruvian.
petrog.	petrography.
Pg.	Portuguese.
phar.	pharmacy.
Phen.	Phenician.
philol.	philology.
philos.	philosophy.
phonog.	phonography.
photog.	photography.
phren.	phrenology.
phys.	physical.
physiol.	physiology.
pl., plur.	plural.
poet.	poetical.
polit.	political.
Pol.	Polish.
poss.	possessive.
pp.	past participle.
ppr.	present participle.
Pr.	Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref.	prefix.
prep.	preposition.
pres.	present.
pret.	preterit.
priv.	privative.
prob.	probably, probable.
pron.	pronoun.
pron.	pronounced, pronunciation.
prop.	properly.
pros.	prosody.
Prot.	Protestant.
prov.	provincial.
psychol.	psychology.
q. v.	L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl.	reflexive.
reg.	regular, regularly.
repr.	representing.
rhet.	rhetoric.
Rom.	Roman.
Rom.	Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ.	Russian.
S.	South.
S. Amer.	South American.
sc.	L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc.	Scotch.
Scand.	Scandinavian.
Scrip.	Scripture.
sculp.	sculpture.
Serv.	Servian.
sing.	singular.
Skt.	Sanskrit.
Slav.	Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp.	Spanish.
subj.	subjunctive.
superl.	superlative.
surg.	surgery.
surv.	surveying.
Sw.	Swedish.
syn.	synonymy.
Syr.	Syriac.
technol.	technology.
teleg.	telegraphy.
teratol.	teratology.
term.	termination.
Teut.	Teutonic.
theat.	theatrical.
theol.	theology.
therap.	therapeutics.
toxicol.	toxicology.
tr., trans.	transitive.
trigon.	trigonometry.
Turk.	Turkish.
typog.	typography.
ult.	ultimate, ultimately.
v.	verb.
var.	variant.
vet.	veterinary.
v. i.	intransitive verb.
v. t.	transitive verb.
W.	Welsh.
Wall.	Walloon.
Wallach.	Wallachian.
W. Ind.	West Indian.
zoögeog.	zoögeography.
zoöl.	zoölogy.
zoöt.	zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a	as in fat, man, pang.
ā	as in fate, mane, dale.
ä	as in far, father, guard.
â	as in fall, talk, naught.
ȧ	as in ask, fast, ant.
ã	as in fare, hair, bear.
e	as in met, pen, bless.
ē	as in mete, meet, meat.
ė	as in her, fern, heard.
i	as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī	as in pine, fight, file.
o	as in not, on, frog.
ō	as in note, poke, floor.
ö	as in move, spoon, room.
ô	as in nor, song, off.
u	as in tub, son, blood.
ū	as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
u̇	as in pull, book, could.
ü	German ü, French u.
oi	as in oil, joint, boy.
ou	as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ̄	as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ̄	as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ̄	as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ̄	as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a̤	as in errant, republican.
e̤	as in prudent, difference.
i̤	as in charity, density.
o̤	as in valor, actor, idiot.
ä̤	as in Persia, peninsula.
ē̤	as in *the* book.
ṳ̄	as in nature, feature.

A mark (‿) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̮	as in nature, adventure.
d̮	as in arduous, education.
s̮	as in leisure.
z̮	as in seizure.
th	as in thin.
ᴛʜ	as in then.
ċh	as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ	French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly	(in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.

ʹ denotes a primary, ʺ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.

> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.

+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.

= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.

√ read *root*.

* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.

† read *obsolete*.

MDCCCLXXXIX